

Oracle® Database

PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference



21c
F31492-17
March 2024

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Preface

This Preface contains these topics:

- [Audience](#)
- [Related Documents](#)
- [Conventions](#)

Audience

Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference is intended for programmers, systems analysts, project managers, and others interested in developing database applications. This manual assumes a working knowledge of application programming and familiarity with SQL to access information in relational database systems. Some sections also assume a knowledge of basic object-oriented programming.

Documentation Accessibility

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

Access to Oracle Support

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

Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents:

- *Oracle Database Development Guide*
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*

Many of the examples in this book use the sample schemas, which are installed by default when you select the Basic Installation option with an Oracle Database installation. Refer to *Oracle Database Sample Schemas* for information on how these schemas were created and how you can use them yourself.

Printed documentation is available for sale in the Oracle Store at

<http://shop.oracle.com/>

To download free release notes, installation documentation, white papers, or other collateral, please visit the Oracle Technology Network (OTN).

<http://docs.oracle.com/>

Conventions

This section describes the conventions used in the text and code examples of this documentation set. It describes:

- [Conventions in Text](#)
- [Conventions in Code Examples](#)

Conventions in Text

We use various conventions in text to help you more quickly identify special terms. The following table describes those conventions and provides examples of their use.

| Convention | Meaning | Example |
|---|---|--|
| Bold | Bold typeface indicates terms that are defined in the text or terms that appear in a glossary, or both. | When you specify this clause, you create an index-organized table . |
| <i>Italics</i> | Italic typeface indicates book titles or emphasis. | <i>Oracle Database Concepts</i> Ensure that the recovery catalog and target database do <i>not</i> reside on the same disk. |
| UPPERCASE monospace (fixed-width) font | Uppercase monospace typeface indicates elements supplied by the system. Such elements include parameters, privileges, datatypes, RMAN keywords, SQL keywords, SQL*Plus or utility commands, packages and methods, as well as system-supplied column names, database objects and structures, usernames, and roles. | You can specify this clause only for a NUMBER column. You can back up the database by using the BACKUP command. Query the TABLE_NAME column in the USER_TABLES data dictionary view. Use the DBMS_STATS.GENERATE_STATS procedure. |
| lowercase monospace (fixed-width) font | Lowercase monospace typeface indicates executable programs, filenames, directory names, and sample user-supplied elements. Such elements include computer and database names, net service names and connect identifiers, user-supplied database objects and structures, column names, packages and classes, usernames and roles, program units, and parameter values. <i>Note:</i> Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown. | Enter sqlplus to start SQL*Plus. The password is specified in the orapwd file. Back up the datafiles and control files in the / disk1/oracle/dbs directory. The department_id, department_name, and location_id columns are in the hr.departments table. Set the QUERY_REWRITE_ENABLED initialization parameter to true. The JRepUtil class implements these methods. |
| lowercase italic monospace (fixed-width) font | Lowercase italic monospace font represents placeholders or variables. | You can specify the <i>parallel_clause</i> . Run <i>old_release</i> .SQL where <i>old_release</i> refers to the release you installed prior to upgrading. |

Conventions in Code Examples

Code examples illustrate SQL, PL/SQL, SQL*Plus, or other command-line statements. They are displayed in a monospace (fixed-width) font and separated from normal text as shown in this example:

```
SELECT username FROM dba_users WHERE username = 'MIGRATE';
```

The following table describes typographic conventions used in code examples and provides examples of their use.

| Convention | Meaning | Example |
|----------------|---|---|
| [] | Anything enclosed in brackets is optional. | DECIMAL (<i>digits</i> [, <i>precision</i>]) |
| { } | Braces are used for grouping items. | {ENABLE DISABLE} |
| | A vertical bar represents a choice of two options. | {ENABLE DISABLE} [COMPRESS NOCOMPRESS] |
| ... | Ellipsis points mean repetition in syntax descriptions. In addition, ellipsis points can mean an omission in code examples or text. | CREATE TABLE ... AS <i>subquery</i> ; SELECT <i>col1</i> , <i>col2</i> , ... , <i>coln</i> FROM employees; |
| Other symbols | You must use symbols other than brackets ([]), braces ({}), vertical bars (), and ellipsis points (...) exactly as shown. | acctbal NUMBER(11,2); acct CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 3; |
| <i>Italics</i> | Italicized text indicates placeholders or variables for which you must supply particular values. | enter <i>password</i> DB_NAME = <i>database_name</i> |
| UPPERCASE | Uppercase typeface indicates elements supplied by the system. We show these terms in uppercase in order to distinguish them from terms you define. Unless terms appear in brackets, enter them in the order and with the spelling shown. Because these terms are not case sensitive, you can use them in either UPPERCASE or lowercase. | SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees; SELECT * FROM USER_TABLES; DROP TABLE hr.employees; |
| lowercase | Lowercase typeface indicates user-defined programmatic elements, such as names of tables, columns, or files. Note: Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown. | SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees; sqlplus hr/hr CREATE USER mjones IDENTIFIED BY ty3MU9; |

Changes in This Release for Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference

This preface contains:

- [Changes in Oracle Database Release 21c, Version 21.1](#)

Changes in Oracle Database Release 21c, Version 21.1

The following are changes in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for Oracle Database release 21c, version 21.1.

- [New Features](#)
- [Deprecated Features](#)
- [Desupported Features](#)

See *Oracle Database New Features* for a complete list of new features in this release.

New Features

This section lists the major new features in Oracle Database release 21c *PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*.

The following features are new in this release:

- The `DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE` package is used to manage the installed but disabled module bug fixes which cause an execution plan change.
[DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE](#)
- The `DBMS_AUTO_MV` package provides the following new `PL/SQL` procedures functions and procedures for automatic materialized views. This performs analysis and recommendation, verification, and maintenance of automatic materialized views.
See, [DBMS_AUTO_MV](#).
- The `DBMS_ACTIVITY` package provides the following new `PL/SQL` procedures functions and procedures for Object Activity Tracking System (OATS). This is a generic RDBMS based tracking service that provides information about various types of activities associated with different database objects.
See, [DBMS_ACTIVITY](#).
- The `DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE` package provides new `PL/SQL` functions and procedures for exporting and importing the Flashback Archive base tables along with their history to another database using the Transportable Tablespaces.

See, [DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE](#).

- The `DBMS_MLE` package provides new PL/SQL functions and procedures that allows users to execute JavaScript code inside the Oracle Database and exchange data seamlessly between PL/SQL and JavaScript. The JavaScript code itself can execute PL/SQL and SQL through built-in JavaScript modules. JavaScript data types are automatically mapped to Oracle Database data types and vice versa.

See, [DBMS_MLE](#).

- The `DBMS_AVTUNE` package provides new PL/SQL functions and procedures to analyze query access levels and aggregation workloads for each auto-cache enabled analytic view (AV) and creates or drops AV auto-caches to improve the overall performance of the SQL queries on that AV.
- The following new subprograms were introduced in the `DBMS_HIERARCHY` package:
 - `CREATE_VIEW_FOR_FACT_ROWS` Procedure
 - `CREATE_VIEW_FOR_STAR_ROWS` Procedure
 - `GET_MV_SQL_FOR_AV_CACHE` Function
 - `GET_MV_SQL_FOR_STAR_CACHE` Function

- Blockchain tables are append-only tables in which only insert operations are allowed. Deleting rows is either prohibited or restricted based on time. Rows in a blockchain table are made tamper-resistant by special sequencing & chaining algorithms. Users can verify that rows have not been tampered. A hash value that is part of the row metadata is used to chain and validate rows.

Blockchain tables enable you to implement a centralized ledger model where all participants in the blockchain network have access to the same tamper-resistant ledger. The following new packages are available in this release:

- `DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE`
- `DBMS_USER_CERTS`
- `DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE`

A new function `GET_BLOCK_MAP` has been added to the `DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE` package to help you calculate the total coverage number for a schema.

See "[GET_BLOCK_MAP Function](#)"

- `DBMS_JSON`
JSON data guide supports extended JSON scalar types like double, float, timestamp, and so on.
- Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Support for JSON data type
AQ now supports `JSON` payload type. A dedicated `JSON` data type allows the user to store JSON data in a post-parse binary format, which allows much faster access to nested JSON values.
See "[DBMS_AQ Data Types](#)"
- Enhanced Result Cache

The `DBMS_RESULT_CACHE` package provides the following new PL/SQL procedures that allows users to block an object from the result cache.

- `OBJECT_BLACK_LIST` Function

- OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_ADD Procedure
- OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_CLEAR Procedure
- OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_REMOVE Procedure

See [DBMS_RESULT_CACHE](#) .

- Support for `DBMS_CRYPTO` Asymmetric Key Operations
Starting with this release, the `DBMS_CRYPTO` PL/SQL package supports asymmetric key operations, in addition to the existing support for symmetric key operations. To implement the support for asymmetric key operations, the following procedures have been added to the `DBMS_CRYPTO` package:

- PKENCRYPT
- PKDECRYPT
- SIGN
- VERIFY

See [DBMS_CRYPTO](#).

- The following two new procedures are introduced in the `DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN` package to enhance the application continuity protection check:
 - ACCHK_REPORT Procedure
 - ACCHK_SET Procedure
- New parameter, `AUTO_INDEX_TABLE` is added in `CONFIGURE` procedure in the `DBMS_AUTO_INDEX` package. You can use the `AUTO_INDEX_TABLE` configuration setting to specify tables that can use auto indexes.
- `DBMS_JSON`:
 - The following 3 parameters are added to the `ADD_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS` Procedure in the `DBMS_JSON` package to enhance view creation and adding of virtual columns: `resolvenameconflicts`, `colnameprefix`, and `mixedcasecolumns`.
 - The following parameters are added to the `CREATE_VIEW` procedure in the `DBMS_JSON` package to enhance view creation and adding of virtual columns: `resourcepath`, `materialize`, `mvrefreshmode`, `path`, `resolvenameconflicts` `colnameprefix`, and `mixedcasecolumns`.

Deprecated Features

List of deprecated features in Oracle Database release 21c version 21.1 *PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*.

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated features/values in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

- Oracle Wallet Manager (OWM) is deprecated with Oracle Database 21c.
Please ensure your wallets are using the strongest protections available. Instead of using Oracle Wallet Manager, Oracle recommends that you use the command line tools `orapki` and `mkstore`.
-

- The use of SHA-1 for SQLNET and DBMS_CRYPTO is deprecated.
- The use of MD5 and MD4 algorithms are deprecated.
- Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express) is deprecated.

Desupported Features

This section lists the desupported features in Oracle Database release 21c version 21.1 *PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*.

The following features are desupported in this release:

- **Multitenant-Only Architecture**
A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 21c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.
- The DBMS_XMLSAVE package is desupported in Oracle Database 21c.
- The DBMS_XMLQUERY package is desupported in Oracle Database 21c.
- **DBMS_CRYPTO:** Desupported algorithms include MD4, MD5 and RC4-related algorithms. Removing older, less secure cryptography algorithms prevents accidental use of these APIs. To meet your security requirements, Oracle recommends that you use more modern cryptography algorithms.
- Starting with Oracle Database 21c, several XML Database features are desupported.
 - Package DBMS_XDBT. There is no replacement.
 - PL/SQL procedure DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.CLOB2FILE. Use DBMS_LOB.CLOB2FILE instead.
 - PL/SQL function DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.READ2CLOB. Use DBMS_LOB.LOADCLOBFROMFILE instead.
- Starting in Oracle Database 21c, the Large Object (LOB) features DBMS_LOB.LOADFROMFILE is desupported. Use DBMS_LOB.LoadClobFromFile or DBMS_LOB.LoadBlobFromFile instead.
LOB buffering is also desupported. Hence, the BUFFERING_ENABLED exception is no longer supported.
- **DBMS_OBFUSCATION_TOOLKIT**
The DBMS_OBFUSCATION_TOOLKIT package was desupported in Oracle Database 10g Release 2. It is now removed in Oracle Database 21c. DBMS_CRYPTO replaces the functionality that DBMS_OBFUSCATION_TOOLKIT provided previously. DBMS_CRYPTO includes more modern and secure encryption technologies for your security requirements.
- The ability to create flat file dictionary dumps of pluggable databases (PDBs) is desupported in Oracle Database 21c.

In previous releases, using a flat file dictionary was one means of mining the redo logs for the changes associated with a specific PDB whose data dictionary was contained within the flat file. This feature is now desupported. Starting with Oracle Database 21c, Oracle recommends that you call DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR, and supply the system change number (SCN) or time range that you want to mine. The SCN or time range options of START_LOGMNR are enhanced to support mining of individual PDBs.

- The `OPTIMIZE_PROGRESS_TABLE` parameter from the `DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_PARAMETER` procedure is desupported in Oracle Database 21c.
-

1

Introduction to Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages & Types

Oracle supplies many PL/SQL packages with the Oracle server to extend database functionality and provide PL/SQL access to SQL features. You can use the supplied packages when creating your applications or for ideas in creating your own stored procedures.

This manual covers the packages provided with the Oracle database server. Packages supplied with other products, such as Oracle Developer or the Oracle Application Server, are not covered.

Note that not every package or type described in this manual or elsewhere in the Oracle Database Documentation Library is installed by default. In such cases, the documentation states this and explains how to install the object. Run this query as a suitably privileged user:

```
SELECT DISTINCT Owner, Object_Type, Object_Name FROM DBA_Objects_AE
WHERE Owner IN (
  'SYS', 'OUTLN', 'SYSTEM', 'CTXSYS', 'DBSNMP',
  'LOGSTDBY_ADMINISTRATOR', 'ORDSYS',
  'ORDPLUGINS', 'OEM_MONITOR', 'MDSYS', 'LBACSYS',
  'DMSYS', 'WMSYS', 'OLAPDBA', 'OLAPSVR', 'OLAP_USER',
  'OLAPSYS', 'EXFSYS', 'SYSMAN', 'MDDATA',
  'SI_INFORMTN_SCHEMA', 'XDB', 'ODM')
AND Object_Type IN ('PACKAGE', 'TYPE')
ORDER BY Owner, Object_Type, Object_Name
```

This lists every Oracle-supplied package and type that is currently installed in the database. Note that it lists a number of objects not mentioned in the Oracle Database Documentation Library. This is deliberate. Some of the Oracle-supplied packages and types are intended to be used only by other Oracle-supplied components. Any package or type that is not described in the Oracle Database Documentation Library is not supported for direct customer use.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Package Overview](#)
- [Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages and Types](#)

See Also:

Oracle Database Development Guide for information on how to create your own packages

1.1 Package Overview

A *package* is an encapsulated collection of related program objects stored together in the database. Program objects are procedures, functions, variables, constants, cursors, and exceptions.

1.1.1 Package Components

PL/SQL packages have two parts: the specification and the body, although sometimes the body is unnecessary. The specification is the interface to your application; it declares the types, variables, constants, exceptions, cursors, and subprograms available for use. The body fully defines cursors and subprograms, and so implements the specification.

Unlike subprograms, packages cannot be called, parameterized, or nested. However, the formats of a package and a subprogram are similar:

```
CREATE PACKAGE name AS -- specification (visible part)
    -- public type and item declarations
    -- subprogram specifications
END [name];
```

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY name AS -- body (hidden part)
    -- private type and item declarations
    -- subprogram bodies
[BEGIN
    -- initialization statements]
END [name];
```

The specification holds public declarations that are visible to your application. The body holds implementation details and private declarations that are hidden from your application. You can debug, enhance, or replace a package body without changing the specification. You can change a package body without recompiling calling programs because the implementation details in the body are hidden from your application.

1.1.2 Using Oracle Supplied Packages

Most Oracle supplied packages are automatically installed when the database is created. Certain packages are not installed automatically. Special installation instructions for these packages are documented in the individual chapters.

To call a PL/SQL function from SQL, you must either own the function or have `EXECUTE` privileges on the function. To select from a view defined with a PL/SQL function, you must have `SELECT` privileges on the view. No separate `EXECUTE` privileges are needed to select from the view. Instructions on special requirements for packages are documented in the individual chapters.

1.1.3 Creating New Packages

To create packages and store them permanently in an Oracle database, use the `CREATE PACKAGE` and `CREATE PACKAGE BODY` statements. You can execute these statements interactively from SQL*Plus or Enterprise Manager.

To create a new package, do the following:

1. Create the package specification with the `CREATE PACKAGE` statement.

You can declare program objects in the package specification. Such objects are called *public* objects. Public objects can be referenced outside the package, as well as by other objects in the package.

 **Note:**

It is often more convenient to add the `OR REPLACE` clause in the `CREATE PACKAGE` statement. But note that `CREATE PACKAGE` warns you if you are about to overwrite an existing package with the same name while `CREATE OR REPLACE` just overwrites it with no warning.

2. Create the package body with the `CREATE PACKAGE BODY` statement.

You can declare and define program objects in the package body.

- You must define public objects declared in the package specification.
- You can declare and define additional package objects, called *private* objects. Private objects are declared in the package body rather than in the package specification, so they can be referenced only by other objects in the package. They cannot be referenced outside the package.

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*
- *Oracle Database Development Guide* for more information on creating new packages
- *Oracle Database Concepts*
for more information on storing and executing packages

1.1.3.1 Separating the Specification and Body

The specification of a package declares the public types, variables, constants, and subprograms that are visible outside the immediate scope of the package. The body of a package defines the objects declared in the specification, as well as private objects that are not visible to applications outside the package.

Oracle stores the specification and body of a package separately in the database. Other schema objects that call or reference public program objects depend only on the package specification, not on the package body. Using this distinction, you can change the definition of a program object in the package body without causing Oracle to invalidate other schema objects that call or reference the program object. Oracle invalidates dependent schema objects only if you change the declaration of the program object in the package specification.

1.1.3.1.1 Creating a New Package: Example

The following example shows a package specification for a package named `EMPLOYEE_MANAGEMENT`. The package contains one stored function and two stored procedures.

```
CREATE PACKAGE employee_management AS
  FUNCTION hire_emp (name VARCHAR2, job VARCHAR2,
    mgr NUMBER, hiredate DATE, sal NUMBER, comm NUMBER,
    deptno NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER;
  PROCEDURE fire_emp (emp_id NUMBER);
  PROCEDURE sal_raise (emp_id NUMBER, sal_incr NUMBER);
END employee_management;
```

The body for this package defines the function and the procedures:

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY employee_management AS
  FUNCTION hire_emp (name VARCHAR2, job VARCHAR2,
    mgr NUMBER, hiredate DATE, sal NUMBER, comm NUMBER,
    deptno NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS
```

The function accepts all arguments for the fields in the employee table except for the employee number. A value for this field is supplied by a sequence. The function returns the sequence number generated by the call to this function.

```
    new_empno    NUMBER(10);

BEGIN
  SELECT emp_sequence.NEXTVAL INTO new_empno FROM dual;
  INSERT INTO emp VALUES (new_empno, name, job, mgr,
    hiredate, sal, comm, deptno);
  RETURN (new_empno);
END hire_emp;

PROCEDURE fire_emp(emp_id IN NUMBER) AS
```

The procedure deletes the employee with an employee number that corresponds to the argument `emp_id`. If no employee is found, then an exception is raised.

```
  BEGIN
    DELETE FROM emp WHERE empno = emp_id;
    IF SQL%NOTFOUND THEN
      raise_application_error(-20011, 'Invalid Employee
        Number: ' || TO_CHAR(emp_id));
    END IF;
  END fire_emp;

PROCEDURE sal_raise (emp_id IN NUMBER, sal_incr IN NUMBER) AS
```

The procedure accepts two arguments. `Emp_id` is a number that corresponds to an employee number. `Sal_incr` is the amount by which to increase the employee's salary.

```
  BEGIN

    -- If employee exists, then update salary with increase.

    UPDATE emp
      SET sal = sal + sal_incr
      WHERE empno = emp_id;
    IF SQL%NOTFOUND THEN
```

```

        raise_application_error(-20011, 'Invalid Employee
        Number: ' || TO_CHAR(emp_id));
    END IF;
END sal_raise;
END employee_management;
```

Note:

If you want to try this example, then first create the sequence number `emp_sequence`. You can do this using the following SQL*Plus statement:

```
SQL> CREATE SEQUENCE emp_sequence
> START WITH 8000 INCREMENT BY 10;
```

1.1.4 Referencing Package Contents

When you want to reference the types, items, and subprograms declared in a package specification, use the dot notation.

For example:

```
package_name.type_name
package_name.item_name
package_name.subprogram_name
```

1.2 Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages and Types

PL/SQL packages are supplied with the Oracle server that extend database functionality and provide PL/SQL access to SQL features.

These packages, listed in the following table, run as the invoking user, rather than the package owner. Unless otherwise noted, the packages are callable through public synonyms of the same name.

Note:

- The procedures and functions provided in these packages and their external interfaces are reserved by Oracle and are subject to change.
- Modifying Oracle supplied packages can cause internal errors and database security violations. Do not modify supplied packages.

Table 1-1 Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| APEX_APPLICATION through APEX_ZIP | For a complete description of all the packages that ship with Oracle Application Express, see <i>Oracle Application Express API Reference</i> |
| CTX_ADM | Lets you administer servers and the data dictionary |

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| CTX_ANL | The CTX_ANL package is used with AUTO_LEXER and provides procedures for adding and dropping a custom dictionary from the lexer. |
| CTX_CLS | Lets you generate CTXRULE rules for a set of documents |
| CTX_DDL | Lets you create and manage the preferences, section lists and stopgroups required for Text indexes |
| CTX_DOC | Lets you request document services |
| CTX_ENTITY | The CTX_ENTITY package enables you to search for terms that are unknown to you without specifying a particular search text. |
| CTX_OUTPUT | Lets you manage the index log |
| CTX_QUERY | Lets you generate query feedback, count hits, and create stored query expressions |
| CTX_REPORT | Lets you create various index reports |
| CTX_THES | Lets you to manage and browse thesauri |
| CTX_ULEXER | For use with the user-lexer |
| DBMS_ADDM | Facilitates the use of Advisor functionality regarding the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor |
| DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE | Contains interfaces for advanced query rewrite users to create, drop, and maintain functional equivalence declarations for query rewrite |
| DBMS_ADVISOR | Part of the SQLAccess Advisor, an expert system that identifies and helps resolve performance problems relating to the execution of SQL statements |
| DBMS_ALERT | Provides support for the asynchronous notification of database events |
| DBMS_APP_CONT | The DBMS_APP_CONT package provides an interface to determine if the in-flight transaction on a now unavailable session committed or not, and if the last call on that session completed or not. |
| DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN | This package provides a collection dba level admin operations in relation to Application Continuity. |
| DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO | Lets you register an application name with the database for auditing or performance tracking purposes |
| DBMS_APPLY_ADM | Provides administrative procedures to start, stop, and configure an apply process |
| DBMS_AQ | Lets you add a message (of a predefined object type) onto a queue or to dequeue a message |
| DBMS_AQADM | Lets you perform administrative functions on a queue or queue table for messages of a predefined object type |
| DBMS_AQELM | Provides procedures to manage the configuration of Advanced Queuing asynchronous notification by e-mail and HTTP |
| DBMS_AQIN | Plays a part in providing secure access to the Oracle JMS interfaces |

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| DBMS_ASSERT | Provides an interface to validate properties of the input value |
| DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL | The DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL package provides functions that enable you to format the output of queries to the DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL, DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL, UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL, and V\$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL views. |
| DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT | The DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT package provides subprograms to manage audit trail records. These subprograms enable audit administrators to manage the audit trail. |
| DBMS_AUTO_REPORT | The DBMS_AUTO_REPORT package provides an interface to view SQL Monitoring and Real-time Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) data that has been captured into Automatic Workload Repository (AWR). It also provides subprograms to control the behavior of how these data are captured to AWR. |
| DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE | The DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE package is the interface for managing the Automatic SQL Tuning task. |
| DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN | Used by the DBA as well as Enterprise Manager to access the AUTOTASK controls |
| DBMS_AW_STATS | Contains a subprogram that generates and stores optimizer statistics for cubes and dimensions |
| DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE | A blockchain table is an append-only table designed for centralized blockchain applications. |
| DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM | Describes administrative procedures to start, stop, and configure a capture process; used in Replication |
| DBMS_COMPARISON | Provides interfaces to compare and converge database objects at different databases |
| DBMS_COMPRESSION | Provides an interface to facilitate choosing the correct compression level for an application |
| DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL | Provides an interface to manage the Database Resident Connection Pool |
| DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION | Is part of a set of features that clients use to receive notifications when result sets of a query have changed. The package contains interfaces that can be used by mid-tier clients to register objects and specify delivery mechanisms. |
| DBMS_CREDENTIAL | The DBMS_CREDENTIAL package provides an interface for authenticating and impersonating EXTPROC callout functions, as well as external jobs, remote jobs and file watchers from the SCHEDULER. |
| DBMS_CRYPT | Lets you encrypt and decrypt stored data, can be used in conjunction with PL/SQL programs running network communications, and supports encryption and hashing algorithms |
| DBMS_CSX_ADMIN | Provides an interface to customize the setup when transporting a tablespace containing binary XML data |
| DBMS_CUBE | Contains subprograms that create OLAP cubes and dimensions, and that load and process the data for querying |

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| DBMS_CUBE_ADVISE | Contains subprograms for evaluating cube materialized views to support log-based fast refresh and query rewrite |
| DBMS_CUBE_LOG | DBMS_CUBE_LOG contains subprograms for creating and managing logs for cubes and cube dimensions. |
| DBMS_DATA_MINING | Implements the Oracle Data Mining interface for creating, evaluating, and managing mining models |
| DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM | Provides subroutines that can be used to prepare data for Oracle Data Mining |
| DBMS_DATAPUMP | Lets you move all, or part of, a database between databases, including both data and metadata |
| DBMS_DB_VERSION | The DBMS_DB_VERSION package specifies the Oracle version numbers and other information useful for simple conditional compilation selections based on Oracle versions. |
| DBMS_DBCOMP | The DBMS_DBCOMP package performs block comparison to detect lost writes or database inconsistencies between a primary database and one or more physical standby databases. |
| DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT | Provides an interface comprising a file system-like abstraction backed by one or more Store Providers |
| DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI | Provides the Application Programming Interface (API) specification for DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT service providers |
| DBMS_DBFS_HS | Provides users the ability to use tape or Amazon S3 Web service as a storage tier when doing Information Lifecycle Management for their database tables |
| DBMS_DBFS_SFS | Provides an interface to operate a SecureFile-based store (SFS) for the content interface described in the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT package |
| DBMS_DDL | Provides access to some SQL DDL statements from stored procedures, and provides special administration operations not available as DDLs |
| DBMS_DEBUG | Implements server-side debuggers and provides a way to debug server-side PL/SQL program units |
| DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP | The DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP provides the interface to initiate and control the debugging of PL/SQL stored procedures and Java stored procedures over Java Debug Wire Protocol (JDWP). |
| DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM | The DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM package is a PL/SQL package that provides database users a means to perform custom handling of a debug connection request of a database session to a debugger using the Java Debug Wire Protocol (JDWP). |
| DBMS_DESCRIBE | Describes the arguments of a stored procedure with full name translation and security checking |
| DBMS_DG | Allows applications to notify the primary database in an Oracle Data Guard broker environment to initiate a fast-start failover when the application encounters a condition that warrants a failover |

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| DBMS_DIMENSION | Enables you to verify dimension relationships and provides an alternative to the Enterprise Manager Dimension Wizard for displaying a dimension definition |
| DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN | Maintains the Trusted Database List, which is used to determine if a privileged database link from a particular server can be accepted |
| DBMS_DNFS | The DBMS_DNFS package provides an interface to assists in creating a database using files in the backup set. |
| DBMS_DST | The DBMS_DST package provides an interface to apply the Daylight Saving Time (DST) patch to the Timestamp with Time Zone datatype. |
| DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES | The DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES package provides helper functions for edition related operations. |
| DBMS_EPG | Implements the embedded PL/SQL gateway that enables a Web browser to invoke a PL/SQL stored procedure through an HTTP listener |
| DBMS_ERRLOG | Provides a procedure that enables you to create an error logging table so that DML operations can continue after encountering errors rather than abort and roll back |
| DBMS_FGA | Provides fine-grained security functions |
| DBMS_FILE_GROUP | One of a set of Streams packages, provides administrative interfaces for managing file groups, file group versions, files and file group repositories |
| DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER | Lets you copy a binary file within a database or to transfer a binary file between databases |
| DBMS_FLASHBACK | Lets you flash back to a version of the database at a specified wall-clock time or a specified system change number (SCN) |
| DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE | Contains procedures for disassociation and re-association of a Flashback Data Archive (FDA) enabled table from/with its underlying FDA respectively. |
| DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET | Enables frequent itemset counting |
| DBMS_FS | The DBMS_FS package for performing operations on an Oracle file system (make, mount, unmount and destroy operations) in an Oracle database. |
| DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH | The DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH package provides subprograms for granting privileges to and revoking privileges from GoldenGate administrators. |
| DBMS_HADOOP | The DBMS_HADOOP package provides a PL/SQL procedure called CREATE_EXTDDL_FOR_HIVE(), that creates an Oracle external table for a given hive table. |
| DBMS_HANG_MANAGER | The DBMS_HANG_MANAGER package provides a method of changing some Hang Manager configuration parameters. |
| DBMS_HEAT_MAP | The DBMS_HEAT_MAP package provides an interface to externalize heatmaps at various levels of storage including block, extent, segment, object and tablespace. |

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| DBMS_HIERARCHY | Contains functions and procedures for validating the data in tables used by analytic views and hierarchies and for creating a log table. |
| DBMS_HM | Contains constants and procedure declarations for health check management |
| DBMS_HPROF | Provides an interface for profiling the execution of PL/SQL applications |
| DBMS_HS_PARALLEL | Enables parallel processing for heterogeneous targets access |
| DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH | Lets you use Heterogeneous Services to send pass-through SQL statements to non-Oracle systems |
| DBMS_ILM | The DBMS_ILM package provides an interface for implementing Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) strategies using Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) policies. |
| DBMS_ILM_ADMIN | The DBMS_ILM_ADMIN package provides an interface to customize Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) policy execution. |
| DBMS_INMEMORY | The DBMS_INMEMORY package provides an interface for In-Memory Column Store (IM column store) functionality. |
| DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN | The DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN package provides interfaces for managing an In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart) area and In-Memory Expressions (IM expressions). |
| DBMS_IOT | Creates a table into which references to the chained rows for an Index Organized Table can be placed using the ANALYZE command |
| DBMS_JAVA | Provides a PL/SQL interface for accessing database functionality from Java |
| DBMS_JOB | Schedules and manages jobs in the job queue (Deprecated) |
| DBMS_JSON | Provides an interface for data-guide operations |
| DBMS_LDAP | Provides functions and procedures to access data from LDAP servers |
| DBMS_LDAP_UTL | Provides the Oracle Extension utility functions for LDAP |
| DBMS_LIBCACHE | Prepares the library cache on an Oracle instance by extracting SQL and PL/SQL from a remote instance and compiling this SQL locally without execution |
| DBMS_LOB | Provides general purpose routines for operations on Oracle Large Object (LOBs) datatypes - BLOB, CLOB (read/write), and BFILES (read-only) |
| DBMS_LOCK | Lets you request, convert and release locks through Oracle Lock Management services |
| DBMS_LOGMNR | Provides functions to initialize and run the log reader |
| DBMS_LOGMNR_D | Queries the dictionary tables of the current database, and creates a text based file containing their contents |
| DBMS_LOGSTDBY | Describes procedures for configuring and managing the logical standby database environment |

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT | You can use the procedures provided in the DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT package to set and retrieve various parameters associated with LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT. |
| DBMS_METADATA | Lets callers easily retrieve complete database object definitions (metadata) from the dictionary |
| DBMS_METADATA_DIFF | Contains the interfaces for comparing two metadata documents in SXML format. The result of the comparison is an SXML difference document. This document can be converted to other formats using the DBMS_METADATA submit interface and the CONVERT API. |
| DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL | Provides a set of utility subprograms |
| DBMS_MGWADM | Describes the Messaging Gateway administrative interface; used in Advanced Queuing |
| DBMS_MGWMSG | Describes object types (used by the canonical message types to convert message bodies) and helper methods, constants, and subprograms for working with the Messaging Gateway message types; used in Advanced Queuing. |
| DBMS_MLE | The DBMS_MLE package allows users to execute JavaScript code inside the Oracle Database and exchange data seamlessly between PL/SQL and JavaScript. |
| DBMS_MONITOR | Let you use PL/SQL for controlling additional tracing and statistics gathering |
| DBMS_MVIEW | Lets you refresh snapshots that are not part of the same refresh group and purge logs. DBMS_SNAPSHOT is a synonym. |
| DBMS_MVIEW_STATS | The DBMS_MVIEW_STATS package provides an interface to manage the collection and retention of statistics for materialized view refresh operations. |
| DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN | Provides the interface to administer the network Access Control List (ACL) |
| DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY | The DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY package provides the utility functions to facilitate the evaluation of access control list (ACL) assignments governing TCP connections to network hosts. |
| DBMS_ODCI | Returns the CPU cost of a user function based on the elapsed time of the function |
| DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE | This package is used to manage the installed but disabled module bug fixes that cause an execution plan change. |
| DBMS_OUTLN | Provides the interface for procedures and functions associated with management of stored outlines Synonymous with OUTLN_PKG |
| DBMS_OUTPUT | Accumulates information in a buffer so that it can be retrieved later |
| DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE | Enables the user to incrementally update table data in parallel |
| DBMS_PART | The DBMS_PART package provides an interface for maintenance and management operations on partitioned objects. |

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| DBMS_PCLXUTIL | Provides intra-partition parallelism for creating partition-wise local indexes |
| DBMS_PDB | The DBMS_PDB package provides an interface to examine and manipulate data about pluggable databases (PDBs) in a multitenant container database (CDB). It also contains an interface specify which database objects are application common objects. |
| DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING | In an application container with a pre-installed application, the DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING package provides an interface to set database objects as application common objects or to specify that a database object is not an application common object. |
| DBMS_PERF | The DBMS_PERF package provides and interface to generate active reports for monitoring database performance. |
| DBMS_PIPE | Provides a DBMS pipe service which enables messages to be sent between sessions |
| DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE | The DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE package provides an interface for the collection of code coverage data of PL/SQL applications at the basic block level. |
| DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS | Provides subroutines that implement automatic data mining operations for predict, explain, and profile |
| DBMS_PREPROCESSOR | Provides an interface to print or retrieve the source text of a PL/SQL unit in its post-processed form |
| DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE | The DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE package provides an interface to database privilege analysis. |
| DBMS_PROCESS | The DBMS_PROCESS package provides an interface to manage the prespawnd servers. |
| DBMS_PROFILER | Provides a Probe Profiler API to profile existing PL/SQL applications and identify performance bottlenecks |
| DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM | Provides administrative procedures for configuring propagation from a source queue to a destination queue |
| DBMS_QOPATCH | The DBMS_QOPATCH package provides an interface to view the installed database patches. |
| DBMS_RANDOM | Provides a built-in random number generator |
| DBMS_REDACT | The DBMS_REDACT package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by lowprivileged users or an application. |
| DBMS_REDEFINITION | Lets you perform an online reorganization of tables |
| DBMS_REFRESH | Lets you create groups of snapshots that can be refreshed together to a transactionally consistent point in time Requires the Distributed Option |
| DBMS_REPAIR | Provides data corruption repair procedures |
| DBMS_RESCONFIG | Provides an interface to operate on the Resource Configuration List, and to retrieve listener information for a resource |

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER | Maintains plans, consumer groups, and plan directives; it also provides semantics so that you may group together changes to the plan schema |
| DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS | Maintains privileges associated with resource consumer groups |
| DBMS_RESULT_CACHE | Provides an interface to operate on the Result Cache |
| DBMS_RESUMABLE | Lets you suspend large operations that run out of space or reach space limits after executing for a long time, fix the problem, and make the statement resume execution |
| DBMS_RLS | Provides row level security administrative interface |
| DBMS_ROLLING | The <code>DBMS_ROLLING</code> PL/SQL package is used to implement the Rolling Upgrade Using Active Data Guard feature, which streamlines the process of upgrading Oracle Database software in a Data Guard configuration in a rolling fashion. |
| DBMS_ROWID | Provides procedures to create rowids and to interpret their contents |
| DBMS_RULE | Describes the subprograms that enable the evaluation of a rule set for a specified event. |
| DBMS_RULE_ADM | Provides the subprograms for creating and managing rules, rule sets, and rule evaluation contexts. |
| DBMS_SCHEDULER | Provides a collection of scheduling functions that are callable from any PL/SQL program |
| DBMS_SERVER_ALERT | Lets you issue alerts when some threshold has been violated |
| DBMS_SERVICE | Lets you create, delete, activate and deactivate services for a single instance |
| DBMS_SESSION | Provides access to SQL <code>ALTER SESSION</code> statements, and other session information, from stored procedures |
| DBMS_SHARED_POOL | Lets you keep objects in shared memory, so that they will not be aged out with the normal LRU mechanism |
| DBMS_SODA | Implements Simple Oracle Document Access (SODA) which allows you to use the Oracle Database as a NoSQL document store. |
| DBMS_SPACE | Provides segment space information not available through standard SQL |
| DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN | Provides tablespace and segment space administration not available through the standard SQL |
| DBMS_SPD | The <code>DBMS_SPD</code> package provides subprograms for managing SQL plan directives (SPD). |
| DBMS_SPM | Supports the SQL plan management feature by providing an interface for the DBA or other user to perform controlled manipulation of plan history and SQL plan baselines maintained for various SQL statements |
| DBMS_SQL | Lets you use dynamic SQL to access the database |

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| DBMS_SQL_MONITOR | The <code>DBMS_SQL_MONITOR</code> package provides information about Real-time SQL Monitoring and Real-time Database Operation Monitoring. |
| DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR | The <code>DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR</code> package provides an interface for creating, configuring, and using SQL translation profiles. |
| DBMS_SQLDIAG | Provides an interface to the SQL Diagnosability functionality |
| DBMS_SQLPA | Provides an interface to implement the SQL Performance Analyzer. |
| DBMS_SQLTUNE | Provides the interface to tune SQL statements |
| DBMS_STAT_FUNCS | Provides statistical functions |
| DBMS_STATS | Provides a mechanism for users to view and modify optimizer statistics gathered for database objects |
| DBMS_STORAGE_MAP | Communicates with FMON to invoke mapping operations |
| DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH | The <code>DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH</code> package provides an interface to perform a synchronous refresh of materialized views. |
| DBMS_TABLE_DATA | The <code>DBMS_TABLE_DATA</code> package provides procedures that can be used to retrieve the byte value of a single column, or a series of columns, in any table. |
| DBMS_TDB | Reports whether a database can be transported between platforms using the <code>RMAN CONVERT DATABASE</code> command. It verifies that databases on the current host platform are of the same endian format as the destination platform, and that the state of the current database does not prevent transport of the database. |
| DBMS_TF | The <code>DBMS_TF</code> package contains utilities for <code>POLYMORPHIC TABLE</code> functions (PTFs) implementation. You can use <code>DBMS_TF</code> subprograms to consume and produce data, and get information about its execution environment.. |
| DBMS_TNS | The <code>DBMS_TNS</code> package provides the <code>RESOLVE_TNSNAME</code> function to resolve a TNS name and return the corresponding Oracle Net8 connection string. |
| DBMS_TRACE | Provides routines to start and stop PL/SQL tracing |
| DBMS_TRANSACTION | Provides access to SQL transaction statements from stored procedures and monitors transaction activities |
| DBMS_TRANSFORM | Provides an interface to the message format transformation features of Oracle Advanced Queuing |
| DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE | The <code>DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE</code> package provides an interface to import and manage sensitive columns and sensitive column types in the database. |
| DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT | The <code>DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT</code> package provides an interface to configure transparent sensitive data protection (TSDP) policies in conjunction with the <code>DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE</code> package. The <code>DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT</code> package is available with the Enterprise Edition only. |
| DBMS_TTS | Checks if the transportable set is self-contained |

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| DBMS_TYPES | Consists of constants, which represent the built-in and user-defined types |
| DBMS_UMF | The DBMS_UMF package provides an interface for deploying the Remote Management Framework (RMF) for an Oracle Database. The RMF is used for collecting performance statistics for an Oracle Database. |
| DBMS_USER_CERTS | The DBMS_USER_CERTS package allows you add and delete certificates. |
| DBMS_UTILITY | Provides various utility routines |
| DBMS_WARNING | Provides the interface to query, modify and delete current system or session settings |
| DBMS_WM | Describes how to use the programming interface to Oracle Database Workspace Manager to work with long transactions |
| DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE | Configures the Workload Capture system and produce the workload capture data. |
| DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY | Provides an interface to replay and report on a record of a workload on a production or test system |
| DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY | Lets you manage the Workload Repository, performing operations such as managing snapshots and baselines |
| DBMS_XA | Contains the XA/Open interface for applications to call XA interface in PL/SQL |
| DBMS_XDB | Describes Resource Management and Access Control interface for PL/SQL |
| DBMS_XDB_ADMIN | Provides an interface to implement XMLIndex administration operation |
| DBMS_XDB_CONFIG | The DBMS_XDB_CONFIG package provides an interface for configuring Oracle XML DB and its repository. |
| DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS | The DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS package provides an interface to commonly used constants. |
| DBMS_XDB_REPOS | The DBMS_XDB_REPOS package provides an interface to operate on the Oracle XML database Repository. |
| DBMS_XDBRESOURCE | Provides an interface to operate on the XDB resource's metadata and contents |
| DBMS_XDB_VERSION | Describes the versioning interface |
| DBMS_XDBZ | Controls the Oracle XML DB repository security, which is based on Access Control Lists (ACLs) |
| DBMS_XEVENT | Provides event-related types and supporting subprograms |
| DBMS_XMLDOM | Explains access to XMLType objects |
| DBMS_XMLGEN | Converts the results of a SQL query to a canonical XML format |
| DBMS_XMLINDEX | Provides an interface to implement asynchronous indexing and apply node referencing |
| DBMS_XMLPARSER | Explains access to the contents and structure of XML documents |

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| DBMS_XMLSCHEMA | Explains procedures to register and delete XML schemas |
| DBMS_XMLSTORE | Provides the ability to store XML data in relational tables |
| DBMS_XMLTRANSLATIONS | Provides an interface to perform translations so that strings can be searched or displayed in various languages |
| DBMS_XPLAN | Describes how to format the output of the <code>EXPLAIN PLAN</code> command |
| DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR | Explains access to the contents and structure of XML documents |
| DEBUG_EXTPROC | Lets you debug external procedures on platforms with debuggers that attach to a running process |
| HTF | Hypertext functions generate HTML tags |
| HTP | Hypertext procedures generate HTML tags |
| OWA_CACHE | Provides an interface that enables the PL/SQL Gateway cache to improve the performance of PL/SQL Web applications |
| OWA_COOKIE | Provides an interface for sending and retrieving HTTP cookies from the client's browser |
| OWA_CUSTOM | Provides a Global PLSQL Agent Authorization callback function |
| OWA_IMAGE | Provides an interface to access the coordinates where a user clicked on an image |
| OWA_OPT_LOCK | Contains subprograms that impose optimistic locking strategies so as to prevent lost updates |
| OWA_PATTERN | Provides an interface to locate text patterns within strings and replace the matched string with another string |
| OWA_SEC | Provides an interface for custom authentication |
| OWA_TEXT | Contains subprograms used by <code>OWA_PATTERN</code> for manipulating strings. They are externalized so you can use them directly. |
| OWA_UTIL | Contains utility subprograms for performing operations such as getting the value of CGI environment variables, printing the data that is returned to the client, and printing the results of a query in an HTML table |
| SDO_CS | Provides functions for coordinate system transformation |
| SDO_CSW_PROCESS | Contains subprograms for various processing operations related to support for Catalog Services for the Web (CSW) |
| SDO_GCDR | Contains the Oracle Spatial geocoding subprograms, which let you geocode unformatted postal addresses |
| SDO_GEOM | Provides functions implementing geometric operations on spatial objects |
| SDO_GEOR | Contains functions and procedures for the Spatial GeoRaster feature, which lets you store, index, query, analyze, and deliver raster image data and its associated Spatial vector geometry data and metadata |

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| SDO_GEOR_ADMIN | Contains subprograms for administrative operations related to GeoRaster. |
| SDO_GEOR_UTL | Contains utility functions and procedures for the Spatial GeoRaster feature, including those related to using triggers with GeoRaster data |
| SDO_LRS | Provides functions for linear referencing system support |
| SDO_MIGRATE | Provides functions for migrating spatial data from previous releases |
| SDO_NET | Provides functions and procedures for working with data modeled as nodes and links in a network |
| SDO_NET_MEM | Contains functions and procedures for performing editing and analysis operations on network data using a network memory object |
| SDO_OLS | Contains functions and procedures for performing editing and analysis operations on network data using a network memory object |
| SDO_PC_PKG | Contains subprograms to support the use of point clouds in Spatial |
| SDO_SAM | Contains functions and procedures for spatial analysis and data mining |
| SDO_TIN_PKG | Contains subprograms to support the use of triangulated irregular networks (TINs) in Spatial |
| SDO_TOPO | Provides procedures for creating and managing Spatial topologies |
| SDO_TOPO_MAP | Contains subprograms for editing Spatial topologies using a cache (TopoMap object) |
| SDO_TUNE | Provides functions for selecting parameters that determine the behavior of the spatial indexing scheme used in Oracle Spatial |
| SDO_UTIL | Provides utility functions and procedures for Oracle Spatial |
| SDO_WFS_LOCK | Contains subprograms for WFS support for registering and unregistering feature tables |
| SDO_WFS_PROC | Provides utility functions and procedures for Oracle Spatial |
| SEM_APIS | Contains subprograms for working with the Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Web Ontology Language (OWL) in an Oracle database. |
| SEM_PERF | Contains subprograms for examining and enhancing the performance of the Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Web Ontology Language (OWL) support in an Oracle database |
| SEM_RDFCTX | Contains subprograms for managing extractor policies and semantic indexes created for documents |
| SEM_RDFSA | Contains subprograms for providing fine-grained access control to RDF data, using either a virtual private database (VPD) or Oracle Label Security (OLS) |

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| UTL_COLL | Enables PL/SQL programs to use collection locators to query and update |
| UTL_COMPRESS | Provides a set of data compression utilities |
| UTL_DBWS | Provides database Web services |
| UTL_ENCODE | Provides functions that encode RAW data into a standard encoded format so that the data can be transported between hosts |
| UTL_FILE | Enables your PL/SQL programs to read and write operating system text files and provides a restricted version of standard operating system stream file I/O |
| UTL_HTTP | Enables HTTP callouts from PL/SQL and SQL to access data on the Internet or to call Oracle Web Server Cartridges |
| UTL_I18N | Provides a set of services (Oracle Globalization Service) that help developers build multilingual applications |
| UTL_INADDR | Provides a procedure to support internet addressing |
| UTL_IDENT | Specifies which database or client PL/SQL is running |
| UTL_LMS | Retrieves and formats error messages in different languages |
| UTL_MAIL | A utility for managing email which includes commonly used email features, such as attachments, CC, BCC, and return receipt |
| UTL_NLA | Exposes a subset of the BLAS and LAPACK (Version 3.0) operations on vectors and matrices represented as VARRAYs |
| UTL_RAW | Provides SQL functions for manipulating RAW datatypes |
| UTL_RECOMP | Recompiles invalid PL/SQL modules, invalid views, Java classes, indextypes and operators in a database, either sequentially or in parallels |
| UTL_REF | Enables a PL/SQL program to access an object by providing a reference to the object |
| UTL_SMTF | Provides PL/SQL functionality to send emails |
| UTL_RPADV | Provides subprograms to collect and analyze statistics for the Oracle Replication components in a distributed database environment |
| UTL_TCP | Provides PL/SQL functionality to support simple TCP/IP-based communications between servers and the outside world |
| UTL_URL | Provides escape and unescape mechanisms for URL characters |
| WPG_DOCLOAD | Provides an interface to download files, both BLOBs and BFILES |
| ANYDATA TYPE | A self-describing data instance type containing an instance of the type plus a description |
| ANYDATASET TYPE | Contains a description of a given type plus a set of data instances of that type |

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages

| Package Name | Description |
|--|--|
| ANYTYPE TYPE | Contains a type description of any persistent SQL type, named or unnamed, including object types and collection types; or, it can be used to construct new transient type descriptions |
| Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Types | Describes the types used in Advanced Queuing |
| DBFS Content Interface Types | Describes public types defined to support the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT interface. |
| Database URI Type | Contains URI Support, UriType Super Type, HttpUriType Subtype, DBUriType Subtype, XDBUriType Subtype, UriFactory Package |
| Expression Filter Types | Expression Filter feature is supplied with a set of predefined types and public synonyms for these types. |
| JMS TYPES | Describes JMS types so that a PL/SQL application can use JMS queues of JMS types |
| LOGICAL CHANGE RECORD TYPES | Describes LCR types, which are message payloads that contain information about changes to a database. |
| MG_ID Package Types | Provides an extensible framework that supports current RFID tags with the standard family of EPC bit encodings for the supported encoding types |
| POLYMORPHIC TABLE FUNCTION (PTF) Package Types | Describes types defined in the DBMS_TF package to support PTF |
| RULES TYPES | Describes the types used with rules, rule sets, and evaluation contexts |
| RULES Manager Types | Rules Manager is supplied with one predefined type and a public synonym |
| SODA Types | Describes the SODA Types. |
| UTL Streams Types | Describes abstract streams types used with Oracle XML functionality |
| XMLType | Describes the types and functions used for native XML support in the server |

2

Oracle Application Express Packages APEX_APPLICATION Through APEX_ZIP

The Oracle Application Express supplies PL/SQL packages for application developers who are building database-centric web applications using Oracle Application Express.

For a complete description of all the packages that ship with Oracle Application Express, see the *Oracle Application Express API Reference*.

3

CTX_ADM

The `CTX_ADM` package lets you administer the Oracle Text data dictionary.

Note that you must install this package in order to use it.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Text, see `CTX_ADM` in the Oracle Text Reference.

4

CTX_ANL

The `CTX_ANL` package is used with `AUTO_LEXER` and provides procedures for adding and dropping a custom dictionary from the lexer.

A custom dictionary might be one that you develop for a special field of study or for your industry. In most cases, the dictionaries supplied for the supported languages with Oracle Text are more than sufficient to handle your requirements.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Text, see `CTX_ANL` in the Oracle Text Reference.

5

CTX_CLS

The `CTX_CLS` package enables generation of `CTXRULE` rules for a set of documents.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Text, see `CTX_CLS` in the Oracle Text Reference.

6

CTX_DDL

The `CTX_DDL` package lets you create and manage the preferences, section groups, and stoplists required for Text indexes.

Note that you must install this package in order to use it.

For complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Text, see `CTX_DDL` in the Oracle Text Reference.

7

CTX_DOC

The `CTX_DOC` package lets you request document services.

Note that you must install this package in order to use it.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Text, see `CTX_DOC` in the Oracle Text Reference.

8

CTX_ENTITY

The `CTX_ENTITY` package enables you to search for terms that are unknown to you without specifying a particular search text.

It does this by identifying names, places, dates, and other objects when they are mentioned in a document and by tagging each occurrence (called a mention) with its type and subtype. This process enables you to produce a structured view of a document that can later be used for text and data mining and more comprehensive intelligence analysis.

For the complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Text, see `CTX_ENTITY` in the *Oracle Text Reference*.

9

CTX_OUTPUT

This Oracle Text package lets you manage the index log.

Note that you must install this package in order to use it.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Text, see `CTX_OUTPUT` in the Oracle Text Reference.

10

CTX_QUERY

This Oracle Text package lets you generate query feedback, count hits, and create stored query expressions.

Note that you must install this package in order to use it.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Text, see `CTX_QUERY` in the Oracle Text Reference.

11

CTX_REPORT

This Oracle Text package lets you create various index reports.

Note that you must install this package in order to use it.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Text, see `CTX_REPORT` in the Oracle Text Reference.

12

CTX_THES

This Oracle Text package lets you to manage and browse thesauri.

Note that you must install this package in order to use it.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Text, see `CTX_THES` in the Oracle Text Reference.

13

CTX_ULEXER

This Oracle Text package is for use with the user-lexer.

Note that you must install this package in order to use it.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Text, see [CTX_ULEXER](#) in the Oracle Text Reference.

14

DBMS_ACTIVITY

DBMS_ACTIVITY contains functions and procedures allowing authorized users to control the activity information captured by OATS.

This package is owned by SYS, so EXECUTE package privilege is required of the non-SYS users. Users with DBA role are granted the EXECUTE privilege on this package.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS_ACTIVITY](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_ACTIVITY Subprograms](#)

14.1 Using DBMS_ACTIVITY

Object Activity Tracking System (OATS) is a generic RDBMS based tracking service that provides information about various types of activities associated with different database objects. An activity represents a user or system-initiated action such as scanning or loading a table. Most of the activities are tracked in the form of frequencies (i.e. counts over fixed time intervals) such as the number of scans of a table in 15 minutes.

The database objects whose activities are tracked include tables and materialized views. Different types of activities include row insert, delete and update, table scan, load and truncate, partition maintenance operations (create, drop, move, split, merge, and exchange), materialized view rewrite and refresh.

Another important class of activities is related to the usage or non-usage of auxiliary structures such as MVs, indexes and zone maps.

Depending on the type of activity the tracking technique can be precise, approximate, or probabilistic. Most of the activities are tracked approximately mostly for efficiency reasons.

Depending on the type of activity and its usage by different clients a certain tracking technique would be more suitable than others. For example, counters are useful for tracking the index and materialized view usage. Counters are maintained for fixed time intervals in order to capture the object usage pattern over time. The same technique can be used to track the update activity of table columns by maintaining update counters for each. Setting bits in a bitvector is another form of tracking technique which is suitable for registering the occurrence of a certain activity within a time interval without saying how many times that activity occurred.

Precise Tracking: an activity is accounted for with 100% accuracy. Some form of atomic update or some latching is required to get precise tracking in a multi-processor environment. OATS generally avoids precise tracking, unless a client needs that kind of precision.

Approximate Tracking: an activity is accounted for in almost all cases but with rare exceptions. An example of approximate tracking is the dirty update of activity counters. Dirty updating is very efficient because no locking or latching is performed and atomic operations are not used when counters are changed. However, dirty updating can result in lost updates

leading to under counting. If lost updates are rare then dirty updating is a very efficient technique for approximate tracking.

Probabilistic Tracking: an activity is sampled with a certain probability, and it is accounted for when it becomes part of the sample. Probabilistic tracking produces activity data that is less accurate but it prevents frequent tracking actions.

Occurrence Tracking: records certain activity as having occurred within a time interval. Specifically, occurrence tracking provides information that says that certain object activity occurred at least once in a given time interval without saying how many times it occurred. The use of bitvector is a popular technique for occurrence tracking. Depending on how the bits are set in a bitvector the occurrence tracking can be either precise (no collisions) or approximate (possible collisions).

Counter Effects of Transactions and Rollback: Except for the precise tracking counters, none of the other types of counters is transactional or affected by rollback. This means that if a transaction fails, the approximate counters may still record any actions from that transaction. And when the database is rolled back to a save point, the approximate counters are not set back to their previous state.

14.2 Summary of DBMS_ACTIVITY Subprograms

DBMS_ACTIVITY uses the CONFIGURE, CREATE_SNAPSHOT, and DELETE_SNAPSHOTS procedures.

Table 14-1 DBMS_ACTIVITY Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| CONFIGURE Procedure | Allows an authorized user to set configuration parameters for OATS in parameter/value format. |
| CREATE_SNAPSHOT Procedure | Allows an authorized user to manually create an activity snapshot on local instance or on all database instances by flushing the activity information maintained in memory to disk |
| DELETE_SNAPSHOT Procedure | Allows an authorized user to manually delete all older snapshots based on an input snapshot id called BEFORE_SNAP_ID. |
| DELETE_SNAPSHOTS | Allows an authorized user to manually delete all older snapshots based on an input timestamp value called BEFORE_TIME. |

14.2.1 CONFIGURE Procedure

This procedure allows an authorized user to set configuration parameters for OATS in parameter/value format.

This function can be called numerous times, each time setting a different configuration parameter, or same parameter but with different value. The parameter setting applies to the indicated database or the local database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ACTIVITY.CONFIGURE (
  PARAMETER_NAME      IN VARCHAR2
  PARAMETER_VALUE     IN NUMBER,
  CON_DBNAME          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL
);
```

Parameters

Table 14-2 CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| PARAMETER_NAME | Name of the configuration parameter to set. Parameters available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACTIVITY_INTERVAL_MINUTES: The interval in minutes for maintaining activity information before it is flushed and reset. The default is 15. Other values: 30, 60, 120, 180, 240, 360, 480, 720, 1440 ACTIVITY_RETENTION_DAYS: the number of days to maintain the activity information before it is purged. The default is 400. From 8 to 2000. ACTIVITY_SPACE_PERCENT: soft limit in percent of the SYSAUX space for storing the activity information. The default is 5. From 1 to 25. |
| PARAMETER_VALUE | Value of the configuration parameter to use. |
| CON_DBNAME | Name of a container in the consolidated database (CDB). It is either root or a pluggable database. When omitted, the default is the local database. |

 **Note:**

The current CDB or PDB name is the only non-null value supported.

Usage Notes

The user must be SYS, or must have the DBA role, or granted the EXECUTE package privilege.

14.2.2 CREATE_SNAPSHOT Procedure

This procedure allows an authorized user to manually create an activity snapshot on local instance or on all database instances by flushing the activity information maintained in memory to disk.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ACTIVITY.CREATE_SNAPSHOT(
    ALL_INSTANCES      IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    CON_DBNAME         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL
);
```

Parameters

Table 14-3 CREATE_SNAPSHOT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| ALL_INSTANCES | Specify FALSE if activity snapshot should be created only for the local instance. The default is to create snapshot on all database instances. |

Table 14-3 (Cont.) CREATE_SNAPSHOT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| CON_DBNAME | Name of a container in the consolidated database (CDB). It is either root or a pluggable database. When omitted, the default is the local database. |

 **Note:**

The current CDB or PDB name is the only non-null value supported.

Usage Notes

The SNAP_ID of snapshot created.

The user must be SYS, or must have the DBA role, or granted the EXECUTE package privilege.

14.2.3 DELETE_SNAPSHOT Procedure

This procedure allows an authorized user to manually delete all older snapshots based on an input snapshot id called BEFORE_SNAP_ID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ACTIVITY.DELETE_SNAPSHOT (
    BEFORE_SNAP_ID    IN NUMBER,
    CON_DBNAME        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL
);
```

Parameters

Table 14-4 DELETE_SNAPSHOT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| BEFORE_SNAP_ID | All snapshots with SNAP_ID value less than this argument value is removed from the disk storage (SYS_AUX). |
| CON_DBNAME | Name of a container in the consolidated database (CDB). It is either root or a pluggable database. When omitted, the default is the local database. |

 **Note:**

The current CDB or PDB name is the only non-null value supported.

Usage Notes

Returns `TRUE` if one or more snapshots were deleted; `FALSE` otherwise.

The user must be `SYS`, or must have the `DBA` role, or granted the `EXECUTE` package privilege.

14.2.4 DELETE_SNAPSHOT Procedure

This procedure allows an authorized user to manually delete all older snapshots based on an input timestamp value called `BEFORE_TIME`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ACTIVITY.DELETE_SNAPSHOT (  
    BEFORE_TIME      IN TIMESTAMP,  
    CON_DBNAME       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL  
);
```

Parameters

Table 14-5 DELETE_SNAPSHOT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>BEFORE_TIME</code> | All snapshots associated with a time less than this argument value are removed from the disk storage (SYSAUX). |
| <code>CON_DBNAME</code> | Name of a container in the consolidated database (CDB). It is either root or a pluggable database. When omitted, the default is the local database. |

 **Note:**

The current CDB or PDB name is the only non-null value supported.

Usage Notes

Returns `TRUE` if one or more snapshots were deleted; `FALSE` otherwise.

The user must be `SYS`, or must have the `DBA` role, or granted the `EXECUTE` package privilege.

15

DBMS_ADDM

The `DBMS_ADDM` package facilitates the use of Advisor functionality regarding the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor.

Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_ADDM Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide* for more information about "Automatic Workload Repository in Oracle Real Application Clusters Environments"
- *Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide* for more information about "Automatic Performance Diagnostics"

15.1 DBMS_ADDM Security Model

The `DBMS_ADDM` package runs with the caller's permission, not the definer's, and then applies the security constraints required by the `DBMS_ADVISOR` package.

See Also:

The `DBMS_ADVISOR` package for more information about "[Security Model](#)".

15.2 Summary of DBMS_ADDM Subprograms

The table in this topic lists and describes the `DBMS_ADDM` subprograms.

Table 15-1 DBMS_ADDM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ANALYZE_DB Procedure | Creates an ADDM task for analyzing in database analysis mode and executes it |
| ANALYZE_INST Procedure | Creates an ADDM task for analyzing in instance analysis mode and executes it. |
| ANALYZE_PARTIAL Procedure | Creates an ADDM task for analyzing a subset of instances in partial analysis mode and executes it |
| COMPARE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_REPORT Function | Produces a Compare Period ADDM report comparing the performance of a capture to a replay |
| COMPARE_DATABASES Function | Produces a Compare Period ADDM report for a database-wide performance comparison |
| COMPARE_INSTANCES Function | Produces a Compare Period ADDM report for an instance-level performance comparison |
| COMPARE_REPLAY_REPLAY_REPORT Function | Produces a Compare Period ADDM report comparing the performance of a replay to another replay |
| DELETE Procedure | Deletes an already created ADDM task (of any kind) |
| DELETE_FINDING_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Deletes a finding directive |
| DELETE_PARAMETER_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Deletes a parameter directive |
| DELETE_SEGMENT_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Deletes a segment directive |
| DELETE_SQL_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Deletes a SQL directive |
| GET_ASH_QUERY Function | Returns a string containing the SQL text of an ASH query identifying the rows in ASH with impact for the finding |
| GET_REPORT Function | Retrieves the default text report of an executed ADDM task |
| INSERT_FINDING_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Creates a directive to limit reporting of a specific finding type. |
| INSERT_PARAMETER_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Creates a directive to prevent ADDM from creating actions to alter the value of a specific system parameter |
| INSERT_SEGMENT_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Creates a directive to prevent ADDM from creating actions to "run Segment Advisor" for specific segments |
| INSERT_SQL_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Creates a directive to limit reporting of actions on specific SQL |
| REAL_TIME_ADDM_REPORT Function | Produces a real-time report of ADDM activity |

15.2.1 ANALYZE_DB Procedure

This procedure creates an ADDM task for analyzing in database analysis mode and executes it.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.ANALYZE_DB (
    task_name          IN OUT VARCHAR2,
```

```
begin_snapshot      IN      NUMBER,
end_snapshot        IN      NUMBER,
read_only_type_override IN    VARCHAR2,
db_id               IN      NUMBER := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 15-2 ANALYZE_DB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| task_name | Name of the task to be created. |
| begin_snapshot | Number of the snapshot that starts the analysis period. |
| end_snapshot | Number of the snapshot that ends the analysis period. |
| read_only_type_override | Overrides the type of CDB ADDM determines for analysis. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • READ-WRITE—a regular database or the primary database in a data guard configuration • READ-ONLY—a database open in read-only mode, such as an active data guard standby • AUTO—allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |
| db_id | Database ID for the database you to analyze. By default, this is the database currently connected. |

Return Values

The name of the created task is returned in the `task_name` parameter. It may be different from the value that is given as input (only in cases that name is already used by another task).

Examples

To create an ADDM task in database analysis mode and execute it, with its name in variable `tname`:

```
var tname VARCHAR2(60);
BEGIN
    :tname := 'my_database_analysis_mode_task';
    DBMS_ADDM.ANALYZE_DB(:tname, 1, 2);
END
```

To see a report:

```
SET LONG 100000
SET PAGESIZE 50000
SELECT DBMS_ADDM.GET_REPORT(:tname) FROM DUAL;
```

Note that the return type of a report is a CLOB, formatted to fit line size of 80.

15.2.2 ANALYZE_INST Procedure

This procedure creates an ADDM task for analyzing in instance analysis mode and executes it.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.ANALYZE_INST (
    task_name          IN OUT VARCHAR2,
    begin_snapshot     IN      NUMBER,
    end_snapshot       IN      NUMBER,
    cdb_type_override  IN      VARCHAR2,
    read_only_type_override IN  VARCHAR2,
    instance_number    IN      NUMBER := NULL,
    db_id              IN      NUMBER := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 15-3 ANALYZE_INST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| task_name | Name of the task to be created |
| begin_snapshot | Number of the snapshot that starts the analysis period |
| end_snapshot | Number of the snapshot that ends the analysis period |
| cdb_type_override | Overrides the type of CDB that ADDM determines for doing analysis. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AUTONOMOUS OLTP—autonomous OLTP inside a PDB AUTONOMOUS DATA WAREHOUSE—autonomous data warehouse (ADWH) inside a PDB PDB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —a regular PDB CDB ROOT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —the root of a CDB NON-CDB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —a system that is not CDB or PDB AUTO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |
| read_only_type_override | Overrides the type of CDB ADDM determines for analysis. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> READ-WRITE—a regular database or the primary database in a data guard configuration READ-ONLY—a database open in read-only mode, such as an active data guard standby AUTO—allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |
| instance_number | Number of the instance to analyze. By default it is the instance currently connected |
| db_id | Database ID for the database you to analyze. By default, this is the database currently connected |

Return Values

The name of the created task is returned in the `task_name` parameter. It may be different from the value that is given as input (only in cases that name is already used by another task).

Usage Notes

On single instance systems (when not using Oracle RAC) the resulting task is identical to using the `ANALYZE_DB` procedure.

Examples

To create an ADDM task in instance analysis mode and execute it, with its name in variable `tname`:

```
var tname VARCHAR2(60);
BEGIN
  :tname := 'my_instance_analysis_mode_task';
  DBMS_ADDM.ANALYZE_INST(:tname, 1, 2);
END
```

To see a report:

```
SET LONG 100000
SET PAGESIZE 50000
SELECT DBMS_ADDM.GET_REPORT(:tname) FROM DUAL;
```

Note that the return type of a report is a `CLOB`, formatted to fit line size of 80.

15.2.3 ANALYZE_PARTIAL Procedure

This procedure creates an ADDM task for analyzing a subset of instances in partial analysis mode and executes it.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.ANALYZE_PARTIAL (
  task_name           IN OUT VARCHAR2,
  instance_numbers   IN      VARCHAR2,
  begin_snapshot      IN      NUMBER,
  end_snapshot        IN      NUMBER,
  cdb_type_override   IN      VARCHAR2,
  read_only_type_override IN  VARCHAR2,
  db_id              IN      NUMBER := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 15-4 ANALYZE_PARTIAL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>task_name</code> | Name of the task to be created |
| <code>instance_numbers</code> | Comma separated list of instance numbers to analyze |
| <code>begin_snapshot</code> | Number of the snapshot that starts the analysis period |
| <code>end_snapshot</code> | Number of the snapshot that ends the analysis period |

Table 15-4 (Cont.) ANALYZE_PARTIAL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>cdb_type_override</code> | <p>Overrides the type of CDB that ADDM determines for doing analysis. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>AUTONOMOUS OLTP</code>—autonomous OLTP inside a PDB • <code>AUTONOMOUS DATA WAREHOUSE</code>—autonomous data warehouse (ADWH) inside a PDB • <code>PDB</code> —a regular PDB • <code>CDB ROOT</code> —the root of a CDB • <code>NON-CDB</code> —a system that is not CDB or PDB • <code>AUTO</code> —allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |
| <code>read_only_type_override</code> | <p>Overrides the type of CDB ADDM determines for analysis. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>READ-WRITE</code>—a regular database or the primary database in a data guard configuration • <code>READ-ONLY</code>—a database open in read-only mode, such as an active data guard standby • <code>AUTO</code>—allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |
| <code>db_id</code> | Database ID for the database you to analyze. By default, this is the database currently connected |

Return Values

The name of the created task is returned in the `task_name` parameter. It may be different from the value that is given as input (only in cases that name is already used by another task).

Examples

To create an ADDM task in partial analysis mode and execute it, with its name in variable `tname`:

```
var tname VARCHAR2(60);
BEGIN
    :tname := 'my_partial_analysis_modetask';
    DBMS_ADDM.ANALYZE_PARTIAL(:tname, '1,2,3', 1, 2);
END
```

To see a report:

```
SET LONG 100000
SET PAGESIZE 50000
SELECT DBMS_ADDM.GET_REPORT(:tname) FROM DUAL;
```

Note that the return type of a report is a CLOB, formatted to fit line size of 80.

15.2.4 COMPARE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_REPORT Function

This function produces a Compare Period ADDM report comparing the performance of a capture to a replay.

The AWR data must reside in the same database, but it can originate from different databases. The function generates a report in either XML or HTML(Active Report) format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.COMPARE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_REPORT (
    replay_id           IN NUMBER,
    cdb_type_override  IN VARCHAR2,
    read_only_type_override  IN VARCHAR2,
    report_type        IN VARCHAR2 := 'HTML')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 15-5 COMPARE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_REPORT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| replay_id | Replay ID to use as the base period. The base period is the baseline period to compare in order to determine improvement or regression. |
| cdb_type_override | Overrides the type of CDB that ADDM determines for doing analysis. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AUTONOMOUS OLTP—autonomous OLTP inside a PDB AUTONOMOUS DATA WAREHOUSE—autonomous data warehouse (ADWH) inside a PDB PDB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —a regular PDB CDB ROOT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —the root of a CDB NON-CDB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —a system that is not CDB or PDB AUTO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |
| read_only_type_override | Overrides the type of CDB ADDM determines for analysis. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> READ-WRITE—a regular database or the primary database in a data guard configuration READ-ONLY—a database open in read-only mode, such as an active data guard standby AUTO—allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |
| report_type | HTML (the default) for an HTML active report, 'XML' for an XML report |

Return Values

A CLOB containing a compare period ADDM report

15.2.5 COMPARE_DATABASES Function

This function produces a Compare Period ADDM report comparing the performance of a database over two different time periods or the performance of two different databases over two different time periods.

The AWR data must reside in the same database, but it can originate from different databases. The function generates a report in either XML or HTML(Active Report) format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.COMPARE_DATABASES (
  base_dbid          IN NUMBER := NULL,
  base_begin_snap_id IN NUMBER,
  base_end_snap_id   IN NUMBER,
  comp_dbid          IN NUMBER := NULL,
  comp_begin_snap_id IN NUMBER,
  comp_end_snap_id   IN NUMBER,
  cdb_type_override  IN   VARCHAR2,
  read_only_type_override IN   VARCHAR2,
  report_type        IN VARCHAR2 := 'HTML')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 15-6 COMPARE_DATABASES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| base_dbid | Database id (DBID) of the base period. The base period is the baseline period that we compare to in order to determine improvement or regression. |
| base_begin_snap_ids | Begin AWR snapshot ID of the base period. |
| base_end_snap_id | End AWR snapshot ID of the base period. |
| comp_dbid | Database id (DBID) of the comparison period. The comparison period is the period we compare to the base period. |
| comp_begin_snap_id | Begin AWR snapshot ID of the comparison period |
| comp_end_snap_id | End AWR snapshot ID of the comparison period |

Table 15-6 (Cont.) COMPARE_DATABASES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>cdb_type_override</code> | <p>Overrides the type of CDB that ADDM determines for doing analysis. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>AUTONOMOUS OLTP</code>—autonomous OLTP inside a PDB <code>AUTONOMOUS DATA WAREHOUSE</code>—autonomous data warehouse (ADWH) inside a PDB <code>PDB</code> —a regular PDB <code>CDB ROOT</code> —the root of a CDB <code>NON-CDB</code> —a system that is not CDB or PDB <code>AUTO</code> —allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |
| <code>read_only_type_override</code> | <p>Overrides the type of CDB ADDM determines for analysis. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>READ-WRITE</code>—a regular database or the primary database in a data guard configuration <code>READ-ONLY</code>—a database open in read-only mode, such as an active data guard standby <code>AUTO</code>—allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |
| <code>report_type</code> | 'HTML' (the default) for an HTML active report, 'XML' for an XML report |

Return Values

A CLOB containing a compare period ADDM report

15.2.6 COMPARE_INSTANCES Function

This function produces a Compare Period ADDM report comparing the performance of a single instance over two different time periods or the performance of two different instances over two different time periods.

The AWR data must reside in the same database, but it can originate from different databases. The function generates a report in either XML or HTML(Active Report) format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.COMPARE_INSTANCES (
    base_dbid           IN NUMBER := NULL,
    base_instance_id    IN NUMBER,
    base_begin_snap_id  IN NUMBER,
    base_end_snap_id    IN NUMBER,
    comp_dbid           IN NUMBER := NULL,
    comp_instance_id    IN NUMBER,
    comp_begin_snap_id  IN NUMBER,
    comp_end_snap_id    IN NUMBER,
    cdb_type_override   IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

read_only_type_override IN VARCHAR2,
report_type             IN VARCHAR2 := 'HTML')
RETURN CLOB;

```

Parameters

Table 15-7 COMPARE_INSTANCES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| base_dbid | Database id (DBID) of the base period. The base period is the baseline period that we compare to in order to determine improvement or regression. |
| base_instance_id | Instance number of the database instance to include from the base period |
| base_begin_snap_id | Begin AWR snapshot ID of the base period. |
| base_end_snap_id | End AWR snapshot ID of the base period. |
| comp_dbid | Database id (DBID) of the comparison period. The comparison period is the period we compare to the base period. |
| comp_instance_id | Instance number of the database instance to include from the comparison period |
| comp_begin_snap_id | Begin AWR snapshot ID of the comparison period |
| comp_end_snap_id | End AWR snapshot ID of the comparison period |
| cdb_type_override | Overrides the type of CDB that ADDM determines for doing analysis. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AUTONOMOUS OLTP—autonomous OLTP inside a PDB AUTONOMOUS DATA WAREHOUSE—autonomous data warehouse (ADWH) inside a PDB PDB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —a regular PDB CDB ROOT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —the root of a CDB NON-CDB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —a system that is not CDB or PDB AUTO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |
| read_only_type_override | Overrides the type of CDB ADDM determines for analysis. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> READ-WRITE—a regular database or the primary database in a data guard configuration READ-ONLY—a database open in read-only mode, such as an active data guard standby AUTO—allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |
| report_type | 'HTML' (the default) for an HTML active report, 'XML' for an XML report |

Return Values

A CLOB containing a compare period ADDM report

15.2.7 COMPARE_REPLAY_REPLAY_REPORT Function

This function produces a Compare Period ADDM report comparing the performance of a replay to another replay.

The AWR data must reside in the same database, but it can originate from different databases. The function generates a report in either XML or HTML(Active Report) format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.COMPARE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_REPORT (
    replay_id1          IN    NUMBER,
    replay_id2          IN    NUMBER,
    cdb_type_override   IN    VARCHAR2,
    read_only_type_override IN  VARCHAR2,
    report_type         IN    VARCHAR2 := 'HTML')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 15-8 COMPARE_REPLAY_REPLAY_REPORT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| replay_id1 | Replay ID to use as the base period. The base period is the baseline period to compare in order to determine improvement or regression. |
| replay_id2 | Replay ID to use as the comparison period. The comparison period is the period to compare to the base period in order to determine improvement or regression. |
| cdb_type_override | Overrides the type of CDB that ADDM determines for doing analysis. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AUTONOMOUS OLTP—autonomous OLTP inside a PDB AUTONOMOUS DATA WAREHOUSE—autonomous data warehouse (ADWH) inside a PDB PDB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —a regular PDB CDB ROOT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —the root of a CDB NON-CDB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —a system that is not CDB or PDB AUTO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |
| read_only_type_override | Overrides the type of CDB ADDM determines for analysis. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> READ-WRITE—a regular database or the primary database in a data guard configuration READ-ONLY—a database open in read-only mode, such as an active data guard standby AUTO—allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |
| report_type | 'HTML' (the default) for an HTML active report, 'XML' for an XML report |

Return Values

A CLOB containing a compare period ADDM report

15.2.8 DELETE Procedure

This procedure deletes an already created ADDM task (of any kind). For database analysis mode and partial analysis mode this deletes the local tasks associated with the main task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.DELETE (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 15-9 DELETE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| task_name | Name of the task to be deleted |

Examples

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_ADDM.DELETE ('my_partial_analysis_mode_task');
END
```

15.2.9 DELETE_FINDING_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure deletes a finding directive.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.DELETE_FINDING_DIRECTIVE (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    dir_name           IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 15-10 DELETE_FINDING_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| task_name | Name of the task this directive applies to. If the value is NULL, it is a system directive. |
| dir_name | Name of the directive. All directives must be given unique names. |

15.2.10 DELETE_PARAMETER_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure deletes a parameter directive. This removes a specific system directive for parameters. Subsequent ADDM tasks are not affected by this directive.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.DELETE_PARAMETER_DIRECTIVE (  
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    dir_name           IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 15-11 DELETE_PARAMETER_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| task_name | Name of the task this directive applies to. If the value is NULL, it is a system directive. |
| dir_name | Name of the directive. All directives must be given unique names. |

Examples

```
BEGIN  
    DBMS_ADDM.DELETE_PARAMETER_DIRECTIVE (NULL, 'my Parameter directive');  
END;
```

15.2.11 DELETE_SEGMENT_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure deletes a segment directive.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.DELETE_SEGMENT_DIRECTIVE (  
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    dir_name           IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 15-12 DELETE_SEGMENT_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| task_name | Name of the task this directive applies to. If the value is NULL, it is a system directive. |
| dir_name | Name of the directive. All directives must be given unique names. |

15.2.12 DELETE_SQL_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure deletes a SQL directive.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.DELETE_SQL_DIRECTIVE (
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    dir_name       IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 15-13 DELETE_SQL_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| task_name | Name of the task this directive applies to. If the value is NULL, it is a system directive. |
| dir_name | Name of the directive. All directives must be given unique names. |

15.2.13 GET_ASH_QUERY Function

The function returns a string containing the SQL text of an ASH query identifying the rows in ASH with impact for the finding.

For most types of findings this identifies the exact rows in ASH corresponding to the finding. For some types of findings the query is an approximation and should not be used for exact identification of the finding's impact or the finding's specific activity.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.GET_ASH_QUERY (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    finding_id     IN  NUMBER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 15-14 GET_ASH_QUERY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| task_name | Name of the task |
| finding | ID of the finding within the task |

Return Values

A VARCHAR containing an ASH query identifying the rows in ASH with impact for the finding

15.2.14 GET_REPORT Function

This function retrieves the default text report of an executed ADDM task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.GET_REPORT (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2)
    RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 15-15 GET_REPORT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| task_name | Name of the task |

Examples

```
Set long 1000000
Set pagesize 50000
SELECT DBMS_ADDM.GET_REPORT('my_partial_analysis_mode_task') FROM DUAL;
```

15.2.15 INSERT_FINDING_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure creates a directive to limit reporting of a specific finding type. The directive can be created for a specific task (only when the task is in `INITIAL` status), or for all subsequently created ADDM tasks (such as a system directive).

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.INSERT_FINDING_DIRECTIVE (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    dir_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    finding_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    min_active_sessions IN NUMBER := 0,
    min_perc_impact    IN NUMBER := 0);
```

Parameters

Table 15-16 INSERT_FINDING_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| task_name | Name of the task this directive applies to. If the value is <code>NULL</code> , it applies to all subsequently created ADDM Tasks. |
| dir_name | Name of the directive. All directives must be given unique names. |
| finding_name | Name of an ADDM finding to which this directive applies. All valid findings names appear in the <code>NAME</code> column of view <code>DBA_ADVISOR_FINDING_NAMES</code> . |
| min_active_sessions | Minimal number of active sessions for the finding. If a finding has less than this number, it is filtered from the ADDM result. |

Table 15-16 (Cont.) INSERT_FINDING_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| min_perc_impact | Minimal number for the "percent impact" of the finding relative to total database time in the analysis period. If the finding's impact is less than this number, it is filtered from the ADDM result. |

Examples

A new ADDM task is created to analyze a local instance. However, it has special treatment for 'Undersized SGA' findings. The result of `GET_REPORT` shows only an 'Undersized SGA' finding if the finding is responsible for at least 2 average active sessions during the analysis period, and this constitutes at least 10% of the total database time during that period.

```
var tname VARCHAR2(60);
BEGIN
  DBMS_ADDM.INSERT_FINDING_DIRECTIVE(
    NULL,
    'Undersized SGA directive',
    'Undersized SGA',
    2,
    10);
  :tname := 'my_instance_analysis_mode_task';
  DBMS_ADDM.ANALYZE_INST(:tname, 1, 2);
END;
```

To see a report containing 'Undersized SGA' findings regardless of the directive:

```
SELECT DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_TASK_REPORT(:tname, 'TEXT', 'ALL') FROM DUAL;
```

15.2.16 INSERT_PARAMETER_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure creates a directive to prevent ADDM from creating actions to alter the value of a specific system parameter. The directive can be created for a specific task (only when the task is in `INITIAL` status), or for all subsequently created ADDM tasks (such as a system directive).

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.INSERT_PARAMETER_DIRECTIVE (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  dir_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  parameter_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 15-17 INSERT_PARAMETER_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | Name of the task this directive applies to. If the value is <code>NULL</code> , it applies to all subsequently created ADDM Tasks. |
| dir_name | Name of the directive. All directives must be given unique names. |

Table 15-17 (Cont.) INSERT_PARAMETER_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| parameter_name | Specifies the parameter to use. Valid parameter names appear in V\$PARAMETER. |

Examples

A new ADDM task is created to analyze a local instance. However, it has special treatment for all actions that recommend modifying the parameter 'sga_target'. The result of GET_REPORT does not show these actions.

```
var tname varchar2(60);
BEGIN
  DBMS_ADDM.INSERT_PARAMETER_DIRECTIVE(
    NULL,
    'my Parameter directive',
    'sga_target');
  :tname := 'my_instance_analysis_mode_task';
  DBMS_ADDM.ANALYZE_INST(:tname, 1, 2);
END;
```

To see a report containing all actions regardless of the directive:

```
SELECT DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_TASK_REPORT(:tname, 'TEXT', 'ALL') FROM DUAL;
```

15.2.17 INSERT_SEGMENT_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure creates a directive to prevent ADDM from creating actions to "run Segment Advisor" for specific segments. The directive can be created for a specific task (only when the task is in INITIAL status), or for all subsequently created ADDM tasks (such as a system directive).

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.INSERT_SEGMENT_DIRECTIVE (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  dir_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  owner_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  sub_object_name    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

```
DBMS_ADDM.INSERT_SEGMENT_DIRECTIVE (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  dir_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  object_number      IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 15-18 INSERT_SEGMENT_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | Name of the task this directive applies to. If the value is NULL, it applies to all subsequently created ADDM Tasks. |

Table 15-18 (Cont.) INSERT_SEGMENT_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>dir_name</code> | Name of the directive. All directives must be given unique names. |
| <code>owner_name</code> | Specifies the owner of the segment/s to be filtered. A wildcard is allowed in the same syntax used for "like" constraints. |
| <code>object_name</code> | Name of the main object to be filtered. Again, wildcards are allowed. The default value of <code>NULL</code> is equivalent to a value of <code>'%'</code> . |
| <code>sub_object_name</code> | Name of the part of the main object to be filtered. This could be a partition name, or even sub partitions (separated by a <code>'.'</code>). Again, wildcards are allowed. The default value of <code>NULL</code> is equivalent to a value of <code>'%'</code> . |
| <code>object_number</code> | Object number of the <code>SEGMENT</code> that this directive is to filter, found in views <code>DBA_OBJECTS</code> or <code>DBA_SEGMENTS</code> |

Examples

A new ADDM task is created to analyze a local instance. However, it has special treatment for all segments that belong to user `SCOTT`. The result of `GET_REPORT` does not show actions for running Segment advisor for segments that belong to `SCOTT`.

```
var tname VARCHAR2(60);
BEGIN
  DBMS_ADDM.INSERT_SEGMENT_DIRECTIVE(NULL,
                                     'my Segment directive',
                                     'SCOTT');
  :tname := 'my_instance_analysis_mode_task';
  DBMS_ADDM.ANALYZE_INST(:tname, 1, 2);
END;
```

To see a report containing all actions regardless of the directive:

```
SELECT DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_TASK_REPORT(:tname, 'TEXT', 'ALL') FROM DUAL;
```

15.2.18 INSERT_SQL_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure creates a directive to limit reporting of actions on specific SQL. The directive can be created for a specific task (only when the task is in `INITIAL` status), or for all subsequently created ADDM tasks (such as a system directive).

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.INSERT_SQL_DIRECTIVE (
  task_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  dir_name            IN VARCHAR2,
  sql_id              IN VARCHAR2,
  min_active_sessions IN NUMBER := 0,
  min_response_time   IN NUMBER := 0);
```

Parameters

Table 15-19 INSERT_SQL_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| task_name | Name of the task this directive applies to. If the value is NULL, it applies to all subsequently created ADDM Tasks. |
| dir_name | Name of the directive. All directives must be given unique names. |
| sql_id | Identifies which SQL statement to filter. A valid value contains exactly 13 characters from '0' to '9' and 'a' to 'z'. |
| min_active_sessions | Minimal number of active sessions for the SQL. If a SQL action has less than this number, it is filtered from the ADDM result. |
| min_response_time | Minimal value for response time of the SQL (in microseconds). If the SQL had lower response time, it is filtered from the ADDM result. |

Examples

A new ADDM task is created to analyze a local instance. However, it has special treatment for SQL with id 'abcd123456789'. The result of `GET_REPORT` shows only actions for that SQL (actions to tune the SQL, or to investigate application using it) if the SQL is responsible for at least 2 average active sessions during the analysis period, and the average response time was at least 1 second.

```
var tname VARCHAR2(60);
BEGIN
  DBMS_ADDM.INSERT_SQL_DIRECTIVE (
    NULL,
    'my SQL directive',
    'abcd123456789',
    2,
    1000000);
  :tname := 'my_instance_analysis_mode_task';
  DBMS_ADDM.ANALYZE_INST(:tname, 1, 2);
END;
```

To see a report containing all actions regardless of the directive:

```
SELECT DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_TASK_REPORT(:tname, 'TEXT', 'ALL') FROM DUAL;
```

15.2.19 REAL_TIME_ADDM_REPORT Function

This function produces a real-time ADDM report for ADDM-related activity for the last five minutes. In an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment, the function assumes that executing SQL over `GV$` is possible.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.REAL_TIME_ADDM_REPORT (
  cdb_type_override      IN      VARCHAR2,
  read_only_type_override IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 15-20 REAL_TIME_ADDM_REPORT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>cdb_type_override</code> | Overrides the type of CDB that ADDM determines for doing analysis. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>AUTONOMOUS OLTP</code>—autonomous OLTP inside a PDB• <code>AUTONOMOUS DATA WAREHOUSE</code>—autonomous data warehouse (ADWH) inside a PDB• <code>PDB</code> —a regular PDB• <code>CDB ROOT</code> —the root of a CDB• <code>NON-CDB</code> —a system that is not CDB or PDB• <code>AUTO</code> —allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |
| <code>read_only_type_override</code> | Overrides the type of CDB ADDM determines for analysis. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>READ-WRITE</code>—a regular database or the primary database in a data guard configuration• <code>READ-ONLY</code>—a database open in read-only mode, such as an active data guard standby• <code>AUTO</code>—allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data |

Return Values

CLOB containing a real-time ADDM report

16

DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE

DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE contains interfaces for advanced query rewrite users. Using this package, you can create, drop, and maintain functional equivalence declarations for query rewrite.



See Also:

Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide for more information about query rewrite

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE Subprograms](#)

16.1 DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE Security Model

Default privileges are not granted to anyone for access to DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE Security Model procedures. To gain access to these procedures, you must connect as SYSDBA and explicitly grant execute access to the desired database administrators.

You can control security on this package by granting the EXECUTE privilege to selected database administrators or roles. For example, the user er can be given access to use this package by the following statement, executed as SYSDBA:

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE TO er;
```

You may want to write a separate cover package on top of this package for restricting the alert names used. Instead of granting the EXECUTE privilege on the DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE package directly, you can then grant it to the cover package.

In addition, similar to the privilege required for regular materialized views, the user should be granted the privilege to create an equivalence. For example, the user er can be granted this privilege by executing the following statement as SYSDBA:

```
GRANT CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW TO er;
```

16.2 Summary of DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 16-1 DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ALTER_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure | Changes the mode of the rewrite equivalence declaration to the mode you specify |
| BUILD_SAFE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure | Enables the rewrite of top-level materialized views using submaterialized views. Oracle Corporation does not recommend you directly use this procedure |
| DECLARE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedures | Creates a declaration indicating that <code>source_stmt</code> is functionally equivalent to <code>destination_stmt</code> for as long as the equivalence declaration remains enabled, and that <code>destination_stmt</code> is more favorable in terms of performance |
| DROP_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure | Drops the specified rewrite equivalence declaration |
| VALIDATE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure | Validates the specified rewrite equivalence declaration using the same validation method as described with the <code>validate</code> parameter |

16.2.1 ALTER_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure

This table list the all the package subprograms in alphabetical order.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE.ALTER_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE (
    name          VARCHAR2,
    rewrite_mode  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 16-2 ALTER_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| <code>name</code> | A name for the equivalence declaration to alter. The name can be of the form <code>owner.name</code> , where <code>owner</code> complies with the rules for a schema name, and <code>name</code> complies with the rules for a table name. Alternatively, a simple name that complies with the rules for a table name can be specified. In this case, the rewrite equivalence is altered in the current schema. The invoker must have the appropriate alter materialized view privileges to alter an equivalence declaration outside their own schema. |

Table 16-2 (Cont.) ALTER_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>rewrite_mode</code> | <p>The following modes are supported, in increasing order of power:</p> <p><code>disabled</code>: Query rewrite does not use the equivalence declaration. Use this mode to temporarily disable use of the rewrite equivalence declaration.</p> <p><code>text_match</code>: Query rewrite uses the equivalence declaration only in its text match modes. This mode is useful for simple transformations.</p> <p><code>general</code>: Query rewrite uses the equivalence declaration in all of its transformation modes against the incoming request queries. However, query rewrite makes no attempt to rewrite the specified <code>destination_query</code>.</p> <p><code>recursive</code>: Query rewrite uses the equivalence declaration in all of its transformation modes against the incoming request queries. Moreover, query rewrite further attempts to rewrite the specified <code>destination_query</code> for further performance enhancements whenever it uses the equivalence declaration.</p> <p>Oracle recommends you use the least powerful mode that is sufficient to solve your performance problem.</p> |

16.2.2 BUILD_SAFE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure

This procedure enables the rewrite and refresh of top-level materialized views using submaterialized views. It is provided for the exclusive use by scripts generated by the `DBMS_ADVISOR.TUNE_MVIEW` procedure.

It is required to enable query rewrite and fast refresh when `DBMS_ADVISOR.TUNE_MVIEW` decomposes a materialized view into a top-level materialized view and one or more submaterialized views.

Oracle does not recommend you directly use the `BUILD_SAFE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE` procedure. You should use either the `DBMS_ADVISOR.TUNE_MVIEW` or the `DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE.CREATE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE` procedure as appropriate.

16.2.3 DECLARE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedures

This procedure creates a declaration indicating that `source_stmt` is functionally equivalent to `destination_stmt` for as long as the equivalence declaration remains enabled, and that `destination_stmt` is more favorable in terms of performance.

The scope of the declaration is system wide. The query rewrite engine uses such declarations to perform rewrite transformations in `QUERY_REWRITE_INTEGRITY = trusted` and `stale_tolerated` modes.

Because the underlying equivalences between the source and destination statements cannot be enforced by the query rewrite engine, queries can be only rewritten in `trusted` and `stale_tolerated` integrity modes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE.DECLARE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE (
    name          VARCHAR2,
```

```

source_stmt      VARCHAR2,
destination_stmt VARCHAR2,
validate         BOOLEAN := TRUE,
rewrite_mode     VARCHAR2 := 'TEXT_MATCH');

DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE.DECLARE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE (
  name           VARCHAR2,
  source_stmt    CLOB,
  destination_stmt CLOB,
  validate       BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  rewrite_mode   VARCHAR2 := 'TEXT_MATCH');

```

Parameters

Table 16-3 DECLARE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| name | <p>A name for the equivalence declaration. The name can be of the form <code>owner.name</code>, where <code>owner</code> complies with the rules for a schema name, and <code>name</code> complies with the rules for a table name.</p> <p>Alternatively, a simple name that complies with the rules for a table name can be specified. In this case, the rewrite equivalence is created in the current schema. The invoker must have the appropriate <code>CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW</code> privileges to alter an equivalence declaration.</p> |
| source_stmt | A sub- <code>SELECT</code> expression in either <code>VARCHAR2</code> or <code>CLOB</code> format. This is the query statement that is the target of optimization. |
| destination_stmt | A sub- <code>SELECT</code> expression in either <code>VARCHAR2</code> or <code>CLOB</code> format. |
| validate | A Boolean indicating whether to validate that the specified <code>source_stmt</code> is functionally equivalent to the specified <code>destination_stmt</code> . If <code>validate</code> is specified as <code>TRUE</code> , <code>DECLARE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE</code> evaluates the two sub- <code>SELECT</code> s and compares their results. If the results are not the same, <code>DECLARE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE</code> does not create the rewrite equivalence and returns an error condition. If <code>FALSE</code> , <code>DECLARE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE</code> does not validate the equivalence. |

Table 16-3 (Cont.) DECLARE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>rewrite_mode</code> | <p>The following modes are supported, in increasing order of power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>disabled</code>: Query rewrite does not use the equivalence declaration. Use this mode to temporarily disable use of the rewrite equivalence declaration. <code>text_match</code>: Query rewrite uses the equivalence declaration only in its text match modes. This mode is useful for simple transformations. <code>general</code>: Query rewrite uses the equivalence declaration in all of its transformation modes against the incoming request queries. However, query rewrite makes no attempt to rewrite the specified <code>destination_query</code>. <code>recursive</code>: Query rewrite uses the equivalence declaration in all of its transformation modes against the incoming request queries. Moreover, query rewrite further attempts to rewrite the specified <code>destination_query</code> for further performance enhancements whenever it uses the equivalence declaration. <p>Oracle recommends you use the least powerful mode that is sufficient to solve your performance problem.</p> |

Exceptions

Table 16-4 DECLARE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-30388 | Name of the rewrite equivalence is not specified |
| ORA-30391 | The specified rewrite equivalence does not exist |
| ORA-30392 | The checksum analysis for the rewrite equivalence failed |
| ORA-30393 | A query block in the statement did not write |
| ORA-30396 | Rewrite equivalence procedures require the <code>COMPATIBLE</code> parameter to be set to 10.1 or greater |

Usage Notes

Query rewrite using equivalence declarations occurs simultaneously and in concert with query rewrite using materialized views. The same query rewrite engine is used for both. The query rewrite engine uses the same rewrite rules to rewrite queries using both equivalence declarations and materialized views. Because the rewrite equivalence represents a specific rewrite crafted by a sophisticated user, the query rewrite engine gives priority to rewrite equivalences over materialized views when it is possible to perform a rewrite with either a materialized view or a rewrite equivalence. For this same reason, the cost-based optimizer (specifically, cost-based rewrite) will not choose an unrewritten query plan over a query plan that is rewritten to use a rewrite equivalence even if the cost of the un-rewritten plan appears more favorable. Query rewrite matches properties of the incoming request query against the equivalence declaration's `source_stmt` or the materialized view's defining statement, respectively, and derives an equivalent relational expression in terms of the equivalence declaration's `destination_stmt` or the materialized view's container table, respectively.

16.2.4 DROP_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure

This procedure drops the specified rewrite equivalence declaration.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE.DROP_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE (
    name          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 16-5 DROP_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | A name for the equivalence declaration to drop. The name can be of the form <code>owner.name</code> , where <code>owner</code> complies with the rules for a schema name, and <code>name</code> complies with the rules for a table name. Alternatively, a simple name that complies with the rules for a table name can be specified. In this case, the rewrite equivalence is dropped in the current schema. The invoker must have the appropriate drop materialized view privilege to drop an equivalence declaration outside their own schema. |

16.2.5 VALIDATE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure

This procedure validates the specified rewrite equivalence declaration.

It uses the same validation method as described with the `VALIDATE` parameter in "[VALIDATE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure](#)".

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE.VALIDATE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE (
    name          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 16-6 VALIDATE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | A name for the equivalence declaration to validate. The name can be of the form <code>owner.name</code> , where <code>owner</code> complies with the rules for a schema name, and <code>name</code> complies with the rules for a table name. Alternatively, a simple name that complies with the rules for a table name can be specified. In this case, the rewrite equivalence is validated in the current schema. The invoker must have sufficient privileges to execute both the <code>source_stmt</code> and <code>destination_stmt</code> of the specified equivalence declaration. |

DBMS_ADVISOR

DBMS_ADVISOR is part of the server manageability suite of advisors, a set of expert systems that identifies and helps resolve performance problems relating to database server components.

Some advisors have their own packages. For these advisors, Oracle recommends that you use the advisor-specific package rather than DBMS_ADVISOR. Each of the following advisors has its own package, tailored to its specific functionality:

- Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (DBMS_ADDM)
- SQL Performance Analyzer (DBMS_SQLPA)
- SQL Repair Advisor (DBMS_SQLDIAG)
- SQL Tuning Advisor (DBMS_SQLTUNE)
- Compression Advisor (DBMS_COMPRESSION.GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO)

SQL Access Advisor and Segment Advisor are the only advisors with common use cases for DBMS_ADVISOR. Undo Advisor and Compression Advisor do not support DBMS_ADVISOR subprograms.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_ADVISOR Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS_ADVISOR Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_ADVISOR Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* to learn about Segment Advisor
- *Oracle Database Get Started with Performance Tuning* to learn how to use SQL Access Advisor in Enterprise Manager
- *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn more about SQL Access Advisor

17.1 DBMS_ADVISOR Deprecated Subprograms

The section lists programs that are deprecated with Oracle Database 11g.

Note:

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated procedures in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

The following subprograms are deprecated:

- [ADD_SQLWKLD_REF Procedure](#)
- [CREATE_SQLWKLD Procedure](#)
- [DELETE_SQLWKLD Procedure](#)
- [DELETE_SQLWKLD_REF Procedure](#)
- [DELETE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT Procedure](#)
- [IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SCHEMA Procedure](#)
- [IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SQLCACHE Procedure](#)
- [IMPORT_SQLWKLD_STS Procedure](#)
- [IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SUMADV Procedure](#)
- [IMPORT_SQLWKLD_USER Procedure](#)
- [RESET_SQLWKLD Procedure](#)
- [SET_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER Procedure](#)
- [UPDATE_SQLWKLD_ATTRIBUTES Procedure](#)
- [UPDATE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT Procedure](#)

17.2 DBMS_ADVISOR Security Model

The `ADVISOR` privilege is required to use the `DBMS_ADVISOR` package.

17.3 Summary of DBMS_ADVISOR Subprograms

This topic lists and describes the subprograms in the `DBMS_ADVISOR` package.

In the following table, the `Used in` column lists advisors relevant for each subprogram, but excludes ADDM, SQL Performance Analyzer, SQL Repair Advisor, and SQL Tuning Advisor because these advisors have their own packages.

Table 17-1 DBMS_ADVISOR Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Used in |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| ADD_SQLWKLD_REF Procedure | Adds a workload reference to an Advisor task (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram) | SQL Access Advisor |
| ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT Procedure | Adds a single statement to a workload | SQL Access Advisor |
| ADD_STS_REF Procedure | Establishes a link between the current SQL Access Advisor task and a SQL tuning set | SQL Access Advisor |
| CANCEL_TASK Procedure | Cancels a currently executing task operation | Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor |
| COPY_SQLWKLD_TO_STS Procedure | Copies the contents of a SQL workload object to a SQL tuning set | SQL Access Advisor |

Table 17-1 (Cont.) DBMS_ADVISOR Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Used in |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| CREATE_FILE Procedure | Creates an external file from a PL/SQL CLOB variable, which is useful for creating scripts and reports | SQL Access Advisor |
| CREATE_OBJECT Procedure | Creates a new task object | Segment Advisor |
| CREATE_SQLWK KLD Procedure | Creates a new workload object (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram) | SQL Access Advisor |
| CREATE_TASK Procedures | Creates a new Advisor task in the repository | Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor |
| DELETE_SQLWK KLD Procedure | Deletes an entire workload object (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram) | SQL Access Advisor |
| DELETE_SQLWK KLD_REF Procedure | Deletes an entire workload object (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram) | SQL Access Advisor |
| DELETE_SQLWK KLD_STATEMENT Procedure | Deletes one or more statements from a workload (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram) | SQL Access Advisor |
| DELETE_STSEF Procedure | Removes a link between the current SQL Access Advisor task and a SQL tuning set object | SQL Access Advisor |
| DELETE_TASK Procedure | Deletes the specified task from the repository | SQL Access Advisor |
| EXECUTE_TASK Procedure | Executes the specified task | Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor |
| GET_REC_ATTRIBUTES Procedure | Retrieves specific recommendation attributes from a task | SQL Access Advisor |
| GET_TASK_REPORT Function | Creates and returns a report for the specified task | |
| GET_TASK_SCRIPT Function | Creates and returns an executable SQL script of the Advisor task's recommendations in a buffer | SQL Access Advisor |
| IMPLEMENT_TASK Procedure | Implements the recommendations for a task | SQL Access Advisor |
| IMPORT_SQLWK LD_SCHEMA Procedure | Imports data into a workload from the current SQL cache (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram) | SQL Access Advisor |
| IMPORT_SQLWK LD_SQLCACHE Procedure | Imports data into a workload from the current SQL cache (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram) | SQL Access Advisor |
| IMPORT_SQLWK LD_STS Procedure | Imports data from a SQL tuning set into a SQL workload data object (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram) | SQL Access Advisor |
| IMPORT_SQLWK LD_SUMADV Procedure | Imports data into a workload from the current SQL cache (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram) | SQL Access Advisor |
| IMPORT_SQLWK LD_USER Procedure | Imports data into a workload from the current SQL cache (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram) | SQL Access Advisor |

Table 17-1 (Cont.) DBMS_ADVISOR Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Used in |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| INTERRUPT_TASK Procedure | Stops a currently executing task, ending its operations as it would at a normal exit, so that the recommendations are visible | Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor |
| MARK_RECOMMENDATION Procedure | Sets the <code>annotation_status</code> for a particular recommendation | Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor |
| QUICK_TUNE Procedure | Performs an analysis on a single SQL statement | SQL Access Advisor |
| RESET_SQLWKLDP Procedure | Resets a workload to its initial starting point (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram) | SQL Access Advisor |
| RESET_TASK Procedure | Resets a task to its initial state | Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor |
| SET_DEFAULT_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER Procedure | Imports data into a workload from schema evidence | SQL Access Advisor |
| SET_DEFAULT_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure | Modifies a default task parameter | Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor |
| SET_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER Procedure | Sets the value of a workload parameter | SQL Access Advisor |
| SET_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure | Sets the specified task parameter value | Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor |
| TUNE_MVIEW Procedure | Shows how to decompose a materialized view into two or more materialized views or to restate the materialized view in a way that is more advantageous for fast refresh and query rewrite | SQL Access Advisor |
| UPDATE_OBJECT Procedure | Updates a task object | Segment Advisor |
| UPDATE_RECOMMENDATION_ATTRIBUTES Procedure | Updates an existing recommendation for the specified task | SQL Access Advisor |
| UPDATE_SQLWKLD_ATTRIBUTES Procedure | Updates a workload object | SQL Access Advisor |
| UPDATE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENTS Procedure | Updates one or more SQL statements in a workload | SQL Access Advisor |
| UPDATE_TASK_ATTRIBUTES Procedure | Updates a task's attributes | Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor |

17.3.1 ADD_SQLWKLD_REF Procedure

This procedure establishes a link between the current SQL Access Advisor task and a SQL Workload object.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

The link allows an advisor task to access interesting data for doing an analysis. The link also provides a stable view of the data. Once a connection between a SQL Access Advisor task and a SQL Workload object is made, the workload is protected from removal or modification.

Users should use `ADD_STS_REF` instead of `ADD_SQLWKLD_REF` for all SQL tuning set-based advisor runs. This function is only provided for backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_REF (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    is_sts             IN NUMBER :=0);
```

Parameters

Table 17-2 ADD_SQLWKLD_REF Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>task_name</code> | The SQL Access Advisor task name that uniquely identifies an existing task. |
| <code>workload_name</code> | The name of the workload object to be linked. Once a object has been linked to a task, it becomes read-only and cannot be deleted. There is no limit to the number of links to workload objects. To remove the link to the workload object, use the procedure <code>DELETE_REFERENCE</code> . |
| <code>is_sts</code> | Indicates the type of workload source. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0 - SQL workload object• 1 - SQL tuning set |

Examples

```
DECLARE
    task_id NUMBER;
    task_name VARCHAR2(30);
    workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    task_name := 'My Task';
    workload_name := 'My Workload';

    DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
```

```

    DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_REF(task_name, workload_name, 1);
END;
/

```

17.3.2 ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT Procedure

This procedure adds a single statement to the specified workload.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT (
    workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    module             IN VARCHAR2,
    action             IN VARCHAR2,
    cpu_time           IN NUMBER := 0,
    elapsed_time       IN NUMBER := 0,
    disk_reads         IN NUMBER := 0,
    buffer_gets        IN NUMBER := 0,
    rows_processed     IN NUMBER := 0,
    optimizer_cost     IN NUMBER := 0,
    executions         IN NUMBER := 1,
    priority           IN NUMBER := 2,
    last_execution_date IN DATE := 'SYSDATE',
    stat_period        IN NUMBER := 0,
    username           IN VARCHAR2,
    sql_text           IN CLOB);

```

Parameters

Table 17-3 ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| workload_name | The workload name that uniquely identifies an existing workload. |
| module | An optional business application module that will be associated with the SQL statement. |
| action | An optional application action that will be associated with the SQL statement. |
| cpu_time | The total CPU time in seconds that is consumed by the SQL statement. |
| elapsed_time | The total elapsed time in seconds that is consumed by the SQL statement. |
| disk_reads | The total disk-read operations that are consumed by the SQL statement. |

Table 17-3 (Cont.) ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| buffer_gets | The total buffer-get operations that are consumed by the SQL statement. |
| rows_processed | The average number of rows processed by the SQL statement. |
| optimizer_cost | The cost value calculated by the optimizer. |
| executions | The total execution count of the SQL statement. This value should be greater than zero. |
| priority | The relative priority of the SQL statement. The value must be one of the following: 1-HIGH, 2-MEDIUM, or 3-LOW. |
| last_execution_date | The date and time at which the SQL statement last executed. If the value is NULL, then the database uses the current date and time. |
| stat_period | Time interval in seconds from which statement statistics were calculated. |
| username | The database user that executed the SQL statement. Because a user name is an Oracle identifier, the username value must be entered exactly as it is stored in the server. For example, if the user SCOTT is the executing user, then you must provide the user identifier SCOTT in all uppercase letters. It will not recognize the user scott or Scott as a match for SCOTT. |
| sql_text | The complete SQL statement. To increase the quality of a recommendation, the SQL statement should not contain bind variables. |

Usage Notes

You cannot modify or delete a workload when it is currently referenced by an active task. A task is considered active if it is not in its initial state. See [RESET_TASK Procedure](#) for directions on setting a task to its initial state.

The `ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT` procedure accepts several parameters that may be ignored by the caller. The database only uses the `disk_reads`, `buffer_gets`, and `optimizer_cost` parameters to sort workload data when actual analysis occurs. Therefore, actual values are only necessary when the `order_list` task parameter references a particular statistic.

To determine what statistics to provide when adding a new SQL statement to a workload, examine or set the task parameter `order_list`. The `order_list` parameter accepts any combination of the keys:

- `cpu_time`
- `elapsed_time`
- `buffer_gets`
- `optimizer_cost`
- `disk_reads`
- `executions`
- `priority`

The `optimizer_cost` key, which is a typical setting of `priority`, indicates that SQL Access Advisor sorts the workload data by `priority` and `optimizer_cost`, and processes the highest

cost statements first. Any statements that you add to the workload must include appropriate `priority` and `optimizer_cost` values. All other statistics can be defaulted or set to zero.

For the statistical keys referenced by the `order_list` task parameter, the actual parameter values should be reasonably accurate since they will be compared to other statements in the workload. If the caller is unable to estimate values, then choose values that would determine its importance relative to other statements in the workload. For example, if the current statement is considered the most critical query in your business, then an appropriate value would be anything greater than all other values for the same statistic found in the workload.

Examples

```
DECLARE
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT(workload_name, 'MONTHLY',
    'ROLLUP',
                                100,400,5041,103,640445,680000,2,
                                1,SYSDATE,1,'SH','SELECT
AVG(amount_sold) FROM sh.sales');
END;
/
```

17.3.3 ADD_STS_REF Procedure

This procedure establishes a link between the current SQL Access Advisor task and a SQL tuning set.

The link enables an advisor task to access data for the purpose of doing an analysis. The link also provides a stable view of the data. Once a connection between a SQL Access Advisor task and a SQL tuning set is made, the STS is protected from removal or modification.

Use `ADD_STS_REF` for any STS-based advisor runs. The older method of using `ADD_SQLWKLD_REF` with parameter `IS_STS=1` is only supported for backward compatibility. Furthermore, the `ADD_STS_REF` function accepts a SQL tuning set owner name, whereas `ADD_SQLWKLD_REF` does not.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_STS_REF(
  task_name      IN VARCHAR2 NOT NULL,
  sts_owner      IN VARCHAR2,
  workload_name  IN VARCHAR2 NOT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 17-4 ADD_STS_REF Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>task_name</code> | The SQL Access Advisor task name that uniquely identifies an existing task. |
| <code>sts_owner</code> | The owner of the SQL tuning set. The value of this parameter may be <code>NULL</code> , in which case the advisor assumes the SQL tuning set to be owned by the currently logged-in user. |
| <code>workload_name</code> | The name of the workload to be linked. A workload consists of one or more SQL statements, plus statistics and attributes that fully describe each statement. The database stores a workload as a SQL tuning set. After a workload has been linked to a task, it becomes read-only and cannot be deleted. There is no limit to the number of links to workloads. To remove the link to the workload, use the procedure <code>DBMS_ADVISOR.DELETE_STS_REF</code> . |

Examples

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_STS_REF ('My Task', 'SCOTT', 'My Workload');
```

17.3.4 CANCEL_TASK Procedure

This procedure causes a currently executing operation to terminate.

This call performs a soft interrupt. It will not break into a low-level database access call like a hard interrupt such as `Ctrl-C`. The SQL Access Advisor periodically checks for soft interrupts and acts appropriately. As a result, this operation may take a few seconds to respond to a call.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.CANCEL_TASK (
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 17-5 CANCEL_TASK Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>task_name</code> | A valid Advisor task name that uniquely identifies an existing task. |

Usage Notes

A cancel command restores the task to its condition prior to the start of the canceled operation. Therefore, a canceled task or data object cannot be resumed.

Because all Advisor task procedures are synchronous, to cancel an operation, you must use a separate database session.

Examples

```
DECLARE
  task_id NUMBER;
  task_name VARCHAR2(30);
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  task_name := 'My Task';
  workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.CANCEL_TASK('My Task');
END;
/
```

17.3.5 COPY_SQLWKLD_TO_STS Procedure

This procedure copies the contents of a SQL workload object to a SQL tuning set.

Syntax

To use this procedure, the caller must have privileges to create and modify a SQL tuning set.

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.COPY_SQLWKLD_TO_STS (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  sts_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  import_mode        IN VARCHAR2 := 'NEW');
```

Parameters

Table 17-6 COPY_SQLWKLD_TO_STS Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| workload_name | The SQL Workload object name to copy. |
| sts_name | The SQL tuning set name into which the SQL Workload object will be copied. |

Table 17-6 (Cont.) COPY_SQLWKLD_TO_STS Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| import_mode | <p>Specifies the handling of the target SQL tuning set. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPEND Causes SQL Workload data to be appended to the target SQL tuning set. • NEW Indicates the SQL tuning set can only contain the copied contents. If the SQL tuning set exists and has data, an error will be reported. • REPLACE Causes any existing data in the target SQL tuning set to be purged prior to the workload copy. <p>In all cases, if the specified SQL tuning set does not exist, it will be created.</p> |

Usage Notes

To use this procedure, the caller must have privileges to create and modify a SQL tuning set.

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_ADVISOR.COPY_SQLWKLD_TO_STS('MY_OLD_WORKLOAD', 'MY_NEW_STS', 'NEW');
END;
/
```

17.3.6 CREATE_FILE Procedure

This procedure creates an external file from a PL/SQL CLOB variable, which is used for creating scripts and reports.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_FILE (
  buffer      IN  CLOB,
  location    IN  VARCHAR2,
  filename    IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 17-7 CREATE_FILE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| buffer | A CLOB buffer containing report or script information. |
| location | <p>The name of the directory that will contain the output file.</p> <p>You must use the alias as defined by the CREATE DIRECTORY statement. The Advisor translates the alias into the actual directory location.</p> |

Table 17-7 (Cont.) CREATE_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| filename | The name of the output file. The file name can only contain the name and an optional file type of the form filename.filetype. |

Usage Notes

You must embed all formatting within the CLOB.

The database restricts file access within stored procedures. This means that file locations and names must adhere to the known file permissions in the server.

Examples

```
CREATE DIRECTORY MY_DIR as '/homedir/user4/gssmith';
GRANT READ,WRITE ON DIRECTORY MY_DIR TO PUBLIC;

DECLARE
  v_task_id NUMBER;
  v_task_name VARCHAR2(30);
  v_workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  v_task_name := 'My Task';
  v_workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(
    advisor_name => DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR
  ,   task_id      => v_task_id
  ,   task_name    => v_task_name );
  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(
    workload_name => v_workload_name
  ,   description  => 'My Workload' );
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_REF(
    task_name      => v_task_name
  ,   workload_name => v_workload_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT(
    workload_name  => v_workload_name
  ,   module        => 'MONTHLY'
  ,   action        => 'ROLLUP'
  ,   cpu_time      => 100
  ,   elapsed_time  => 400
  ,   disk_reads    => 5041
  ,   buffer_gets   => 103
  ,   rows_processed => 640445
  ,   optimizer_cost => 680000
  ,   executions    => 2
  ,   priority      => 1
  ,   last_execution_date => SYSDATE
  ,   stat_period   => 1
  ,   username      => 'SH'
  ,   sql_text      => 'SELECT AVG(amount_sold) FROM sh.sales' );
```

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK(v_task_name);
DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_FILE(
    buffer => DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_TASK_SCRIPT(v_task_name)
,   location => 'MY_DIR'
,   filename => 'script.sql' );
END;
/

```

17.3.7 CREATE_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure creates a new task object.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_OBJECT (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    object_type        IN VARCHAR2,
    attr1              IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    attr2              IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    attr3              IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    attr4              IN CLOB      := NULL,
    attr5              IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    object_id          OUT NUMBER,
    attr6              IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    attr7              IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    attr8              IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    attr9              IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    attr10             IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 17-8 CREATE_OBJECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| task_name | A valid Advisor task name that uniquely identifies an existing task. |
| object_type | Specifies the external object type. |
| attr1 | Advisor-specific data. |
| attr2 | Advisor-specific data. |
| attr3 | Advisor-specific data. |
| attr4 | Advisor-specific data. |
| attr5 | Advisor-specific data. |
| object_id | The advisor-assigned object identifier. |
| attr6 | Advisor-specific data. |
| attr7 | Advisor-specific data. |
| attr8 | Advisor-specific data. |
| attr9 | Advisor-specific data. |
| attr10 | Advisor-specific data. |

The attribute parameters have different values depending upon the object type. See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for details regarding these parameters and object types.

Return Values

Returns the new object identifier.

Usage Notes

Task objects are typically used as input data for a particular advisor. Segment advice can be generated at the object, segment, or tablespace level. If for the object level, advice is generated on all partitions of the object (if the object is partitioned). The advice is not cascaded to any dependent objects. If for the segment level, advice can be obtained on a single segment, such as the partition or subpartition of a table, index, or LOB column. If for a tablespace level, target advice for every segment in the tablespace will be generated.

See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for further information regarding the Segment Advisor.

Examples

```
DECLARE
  task_id NUMBER;
  task_name VARCHAR2(30);
  obj_id NUMBER;
BEGIN
  task_name := 'My Task';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_OBJECT (task_name, 'SQL', NULL, NULL, NULL, 'SELECT
* FROM TEST_TAB', NULL, obj_id, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL);
END;
/
```

17.3.8 CREATE_SQLWKLD Procedure

This procedure creates a new private SQL Workload object for the user.

A SQL Workload object manages a SQL workload on behalf of the SQL Access Advisor. A SQL Workload object must exist prior to performing any other SQL Workload operations, such as importing or updating SQL statements.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD (  
    workload_name      IN OUT VARCHAR2,  
    description        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    template           IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    is_template        IN VARCHAR2 := 'FALSE');
```

Parameters

Table 17-9 CREATE_SQLWKLD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| workload_name | A name that uniquely identifies the created workload. If not specified, the system will generate a unique name. Names can be up to 30 characters long. |
| description | Specifies an optional workload description. Descriptions can be up to 256 characters. |
| template | An optional SQL Workload name of an existing workload data object or data object template. |
| is_template | An optional value that enables you to set the newly created workload as a template. Valid values are TRUE and FALSE. |

Return Values

The SQL Access Advisor returns a unique workload object identifier number that must be used for subsequent activities within the new SQL Workload object.

Usage Notes

By default, workload objects are created using built-in default settings. To create a workload using the parameter settings of an existing workload or workload template, the user may specify an existing workload name.

After a SQL Workload object is present, it can then be referenced by one or more SQL Access Advisor tasks using the `ADD_SQLWKLD_REF` procedure.

Examples

```
DECLARE  
    workload_name VARCHAR2(30);  
BEGIN  
    workload_name := 'My Workload';  
  
    DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');  
END;  
/
```

17.3.9 CREATE_TASK Procedures

This procedure creates a new Advisor task in the repository.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK (
  advisor_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  task_id           OUT NUMBER,
  task_name         IN OUT VARCHAR2,
  task_desc         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  template          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  is_template       IN VARCHAR2 := 'FALSE',
  how_created       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK (
  advisor_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  task_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  task_desc         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  template          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  is_template       IN VARCHAR2 := 'FALSE',
  how_created       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK (
  parent_task_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  rec_id            IN NUMBER,
  task_id           OUT NUMBER,
  task_name         IN OUT VARCHAR2,
  task_desc         IN VARCHAR2,
  template          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 17-10 CREATE_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| advisor_name | Specifies the unique advisor name as defined in the view DBA_ADVISOR_DEFINITIONS. |
| task_id | A number that uniquely identifies the created task. The number is generated by the procedure and returned to the user. |
| task_name | Specifies a new task name. Names must be unique among all tasks for the user. When using the second form of the CREATE_TASK syntax listed above (with OUT), a unique name can be generated. Names can be up to 30 characters long. |
| task_desc | Specifies an optional task description. Descriptions can be up to 256 characters in length. |
| template | An optional task name of an existing task or task template. To specify built-in SQL Access Advisor templates, use the template name as described earlier. |

Table 17-10 (Cont.) CREATE_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>is_template</code> | An optional value that allows the user to set the newly created task as template. Valid values are: <code>TRUE</code> and <code>FALSE</code> . |
| <code>how_created</code> | An optional value that identifies how the source was created. |

Return Values

Returns a unique task ID number and a unique task name if one is not specified.

Usage Notes

A task must be associated with an advisor, and once the task has been created, it is permanently associated with the original advisor. By default, tasks are created using built-in default settings. To create a task using the parameter settings of an existing task or task template, the user may specify an existing task name.

For the SQL Access Advisor, use the identifier `DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR` as the `advisor_name`.

The SQL Access Advisor provides three built-in task templates, using the following constants:

- `DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_OLTP`
Parameters are preset to favor an OLTP application environment.
- `DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_WAREHOUSE`
Parameters are preset to favor a data warehouse application environment.
- `DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_GENERAL`
Parameters are preset to favor a hybrid application environment where both OLTP and data warehouse operations may occur. For the SQL Access Advisor, this is the default template.

Examples

```
DECLARE
  task_id NUMBER;
  task_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  task_name := 'My Task';
  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
END;
/
```

17.3.10 DELETE_SQLWKLD Procedure

This procedure deletes an existing SQL Workload object from the repository.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.DELETE_SQLWKLD (  
    workload_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 17-11 DELETE_SQLWKLD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| workload_name | The workload object name that uniquely identifies an existing workload. The wildcard % is supported as a WORKLOAD_NAME. The rules of use are identical to the LIKE operator. For example, to delete all tasks for the current user, use the wildcard % as the WORKLOAD_NAME. If a wildcard is provided, the DELETE_SQLWKLD operation will not delete any workloads marked as READ_ONLY or TEMPLATE. |

Usage Notes

A workload cannot be modified or deleted if it is currently referenced by an active task. A task is considered active if it is not in its initial state. See the [RESET_TASK Procedure](#) to set a task to its initial state.

Examples

```
DECLARE  
    workload_name VARCHAR2(30);  
BEGIN  
    workload_name := 'My Workload';  
  
    DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');  
    DBMS_ADVISOR.DELETE_SQLWKLD(workload_name);  
END;  
/
```


17.3.11 DELETE_SQLWKLD_REF Procedure

This procedure removes a link between the current SQL Access task and a SQL Workload data object.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

Use `DELETE_STS_REF` instead of `DELETE_SQLWKLD_REF` for all SQL tuning set-based advisor runs. This function is only provided for backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.DELETE_SQLWKLD_REF (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  is_sts             IN NUMBER :=0);
```

Parameters

Table 17-12 DELETE_SQLWKLD_REF Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| task_name | The SQL Access task name that uniquely identifies an existing task. |
| workload_name | The name of the workload object to be unlinked. The wildcard % is supported as a workload_name. The rules of use are identical to the LIKE operator. For example, to remove all links to workload objects, use the wildcard % as the workload_name. |
| is_sts | Indicates the type of workload source. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - SQL workload object 1 - SQL tuning set |

Examples

```
DECLARE
  task_id NUMBER;
  task_name VARCHAR2(30);
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  task_name := 'My Task';
  workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_REF(task_name, workload_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.DELETE_SQLWKLD_REF(task_name, workload_name);
```

```
END;
/
```

17.3.12 DELETE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT Procedure

This procedure deletes one or more statements from a workload.



Note:

This procedure has been deprecated.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.DELETE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  sql_id             IN NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.DELETE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  search             IN VARCHAR2,
  deleted            OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 17-13 DELETE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| workload_name | The workload object name that uniquely identifies an existing workload. |
| sql_id | The Advisor-generated identifier number that is assigned to the statement. To specify all workload statements, use the constant <code>ADVISOR_ALL</code> . |
| search | Disabled. |
| deleted | Returns the number of statements deleted by the searched deleted operation. |

Usage Notes

A workload cannot be modified or deleted if it is currently referenced by an active task. A task is considered active if it is not in its initial state. See the [RESET_TASK Procedure](#) to set a task to its initial state.

Examples

```
DECLARE
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
  deleted NUMBER;
  id NUMBER;
BEGIN
```

```

workload_name := 'My Workload';

DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');
DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT(workload_name, 'YEARLY', 'ROLLUP',
                                     100,400,5041,103,640445,680000,2,
                                     1,SYSDATE,1,'SH','SELECT
AVG(amount_sold)
                                     FROM sh.sales');

SELECT sql_id INTO id FROM USER_ADVISOR_SQLW_STMTS
WHERE workload_name = 'My Workload';

DBMS_ADVISOR.DELETE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT(workload_name, id);
END;
/

```

17.3.13 DELETE_STS_REF Procedure

This procedure removes a link between the current SQL Access Advisor task and a SQL tuning set.

Use `DELETE_STS_REF` for any STS-based advisor runs. The older method of using `DELETE_SQLWKLD_REF` with parameter `IS_STS=1` is only supported for backward compatibility. Furthermore, the `DELETE_STS_REF` function accepts an STS owner name, whereas `DELETE_SQLWKLD_REF` does not.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.DELETE_STS_REF (
  task_name      IN VARCHAR2 NOT NULL,
  sts_owner      IN VARCHAR2,
  workload_name  IN VARCHAR2 NOT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 17-14 DELETE_STS_REF Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| task_name | The SQL Access Advisor task name that uniquely identifies an existing task. |
| sts_owner | The owner of the SQL tuning set. The value of this parameter may be <code>NULL</code> , in which case the advisor assumes the SQL tuning set to be owned by the currently logged-in user. |
| workload_name | The name of the workload to be unlinked. A workload consists of one or more SQL statements, plus statistics and attributes that fully describe each statement. The database stores a workload as a SQL tuning set. The wildcard <code>%</code> is supported as a workload name. The rules of use are identical to the SQL <code>LIKE</code> operator. For example, to remove all links to SQL tuning set objects, use the wildcard <code>%</code> as the <code>STS_NAME</code> . |

Examples

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.DELETE_STS_REF ('My task', 'SCOTT', 'My workload');
```

17.3.14 DELETE_TASK Procedure

This procedure deletes an existing task from the repository.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.DELETE_TASK (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 17-15 DELETE_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| task_name | A single Advisor task name that will be deleted from the repository. The wildcard % is supported as a TASK_NAME. The rules of use are identical to the LIKE operator. For example, to delete all tasks for the current user, use the wildcard % as the TASK_NAME. If a wildcard is provided, the DELETE_TASK operation will not delete any tasks marked as READ_ONLY or TEMPLATE. |

Examples

```
DECLARE
    task_id NUMBER;
    task_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    task_name := 'My Task';

    DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
    DBMS_ADVISOR.DELETE_TASK(task_name);
END;
/
```

17.3.15 EXECUTE_TASK Procedure

This procedure performs the Advisor analysis or evaluation for the specified task. The procedure is overloaded.

The execution-related arguments are optional and you do not need to set them for advisors that do not allow their tasks to be executed multiple times.

Advisors can execute a task multiple times and use the results for further processing and analysis.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    execution_type     IN VARCHAR2          := NULL,
    execution_name     IN VARCHAR2          := NULL,
    execution_params   IN dbms_advisor.argList := NULL,
    execution_desc     IN VARCHAR2          := NULL,
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 17-16 EXECUTE_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| task_name | The task name that uniquely identifies an existing task. |
| execution_type | The type of action to be performed by the function. If NULL, it will default to the value of the <code>DEFAULT_EXECUTION_TYPE</code> parameter. As an example, the SQL Performance Analyzer accepts the following possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>EXPLAIN PLAN</code>: Generate an explain plan for a SQL statement. This is similar to an <code>EXPLAIN PLAN</code> command. The resulting plans will be stored in the advisor framework in association with the task. <code>TEST EXECUTE</code>: Test execute the SQL statement and collect its execute plan and statistics. The resulting plans and statistics are stored in the advisor framework. <code>ANALYZE PERFORMANCE</code>: Analyze and compare two versions of SQL performance data. The performance data is generated by test executing a SQL statement or generating its explain plan. |
| execution_name | A name to qualify and identify an execution. If not specified, it will be generated by the Advisor and returned by function. |
| execution_params | A list of parameters (name, value) for the specified execution. Note that execution parameters are real task parameters, but they affect only the execution they are specified for. As an example, consider the following: <pre>DBMS_ADVISOR.ARGLIST('time_limit', 12, 'username', 'hr')</pre> |
| execution_desc | A 256-length string describing the execution. |

Usage Notes

Task execution is a synchronous operation. Control will not be returned to the caller until the operation has completed, or a user-interrupt was detected.

Upon return, you can check the `DBA_ADVISOR_LOG` table for the execution status.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  task_id NUMBER;
  task_name VARCHAR2(30);
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  task_name := 'My Task';
  workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_REF(task_name, workload_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK(task_name);
END;
/

```

17.3.16 GET_REC_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

This procedure retrieves a specified attribute of a new object as recommended by Advisor analysis.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_REC_ATTRIBUTES (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  rec_id             IN NUMBER,
  action_id          IN NUMBER,
  attribute_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  value              OUT VARCHAR2,
  owner_name         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 17-17 GET_REC_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| task_name | The task name that uniquely identifies an existing task. |
| rec_id | The Advisor-generated identifier number that is assigned to the recommendation. |
| action_id | The Advisor-generated action identifier that is assigned to the particular command. |
| attribute_name | Specifies the attribute to change. |
| value | The buffer to receive the requested attribute value. |
| owner_name | Optional owner name of the target task. This permits access to task data not owned by the current user. |

Return Values

The requested attribute value is returned in the VALUE argument.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  task_id NUMBER;
  task_name VARCHAR2(30);
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
  attribute VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
  task_name := 'My Task';
  workload_name := 'My Workload';
  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_REF(task_name, workload_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT(workload_name, 'MONTHLY', 'ROLLUP',
                                     100,400,5041,103,640445,680000,2,
                                     1,SYSDATE,1,'SH','SELECT
AVG(amount_sold)
                                     FROM sh.sales WHERE promo_id = 10');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK(task_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_REC_ATTRIBUTES(task_name, 1, 1, 'NAME', attribute);
END;
/

```

17.3.17 GET_TASK_REPORT Function

This function creates and returns a report for the specified task.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_TASK_REPORT (
  task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  type           IN VARCHAR2 := 'TEXT',
  level         IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL',
  section       IN VARCHAR2 := 'ALL',
  owner_name    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  execution_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_id     IN NUMBER   := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;

```

Parameters

Table 17-18 GET_TASK_REPORT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| task_name | The name of the task from which the script will be created. |
| type | The only valid value is TEXT. |
| level | The possible values are BASIC, TYPICAL, and ALL. |
| section | Advisor-specific report sections. |

Table 17-18 (Cont.) GET_TASK_REPORT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| owner_name | Owner of the task. If specified, the system will check to see if the current user has read privileges to the task data. |
| execution_name | An identifier of a specific execution of the task. It is needed only for advisors that allow their tasks to be executed multiple times. |
| object_id | An identifier of an advisor object that can be targeted by the script. |

Return Values

Returns the buffer receiving the script.

17.3.18 GET_TASK_SCRIPT Function

This function creates a SQL*Plus-compatible SQL script and sends the output to a file.

The output script contains all of the accepted recommendations from the specified task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_TASK_SCRIPT (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2
    type               IN VARCHAR2 := 'IMPLEMENTATION',
    rec_id             IN NUMBER   := NULL,
    act_id             IN NUMBER   := NULL,
    owner_name        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    execution_name    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    object_id         IN NUMBER   := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 17-19 GET_TASK_SCRIPT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | The task name that uniquely identifies an existing task. |
| type | Specifies the type of script to generate. The possible values are IMPLEMENTATION and UNDO. |
| rec_id | An optional recommendation identifier number that can be used to extract a subset of the implementation script. A zero or the value DBMS_ADVISOR.ADVISOR_ALL indicates all accepted recommendations would be included. The default is to include all accepted recommendations for the task. |
| act_id | Optional action identifier number that can be used to extract a single action as a DDL command. A zero or the value DBMS_ADVISOR.ADVISOR_ALL indicates all actions for the recommendation would be included. The default is to include all actions for a recommendation. |

Table 17-19 (Cont.) GET_TASK_SCRIPT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| owner_name | An optional task owner name. |
| execution_name | An identifier of a specific execution of the task. It is needed only for advisors that allow their tasks to be executed multiple times. |
| object_id | An identifier of an advisor object that can be targeted by the script. |

Return Values

Returns the script as a CLOB buffer.

Usage Notes

Though the script is ready to execute, Oracle recommends that the user review the script for acceptable locations for new materialized views and indexes.

For a recommendation to appear in a generated script, it must be marked as accepted.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  task_id NUMBER;
  task_name VARCHAR2(30);
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
  buf CLOB;
BEGIN
  task_name := 'My Task';
  workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_REF(task_name, workload_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT(workload_name, 'MONTHLY', 'ROLLUP',
                                     100,400,5041,103,640445,680000,2,
                                     1,SYSDATE,1,'SH','SELECT
AVG(amount_sold)
                                     FROM sh.sales');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK(task_name);
  buf := DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_TASK_SCRIPT(task_name);
END;
/

```

17.3.19 IMPLEMENT_TASK Procedure

This procedure implements the recommendations of the specified Advisor task.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.IMPLEMENT_TASK (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,

```

```

rec_id          IN NUMBER := NULL,
exit_on_error   IN BOOLEAN := NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 17-20 IMPLEMENT_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| task_name | The name of the task. |
| rec_id | An optional recommendation ID. |
| exit_on_error | An optional Boolean to exit on the first error. |

17.3.20 IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SCHEMA Procedure

This procedure constructs and loads a SQL workload based on schema evidence. The workload is also referred to as a hypothetical workload.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SCHEMA (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  import_mode        IN VARCHAR2 := 'NEW',
  priority           IN NUMBER := 2,
  saved_rows         OUT NUMBER,
  failed_rows        OUT NUMBER);

```

Parameters

Table 17-21 IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| workload_name | The workload object name that uniquely identifies an existing workload. |

Table 17-21 (Cont.) IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>import_mode</code> | <p>Specifies the action to be taken when storing the workload. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPEND Indicates that the collected workload will be added to any existing workload in the task. • NEW Indicates that the collected workload will be the exclusive workload for the task. If an existing workload is found, an exception will be thrown. • REPLACE Indicates the collected workload will be the exclusive workload for the task. If an existing workload is found, it will be deleted prior to saving the new workload. <p>The default value is NEW.</p> |
| <code>priority</code> | <p>Specifies the application priority for each statement that is saved in the workload object. The value must be one of the following: 1-HIGH, 2-MEDIUM, or 3-LOW.</p> |
| <code>failed_rows</code> | <p>Returns the number of rows that were not saved due to syntax or validation errors</p> |
| <code>saved_rows</code> | <p>Returns the number of rows actually saved in the repository.</p> |

Return Values

This call returns the number of rows saved and failed as output parameters.

Usage Notes

To successfully import a hypothetical workload, the target schemas must contain dimensions.

If the `VALID_TABLE_LIST` parameter is not set, the search space may become very large and require a significant amount of time to complete. Oracle recommends that you limit your search space to specific set of tables.

If a task contains valid recommendations from a prior run, adding or modifying task will mark the task as invalid, preventing the viewing and reporting of potentially valuable recommendation data.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
  saved NUMBER;
  failed NUMBER;
BEGIN
  workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');

  DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER(workload_name, 'VALID_TABLE_LIST', 'SH.%');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SCHEMA(workload_name, 'REPLACE', 1, saved,
    failed);
END;
/

```

17.3.21 IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SQLCACHE Procedure

This procedure creates a SQL workload from the current contents of the server's SQL cache.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SQLCACHE (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  import_mode        IN VARCHAR2 := 'NEW',
  priority           IN NUMBER := 2,
  saved_rows         OUT NUMBER,
  failed_rows        OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 17-22 IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SQLCACHE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| workload_name | The workload object name that uniquely identifies an existing workload. |
| import_mode | Specifies the action to be taken when storing the workload. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> APPEND Indicates that the collected workload will be added to any existing workload in the task. NEW Indicates that the collected workload will be the exclusive workload for the task. If an existing workload is found, an exception will be thrown. REPLACE Indicates the collected workload will be the exclusive workload for the task. If an existing workload is found, it will be deleted prior to saving the new workload. The default value is NEW. |
| priority | Specifies the application priority for each statement that is saved in the workload object. The value must be one of the following 1-HIGH, 2-MEDIUM, or 3-LOW. |
| saved_rows | Returns the number of rows saved as output parameters. |
| failed_rows | Returns the number of rows that were not saved due to syntax or validation errors. |

Return Values

This call returns the number of rows saved and failed as output parameters.

Usage Notes

A workload cannot be modified or deleted if it is currently referenced by an active task. A task is considered active if it is not in its initial state. See [RESET_TASK Procedure](#) to set a task to its initial state.

Examples

```
DECLARE
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
  saved NUMBER;
  failed NUMBER;
BEGIN
  workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');

  DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER(workload_name, 'VALID_TABLE_LIST', 'SH.%');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SQLCACHE(workload_name, 'REPLACE', 1, saved,
    failed);
END;
/
```

17.3.22 IMPORT_SQLWKLD_STS Procedure

This procedure loads a SQL workload from an existing SQL tuning set. A SQL tuning set is typically created from the server workload repository using various time and data filters.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.IMPORT_SQLWKLD_STS (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  sts_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  import_mode        IN VARCHAR2 := 'NEW',
  priority           IN NUMBER := 2,
  saved_rows         OUT NUMBER,
  failed_rows        OUT NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.IMPORT_SQLWKLD_STS (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  sts_owner          IN VARCHAR2,
  sts_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  import_mode        IN VARCHAR2 := 'NEW',
  priority           IN NUMBER := 2,
```

```

saved_rows          OUT NUMBER,
failed_rows        OUT NUMBER);

```

Parameters

Table 17-23 IMPORT_SQLWKLD_STS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| workload_name | The workload object name that uniquely identifies an existing workload. |
| sts_owner | The optional owner of the SQL tuning set. |
| sts_name | The name of an existing SQL tuning set workload from which the data will be imported. If the sts_owner value is not provided, the owner will default to the current user. |
| import_mode | Specifies the action to be taken when storing the workload. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> APPEND Indicates that the collected workload will be added to any existing workload in the task. NEW Indicates that the collected workload will be the exclusive workload for the task. If an existing workload is found, an exception will be thrown. REPLACE Indicates the collected workload will be the exclusive workload for the task. If an existing workload is found, it will be deleted prior to saving the new workload. The default value is NEW. |
| priority | Specifies the application priority for each statement that is saved in the workload object. The value must be one of the following: 1-HIGH, 2-MEDIUM, or 3-LOW. The default value is 2. |
| saved_rows | Returns the number of rows actually saved in the repository. |
| failed_rows | Returns the number of rows that were not saved due to syntax or validation errors. |

Return Values

This call returns the number of rows saved and failed as output parameters.

Usage Notes

A workload cannot be modified or deleted if it is currently referenced by an active task. A task is considered active if it is not in its initial state. See [RESET_TASK Procedure](#) to set a task to its initial state.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
  saved NUMBER;
  failed NUMBER;
BEGIN
  workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');

```

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER(workload_name,'VALID_TABLE_LIST','SH.%');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.IMPORT_SQLWKLD_STS(workload_name, 'MY_SQLSET', 'REPLACE', 1,
    saved, failed);
END;
/

```

17.3.23 IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SUMADV Procedure

This procedure collects a SQL workload from a Summary Advisor workload.

This procedure is intended to assist Oracle9i Database Summary Advisor users in the migration to SQL Access Advisor.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SUMADV (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  import_mode        IN VARCHAR2 := 'NEW',
  priority           IN NUMBER := 2,
  sumadv_id          IN NUMBER,
  saved_rows         OUT NUMBER,
  failed_rows        OUT NUMBER);

```

Parameters

Table 17-24 IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SUMADV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| workload_name | The workload object name that uniquely identifies an existing workload. |
| import_mode | Specifies the action to be taken when storing the workload. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPEND Indicates that the collected workload will be added to any existing workload in the task. • NEW Indicates that the collected workload will be the exclusive workload for the task. If an existing workload is found, an exception will be thrown. • REPLACE Indicates the collected workload will be the exclusive workload for the task. If an existing workload is found, it will be deleted prior to saving the new workload. The default value is NEW . |

Table 17-24 (Cont.) IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SUMADV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| priority | Specifies the default application priority for each statement that is saved in the workload object. If a Summary Advisor workload statement contains a priority of zero, the default priority will be applied. If the workload statement contains a valid priority, then the Summary Advisor priority will be converted to a comparable SQL Access Advisor priority. The value must be one of the following: 1-HIGH, 2-MEDIUM, or 3-LOW. |
| sumadv_id | Specifies the Summary Advisor workload identifier number. |
| saved_rows | Returns the number of rows actually saved in the repository. |
| failed_rows | Returns the number of rows that were not saved due to syntax or validation errors. |

Return Values

This call returns the number of rows saved and failed as output parameters.

Usage Notes

A workload cannot be modified or deleted if it is currently referenced by an active task. A task is considered active if it is not in its initial state. See [RESET_TASK Procedure](#) to set a task to its initial state.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
  saved NUMBER;
  failed NUMBER;
  sumadv_id NUMBER;
BEGIN
  workload_name := 'My Workload';
  sumadv_id := 394;

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');

  DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER(workload_name, 'VALID_TABLE_LIST', 'SH
.%');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SUMADV(workload_name, 'REPLACE', 1,
sumadv_id,
  saved, failed);
END;
/

```


17.3.24 IMPORT_SQLWKLD_USER Procedure

This procedure collects a SQL workload from a specified user table.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.IMPORT_SQLWKLD_USER (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  import_mode        IN VARCHAR2 := 'NEW',
  owner_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  saved_rows         OUT NUMBER,
  failed_rows        OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 17-25 IMPORT_SQLWKLD_USER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| workload_name | The workload object name that uniquely identifies an existing workload. |
| import_mode | Specifies the action to be taken when storing the workload. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> APPEND Indicates that the collected workload will be added to any existing workload in the task. NEW Indicates that the collected workload will be the exclusive workload for the task. If an existing workload is found, an exception will be thrown. REPLACE Indicates the collected workload will be the exclusive workload for the task. If an existing workload is found, it will be deleted prior to saving the new workload. The default value is NEW. |
| owner_name | Specifies the owner name of the table or view from which workload data will be collected. |
| table_name | Specifies the name of the table or view from which workload data will be collected. |
| saved_rows | Returns the number of rows actually saved in the workload object. |
| failed_rows | Returns the number of rows that were not saved due to syntax or validation errors. |

Return Values

This call returns the number of rows saved and failed as output parameters.

Usage Notes

A workload cannot be modified or deleted if it is currently referenced by an active task. A task is considered active if it is not in its initial state. See [RESET_TASK Procedure](#) to set a task to its initial state.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
  saved NUMBER;
  failed NUMBER;
BEGIN
  workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');

  DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER(workload_name, 'VALID_TABLE_LIST', 'SH
.%');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.IMPORT_SQLWKLD_USER(workload_name, 'REPLACE', 'SH',
  'USER_WORKLOAD', saved, failed);
END;
/

```

17.3.25 INTERRUPT_TASK Procedure

This procedure stops a currently executing task.

The task will end its operations as it would at a normal exit. The user will be able to access any recommendations that exist to this point.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.INTERRUPT_TASK (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 17-26 INTERRUPT_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | A single Advisor task name that will be interrupted. |

Examples

```

DECLARE
  task_id NUMBER;
  task_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  task_name := 'My Task';

```

```

    DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
    DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK(task_name);
END;
/

```

While this session is executing its task, you can interrupt the task from a second session using the following statement:

```

BEGIN
    DBMS_ADVISOR.INTERRUPT_TASK('My Task');
END;
/

```

17.3.26 MARK_RECOMMENDATION Procedure

This procedure marks a recommendation for import or implementation.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.MARK_RECOMMENDATION (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2
    id                 IN NUMBER,
    action             IN VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 17-27 MARK_RECOMMENDATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| task_name | Name of the task. |
| id | The recommendation identifier number assigned by the Advisor. |
| action | The recommendation action setting. The possible actions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACCEPT Marks the recommendation as accepted. With this setting, the recommendation will appear in implementation and undo scripts. IGNORE Marks the recommendation as ignore. With this setting, the recommendation will not appear in an implementation or undo script. REJECT Marks the recommendation as rejected. With this setting, the recommendation will not appear in any implementation or undo scripts. |

Usage Notes

For a recommendation to be implemented, it must be marked as accepted. By default, all recommendations are considered accepted and will appear in any generated scripts.

Examples

```

DECLARE
    task_id NUMBER;
    task_name VARCHAR2(30);
    workload_name VARCHAR2(30);

```

```

attribute VARCHAR2(100);
rec_id NUMBER;
BEGIN
  task_name := 'My Task';
  workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_REF(task_name, workload_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT(workload_name, 'MONTHLY',
'ROLLUP',
                                100,400,5041,103,640445,680000,2,
                                1,SYSDATE,1,'SH','SELECT
AVG(amount_sold)
                                FROM sh.sales WHERE promo_id =
10');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK(task_name);

  rec_id := 1;
  DBMS_ADVISOR.MARK_RECOMMENDATION(task_name, rec_id, 'REJECT');
END;
/

```

17.3.27 QUICK_TUNE Procedure

This procedure performs an analysis and generates recommendations for a single SQL statement.

This provides a shortcut method of all necessary operations to analyze the specified SQL statement. The operation creates a task using the specified task name. The task will be created using a specified Advisor task template. Finally, the task will be executed and the results will be saved in the repository.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.QUICK_TUNE (
  advisor_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  task_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  attr1            IN CLOB,
  attr2            IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  attr3            IN NUMBER := NULL,
  template         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  implement        IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  description      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 17-28 QUICK_TUNE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| advisor_name | Name of the Advisor that will perform the analysis. |

Table 17-28 (Cont.) QUICK_TUNE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| task_name | Name of the task. |
| attr1 | Advisor-specific attribute in the form of a CLOB variable. |
| attr2 | Advisor-specific attribute in the form of a VARCHAR2 variable. |
| attr3 | Advisor-specific attribute in the form of a NUMBER. |
| template | Name of an existing task or template from which the initial settings need to be copied. |
| implement | Flag specifying whether to implement the task. |
| description | Description of the task. |

Usage Notes

If indicated by the user, the final recommendations can be implemented by the procedure.

The task will be created using either a specified SQL Access task template or the built-in default template of `SQLACCESS_GENERAL`. The workload will only contain the specified statement, and all task parameters will be defaulted.

`attr1` must be the single SQL statement to tune. For the SQL Access Advisor, `attr2` is the user who would execute the single statement. If omitted, the current user will be used.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  task_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  task_name := 'My Task';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.QUICK_TUNE(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_name,
    'SELECT AVG(amount_sold) FROM sh.sales WHERE promo_id=10');
END;
/

```

17.3.28 RESET_SQLWKLD Procedure

This procedure resets a workload to its initial starting point.

Resetting the workload has the effect of removing all journal and log messages, and recalculating necessary volatility and usage statistics.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.RESET_SQLWKLD (
    workload_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 17-29 RESET_SQLWKLD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| workload_name | The SQL Workload object name that uniquely identifies an existing workload. |

Usage Notes

RESET_SQLWKLD should be executed after any workload adjustments such as adding or removing SQL statements.

Examples

```
DECLARE
    workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    workload_name := 'My Workload';

    DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');
    DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT(workload_name, 'MONTHLY',
    'ROLLUP',
                                100,400,5041,103,640445,680000,2,
                                1,SYSDATE,1,'SH','SELECT
AVG(amount_sold)
                                FROM sh.sales WHERE promo_id =
10');

    DBMS_ADVISOR.RESET_SQLWKLD(workload_name);
END;
/
```

17.3.29 RESET_TASK Procedure

This procedure re-initializes the metadata for the specified task. The task status will be set to INITIAL.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.RESET_TASK (
    task_name              IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 17-30 RESET_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | The task name that uniquely identifies an existing task. |

Examples

```

DECLARE
  task_id NUMBER;
  task_name VARCHAR2(30);
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  task_name := 'My Task';
  workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_REF(task_name, workload_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK(task_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.RESET_TASK(task_name);
END;
/

```

17.3.30 SET_DEFAULT_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure modifies the default value for a user parameter within a SQL Workload object or SQL Workload object template.

A user parameter is a simple variable that stores various attributes that affect workload collection, tuning decisions and reporting. When a default value is changed for a parameter, workload objects will inherit the new value when they are created.

**Note:**

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_DEFAULT_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER (
  parameter      IN VARCHAR2,
  value          IN VARCHAR2);

```

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_DEFAULT_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER (
  parameter      IN VARCHAR2,
  value          IN NUMBER);

```

Parameters

Table 17-31 SET_DEFAULT_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| parameter | The name of the data parameter to be modified. Parameter names are not case sensitive. Parameter names are unique to the workload object type, but not necessarily unique to all workload object types. Various object types may use the same parameter name for different purposes. |
| value | The value of the specified parameter. The value can be specified as a string or a number. If the value is DBMS_ADVISOR.DEFAULT, the value will be reset to the default value. |

Usage Notes

A parameter will only affect operations that modify the workload collection. Therefore, parameters should be set prior to importing or adding new SQL statements to a workload. If a parameter is set after data has been placed in a workload object, it will have no effect on the existing data.

Examples

```
BEGIN

DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_DEFAULT_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER('VALID_TABLE_LIST','SH.%');
END;
/
```

17.3.31 SET_DEFAULT_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure modifies the default value for a user parameter within a task or a template.

A user parameter is a simple variable that stores various attributes that affect various Advisor operations. When a default value is changed for a parameter, tasks will inherit the new value when they are created.

A default task is different from a regular task. The default value is the initial value that will be inserted into a newly created task, while setting a task parameter with SET_TASK_PARAMETER sets the local value only. Thus, SET_DEFAULT_TASK_PARAMETER has no effect on an existing task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_DEFAULT_TASK_PARAMETER (
    advisor_name      IN VARCHAR2
    parameter         IN VARCHAR2,
    value             IN VARCHAR2);

DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_DEFAULT_TASK_PARAMETER (
    advisor_name      IN VARCHAR2
```



```
parameter      IN VARCHAR2,
value          IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 17-32 SET_DEFAULT_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| advisor_name | Specifies the unique advisor name as defined in the view DBA_ADVISOR_DEFINITIONS. |
| parameter | The name of the task parameter to be modified. Parameter names are not case sensitive. Parameter names are unique to the task type, but not necessarily unique to all task types. Various task types may use the same parameter name for different purposes. |
| value | The value of the specified task parameter. The value can be specified as a string or a number. |

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_DEFAULT_TASK_PARAMETER(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR,
    'VALID_TABLE_LIST', 'SH.%');
END;
```

17.3.32 SET_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure modifies a user parameter within a SQL Workload object or SQL Workload object template.

A user parameter is a simple variable that stores various attributes that affect workload collection, tuning decisions and reporting.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  parameter          IN VARCHAR2,
  value              IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  parameter          IN VARCHAR2,
  value              IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 17-33 SET_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| workload_name | The SQL Workload object name that uniquely identifies an existing workload. |
| parameter | The name of the data parameter to be modified. Parameter names are not case sensitive. |
| value | The value of the specified parameter. The value can be specified as a string or a number. If the value is DBMS_ADVISOR.DEFAULT, the value will be reset to the default value. |

Usage Notes

A parameter will only affect operations that modify the workload collection. Therefore, parameters should be set prior to importing or adding new SQL statements to a workload. If a parameter is set after data has been placed in a workload object, it will have no effect on the existing data.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER(workload_name,
  'VALID_TABLE_LIST', 'SH.%');
END;
/

```

17.3.33 SET_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure modifies a user parameter within an Advisor task or a template. A user parameter is a simple variable that stores various attributes that affect workload collection, tuning decisions and reporting.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_TASK_PARAMETER (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2
  parameter          IN VARCHAR2,
  value              IN VARCHAR2);

```

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_TASK_PARAMETER (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2
  parameter          IN VARCHAR2,
  value              IN NUMBER);

```

Parameters

Table 17-34 SET_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>task_name</code> | The Advisor task name that uniquely identifies an existing task. |
| <code>parameter</code> | The name of the task parameter to be modified. Parameter names are not case sensitive. Parameter names are unique to the task type, but not necessarily unique to all task types. Various task types may use the same parameter name for different purposes. |
| <code>value</code> | The value of the specified task parameter. The value can be specified as a string or a number. If the value is <code>DEFAULT</code> , the value will be reset to the default value. |

Usage Notes

A task cannot be modified unless it is in its initial state. See [RESET_TASK Procedure](#) to set a task to its initial state. See your Advisor-specific documentation for further information on using this procedure.

SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters

[Table 17-35](#) lists SQL Access Advisor task parameters.

Table 17-35 SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| ANALYSIS_SCOPE | <p>A comma-separated list that specifies the tuning artifacts to consider during analysis.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALL Short name for specifying INDEX, MVIEW, TABLE, and PARTITION. • EVALUATION Causes a read-only evaluation of the specified workload. No new recommendations will be made. Can only be specified alone. • INDEX Allows the SQL Access Advisor to recommend index structure changes. • MVIEW Allows the SQL Access Advisor to recommend materialized view and log changes. • PARTITION Allows the SQL Access Advisor to recommend partition options. Use this in conjunction with the INDEX, MVIEW, and TABLE options. • TABLE Allows the SQL Access Advisor to make base-table recommendations. In this release, the only base-table recommendation is partitioning. <p>Using the new keywords, the following combinations are valid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INDEX • MVIEW • INDEX, PARTITION • INDEX, MVIEW, PARTITION • INDEX, TABLE, PARTITION • MVIEW, PARTITION • MVIEW, TABLE, PARTITION • INDEX, MVIEW, TABLE, PARTITION • TABLE, PARTITION • EVALUATION <p>The default value is INDEX. The data type is STRINGLIST.</p> |
| CREATION_COST | <p>When set to true (default), the SQL Access Advisor will weigh the cost of creation of the access structure (index or materialized view) against the frequency of the query and potential improvement in the query execution time. When set to false, the cost of creation is ignored. The data type is STRING.</p> |
| DAYS_TO_EXPIRE | <p>Specifies the expiration time in days for the current SQL Access Advisor task. The value is relative to the last modification date. Once the task expires, it will become a candidate for removal by an automatic purge operation.</p> <p>Specifies the expiration time in days for the current Access Advisor task. The value is relative to the last modification date. The data type is NUMBER.</p> <p>Once the task expires, it becomes a candidate for removal by an automatic purge operation.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an integer in the range of 0 to 2147483647 • ADVISOR_UNLIMITED • ADVISOR_UNUSED <p>The default value is 30.</p> |
| DEF_EM_TEMPLATE | <p>Contains the default task or template name from which the Enterprise Manager SQL Access Advisor Wizard reads its initial values.</p> <p>The default value is SQLACCESS_EMTASK. The data type is STRING.</p> |

Table 17-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| DEF_INDEX_OWNER | <p>Specifies the default owner for new index recommendations. When a script is created, this value will be used to qualify the index name.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Existing schema name. Quoted identifiers are supported.ADVISOR_UNUSED <p>The default value is <code>ADVISOR_UNUSED</code>. The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> |
| DEF_INDEX_TABLESPACE | <p>Specifies the default tablespace for new index recommendations. When a script is created, this value will be used to specify a tablespace clause.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Existing tablespace name. Quoted identifiers are supported.<code>ADVISOR_UNUSED</code> No tablespace clause will be present in the script for indexes. <p>The default value is <code>ADVISOR_UNUSED</code>. The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> |
| DEF_MVIEW_OWNER | <p>Specifies the default owner for new materialized view recommendations. When a script is created, this value will be used to qualify the materialized view name.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Existing schema name. Quoted identifiers are supported.<code>ADVISOR_UNUSED</code> <p>The default value is <code>ADVISOR_UNUSED</code>. The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> |
| DEF_MVIEW_TABLESPACE | <p>Specifies the default tablespace for new materialized view recommendations. When a script is created, this value will be used to specify a tablespace clause.</p> <p>Possible values are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Existing tablespace name. Quoted identifiers are supported.<code>ADVISOR_UNUSED</code>. No tablespace clause will be present in the script for materialized view logs. <p>The default value is <code>ADVISOR_UNUSED</code>. The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> |
| DEF_MVLOG_TABLESPACE | <p>Specifies the default tablespace for new materialized view log recommendations. When a script is created, this value will be used to specify a tablespace clause.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Existing tablespace name. Quoted identifiers are supported.<code>ADVISOR_UNUSED</code>. No tablespace clause will be present in the script for materialized view logs. <p>The default value is <code>ADVISOR_UNUSED</code>. The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> |
| DEF_PARTITION_TABLESPACE | <p>Specifies the default tablespace for new partitioning recommendations. When a script is created, this value will be used to specify a tablespace clause.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Existing tablespace name. Quoted identifiers are supported.<code>ADVISOR_UNUSED</code>. No tablespace clause will be present in the script for materialized views. <p>The default value is <code>ADVISOR_UNUSED</code>. The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> |

Table 17-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| DML_VOLATILITY | <p>When set to <code>TRUE</code>, the SQL Access Advisor will consider the impact of index maintenance and materialized view refresh in determining the recommendations. It will limit the access structure recommendations involving columns or tables that are frequently updated. For example, if there are too many DML statements on a column, then it may favor a B-tree index over a bitmap index on that column. For this process to be effective, the workload must include DML (insert/update/delete/merge/direct path inserts) statements that represent the update behavior of the application. The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> <p>See the related parameter <code>refresh_mode</code>.</p> |
| END_TIME | <p>Specifies an end time for selecting SQL statements. If the statement did not execute on or before the specified time, it will not be processed.</p> <p>Each date must be in the standard Oracle form of <code>MM-DD-YYYY HH24:MI:SS</code>, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DD is the numeric date • MM is the numeric month • YYYY is the numeric year • HH is the hour in 24 hour format • MI is the minute • SS is the second <p>The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> |
| EVALUATION_ONLY | <p>This parameter is maintained for backward compatibility. All values will be translated and placed into the <code>ANALYSIS_SCOPE</code> task parameter.</p> <p>If set to <code>TRUE</code>, causes SQL Access Advisor to analyze the workload, but only comment on how well the current configuration is supporting it. No tuning recommendations will be generated.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>FALSE</code> • <code>TRUE</code> <p>The default value is <code>FALSE</code>. The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> |
| EXECUTION_TYPE | <p>This parameter is maintained for backward compatibility. All values will be translated and placed into the <code>ANALYSIS_SCOPE</code> task parameter.</p> <p>The translated values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>FULL => FULL</code> • <code>INDEX_ONLY => INDEX</code> • <code>MVIEW_ONLY => MVIEW</code> • <code>MVIEW_LOG_ONLY => MVIEW_LOG_ONLY</code> <p>The type of recommendations that is desired. Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>FULL</code> All supported recommendation types will be considered. • <code>INDEX_ONLY</code> The SQL Access Advisor will only consider index solutions as recommendations. • <code>MVIEW_ONLY</code> The SQL Access Advisor will consider materialized view and materialized view log solutions as recommendations. • <code>MVIEW_LOG_ONLY</code> The SQL Access Advisor will only consider materialized view log solutions as recommendations. <p>The default value is <code>FULL</code>. The data type is <code>STRINGLIST</code>.</p> |

Table 17-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| IMPLEMENT_EXIT_ON_ERROR | <p>When performing an IMPLEMENT_TASK operation, this parameter will control behavior when an action fails to implement. If set to TRUE, IMPLEMENT_TASK will stop on the first unexpected error.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE • FALSE <p>The default value is TRUE. The data type is STRING.</p> |
| INDEX_NAME_TEMPLATE | <p>Specifies the method by which new index names are formed.</p> <p>If the TASK_ID is omitted from the template, names generated by two concurrently executing SQL Access Advisor tasks may conflict and cause undesirable effects. So it is recommended that you include the TASK_ID in the template. Once formatted, the maximum size of a name is 30 characters.</p> <p>Valid keywords are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any literal value up to 22 characters. • TABLE Causes the parent table name to be substituted into the index name. If the name is too long, it will be trimmed to fit. • TASK_ID Causes the current task identifier number to be inserted in hexadecimal form. • SEQ Causes a sequence number to be inserted in hexadecimal form. Because this number is used to guarantee uniqueness, it is a required token. <p>The default template is <i>table_IDX\$\$_task_idsequence</i>. The data type is STRING.</p> |
| INVALID_ACTION_LIST | <p>Contains a fully qualified list of actions that are not eligible for processing in a SQL workload object. The list elements are comma-delimited, and quoted names are supported.</p> <p>An action can be any string. If an action is not quoted, it will be changed to uppercase lettering and stripped of leading and trailing spaces. An action string is not scanned for correctness.</p> <p>During a task execution, if a SQL statement's action matches a name in the action list, it will not be processed by the task. An action name is case sensitive.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single action • comma-delimited action list • ADVISOR_UNUSED <p>The default value is ADVISOR_UNUSED. The data type is STRINGLIST.</p> |

Table 17-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| INVALID_MODULE_LIST | <p>Contains a fully qualified list of modules that are not eligible for processing in a SQL workload object. The list elements are comma-delimited, and quoted names are supported.</p> <p>A module can be any string. If a module is not quoted, it will be changed to uppercase lettering and stripped of leading and trailing spaces. A module string is not scanned for correctness.</p> <p>During a task execution, if a SQL statement's module matches a name in the list, it will not be processed by the task. A module name is case sensitive.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single application • comma-delimited module list • ADVISOR_UNUSED <p>The default value is ADVISOR_UNUSED. The data type is STRINGLIST.</p> |
| INVALID_SQLSTRING_LIST | <p>Contains a fully qualified list of text strings that are not eligible for processing in a SQL workload object. The list elements are comma-delimited, and quoted values are supported.</p> <p>A SQL string can be any string. If a string is not quoted, it will be changed to uppercase lettering and stripped of leading and trailing spaces. A SQL string is not scanned for correctness.</p> <p>During a task execution, if a SQL statement contains a string in the SQL string list, it will not be processed by the task.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single string • comma-delimited string list • ADVISOR_UNUSED <p>The default value is ADVISOR_UNUSED. The data type is STRINGLIST.</p> |
| INVALID_USERNAME_LIST | <p>Contains a fully qualified list of user names that are not eligible for processing in a SQL workload object. The list elements are comma-delimited, and quoted names are supported.</p> <p>During a task execution, if a SQL statement's user name matches a name in the user name list, it will not be processed by the task. A user name is not case sensitive unless it is quoted.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single user name • comma-delimited user name list • ADVISOR_UNUSED <p>The default value is ADVISOR_UNUSED. The data type is STRINGLIST.</p> |

Table 17-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| JOURNALING | <p>Controls the logging of messages to the journal (<code>DBA_ADVISOR_JOURNAL</code> and <code>USER_ADVISOR_JOURNAL</code> views). The higher the setting, the more information is logged to the journal.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>UNUSED</code>: no journal messages • <code>FATAL</code>: explanation of fatal conditions • <code>ERROR</code>: explanation of errors • <code>WARNING</code>: explanation of warnings • <code>INFORMATION</code>: information message • <code>INFORMATION2</code>: common information • <code>INFORMATION3</code>: common information • <code>INFORMATION4</code>: common information • <code>INFORMATION5</code>: common information • <code>INFORMATION6</code>: common information <p>Each journal value represents all recorded messages at that level or lower. For example, when choosing <code>WARNING</code>, all messages marked <code>WARNING</code> as well as <code>ERROR</code> and <code>FATAL</code> will be recorded in the repository.</p> <p><code>INFORMATION6</code> represents the most thorough message recording and <code>UNUSED</code> is the least.</p> <p>The default value is <code>INFORMATION</code>. The data type is <code>NUMBER</code>.</p> |
| LIMITED_PARTITION_SCHEMES | <p>User can suggest that the Partition Expert cut off the number of partitioning schemes to investigate. This can help with cutting down the run time of the advisor.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integer in the range of 1 to 10 • <code>ADVISOR_UNUSED</code> <p>The default value is <code>ADVISOR_UNUSED</code>. The data type is <code>NUMBER</code>.</p> |
| MAX_NUMBER_PARTITIONS | <p>Limits the number of partitions the advisor will recommend for any base table, index, or materialized view.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integer in the range of 1 to 4294967295 • <code>ADVISOR_UNLIMITED</code> • <code>ADVISOR_UNUSED</code> <p>The default value is <code>ADVISOR_UNLIMITED</code>. The data type is <code>NUMBER</code>.</p> |
| MODE | <p>Specifies the mode by which Access Advisor will operate during an analysis.</p> <p>Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>LIMITED</code> Indicates the Advisor will attempt to a quick job by limiting the search-space of candidate recommendations, and correspondingly, the results may be of a low quality. • <code>COMPREHENSIVE</code> Indicates the Advisor will search a large pool of candidates that may take long to run, but the resulting recommendations will be of the highest quality. <p>The default value is <code>COMPREHENSIVE</code>. The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> |

Table 17-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| MVIEW_NAME_TEMPLATE | <p>Specifies the method by which new materialized view names are formed. If the <i>TASK_ID</i> is omitted from the template, names generated by two concurrently executing SQL Access Advisor tasks may conflict and cause undesirable effects. So it is recommended that you include the <i>TASK_ID</i> in the template.</p> <p>The format is any combination of keyword tokens and literals. However, once formatted, the maximum size of a name is 30 characters.</p> <p>Valid tokens are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any literal value up to 22 characters. <i>TASK_ID</i> Causes the current task identifier number to be inserted in hexadecimal form. <i>SEQ</i> Causes a sequence number to be inserted in hexadecimal form. Because this number is used to guarantee uniqueness, it is a required token. <p>The default template is: <i>MV\$\$_task_idsequence</i>. The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> |
| ORDER_LIST | <p>This parameter has been deprecated.</p> <p>Contains the primary natural order in which the Access Advisor processes workload elements during the analysis operation. To determine absolute natural order, Access Advisor sorts the workload using <code>ORDER_LIST</code> values. A comma must separate multiple order keys.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>BUFFER_GETS</code> Sets the order using the SQL statement's buffer-get count value. <code>CPU_TIME</code> Sets the order using the SQL statement's CPU time value. <code>DISK_READS</code> Sets the order using the SQL statement's disk-read count value. <code>ELAPSED_TIME</code> Sets the order using the SQL statement's elapsed time value. <code>EXECUTIONS</code> Sets the order using the SQL statement's execution frequency value. <code>OPTIMIZER_COST</code> Sets the order using the SQL statement's optimizer cost value. <code>I/O</code> Sets the order using the SQL statement's I/O count value. <code>PRIORITY</code> Sets the order using the user-supplied business priority value. <p>All values are accessed in descending order, where a high value is considered more interesting than a low value.</p> <p>The default value is <code>PRIORITY, OPTIMIZER_COST</code>. The data type is <code>STRINGLIST</code>.</p> |

Table 17-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| PARTITION_NAME_TEMPLATE | <p>Specifies the method by which new partition names are formed. The format is any combination of keyword tokens and literals. However, once formatted, the maximum size of a name is 30 characters.</p> <p>Valid tokens are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any literal value up to 22 characters. <i>table</i> - Causes the parent table name to be substituted into the partition name. If the name is too long, it will be trimmed to fit. <i>task_id</i> - Causes the current task identifier number to be inserted in hexadecimal form. <i>sequence</i> - Causes a sequence number to be inserted in hexadecimal form. Because this number is used to guarantee uniqueness, it is a required token. <p>The default template is <code>PTN\$\$_table_task_idsequence</code>. The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> |
| PARTITIONING_GOAL | <p>Specifies the approach used to make partitioning recommendations. One possible value is <code>PERFORMANCE</code>, which is the default. The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> |
| PARTITIONING_TYPES | <p>Specifies the type of partitioning used. Possible values are <code>RANGE</code> and <code>HASH</code>. The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> |
| RANKING_MEASURE | <p>Contains the primary natural order in which the SQL Access Advisor processes workload elements during the analysis operation. To determine absolute natural order, SQL Access Advisor sorts the workload using <code>RANKING_MEASURE</code> values. A comma must separate multiple order keys.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>BUFFER_GETS</code> Sets the order using the SQL statement's buffer-get count value. <code>CPU_TIME</code> Sets the order using the SQL statement's CPU time value. <code>DISK_READS</code> Sets the order using the SQL statement's disk-read count value. <code>ELAPSED_TIME</code> Sets the order using the SQL statement's elapsed time value. <code>EXECUTIONS</code> Sets the order using the SQL statement's elapsed time value. <code>OPTIMIZER_COST</code> Sets the order using the SQL statement's optimizer cost value. <code>PRIORITY</code> Sets the order using the user-supplied business priority value. <p>All values are accessed in descending order, where a high value is considered more interesting than a low value.</p> <p>The default value is <code>PRIORITY, OPTIMIZER_COST</code>. The data type is <code>STRINGLIST</code>.</p> |
| RECOMMEND_MV_EXACT_TEXT_MATCH | <p>When considering candidate materialized views, exact text match solutions will only be included if this parameter contains <code>TRUE</code>.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>TRUE</code> <code>FALSE</code> <p>The default value is <code>TRUE</code>. The data type is <code>STRING</code>.</p> |

Table 17-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| RECOMMENDED_TABLESPACES | <p>Allows the SQL Access Advisor to recommend optimal tablespaces for any partitioning scheme. If this is not set, the SQL Access Advisor will simply recommend a partitioning method but give no advice on physical storage.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE • FALSE (the default) <p>The data type is STRING.</p> |
| REFRESH_MODE | <p>Specifies whether materialized views are refreshed ON_DEMAND or ON_COMMIT. This will be used to weigh the impact of materialized view refresh when the parameter dml_volatility is set to TRUE.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ON_DEMAND • ON_COMMIT <p>The default value is ON_DEMAND. The data type is STRING.</p> |
| REPORT_DATE_FORMAT | <p>This is the default date and time formatting template. The default format is DD/MM/YYYYHH24:MI. The data type is STRING.</p> |
| SHOW_RETAINS | <p>Controls the display of RETAIN actions within an implementation script and the SQL Access Advisor wizard.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE • FALSE <p>The default value is TRUE. The data type is STRING.</p> |
| SQL_LIMIT | <p>Specifies the number of SQL statements to be analyzed. The SQL_LIMIT filter is applied after all other filters have been applied. For example, if only statements referencing the table hr.employees are to be accepted, the SQL_LIMIT value will be only apply to those statements.</p> <p>When used in conjunction with the parameter ORDER_LIST, SQL Access Advisor will process the most interesting SQL statements by ordering the statements according to the specified sort keys.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integer in the range of 1 to 2147483647 • ADVISOR_UNLIMITED • ADVISOR_UNUSED <p>The default value is ADVISOR_UNUSED. The data type is NUMBER.</p> |
| START_TIME | <p>Specifies a start time for selecting SQL statements. If the statement did not execute on or before the specified time, it will not be processed.</p> <p>Each date must be in the standard Oracle form of MM-DD-YYYY HH24:MI:SS, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DD is the numeric date • MM is the numeric month • YYYY is the numeric year • HH is the hour in 24 hour format • MI is the minute • SS is the second <p>The data type is STRING.</p> |

Table 17-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| STORAGE_CHANGE | <p>Contains the amount of space adjustment that can be consumed by SQL Access Advisor recommendations. Zero or negative values are only permitted if the workload scope is marked as FULL.</p> <p>When the SQL Access Advisor produces a set of recommendations, the resultant physical structures must be able to fit into the budgeted space. A space budget is computed by adding the STORAGE_CHANGE value to the space quantity currently used by existing access structures. A negative STORAGE_CHANGE value may force SQL Access Advisor to remove existing structures in order to shrink space demand.</p> <p>Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any valid integer including negative values, zero and positive values. <p>The default value is ADVISOR_UNLIMITED. The data type is NUMBER.</p> |
| TIME_LIMIT | <p>Specifies the time in minutes that the SQL Access Advisor can use to perform an analysis operation. If the SQL Access Advisor reaches a specified recommendation quality or all input data has been analyzed, processing will terminate regardless of any remaining time.</p> <p>Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An integer in the range of 1 to 10,000 ADVISOR_UNLIMITED <p>The default value is 720 (12 hours). The data type is NUMBER.</p> <p>Note that specifying ADVISOR_UNLIMITED has the same effect as setting the parameter to the maximum of 10,000 (about one week). The SQL Access Advisor will never run for more than 10,000 minutes.</p> |
| VALID_ACTION_LIST | <p>Contains a fully qualified list of actions that are eligible for processing in a SQL workload object. The list elements are comma-delimited, and quoted names are supported.</p> <p>An action can be any string. If an action is not quoted, it will be changed to uppercase lettering and stripped of leading and trailing spaces. An action string is not scanned for correctness.</p> <p>During a task execution, if a SQL statement's action does not match a name in the action list, it will not be processed by the task. An action name is case sensitive.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> single action comma-delimited action list ADVISOR_UNUSED <p>The default value is ADVISOR_UNUSED. The data type is STRINGLIST.</p> |

Table 17-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| VALID_MODULE_LIST | <p>Contains a fully qualified list of application modules that are eligible for processing in a SQL workload object. The list elements are comma-delimited, and quoted names are supported.</p> <p>A module can be any string. If a module is not quoted, it will be changed to uppercase lettering and stripped of leading and trailing spaces. A module string is not scanned for correctness.</p> <p>During a task execution, if a SQL statement's module does not match a name in the module list, it will not be processed by the task. A module name is case sensitive.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single application • comma-delimited module list • ADVISOR_UNUSED <p>The default value is ADVISOR_UNUSED. The data type is STRINGLIST.</p> |
| VALID_SQLSTRING_LIST | <p>Contains a fully qualified list of text strings that are eligible for processing in a SQL workload object. The list elements are comma-delimited, and quoted names are supported.</p> <p>A SQL string can be any string. If a string is not quoted, it will be changed to uppercase lettering and stripped of leading and trailing spaces. A SQL string is not scanned for correctness.</p> <p>During a task execution, if a SQL statement does not contain string in the SQL string list, it will not be processed by the task.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single string • comma-delimited string list • ADVISOR_UNUSED <p>The default value is ADVISOR_UNUSED. The data type is STRINGLIST.</p> |
| VALID_TABLE_LIST | <p>Contains a fully qualified list of tables that are eligible for tuning. The list elements are comma-delimited, and quoted identifiers are supported. Wildcard specifications are supported for tables. The default value is all tables within the user's scope are eligible for tuning. Supported wildcard character is %. A % wildcard matches any set of consecutive characters.</p> <p>When a SQL statement is processed, it will not be accepted unless at least one referenced table is specified in the valid table list. If the list is unused, then all table references within a SQL statement are considered valid.</p> <p>The valid syntax for a table reference is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • schema.table • schema • schema.% (equivalent to schema) • comma-delimited action list • ADVISOR_UNUSED <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single table reference • comma-delimited reference list • ADVISOR_UNUSED <p>The default value is ADVISOR_UNUSED. The data type is TABLELIST.</p> |

Table 17-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| VALID_USERNAME_LIST | <p>Contains a fully qualified list of user names that are eligible for processing in a SQL workload object. The list elements are comma-delimited, and quoted names are supported.</p> <p>During a task execution, if a SQL statement's user name does not match a name in the user name list, it will not be processed by the task. A user name is not case sensitive unless it is quoted.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single user name • comma-delimited user name list • ADVISOR_UNUSED <p>The default value is ADVISOR_UNUSED. The data type is STRINGLIST.</p> |
| WORKLOAD_SCOPE | <p>Describes the level of application coverage the workload represents. Possible values are FULL and PARTIAL.</p> <p>FULL Should be used if the workload contains all interesting application SQL statements for the targeted tables.</p> <p>PARTIAL (default) Should be used if the workload contains anything less than a full representation of the interesting application SQL statements for the targeted tables.</p> <p>The data type is STRING.</p> |

Segment Advisor Parameters

Table 17-36 lists the input task parameters that can be set in the Segment Advisor using the SET_TASK_PARAMETER procedure.

Table 17-36 Segment Advisor Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| MODE | <p>The data to use for analysis. The default value is COMPREHENSIVE, and the possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIMITED: Analysis restricted to statistics available in the Automatic Workload Repository • COMPREHENSIVE: Analysis based on sampling and Automatic Workload Repository statistics |
| TIME_LIST | <p>The time limit for which the Advisor should run. It is specified in seconds, and the default and possible values are UNLIMITED.</p> |
| RECOMMEND_ALL | <p>Whether to generate recommendations for all segments.</p> <p>The default value is TRUE. If set to TRUE, it generates recommendations all segments specified by the user. If set to FALSE, it generates recommendations for only those objects that are eligible for shrink.</p> |

Examples

```
DECLARE
    task_id NUMBER;
    task_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
```

```

task_name := 'My Task';

DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_TASK_PARAMETER(task_name, 'VALID_TABLELIST',
'SH.%,SCOTT.EMP');
END;
/

```

Undo Advisor Task Parameters

Table 17-37 lists the input task parameters that can be set in the Undo Advisor using the SET_TASK_PARAMETER procedure.

Table 17-37 Undo Advisor Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| TARGET_OBJECTS | The undo tablespace of the system. There is no default value, and the possible value is UNDO_TBS. |
| START_SNAPSHOT | The starting time for the system to perform analysis using the snapshot numbers in the AWR repository. There is no default value and the possible values are the valid snapshot numbers in the AWR repository. |
| END_SNAPSHOT | The ending time for the system to perform analysis using the snapshot numbers in the AWR repository. There is no default value and the possible values are the valid snapshot numbers in the AWR repository. |
| BEGIN_TIME_SEC | The number of seconds between the beginning time of the period and now. Describes a period of time for the system to perform analysis. BEGIN_TIME_SEC should be greater than END_TIME_SEC. There is no default value and the possible values are any positive integer. |
| END_TIME_SEC | The number of seconds between the ending time of the period and now. END_TIME_SEC should be less than BEGIN_TIME_SEC. There is no default value and the possible values are any positive integer. |

Examples

```

DECLARE
    tname VARCHAR2(30);
    oid NUMBER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK('Undo Advisor', tid, tname, 'Undo
Advisor Task');
    DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_OBJECT(tname, 'UNDO_TBS', null, null, null,
'null', oid);
    DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_TASK_PARAMETER(tname, 'TARGET_OBJECTS', oid);
    DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_TASK_PARAMETER(tname, 'START_SNAPSHOT', 1);
    DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_TASK_PARAMETER(tname, 'END_SNAPSHOT', 2);
    DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_TASK_PARAMETER(tname, 'INSTANCE', 1);
    DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK(tname);

```



```

END;
/

```

Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) Task Parameters

Table 17-38 lists the input task parameters that can be set in ADDM using the `SET_TASK_PARAMETER` procedure.

Table 17-38 ADDM Task Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| START_SNAPSHOT | The starting time for the system to perform analysis using the snapshot numbers in the AWR repository. There is no default value, and the possible values are the valid snapshot numbers in the AWR repository. |
| END_SNAPSHOT | The ending time for the system to perform analysis using the snapshot numbers in the AWR repository. There is no default value, and the possible values are the valid snapshot numbers in the AWR repository. |
| DB_ID | The database for <code>START_SNAPSHOT</code> and <code>END_SNAPSHOT</code> . The default value is the current database ID. |
| INSTANCE | The instance for <code>START_SNAPSHOT</code> and <code>END_SNAPSHOT</code> . The default value is 0 or <code>UNUSED</code> , and the possible values are all positive integers. By default, all instances are analyzed. |
| INSTANCES | If the <code>INSTANCE</code> parameter has been set, <code>INSTANCES</code> is ignored. The default value is <code>UNUSED</code> , and the possible values are comma-separated list of instance numbers (for example, "1, 3, 5"). By default, all instances are analyzed. |
| DBIO_EXPECTED | The average time to read the database block in microseconds. The default value is 10 milliseconds, and the possible values are system-dependent. |

Examples

The following creates and executes an ADDM task for the current database and an AWR snapshot range between 19 and 26. Note that this example will analyze all instances, whether you have only one or an Oracle RAC database.

```

DECLARE
    tid      NUMBER;
    tname    VARCHAR2(30) := 'ADDM_TEST';
BEGIN
    DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK('ADDM', tid, tname, 'my test');
    DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_TASK_PARAMETER(tname, 'START_SNAPSHOT', '19');
    DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_TASK_PARAMETER(tname, 'END_SNAPSHOT', '26');
    DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK(tname);
END;
/

```

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide* to learn more about using ADDM
- The [DBMS_ADDM](#) package for details on how to create and execute ADDM tasks

SQL Tuning Advisor Task Parameters

See the [DBMS_SQLTUNE](#) package and *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* for more information.

17.3.34 TUNE_MVIEW Procedure

This procedure shows how to decompose a materialized view into multiple views and to restate the materialized view to be optimized for fast refresh and query rewrite. It also shows how to fix materialized view logs and to enable query rewrite.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.TUNE_MVIEW (
    task_name          IN OUT VARCHAR2,
    mv_create_stmt     IN      [CLOB | VARCHAR2]);
```

Parameters**Table 17-39 TUNE_MVIEW Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| task_name | The task name for querying the results in a catalog view. If not specified, the database generates a task name, and then returns. |
| mv_create_stmt | The original materialized view creation statement. |

Usage Notes

Executing `TUNE_MVIEW` generates two sets of output results: one for the implementation, and the other for undoing the implementation. The output is accessible through `USER_TUNE_MVIEW` and `DBA_TUNE_MVIEW` views. You can also use `DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_TASK_SCRIPT` and `DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_FILE` to print the `TUNE_MVIEW` results into a script file for later execution.

Table 17-40 USER_TUNE_MVIEW and DBA_TUNE_MVIEW Views

| Column Name | Column Description |
|-------------|---|
| OWNER | The name of the materialized view owner. |
| TASK_NAME | The name of the task. This name serves as a key to access the set of recommendations. |

Table 17-40 (Cont.) USER_TUNE_MVIEW and DBA_TUNE_MVIEW Views

| Column Name | Column Description |
|-------------|---|
| SCRIPT_TYPE | Recommendation ID that indicates whether the row is for the IMPLEMENTATION or UNDO script. |
| ACTION_ID | Action ID used as the command order number. |
| STATEMENT | For TUNE_MVIEW output, this column represents the following statements, and includes statement properties such as REFRESH and REWRITE options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG • ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG FORCE • [CREATE DROP] MATERIALIZED VIEW |

Examples

The following example shows how to use TUNE_MVIEW to optimize a CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW statement:

```

DECLARE
  v_tname VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  v_tname := 'mview_task';
  DBMS_ADVISOR.TUNE_MVIEW(
    task_name      => v_tname
  , mv_create_stmt =>
    'CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW omv REFRESH WITH ROWID AS SELECT * FROM
orders');
END;

```

You can view the results by querying USER_TUNE_MVIEW or DBA_TUNE_MVIEW as the following example (sample output included):

```

SET LINESIZE 120
COL TASK_NAME FORMAT a20
COL STATEMENT FORMAT a40

SELECT *
FROM   USER_TUNE_MVIEW
WHERE  TASK_NAME='mview_task'
AND    SCRIPT_TYPE='IMPLEMENTATION';

TASK_NAME          ACTION_ID SCRIPT_TYPE    STATEMENT
-----
mview_task          1 IMPLEMENTATION CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG
ON "OE"."OR
                                DERS" WITH ROWID

mview_task          2 IMPLEMENTATION ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG
FORCE ON "OE
                                ". "ORDERS" ADD ROWID

```

```
mview_task          3 IMPLEMENTATION CREATE MATERIALIZED
VIEW OE.OMV REFRESH
                                FAST WITH ROWID DISABLE
QUERY REWRITE
```

Alternatively, you can save the output results in an external script file as in the following example:

```
CREATE DIRECTORY TUNE_RESULTS_DIR AS '/tmp';
GRANT READ, WRITE ON DIRECTORY TUNE_RESULTS_DIR TO PUBLIC;
BEGIN
  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_FILE(
    buffer      => DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_TASK_SCRIPT( task_name =>
'mview_task')
  ,   location  => 'TUNE_RESULTS_DIR'
  ,   filename  => 'mview_create.sql' );
END;
```

The preceding statement will save the results in /tmp/mview_create.sql.



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide for more information about using the TUNE_MVIEW procedure

17.3.35 UPDATE_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure updates an existing task object.

Task objects are typically used as input data for a particular advisor. Segment advice can be generated at the object, segment, or tablespace level.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.UPDATE_OBJECT (
  task_name      IN VARCHAR2
  object_id      IN NUMBER,
  attr1          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  attr2          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  attr3          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  attr4          IN CLOB := NULL,
  attr5          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 17-41 UPDATE_OBJECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | A valid advisor task name that uniquely identifies an existing task. |
| object_id | The advisor-assigned object identifier. |
| attr1 | Advisor-specific data. If set to NULL, there will be no effect on the target object. |
| attr2 | Advisor-specific data. If set to NULL, there will be no effect on the target object. |
| attr3 | Advisor-specific data. If set to NULL, there will be no effect on the target object. |
| attr4 | Advisor-specific data. If set to NULL, there will be no effect on the target object. |
| attr5 | Advisor-specific data. If set to null, there will be no effect on the target object. |

The attribute parameters have different values depending upon the object type. See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for details regarding these parameters and object types.

Usage Notes

If for the object level, advice is generated on all partitions of the object (if the object is partitioned). The advice is not cascaded to any dependent objects. If for the segment level, advice can be obtained on a single segment, such as the partition or subpartition of a table, index, or lob column. If for a tablespace level, target advice for every segment in the tablespace will be generated.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  task_id NUMBER;
  task_name VARCHAR2(30);
  obj_id NUMBER;
BEGIN
  task_name := 'My Task';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_OBJECT (task_name, 'SQL', NULL, NULL, NULL,
                              'SELECT * FROM SH.SALES', obj_id);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.UPDATE_OBJECT (task_name, obj_id, NULL, NULL, NULL,
                              'SELECT count(*) FROM SH.SALES');
END;
/

```



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for further information regarding the Segment Advisor

17.3.36 UPDATE_REC_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

This procedure updates the owner, name, and tablespace for a recommendation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.UPDATE_REC_ATTRIBUTES (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2
    rec_id             IN NUMBER,
    action_id         IN NUMBER,
    attribute_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    value             IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 17-42 UPDATE_REC_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| task_name | The task name that uniquely identifies an existing task. |
| rec_id | The Advisor-generated identifier number that is assigned to the recommendation. |
| action_id | The Advisor-generated action identifier that is assigned to the particular command. |
| attribute_name | Name of the attribute to be changed. The valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> owner The new owner of the object. name The new name of the object. tablespace The new tablespace for the object. |
| value | Specifies the new value for the recommendation attribute. |

Usage Notes

Recommendation attributes cannot be modified unless the task has successfully executed.

Examples

```
DECLARE
    task_id NUMBER;
    task_name VARCHAR2(30);
    workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
    attribute VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
    task_name := 'My Task';
    workload_name := 'My Workload';
```

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');
DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_REF(task_name, workload_name);
DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT(workload_name, 'MONTHLY', 'ROLLUP',
100,400,5041,103,640445,680000,2,
1,SYSDATE,1,'SH','SELECT
AVG(amount_sold)
FROM sh.sales WHERE promo_id = 10');
DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK(task_name);

attribute := 'SH';

DBMS_ADVISOR.UPDATE_REC_ATTRIBUTES(task_name, 1, 3, 'OWNER', attribute);
END;
/

```

17.3.37 UPDATE_SQLWKLD_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

This procedure changes various attributes of a SQL Workload object or template.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.UPDATE_SQLWKLD_ATTRIBUTES (
workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
new_name           IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
description        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
read_only          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
is_template        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
how_created        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 17-43 UPDATE_SQLWKLD_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| workload_name | The workload object name that uniquely identifies an existing workload. |
| new_name | The new workload object name. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, the workload will not be renamed. A task name can be up to 30 characters long. |
| description | A new workload description. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, the description will not be changed. Names can be up to 256 characters long. |

Table 17-43 (Cont.) UPDATE_SQLWKLD_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| read_only | Set to TRUE so it cannot be changed. |
| is_template | TRUE if workload is to be used as a template. |
| how_created | Indicates a source application name that initiated the workload creation. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, the source will not be changed. |

Examples

```

DECLARE
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT(workload_name, 'MONTHLY',
'ROLLUP',
                                100,400,5041,103,640445,680000,2,
                                1,SYSDATE,1,'SH','SELECT
AVG(amount_sold)
                                FROM sh.sales WHERE promo_id =
10');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.UPDATE_SQLWKLD_ATTRIBUTES(workload_name,'New workload
name');
END;
/

```

17.3.38 UPDATE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT Procedure

This procedure updates an existing SQL statement in a specified SQL workload.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.UPDATE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  sql_id             IN NUMBER,
  application        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  action            IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  priority          IN NUMBER := NULL,
  username          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);

DBMS_ADVISOR.UPDATE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT (

```



```

workload_name    IN VARCHAR2,
search           IN VARCHAR2,
updated          OUT NUMBER,
application      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
action           IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
priority         IN NUMBER := NULL,
username        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 17-44 UPDATE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| workload_name | The SQL Workload object name that uniquely identifies an existing workload. |
| sql_id | The Advisor-generated identifier number that is assigned to the statement. To specify all workload statements, use the constant DBMS_ADVISOR.ADVISOR_ALL. |
| updated | Returns the number of statements changed by a searched update. |
| application | Specifies a business application name that will be associated with the SQL statement. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, then the column will not be updated in the repository. |
| action | Specifies the application action for the statement. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, then the column will not be updated in the repository. |
| priority | The relative priority of the SQL statement. The value must be one of the following: 1 - HIGH, 2 - MEDIUM, or 3 - LOW. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, then the column will not be updated in the repository. |
| username | The Oracle user name that executed the SQL statement. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, then the column will not be updated in the repository. Because a user name is an Oracle identifier, the username value must be entered exactly like it is stored in the database. For example, if the user SCOTT is the executing user, then you must provide the user identifier SCOTT in all uppercase letters. The database does not recognize the user scott as a match for SCOTT. |
| search | Disabled. |

Usage Notes

A workload cannot be modified or deleted if it is currently referenced by an active task. A task is considered active if it is not in its initial state. See [RESET_TASK Procedure](#) to set a task to its initial state.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  workload_name VARCHAR2(30);
  updated NUMBER;
  id NUMBER;

```

```

BEGIN
  workload_name := 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT(workload_name, 'MONTHLY',
'ROLLUP',
                                100,400,5041,103,640445,680000,2,
                                1,SYSDATE,1,'SH','SELECT
AVG(amount_sold)
                                FROM sh.sales WHERE promo_id =
10');

  SELECT sql_id INTO id FROM USER_ADVISOR_SQLW_STMTS
  WHERE workload_name = 'My Workload';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.UPDATE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT(workload_name, id);
END;
/

```

17.3.39 UPDATE_TASK_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

This procedure changes various attributes of a task or a task template.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.UPDATE_TASK_ATTRIBUTES (
  task_name      IN VARCHAR2
  new_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  read_only      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  is_template    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  how_created    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 17-45 UPDATE_TASK_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| task_name | The Advisor task name that uniquely identifies an existing task. |
| new_name | The new Advisor task name. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, the task will not be renamed. A task name can be up to 30 characters long. |
| description | A new task description. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, the description will not be changed. Names can be up to 256 characters long. |
| read_only | Sets the task to read-only. Possible values are: TRUE and FALSE. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, the setting will not be changed. |

Table 17-45 (Cont.) UPDATE_TASK_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| is_template | Marks the task as a template. Physically, there is no difference between a task and a template; however, a template cannot be executed. Possible values are: TRUE and FALSE. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, the setting will not be changed. |
| how_created | Indicates a source application name that initiated the task creation. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, the source will not be changed. |

Examples

```
DECLARE
  task_id NUMBER;
  task_name VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  task_name := 'My Task';

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
task_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.UPDATE_TASK_ATTRIBUTES(task_name, 'New Task Name');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.UPDATE_TASK_ATTRIBUTES('New Task Name', NULL, 'New
description');
END;
/
```

18

DBMS_ALERT

DBMS_ALERT supports asynchronous notification of database events (alerts). By appropriate use of this package and database triggers, an application can notify itself whenever values of interest in the database are changed.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Restrictions](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_ALERT Subprograms](#)

18.1 DBMS_ALERT Overview

This scenario describes a possible use of the DBMS_ALERT package.

Suppose a graphics tool is displaying a graph of some data from a database table. The graphics tool can, after reading and graphing the data, wait on a database alert (`WAITONE`) covering the data just read. The tool automatically wakes up when the data is changed by any other user. All that is required is that a trigger be placed on the database table, which performs a signal (`SIGNAL`) whenever the trigger is fired.

18.2 DBMS_ALERT Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles. You might want to write a cover package on top of this one that restricts the alert names used. `EXECUTE` privilege on this cover package can then be granted rather than on this package.

18.3 DBMS_ALERT Constants

The DBMS_ALERT package uses the constants listed and described in this topic.

Table 18-1 DBMS_ALERT Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|---------|---------|----------|---|
| MAXWAIT | INTEGER | 86400000 | The maximum time to wait for an alert (1000 days which is essentially forever). |

18.4 DBMS_ALERT Restrictions

Because database alerters issue commits, they cannot be used with Oracle Forms. For more information on restrictions on calling stored procedures while Oracle Forms is active, refer to your Oracle Forms documentation.

18.5 DBMS_ALERT Exceptions

DBMS_ALERT raises the application error -20000 on error conditions.

Table 18-2 shows the messages and the procedures that can raise them.

18.6 DBMS_ALERT Operational Notes

This topic lists notes related to general and specific applications. Also, a list of DBMS_ALERT error messages is provided.

- Alerts are transaction-based. This means that the waiting session is not alerted until the transaction signalling the alert commits. There can be any number of concurrent signalers of a given alert, and there can be any number of concurrent waiters on a given alert.
- A waiting application is blocked in the database and cannot do any other work.
- An application can register for multiple events and can then wait for any of them to occur using the `WAITANY` procedure.
- An application can also supply an optional `timeout` parameter to the `WAITONE` or `WAITANY` procedures. A `timeout` of 0 returns immediately if there is no pending alert.
- The signalling session can optionally pass a message that is received by the waiting session.
- Alerts can be signalled more often than the corresponding application wait calls. In such cases, the older alerts are discarded. The application always gets the latest alert (based on transaction commit times).
- If the application does not require transaction-based alerts, the `DBMS_PIPE` package may provide a useful alternative.



See Also:

[DBMS_PIPE](#)

- If the transaction is rolled back after the call to `SIGNAL`, no alert occurs.
- It is possible to receive an alert, read the data, and find that no data has changed. This is because the data changed after the *prior* alert, but before the data was read for that *prior* alert.
- Usually, Oracle is event-driven; this means that there are no polling loops. There are two cases where polling loops can occur:

- Shared mode. If your database is running in shared mode, a polling loop is required to check for alerts from another instance. The polling loop defaults to five seconds and can be set by the `SET_DEFAULTS` procedure.
- `WAITANY` procedure. If you use the `WAITANY` procedure, and if a signalling session does a signal but does not commit within one second of the signal, a polling loop is required so that this uncommitted alert does not camouflage other alerts. The polling loop begins at a one second interval and exponentially backs off to 30-second intervals.

Table 18-2 DBMS_ALERT Error Messages

| Error Message | Procedure |
|--|-----------|
| ORU-10001 lock request error, status: N | SIGNAL |
| ORU-10015 error: N waiting for pipe status | WAITANY |
| ORU-10016 error: N sending on pipe 'X' | SIGNAL |
| ORU-10017 error: N receiving on pipe 'X' | SIGNAL |
| ORU-10019 error: N on lock request | WAIT |
| ORU-10020 error: N on lock request | WAITANY |
| ORU-10021 lock request error; status: N | REGISTER |
| ORU-10022 lock request error, status: N | SIGNAL |
| ORU-10023 lock request error; status N | WAITONE |
| ORU-10024 there are no alerts registered | WAITANY |
| ORU-10025 lock request error; status N | REGISTER |
| ORU-10037 attempting to wait on uncommitted signal from same session | WAITONE |

18.7 DBMS_ALERT Examples

In this example, suppose that you want to graph average salaries by department, for all employees. Your application needs to know whenever `EMP` is changed.

Your application would look similar to this code:

```
DBMS_ALERT.REGISTER('emp_table_alert');
<<readagain>>;
/* ... read the emp table and graph it */
DBMS_ALERT.WAITONE('emp_table_alert', :message, :status);
if status = 0 then goto <<readagain>>; else
/* ... error condition */
```

The `EMP` table would have a trigger similar to this:

```
CREATE TRIGGER emptrig AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE ON emp
BEGIN
    DBMS_ALERT.SIGNAL('emp_table_alert', 'message_text');
END;
```

When the application is no longer interested in the alert, it makes this request:

```
DBMS_ALERT.REMOVE('emp_table_alert');
```

This reduces the amount of work required by the alert signaller. If a session exits (or dies) while registered alerts exist, the alerts are eventually cleaned up by future users of this package.

The example guarantees that the application always sees the latest data, although it may not see every intermediate value.

18.8 Summary of DBMS_ALERT Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_ALERT subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 18-3 DBMS_ALERT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| REGISTER Procedure | Receives messages from an alert |
| REMOVE Procedure | Disables notification from an alert |
| REMOVEALL Procedure | Removes all alerts for this session from the registration list |
| SET_DEFAULTS Procedure | Sets the polling interval |
| SIGNAL Procedure | Signals an alert (send message to registered sessions) |
| WAITANY Procedure | Waits <code>timeout</code> seconds to receive alert message from an alert registered for session |
| WAITONE Procedure | Waits <code>timeout</code> seconds to receive message from named alert |

18.8.1 REGISTER Procedure

This procedure lets a session register interest in an alert.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ALERT.REGISTER (
    name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    cleanup   IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 18-4 REGISTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>name</code> | Name of the alert in which this session is interested |
| <code>cleanup</code> | Specifies whether to perform cleanup of any extant orphaned pipes used by the DBMS_ALERT package. This cleanup is only performed on the first call to REGISTER for each package instantiation. The default for the parameter is TRUE. |

⚠ WARNING:

Alert names beginning with 'ORA\$' are reserved for use for products provided by Oracle. Names must be 30 bytes or less. The name is case insensitive.

Usage Notes

A session can register interest in an unlimited number of alerts. Alerts should be deregistered when the session no longer has any interest, by calling `REMOVE`.

18.8.2 REMOVE Procedure

This procedure enables a session that is no longer interested in an alert to remove that alert from its registration list. Removing an alert reduces the amount of work done by signalers of the alert.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ALERT.REMOVE (  
    name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 18-5 REMOVE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | Name of the alert (case-insensitive) to be removed from registration list. |

Usage Notes

Removing alerts is important because it reduces the amount of work done by signalers of the alert. If a session dies without removing the alert, that alert is eventually (but not immediately) cleaned up.

18.8.3 REMOVEALL Procedure

This procedure removes all alerts for this session from the registration list. You should do this when the session is no longer interested in any alerts.

This procedure is called automatically upon first reference to this package during a session. Therefore, no alerts from prior sessions which may have terminated abnormally can affect this session.

This procedure always performs a commit.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ALERT.REMOVEALL;
```


18.8.4 SET_DEFAULTS Procedure

In case a polling loop is required, use the `SET_DEFAULTS` procedure to set the polling interval.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ALERT.SET_DEFAULTS (  
    sensitivity IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 18-6 SET_DEFAULTS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>sensitivity</code> | Polling interval, in seconds, to sleep between polls. The default interval is five seconds. |

18.8.5 SIGNAL Procedure

This procedure signals an alert. The effect of the `SIGNAL` call only occurs when the transaction in which it is made commits. If the transaction rolls back, `SIGNAL` has no effect.

All sessions that have registered interest in this alert are notified. If the interested sessions are currently waiting, they are awakened. If the interested sessions are not currently waiting, they are notified the next time they do a wait call.

Multiple sessions can concurrently perform signals on the same alert. Each session, as it signals the alert, blocks all other concurrent sessions until it commits. This has the effect of serializing the transactions.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ALERT.SIGNAL (  
    name      IN VARCHAR2,  
    message  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 18-7 SIGNAL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>name</code> | Name of the alert to signal. |
| <code>message</code> | Message, of 1800 bytes or less, to associate with this alert. This message is passed to the waiting session. The waiting session might be able to avoid reading the database after the alert occurs by using the information in the message. |

18.8.6 WAITANY Procedure

Call this procedure to wait for an alert to occur for any of the alerts for which the current session is registered.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ALERT.WAITANY (
    name      OUT  VARCHAR2,
    message   OUT  VARCHAR2,
    status    OUT  INTEGER,
    timeout   IN   NUMBER DEFAULT MAXWAIT);
```

Parameters

Table 18-8 WAITANY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | Returns the name of the alert that occurred. |
| message | Returns the message associated with the alert. This is the message provided by the <code>SIGNAL</code> call. If multiple signals on this alert occurred before <code>WAITANY</code> , the message corresponds to the most recent <code>SIGNAL</code> call. Messages from prior <code>SIGNAL</code> calls are discarded. |
| status | Values returned: 0 - alert occurred 1 - timeout occurred |
| timeout | Maximum time to wait for an alert. If no alert occurs before <code>timeout</code> seconds, this returns a status of 1. |

Usage Notes

An implicit `COMMIT` is issued before this procedure is executed. The same session that waits for the alert may also first signal the alert. In this case remember to commit after the signal and before the wait; otherwise, `DBMS_LOCK.REQUEST` (which is called by `DBMS_ALERT`) returns status 4.

Exceptions

-20000, ORU-10024: there are no alerts registered.

18.8.7 WAITONE Procedure

This procedure waits for a specific alert to occur.

An implicit `COMMIT` is issued before this procedure is executed. A session that is the first to signal an alert can also wait for the alert in a subsequent transaction. In this case, remember to commit after the signal and before the wait; otherwise, `DBMS_LOCK.REQUEST` (which is called by `DBMS_ALERT`) returns status 4.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ALERT.WAITONE (
    name      IN   VARCHAR2,
    message   OUT  VARCHAR2,
    status    OUT  INTEGER,
    timeout   IN   NUMBER DEFAULT MAXWAIT);
```

Parameters

Table 18-9 WAITONE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | Name of the alert to wait for. |
| message | Returns the message associated with the alert. This is the message provided by the <code>SIGNAL</code> call. If multiple signals on this alert occurred before <code>WAITONE</code> , the message corresponds to the most recent <code>SIGNAL</code> call. Messages from prior <code>SIGNAL</code> calls are discarded. |
| status | Values returned: 0 - alert occurred 1 - timeout occurred |
| timeout | Maximum time to wait for an alert. If the named alert does not occurs before <code>timeout</code> seconds, this returns a status of 1. |

19

DBMS_APP_CONT

The `DBMS_APP_CONT` package provides an interface to determine if the in-flight transaction on a now unavailable session committed or not, and if the last call on that session completed or not.

See Also:

Oracle Database Development Guide for explanations of application continuity and Transaction Guard, and the relationship between these two features:

- "Using Transaction Guard"

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_APP_CONT Subprograms](#)

19.1 DBMS_APP_CONT Overview

The `DBMS_APP_CONT` package can be used to solve this example issue.

Problem Description

One of the fundamental problems for recovering applications after an outage is that the commit message that is sent back to the client is not durable. If there is a break between the client and the server, the client sees an error message indicating that the communication failed. This error does not inform the application whether the submission executed any commit operations or if a procedural call, ran to completion executing all expected commits and session state changes or failed part way through or yet worse, is still running disconnected from the client.

GET_LTXID_OUTCOME

The purpose of the [GET_LTXID_OUTCOME Procedure](#) is to determine if the in-flight transaction on a now unavailable session completed or not. It is used when the original session returned an error due to unavailability. Situations that can cause such session unavailability may occur at the session, instance, server, or network, and result from planned or unplanned outages. When such an outage occurs, the application receives a disconnection error. Such an error provides no insight as to whether the transaction committed. It also does not reveal what the application might have been expecting from that commit if it had returned.

**See Also:**

Oracle Database Concepts for explanation of Logical Transaction ID

19.2 DBMS_APP_CONT Security Model

Applications must have the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_APP_CONT` package.

To grant this privilege, ask your database administrator to run the following SQL statement:

```
GRANT execute on DBMS_APP_CONT to application user ;
```

19.3 Summary of DBMS_APP_CONT Subprograms

The `DBMS_APP_CONT` package contains the `GET_LTXID_OUTCOME` Procedure.

Table 19-1 DBMS_APP_CONT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| GET_LTXID_OUTCOME Procedure | Lets customer applications and third party application servers determine the transactional status of the last session when that session becomes unavailable. |

19.3.1 ADD_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure

This procedure adds a new connection test that is used during draining sessions before planned maintenance begins. Use this procedure when the SQL connection test is not covered by standard tests. The test is enabled when added. If the optional service name qualifier is provided, the test only applies only to that service name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.ADD_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST (
    connection_test      IN VARCHAR2
    service_name         IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 19-2 ADD_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>CONNECTION_TEST</code> | The SQL text used to test and drain connections. |
| <code>SERVICE_NAME</code> | Optional service name qualifier. |

Usage Notes

The `ADD_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST` Procedure adds a connection test for the purpose of draining sessions before planned maintenance begins. The connection test is used by

the application to test connections that are marked for draining. Sessions are set for draining at stop and relocate operations for services or PDBs. When set the RDBMS closes the connection while draining so the application sees no errors during planned maintenance. You can enter as many CONNECTION TESTs as needed. They are used only during planned maintenance. The tests apply to all RAC instances.

Check online documentation for latest updates on service qualifier availability.

Added connection can be viewed by querying the view `DBA_CONNECTION_TESTS`.

This procedure is owned by `SYS` and is granted to users for execution at `CDB$ROOT` or `PDB` levels, or when not multitenant, at dictionary level.

19.3.2 DELETE_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure

This procedure deletes a connection test that is no longer needed for planned draining. Removing a test applies immediately to all RAC instances where the PDB is open.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.DELETE_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST (
    connection_test      IN VARCHAR2
    service_name         IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 19-3 DELETE_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| CONNECTION_TEST | The SQL text used to test and drain connections. |
| SERVICE_NAME | Optional service name qualifier. If the optional SERVICE_NAME qualifier is provided, only the test for that service name is deleted. |

Usage Notes

If you are not certain if a test should be deleted, you can disable the test using `DISABLE_CONNECTION_TEST` Procedure. Only custom SQL tests can be deleted. Predefined tests cannot be deleted. Check for latest updates on service qualifier availability.

This procedure is owned by `SYS` at `CDB$ROOT` or `PDB` level, or `SYS` for when not multitenant.

Connection tests and their status can be checked by querying the view `DBA_CONNECTION_TESTS`.

19.3.3 DISABLE_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure

This procedure disables usage of a connection test during draining of sessions. Disabling a test applies immediately to all RAC instances where the PDB is open.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.DISABLE_CONNECTION_TEST (
    connection_test_type IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

connection_test      IN VARCHAR2,
service_name        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 19-4 DISABLE_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| CONNECTION_TEST_TYPE | The permitted values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_SESSION.SQL_TEST DBMS_SESSION.PING_TEST DBMS_SESSION.ENDREQUEST_TEST |
| CONNECTION_TEST | The SQL text used to test and drain connections. This parameter is allowed only if the value of CONNECTION_TEST_TYPE is SQL_TEST. |
| SERVICE_NAME | Optional service name qualifier. If the optional service name qualifier is provided, only the test for that service name is enabled. A disable at service name level takes precedence over an enable at PDB level. That is the PDB can be enabled, and the service disabled. |

Usage Notes

This procedure is owned by SYS and is granted to users for execution at CDB\$ROOT or PDB levels, or when not multitenant, at dictionary level.

Connection tests and their status can be checked by querying the view DBA_CONNECTION_TESTS.

19.3.4 ENABLE_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure

This procedure enables usage of a connection test for draining database sessions before planned maintenance. Enabling a test applies immediately to all RAC instances where the PDB is open.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SESSION.ENABLE_CONNECTION_TEST (
  connection_test_type  IN VARCHAR2,
  connection_test       IN VARCHAR2,
  service_name          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 19-5 ENABLE_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| CONNECTION_TEST_TYPE | The connection type used when managing connection tests for draining before planned maintenance. See ADD, DELETE, ENABLE, DISABLE procedures for connection tests. The permitted values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_SESSION.SQL_TEST DBMS_SESSION.PING_TEST DBMS_SESSION.ENDREQUEST_TEST |
| CONNECTION_TEST | The SQL text used to test and drain connections at the RDBMS before planned maintenance starts. This parameter is allowed only if the value of CONNECTION_TEST_TYPE is SQL_TEST. |
| SERVICE_NAME | Optional service name qualifier. If the optional service name qualifier is provided, only the test for that service name is enabled. An enable at service name level overrides any higher-level disables. That is, the PDB can be disabled, and the service enabled. |

Usage Notes

- This procedure is owned by SYS and is granted to users for execution at CDB\$ROOT or PDB levels, or when not multitenant, at dictionary level
- ENABLE_CONNECTION_TEST enables a connection test for draining sessions during planned maintenance. The enable operation applies to all RAC instances where the PDB is open. It persists across database restarts.
- This procedure is owned by SYS and is granted to users for execution at CDB\$ROOT or PDB levels, or when not multitenant, at dictionary level.

19.3.5 GET_LTXID_OUTCOME Procedure

This procedure lets customer applications and third party application servers determine the transactional status of the last session when that session becomes unavailable.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APP_CONT.GET_LTXID_OUTCOME (
  client_ltxid      IN   RAW,
  committed        OUT  BOOLEAN,
  user_call_completed OUT  BOOLEAN)
```


Parameters

Table 19-6 *GET_LTXID_OUTCOME Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| client_ltxid | Client-side logical transaction ID. Obtain the LTXID from the previous failed session using the client driver provided APIs - getLTXID for JDBC, and LogicalTransactionId for ODP.net., and OCI_ATTR_GET with LTXID for OCI. |
| committed | Returns TRUE if the transaction with the named logical LTXID has COMMITTED. Returns FALSE if the logical LTXID has not COMMITTED. When returning FALSE, the procedure blocks the LTXID from further use so that there is no possibility of previous in-flight work committing this LTXID. |
| user_call_completed | Whether all information has been returned to the client. Examples of such messages are the number of rows processed when using autocommit or commit on success, parameter and function results when calling PL/SQL, or PL/SQL with more work to do after the COMMIT. Applications that expect to use data returned from the commit in order to function correctly must look at this second parameter. |

Exceptions

Table 19-7 *GET_LTXID_OUTCOME Procedure Exceptions*

| Exception | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| ORA-14950 - SERVER_AHEAD | The server is ahead so the transaction is both an old transaction and one which has already committed. This is an error as the application is passing an older LTXID that is the not the last used for that session. The purpose of GET_LTXID_OUTCOME is to return the current transaction outcome for that session after a recoverable outage. |
| ORA-14951 - CLIENT_AHEAD | The client is ahead of the server. This can happen if the server has been flashed backed, recovered using media recovery, or is a standby that has opened earlier with data loss. |
| ORA-14906 - SAME_SESSION | Executing GET_LTXID_OUTCOME is not supported on the session owning the LTXID as it blocks further processing on that session after a recoverable outage. |
| ORA-14909 - COMMIT_BLOCKED | Your session has been blocked from committing by another user with the same username using GET_LTXID_OUTCOME. GET_LTXID_OUTCOME should only be called on dead sessions. Please check with your application administrator. |
| ORA-14952 - ERROR | The outcome cannot be determined. During processing an error happened. The error stack shows the error detail. |

20

DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN

This package provides a collection dba level admin operations in relation to Application Continuity.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

20.1 DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN Security Model

Applications must have the EXECUTE privilege on the DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN package.

20.2 Summary of DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN Subprograms

This topic lists the DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 20-1 DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ACCHK_SET Procedure | This procedure enables or disables data collection for acchk protection for your application when using Application Continuity or Transparent Application Continuity. The DISABLE_TIME parameter is used to extend the runtime. Default is 5 minutes. |
| ADD_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure | This procedure adds a new connection test that is used during draining sessions before planned maintenance begins. |
| DELETE_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure | This procedure deletes a connection test that is no longer needed for planned draining. Removing a test applies immediately to all RAC instances where the PDB is open. |
| DISABLE_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure | This procedure disables usage of a connection test during draining of sessions. |
| ENABLE_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure | This procedure enables usage of a connection test for draining database sessions before planned maintenance. Enabling a test applies immediately to all RAC instances where the PDB is open. |

20.2.1 ACCHK_SET Procedure

This procedure enables or disables data collection for acchk protection reports for your application when using Application Continuity or Transparent Application Continuity.

Enabling or disabling data collection applies to the level connected, that is, a CDB or a PDB.

- acchk is enabled/disabled at your CDB if connected to the container.
- acchk is enabled/disabled at your PDB only when connected to the PDB.

Data collection applies to new sessions only.

Once enabled, data is collected for the workload run under this service. You can then view this data in the `ACCHK_REPORTS` and can also be mined in the `ACCHK` views.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN.ACCHK_SET (
    enabled          IN BOOLEAN,
    disable_time_in_seconds  DEFAULT 600);
```

Parameters

Table 20-2 ACCHK_SET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>enabled</code> | This parameter is used to enable or disable data collection at a CDB or PDB level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>TRUE</code>-enables data collection at this level. <code>FALSE</code>-explicitly disables data collection. |
| <code>disable_time_in_seconds</code> | Optional parameter used to disable <code>ACCHK</code> tracing automatically in a given number of seconds. The maximum value that you can specify is 3600 seconds. The default value is 600 seconds. |

Usage Notes

- This procedure is owned by `SYS` at `CDB$ROOT` or `PDB` level, or by `SYS` when not multitenant
- The `acchk` activation is enabled across all instances of RAC supporting that service.
- Enabling is persistent to allow for failover and restart tests, that is, implementation uses `ALTER SESSION SET EVENTS SCOPE=BOTH`. The enable is per database. For Data Guard, enable and disable must be at each database.

Examples

Application Continuity Protection Check is not enabled by default. Follow this procedure to enable or disable `ACCHK` and generate reports to check protection level for the applications.

- Grant read access to the users, who will run the Application Continuity Protection Check report and views, using the `ACCHK_READ` role:

```
GRANT ACCHK_READ TO USER;
```

- Enable Application Continuity tracing for your applications using the `dbms_app_cont_admin.acchk_set(true)` procedure:

```
SQL> execute dbms_app_cont_admin.acchk_set(true);
```

By default, ACCHK is disabled automatically after 600 seconds. You can specify a lower number to reduce the auto disable time. For example, to disable ACCHK after 300 seconds:

```
SQL> dbms_app_cont_admin.acchk_set(true,300);
```

The `dbms_app_cont_admin.acchk_set(true)` procedure enables Application Continuity tracing at the database level to which you are connected. If you are connected at the CDB level, then tracing is enabled for the CDB, and if you are connected at the PDB level, then tracing is enabled for the PDB.

 **Note:**

Set the `COMPATIBLE` parameter to 12.2.0 or greater. If the `COMPATIBLE` parameter was previously set to a lower value, then the `ACCHK_SET` procedure creates the ACCHK views and roles when you run the procedure for the first time after updating the `COMPATIBLE` parameter.

3. To disable Application Continuity tracing for new sessions in your applications:

```
SQL> execute dbms_app_cont_admin.acchk_set(false);
```

 **Note:**

The tracing will not be disabled for the current sessions until the sessions are terminated.

20.2.2 ADD_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure

This procedure adds a new connection test that is used during draining sessions before planned maintenance begins. Use this procedure when the SQL connection test is not covered by standard tests. The test is enabled when added. If the optional service name qualifier is provided, the test only applies only to that service name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN.ADD_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST (
    connection_test      IN VARCHAR2
    service_name         IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 20-3 ADD_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| CONNECTION_TEST | The SQL text used to test and drain connections. |
| SERVICE_NAME | Optional service name qualifier. |

Usage Notes

The `ADD_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST` Procedure adds a connection test for the purpose of draining sessions before planned maintenance begins. The connection test is used by the application to test connections that are marked for draining. Sessions are set for draining at stop and relocate operations for services or PDBs. When set the RDBMS closes the connection while draining so the application sees no errors during planned maintenance. You can enter as many CONNECTION TESTs as needed. They are used only during planned maintenance. The tests apply to all RAC instances.

Check online documentation for latest updates on service qualifier availability.

Added connection can be viewed by querying the view `DBA_CONNECTION_TESTS`.

This procedure is owned by `SYS` and is granted to users for execution at `CDB$ROOT` or `PDB` levels, or when not multitenant, at dictionary level.

20.2.3 DELETE_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure

This procedure deletes a connection test that is no longer needed for planned draining. Removing a test applies immediately to all RAC instances where the PDB is open.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN.DELETE_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST (
    connection_test    IN VARCHAR2
    service_name       IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 20-4 DELETE_SQL_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| CONNECTION_TEST | The SQL text used to test and drain connections. |
| SERVICE_NAME | Optional service name qualifier. If the optional SERVICE_NAME qualifier is provided, only the test for that service name is deleted. |

Usage Notes

If you are not certain if a test should be deleted, you can disable the test using `DISABLE_CONNECTION_TEST` Procedure. Only custom SQL tests can be deleted. Predefined tests cannot be deleted. Check for latest updates on service qualifier availability.

This procedure is owned by `SYS` at `CDB$ROOT` or `PDB` level, or `SYS` for when not multitenant.

Connection tests and their status can be checked by querying the view `DBA_CONNECTION_TESTS`.

20.2.4 DISABLE_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure

This procedure disables usage of a connection test during draining of sessions. Disabling a test applies immediately to all RAC instances where the PDB is open.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN.DISABLE_CONNECTION_TEST (
  connection_test_type  IN VARCHAR2,
  connection_test       IN VARCHAR2,
  service_name          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 20-5 DISABLE_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| CONNECTION_TEST_TYPE | The permitted values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN.SQL_TEST DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN.PING_TEST DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN.ENDREQUEST_TEST |
| CONNECTION_TEST | The SQL text used to test and drain connections. This parameter is allowed only if the value of CONNECTION_TEST_TYPE is SQL_TEST. |
| SERVICE_NAME | Optional service name qualifier. If the optional service name qualifier is provided, only the test for that service name is enabled. A disable at service name level takes precedence over an enable at PDB level. That is the PDB can be enabled, and the service disabled. |

Usage Notes

This procedure is owned by SYS and is granted to users for execution at CDB\$ROOT or PDB levels, or when not multitenant, at dictionary level.

Connection tests and their status can be checked by querying the view DBA_CONNECTION_TESTS.

20.2.5 ENABLE_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure

This procedure enables usage of a connection test for draining database sessions before planned maintenance. Enabling a test applies immediately to all RAC instances where the PDB is open.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN.ENABLE_CONNECTION_TEST (
  connection_test_type  IN VARCHAR2,
  connection_test       IN VARCHAR2,
  service_name          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 20-6 ENABLE_CONNECTION_TEST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| CONNECTION_TEST_TYPE | <p>The connection type used when managing connection tests for draining before planned maintenance. See ADD, DELETE, ENABLE, DISABLE procedures for connection tests.</p> <p>The permitted values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN.SQL_TEST DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN.PING_TEST DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN.ENDREQUEST_TEST DBMS_APP_CONT_ADMIN.BEGINREQUEST_TEST |
| CONNECTION_TEST | <p>The SQL text used to test and drain connections at the RDBMS before planned maintenance starts.</p> <p>This parameter is allowed only if the value of CONNECTION_TEST_TYPE is SQL_TEST.</p> |
| SERVICE_NAME | <p>Optional service name qualifier. If the optional service name qualifier is provided, only the test for that service name is enabled. An enable at service name level overrides any higher-level disables. That is, the PDB can be disabled, and the service enabled.</p> |

Usage Notes

- This procedure is owned by SYS and is granted to users for execution at CDB\$ROOT or PDB levels, or when not multitenant, at dictionary level
- ENABLE_CONNECTION_TEST enables a connection test for draining sessions during planned maintenance. The enable operation applies to all RAC instances where the PDB is open. It persists across database restarts.
- This procedure is owned by SYS and is granted to users for execution at CDB\$ROOT or PDB levels, or when not multitenant, at dictionary level.

21

DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT

This procedure generates a report of ACCHK trace collected while `ACCHK_SET(TRUE)`.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT Subprograms](#)

21.1 DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT Security Model

Applications must have the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT` package.

21.2 Summary of DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT Subprograms

This topic lists the `DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT` subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 21-1 *DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT Package Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ACCHK_REPORT Procedure | This procedure provides a report of your run. The data is derived from the <code>acchk</code> views. |

21.2.1 ACCHK_REPORT Procedure

This procedure generates a report of your run. The data is derived from the `acchk` views.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT.ACCHK_REPORT (  
    level          IN VARCHAR2,  
    service_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 21-2 *ACCHK_REPORT Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <code>level</code> | These are constants. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>SUMMARY</code>-summary report only (default)• <code>WARNING</code>-summary and warnings• <code>FULL</code>-summary and all workload capture, including where there are no warnings |

Table 21-2 (Cont.) ACCHK_REPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| service_name | The service name qualifier (Optional). The value NULL applies to all service_names. |

Procedure Exceptions

The exceptions of DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT.ACCHK_REPORT procedure are as follows:

- 20000-Invalid report level parameter.

Example

```

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON FORMAT WRAPPED

SET LINESIZE 180
DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT.ACCHK_REPORT(DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT.FULL);

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON FORMAT WRAPPED

SET LINESIZE 180
DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT.ACCHK_REPORT(DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT.WARNING);

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON FORMAT WRAPPED

SET LINESIZE 180
DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT.ACCHK_REPORT(DBMS_APP_CONT_REPORT.SUMMARY);

```

DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO

Application developers can use the `DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO` package with Oracle Trace and the SQL trace facility to record names of executing modules or transactions in the database for later use when tracking the performance of various modules and debugging.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO Subprograms](#)

22.1 DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO Overview

Registering the application allows system administrators and performance tuning specialists to track performance by module. System administrators can also use this information to track resource use by module. When an application registers with the database, its name and actions are recorded in the `V$SESSION` and `V$SQLAREA` views.

22.2 DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO Security Model

No further privileges are required. The `DBMSAPIN.SQL` script is already run as a part of standard database creation.



Note:

The public synonym for `DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO` is not dropped before creation so that you can redirect the public synonym to point to your own package.

22.3 DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO Operational Notes

Your applications should set the name of the module and name of the action automatically each time a user enters that module. The module name could be the name of a form in an Oracle Forms application, or the name of the code segment in an Oracle Precompilers application. The action name should usually be the name or description of the current transaction within a module.

If you want to gather your own statistics based on module, you can implement a wrapper around this package by writing a version of this package in another schema that first gathers statistics and then calls the `SYS` version of the package. The public synonym for `DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO` can then be changed to point to the DBA's version of the package.

22.4 Summary of DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO package subprograms.

Table 22-1 DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| READ_CLIENT_INFO Procedure | Reads the value of the <code>client_info</code> field of the current session |
| READ_MODULE Procedure | Reads the values of the module and action fields of the current session |
| SET_ACTION Procedure | Sets the name of the current action within the current module |
| SET_CLIENT_INFO Procedure | Sets the <code>client_info</code> field of the session |
| SET_MODULE Procedure | Sets the name of the module that is currently running to a new module |
| SET_SESSION_LONGOPS Procedure | Sets a row in the <code>V\$SESSION_LONGOPS</code> table |

22.4.1 READ_CLIENT_INFO Procedure

This procedure reads the value of the `client_info` field of the current session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.READ_CLIENT_INFO (
    client_info OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 22-2 READ_CLIENT_INFO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>client_info</code> | Last client information value supplied to the <code>SET_CLIENT_INFO</code> procedure. |

22.4.2 READ_MODULE Procedure

This procedure reads the values of the module and action fields of the current session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.READ_MODULE (
    module_name OUT VARCHAR2,
    action_name OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 22-3 READ_MODULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| module_name | Last value that the module name was set to by calling SET_MODULE. |
| action_name | Last value that the action name was set to by calling SET_ACTION or SET_MODULE. |

Usage Notes

Module and action names for a registered application can be retrieved by querying V\$SQLAREA or by calling the READ_MODULE procedure. Client information can be retrieved by querying the V\$SESSION view, or by calling the [READ_CLIENT_INFO Procedure](#).

Examples

The following sample query illustrates the use of the MODULE and ACTION column of the V\$SQLAREA.

```
SELECT sql_text, disk_reads, module, action
FROM v$sqlarea
WHERE module = 'add_employee';

SQL_TEXT DISK_READS MODULE ACTION
-----
INSERT INTO emp 1 add_employee insert into emp
(ename, empno, sal, mgr, job, hiredate, comm, deptno)
VALUES
(name, next.emp_seq, manager, title, SYSDATE, commission, department)

1 row selected.
```

22.4.3 SET_ACTION Procedure

This procedure sets the name of the current action within the current module.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_ACTION (
    action_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 22-4 SET_ACTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| action_name | The name of the current action within the current module. When the current action terminates, call this procedure with the name of the next action if there is one, or NULL if there is not. Names longer than 32 bytes are truncated. |

Usage Notes

The action name should be descriptive text about the current action being performed. You should probably set the action name before the start of every transaction.

Set the transaction name to `NULL` after the transaction completes, so that subsequent transactions are logged correctly. If you do not set the transaction name to `NULL`, subsequent transactions may be logged with the previous transaction's name.

Example

The following is an example of a transaction that uses the registration procedure:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE bal_tran (amt IN NUMBER(7,2)) AS
BEGIN

  -- balance transfer transaction

  DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_ACTION(
    action_name => 'transfer from chk to sav');
  UPDATE chk SET bal = bal + :amt
    WHERE acct# = :acct;
  UPDATE sav SET bal = bal - :amt
    WHERE acct# = :acct;
  COMMIT;
  DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_ACTION(null);

END;
```

22.4.4 SET_CLIENT_INFO Procedure

This procedure supplies additional information about the client application.

Syntax

```

DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_CLIENT_INFO (
  client_info IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 22-5 SET_CLIENT_INFO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>client_info</code> | Supplies any additional information about the client application. This information is stored in the <code>V\$SESSION</code> view. Information exceeding 64 bytes is truncated. |

Note:

`CLIENT_INFO` is readable and writable by any user. For storing secured application attributes, you can use the application context feature.

22.4.5 SET_MODULE Procedure

This procedure sets the name of the current application or module.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_MODULE (
    module_name IN VARCHAR2,
    action_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 22-6 SET_MODULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| module_name | Name of module that is currently running. When the current module terminates, call this procedure with the name of the new module if there is one, or NULL if there is not. Names longer than 48 bytes are truncated. |
| action_name | Name of current action within the current module. If you do not want to specify an action, this value should be NULL. Names longer than 32 bytes are truncated. |

Usage Notes

Example

```
CREATE or replace PROCEDURE add_employee(
    name VARCHAR2,
    salary NUMBER,
    manager NUMBER,
    title VARCHAR2,
    commission NUMBER,
    department NUMBER) AS
BEGIN
    DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_MODULE(
        module_name => 'add_employee',
        action_name => 'insert into emp');
    INSERT INTO emp
        (ename, empno, sal, mgr, job, hiredate, comm, deptno)
        VALUES (name, emp_seq.nextval, salary, manager, title, SYSDATE,
            commission, department);
    DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_MODULE(null,null);
END;
```

22.4.6 SET_SESSION_LONGOPS Procedure

This procedure sets a row in the V\$SESSION_LONGOPS view. This is a view that is used to indicate the on-going progress of a long running operation. Some Oracle functions, such as

parallel execution and Server Managed Recovery, use rows in this view to indicate the status of, for example, a database backup.

Applications may use the `SET_SESSION_LONGOPS` procedure to advertise information on the progress of application specific long running tasks so that the progress can be monitored by way of the `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_SESSION_LONGOPS (
  rindex      IN OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  slno        IN OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  op_name     IN      VARCHAR2         DEFAULT NULL,
  target      IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT 0,
  context     IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT 0,
  sofar       IN      NUMBER           DEFAULT 0,
  totalwork   IN      NUMBER           DEFAULT 0,
  target_desc IN      VARCHAR2        DEFAULT 'unknown target',
  units       IN      VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL)
```

```
set_session_longops_nohint constant BINARY_INTEGER := -1;
```

Parameters

Table 22-7 SET_SESSION_LONGOPS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>rindex</code> | A token which represents the <code>v\$session_longops</code> row to update. Set this to <code>set_session_longops_nohint</code> to start a new row. Use the returned value from the prior call to reuse a row. |
| <code>slno</code> | Saves information across calls to <code>set_session_longops</code> : It is for internal use and should not be modified by the caller. |
| <code>op_name</code> | Specifies the name of the long running task. It appears as the <code>OPNAME</code> column of <code>v\$session_longops</code> . The maximum length is 64 bytes. |
| <code>target</code> | Specifies the object that is being worked on during the long running operation. For example, it could be a table ID that is being sorted. It appears as the <code>TARGET</code> column of <code>v\$session_longops</code> . |
| <code>context</code> | Any number the client wants to store. It appears in the <code>CONTEXT</code> column of <code>v\$session_longops</code> . |
| <code>sofar</code> | Any number the client wants to store. It appears in the <code>SOFAR</code> column of <code>v\$session_longops</code> . This is typically the amount of work which has been done so far. |
| <code>totalwork</code> | Any number the client wants to store. It appears in the <code>TOTALWORK</code> column of <code>v\$session_longops</code> . This is typically an estimate of the total amount of work needed to be done in this long running operation. |
| <code>target_desc</code> | Specifies the description of the object being manipulated in this long operation. This provides a caption for the <code>target</code> parameter. This value appears in the <code>TARGET_DESC</code> field of <code>v\$session_longops</code> . The maximum length is 32 bytes. |

Table 22-7 (Cont.) SET_SESSION_LONGOPS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| units | Specifies the units in which <code>sofar</code> and <code>totalwork</code> are being represented. It appears as the <code>UNITS</code> field of <code>v\$session_longops</code> . The maximum length is 32 bytes. |

Example

This example performs a task on 10 objects in a loop. As the example completes each object, Oracle updates `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` on the procedure's progress.

```
DECLARE
    rindex    BINARY_INTEGER;
    slno      BINARY_INTEGER;
    totalwork number;
    sofar     number;
    obj       BINARY_INTEGER;

BEGIN
    rindex := dbms_application_info.set_session_longops_nohint;
    sofar := 0;
    totalwork := 10;

    WHILE sofar < 10 LOOP
        -- update obj based on sofar
        -- perform task on object target

        sofar := sofar + 1;
        dbms_application_info.set_session_longops(rindex, slno,
            "Operation X", obj, 0, sofar, totalwork, "table", "tables");
    END LOOP;
END;
```


23

DBMS_APPLY_ADM

The `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` package provides subprograms to configure and manage Oracle Apply processes, XStream outbound servers, and XStream inbound servers.

Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_APPLY_ADM Subprograms](#)

See Also:

Oracle Database XStream Guide for more information about XStream outbound servers and inbound servers

23.1 DBMS_APPLY_ADM Overview

The `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` package provides interfaces to start, stop, and configure Oracle Apply processes, XStream outbound servers, and XStream inbound servers.

This package includes subprograms for configuring apply handlers, setting enqueue destinations for messages, and specifying execution directives for messages. This package also provides administrative subprograms that set the instantiation SCN for objects at a destination database. This package also includes subprograms for managing apply errors.

XStream inbound servers and outbound servers can be used in an XStream configuration in a multitenant container database (CDB). A CDB is an Oracle database that includes zero, one, or many user-created pluggable databases (PDBs).

 **Note:**

- For simplicity, this chapter refers to apply processes, XStream outbound servers, and XStream inbound servers as **apply components**. This chapter identifies a specific type of apply component when necessary.
- Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product.

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database XStream Guide*
- *Oracle Database Concepts* for more information about CDBs and PDBs

23.2 DBMS_APPLY_ADM Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by either granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles, or by granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles..

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

When the `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` package is used to manage an Oracle Replication configuration, it requires that the user is granted the privileges of an Oracle Replication administrator.

When the `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` package is used to manage an XStream configuration, it requires that the user is granted the privileges of an XStream administrator.

 **Note:**

The user must be granted additional privileges to perform some administrative tasks using the subprograms in this package, such as setting an apply user. If additional privileges are required for a subprogram, then the privileges are documented in the section that describes the subprogram.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database XStream Guide for information about configuring an XStream administrator

23.3 DBMS_APPLY_ADM Deprecated Subprograms

The `NONE` value for the `commit_serialization` apply component parameter is deprecated. It is replaced by the `DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONS` value.

Note:

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated apply component parameter values. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

See Also:

[SET_PARAMETER Procedure](#)

23.4 Summary of DBMS_APPLY_ADM Subprograms

This table topic lists and describes the `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` subprograms.

Table 23-1 DBMS_APPLY_ADM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ALTER_APPLY Procedure | Alters an apply component |
| CLEAR_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure | Removes the key columns that were used as the substitute primary key by the <code>SET_KEY_COLUMNS</code> procedure |
| COMPARE_OLD_VALUES Procedure | Specifies whether to compare the old value of one or more columns in a row logical change record (row LCR) with the current value of the corresponding columns at the destination site during apply |
| CREATE_APPLY Procedure | Creates an apply component |
| CREATE_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure | Creates an object dependency |
| DELETE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure | Deletes all the error transactions for the specified apply component |
| DELETE_ERROR Procedure | Deletes the specified error transaction |
| DROP_APPLY Procedure | Drops an apply component |
| DROP_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure | Drops an object dependency |
| EXECUTE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure | Reexecutes the error transactions for the specified apply component |
| EXECUTE_ERROR Procedure | Reexecutes the specified error transaction |
| GET_ERROR_MESSAGE Function | Returns the message payload from the error queue for the specified message number and transaction identifier |

Table 23-1 (Cont.) DBMS_APPLY_ADM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| HANDLE_COLLISIONS | Enables or disables basic conflict resolution for an apply process and a table |
| SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure | Adds, modifies, or removes a prebuilt DML conflict handler for <code>INSERT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> , or <code>DELETE</code> conflicts on the specified object |
| SET_DML_HANDLER Procedure | Sets a user procedure as a procedure DML handler for a specified operation on a specified database object for a single apply component or for all apply components in the database |
| SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION Procedure | Sets the queue where the apply component automatically enqueues a message that satisfies the specified rule |
| SET_EXECUTE Procedure | Specifies whether a message that satisfies the specified rule is executed by an apply component |
| SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure | Records the specified instantiation SCN for the specified source database and, optionally, for the schemas at the source database and the tables owned by these schemas |
| SET_KEY_COLUMNS Procedures | Records the set of columns to be used as the substitute primary key for local apply purposes and removes existing substitute primary key columns for the specified object if they exist |
| SET_PARAMETER Procedure | Sets an apply parameter to the specified value |
| SET_REPERROR_HANDLER Procedure | Specifies how a particular error is handled based on its error number |
| SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure | Records the specified instantiation SCN for the specified schema in the specified source database and, optionally, for the tables owned by the schema at the source database |
| SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure | Records the specified instantiation SCN for the specified table in the specified source database |
| SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure | Adds, updates, or drops an update conflict handler for the specified object |
| SET_VALUE_DEPENDENCY Procedure | Sets or removes a value dependency |
| START_APPLY Procedure | Directs the apply component to start applying messages |
| STOP_APPLY Procedure | Stops the apply component from applying any messages and rolls back any unfinished transactions being applied |



Note:

All procedures commit unless specified otherwise. However, the `GET_ERROR_MESSAGE` function does not commit.

23.4.1 ALTER_APPLY Procedure

This procedure alters an apply component.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.ALTER_APPLY(
  apply_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  rule_set_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_rule_set     IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  message_handler     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_message_handler IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  ddl_handler         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_ddl_handler  IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  apply_user          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_tag           IN RAW      DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_apply_tag    IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  precommit_handler  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_precommit_handler IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  negative_rule_set_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_negative_rule_set IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 23-2 ALTER_APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| apply_name | The name of the apply component being altered. You must specify the name of an existing apply component. Do not specify an owner. |
| rule_set_name | <p>The name of the positive rule set for the apply component. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the apply component to apply messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a positive rule set for the apply component, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>job_apply_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.job_apply_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>, then this procedure retains any existing positive rule set for the specified apply component. If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then this procedure removes any existing positive rule set from the specified apply component.</p> |

Table 23-2 (Cont.) ALTER_APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <code>remove_rule_set</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes the positive rule set for the specified apply component. If you remove the positive rule set for an apply component, and the apply component does not have a negative rule set, then the apply component dequeues all messages in its queue.</p> <p>If you remove the positive rule set for an apply component, and a negative rule set exists for the apply component, then the apply component dequeues all messages in its queue that are not discarded by the negative rule set.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains the positive rule set for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If the <code>rule_set_name</code> parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |
| <code>message_handler</code> | <p>A user-defined procedure that processes non-LCR messages in the queue for the apply component.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" in the CREATE_APPLY Procedure for more information about a message handler procedure.</p> |
| <code>remove_message_handler</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes the message handler for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains any message handler for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If the <code>message_handler</code> parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |
| <code>ddl_handler</code> | <p>A user-defined procedure that processes DDL logical change records (DDL LCRs) in the queue for the apply component.</p> <p>All applied DDL LCRs commit automatically. Therefore, if a DDL handler calls the <code>EXECUTE</code> member procedure of a DDL LCR, then a commit is performed automatically.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" in the CREATE_APPLY Procedure for more information about a DDL handler procedure.</p> |
| <code>remove_ddl_handler</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes the DDL handler for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains any DDL handler for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If the <code>ddl_handler</code> parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |

Table 23-2 (Cont.) ALTER_APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>apply_user</code> | <p>The user in whose security domain an apply component dequeues messages that satisfy its rule sets, applies messages directly to database objects, runs custom rule-based transformations, and runs apply handlers. If <code>NULL</code>, then the apply user is not changed.</p> <p>If a non-<code>NULL</code> value is specified to change the apply user, then the user who invokes the <code>ALTER_APPLY</code> procedure must be granted the <code>DBA</code> role. Only the <code>SYS</code> user can set the <code>apply_user</code> to <code>SYS</code>.</p> <p>If you change the apply user, then this procedure grants the new apply user dequeue privilege on the queue used by the apply component. It also configures the user as a secure queue user of the queue.</p> <p>In addition to the privileges granted by this procedure, you also should grant the following privileges to the apply user:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The necessary privileges to perform DML and DDL changes on the apply objects • <code>EXECUTE</code> privilege on the rule sets used by the apply component • <code>EXECUTE</code> privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the rule set • <code>EXECUTE</code> privilege on all apply handler procedures <p>These privileges can be granted directly to the apply user, or they can be granted through roles.</p> <p>In addition, the apply user must be granted the <code>EXECUTE</code> privilege on all packages, including Oracle-supplied packages, that are invoked in subprograms run by the apply component. These privileges must be granted directly to the apply user. They cannot be granted through roles.</p> <p>By default, this parameter is set to the user who created the apply component by running either the <code>CREATE_APPLY</code> procedure in this package.</p> <p>Note: If the apply user for an apply component is dropped using <code>DROP USER . . . CASCADE</code>, then the apply component is also dropped automatically.</p> |
| <code>apply_tag</code> | <p>A binary tag that is added to redo entries generated by the specified apply component. The tag is a binary value that can be used to track LCRs.</p> <p>The tag is relevant only if a capture process at the database where the apply component is running captures changes made by the apply component. If so, then the captured changes include the tag specified by this parameter.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, the default, then the apply tag for the apply component is not changed.</p> <p>The following is an example of a tag with a hexadecimal value of 17:</p> <pre>HEXTORAW('17')</pre> |

Table 23-2 (Cont.) ALTER_APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <code>remove_apply_tag</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure sets the apply tag for the specified apply component to <code>NULL</code>, and the apply component generates redo entries with <code>NULL</code> tags.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains any apply tag for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If the <code>apply_tag</code> parameter is non-<code>NULL</code>, then this parameter should be set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |
| <code>precommit_handler</code> | <p>A user-defined procedure that can receive internal commit directives in the queue for the apply component before they are processed by the apply component. Typically, precommit handlers are used for auditing commit information for transactions processed by an apply component.</p> <p>An internal commit directive is enqueued in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a capture process captures row LCRs, the capture process enqueues the commit directive for the transaction that contains the row LCRs. • When a user or application enqueues messages and then issues a <code>COMMIT</code> statement, the commit directive is enqueued automatically. <p>For a captured row LCR, a commit directive contains the commit SCN of the transaction from the source database. For a user message, the commit SCN is generated by the apply component.</p> <p>The precommit handler procedure must conform to the following restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any work that commits must be an autonomous transaction. • Any rollback must be to a named savepoint created in the procedure. <p>If a precommit handler raises an exception, then the entire apply transaction is rolled back, and all of the messages in the transaction are moved to the error queue.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" in the CREATE_APPLY Procedure for more information about a precommit handler procedure.</p> |
| <code>remove_precommit_handler</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes the precommit handler for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains any precommit handler for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If the <code>precommit_handler</code> parameter is non-<code>NULL</code>, then this parameter should be set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |

Table 23-2 (Cont.) ALTER_APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <code>negative_rule_set_name</code> | <p>The name of the negative rule set for the apply component. The negative rule set contains the rules that instruct the apply component to discard messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a negative rule set for the apply component, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a negative rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>neg_apply_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.neg_apply_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_negative_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains any existing negative rule set. If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_negative_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes any existing negative rule set.</p> <p>If you specify both a positive and a negative rule set for an apply component, then the negative rule set is always evaluated first.</p> |
| <code>remove_negative_rule_set</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes the negative rule set for the specified apply component. If you remove the negative rule set for an apply component, and the apply component does not have a positive rule set, then the apply component dequeues all messages in its queue.</p> <p>If you remove the negative rule set for an apply component, and a positive rule set exists for the apply component, then the apply component dequeues all messages in its queue that are not discarded by the positive rule set.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains the negative rule set for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If the <code>negative_rule_set_name</code> parameter is non-<code>NULL</code>, then this parameter should be set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Automatic Restart of Apply Components](#)
- [The ALTER_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The ALTER_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

Automatic Restart of Apply Components

An apply component is stopped and restarted automatically when you change the value of one or more of the following `ALTER_APPLY` procedure parameters:

- `message_handler`
- `ddl_handler`
- `apply_user`
- `apply_tag`

- `precommit_handler`

The ALTER_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

The following usage notes apply to this procedure and XStream outbound servers:

- The `apply_user` parameter can change the connect user for an outbound server.
- You cannot specify an apply handler for an outbound server. An outbound server ignores the settings for the following parameters: `message_handler`, `ddl_handler`, and `precommit_handler`.

The client application can perform custom processing of the LCRs instead if necessary.

- An outbound server cannot set an apply tag for the changes it processes. An outbound server ignores the setting for the `apply_tag` parameter.

The ALTER_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

Inbound servers can use apply handlers and process only DML and DDL LCRs. Therefore, inbound servers ignore message handlers specified in the `message_handler` parameter.

23.4.2 CLEAR_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure

This procedure removes the key columns that were used as the substitute primary key by the `SET_KEY_COLUMNS` procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.CLEAR_KEY_COLUMNS (
    apply_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameter

Table 23-3 CLEAR_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <code>apply_name</code> | The apply component name. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

The CLEAR_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The CLEAR_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

The CLEAR_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure and CDBs

This procedure removes the columns that are used as a substitute primary key. You must perform the `CLEAR_KEY_COLUMNS` procedure in the appropriate PDB.

23.4.3 COMPARE_OLD_VALUES Procedure

This procedure specifies whether to compare the old values of one or more columns in a row logical change record (row LCR) with the current values of the corresponding columns at the destination site during apply.

This procedure is relevant only for UPDATE and DELETE operations because only these operations result in old column values in row LCRs. The default is to compare old values for all columns.

This procedure is overloaded. The `column_list` and `column_table` parameters are mutually exclusive.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.COMPARE_OLD_VALUES (
  object_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  column_list      IN VARCHAR2,
  operation        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'UPDATE',
  compare         IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  apply_database_link IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.COMPARE_OLD_VALUES (
  object_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  column_table     IN DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY,
  operation        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'UPDATE',
  compare         IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  apply_database_link IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 23-4 COMPARE_OLD_VALUES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>object_name</code> | The name of the source table specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>column_list</code> | A comma-delimited list of column names in the table. There must be no spaces between entries. Specify <code>*</code> to include all nonkey columns. |
| <code>column_table</code> | A PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY</code> that contains names of columns in the table. The first column name should be at position 1, the second at position 2, and so on. The table does not need to be NULL terminated. |
| <code>operation</code> | The name of the operation, which can be specified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPDATE for UPDATE operations • DELETE for DELETE operations • * for both UPDATE and DELETE operations |
| <code>compare</code> | If <code>compare</code> is TRUE, the old values of the specified columns are compared during apply. If <code>compare</code> is FALSE, the old values of the specified columns are not compared during apply. |

Table 23-4 (Cont.) COMPARE_OLD_VALUES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <code>apply_database_link</code> | The name of the database link to a non-Oracle database. This parameter should be set only when the destination database is a non-Oracle database. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Conflict Detection](#)
- [The COMPARE_OLD_VALUES Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The COMPARE_OLD_VALUES Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

Conflict Detection

By default, an apply component uses the old column values in a row LCR to detect conflicts. You can choose not to compare old column values to avoid conflict detection for specific tables. For example, if you do not want to compare the old values for a set of columns during apply, then, using the `COMPARE_OLD_VALUES` procedure, specify the set of columns in the `column_list` or `column_table` parameter, and set the `compare` parameter to `FALSE`.

In addition, when the `compare_key_only` apply component parameter is set to `Y`, automatic conflict detection is disabled, and the apply component only uses primary key and unique key columns to identify the table row for a row LCR. When the `compare_key_only` apply component parameter is set to `N`, automatic conflict detection is enabled, and the apply component uses all of the old values in a row LCR to identify the table row for a row LCR.

 **Note:**

- An apply component compares old values for non-key columns when they are present in a row LCR and when the apply component parameter `compare_key_only` is set to `N`.
- This procedure raises an error if a key column is specified in `column_list` or `column_table` and the `compare` parameter is set to `FALSE`.

 **See Also:**

[SET_PARAMETER Procedure](#) for more information about the `compare_key_only` apply component parameter

The `COMPARE_OLD_VALUES` Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The COMPARE_OLD_VALUES Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

23.4.4 CREATE_APPLY Procedure

This procedure creates an apply component.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.CREATE_APPLY(
  queue_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  apply_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  rule_set_name       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  message_handler     IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ddl_handler         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_user          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_database_link IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_tag           IN  RAW        DEFAULT '00',
  apply_captured      IN  BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  precommit_handler   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  negative_rule_set_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_database     IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 23-5 CREATE_APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| queue_name | The name of the queue from which the apply component dequeues messages. You must specify an existing queue in the form <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code> . For example, to specify a queue in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>streams_queue</code> , enter <code>hr.streams_queue</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. Note: The <code>queue_name</code> setting cannot be altered after the apply component is created. |
| apply_name | The name of the apply component being created. A <code>NULL</code> specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner. The specified name must not match the name of an existing apply component or messaging client. Note: The <code>apply_name</code> setting cannot be altered after the apply component is created. |

Table 23-5 (Cont.) CREATE_APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| rule_set_name | <p>The name of the positive rule set for the apply component. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the apply component to apply messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a positive rule set for the apply component, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>job_apply_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.job_apply_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and no negative rule set is specified, then the apply component applies either all captured messages or all messages in the persistent queue, depending on the setting of the <code>apply_captured</code> parameter.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist.</p> |
| message_handler | <p>A user-defined procedure that processes non-LCR messages in the queue for the apply component.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about a message handler procedure.</p> |
| ddl_handler | <p>A user-defined procedure that processes DDL logical change record (DDL LCRs) in the queue for the apply component.</p> <p>All applied DDL LCRs commit automatically. Therefore, if a DDL handler calls the <code>EXECUTE</code> member procedure of a DDL LCR, then a commit is performed automatically.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about a DDL handler procedure.</p> |

Table 23-5 (Cont.) CREATE_APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| apply_user | <p>The user who applies all DML and DDL changes that satisfy the apply component rule sets and who runs user-defined apply handlers. If NULL, then the user who runs the CREATE_APPLY procedure is used.</p> <p>The apply user is the user in whose security domain an apply component dequeues messages that satisfy its rule sets, applies messages directly to database objects, runs custom rule-based transformations configured for apply component rules, and runs apply handlers configured for the apply component. This user must have the necessary privileges to apply changes. This procedure grants the apply user dequeue privilege on the queue used by the apply component and configures the user as a secure queue user of the queue.</p> <p>In addition to the privileges granted by this procedure, you also should grant the following privileges to the apply user:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The necessary privileges to perform DML and DDL changes on the apply objects • EXECUTE privilege on the rule sets used by the apply component • EXECUTE privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the rule set • EXECUTE privilege on all apply handler procedures <p>These privileges can be granted directly to the apply user, or they can be granted through roles.</p> <p>In addition, the apply user must be granted EXECUTE privilege on all packages, including Oracle-supplied packages, that are invoked in subprograms run by the apply component. These privileges must be granted directly to the apply user. They cannot be granted through roles.</p> <p>You can use the DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH package to grant and revoke administrative privileges in XStream configuration. These packages do not configure the necessary privileges to perform DML or DDL changes on the apply objects.</p> <p>Note: If the apply user for an apply component is dropped using DROP USER . . . CASCADE, then the apply component is also dropped automatically.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter.</p> |
| apply_database_link | <p>The database at which the apply component applies messages. This parameter is used by an apply component when applying changes from Oracle to non-Oracle systems, such as Sybase. Set this parameter to NULL to specify that the apply component applies messages at the local database.</p> <p>Note: The apply_database_link setting cannot be altered after the apply component is created.</p> |

Table 23-5 (Cont.) CREATE_APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| apply_tag | <p>A binary tag that is added to redo entries generated by the specified apply component. The tag is a binary value that can be used to track LCRs.</p> <p>The tag is relevant only if a capture process at the database where the apply component is running captures changes made by the apply component. If so, then the captured changes include the tag specified by this parameter.</p> <p>By default, the tag for an apply component is the hexadecimal equivalent of '00' (double zero).</p> <p>The following is an example of a tag with a hexadecimal value of 17:</p> <pre>HEXTORAW('17')</pre> <p>If NULL, then the apply component generates redo entries with NULL tags.</p> |
| apply_captured | <p>Either TRUE or FALSE.</p> <p>If TRUE, then the apply component applies only the captured LCRs in the queue. Captured LCRs are LCRs that were captured by an Oracle Replication capture process.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the apply component applies only the messages in a persistent queue. These are messages that were not captured by an Oracle Replication capture process, such as persistent LCRs or user messages.</p> <p>To apply both captured LCRs and messages in a persistent queue, you must create at least two apply components.</p> <p>Note: The apply_captured setting cannot be altered after the apply component is created.</p> |

Table 23-5 (Cont.) CREATE_APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>precommit_handler</code> | <p>A user-defined procedure that can receive internal commit directives in the queue for the apply component before they are processed by the apply component. Typically, precommit handlers are used for auditing commit information for transactions processed by an apply component.</p> <p>An internal commit directive is enqueued in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a capture process captures row LCRs, the capture process enqueues the commit directive for the transaction that contains the row LCRs. • When a synchronous capture captures row LCRs, the persistent LCRs that were enqueued by the synchronous capture are organized into a message group. The synchronous capture records the transaction identifier in each persistent LCR in a transaction. • When a user or application enqueues messages and then issues a <code>COMMIT</code> statement, the commit directive is enqueued automatically. <p>For a row LCR captured by a capture process or synchronous capture, a commit directive contains the commit SCN of the transaction from the source database. For a message enqueued by a user or application, the commit SCN is generated by the apply component.</p> <p>The precommit handler procedure must conform to the following restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any work that commits must be an autonomous transaction. • Any rollback must be to a named savepoint created in the procedure. <p>If a precommit handler raises an exception, then the entire apply transaction is rolled back, and all of the messages in the transaction are moved to the error queue.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about a precommit handler procedure.</p> |
| <code>negative_rule_set_name</code> | <p>The name of the negative rule set for the apply component. The negative rule set contains the rules that instruct the apply component to discard messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a negative rule set for the apply component, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a negative rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>neg_apply_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.neg_apply_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and no positive rule set is specified, then the apply component applies either all captured LCRs or all of the messages in the persistent queue, depending on the setting of the <code>apply_captured</code> parameter.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist.</p> <p>If you specify both a positive and a negative rule set for an apply component, then the negative rule set is always evaluated first.</p> |

Table 23-5 (Cont.) CREATE_APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>source_database</code> | <p>The global name of the source database for the changes that will be applied by the apply component. The source database is the database where the changes originated. If an apply component applies captured messages, then the apply component can apply messages from only one capture process at one source database.</p> <p>If NULL, then the source database name of the first LCR received by the apply component is used for the source database.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p> <p>The rules in the apply component rule sets determine which messages are dequeued by the apply component. If the apply component dequeues an LCR with a source database that is different than the source database for the apply component, then an error is raised. You can determine the source database for an apply component by querying the <code>DBA_APPLY_PROGRESS</code> data dictionary view.</p> |

Usage Notes

The following sections describe usage notes for this procedure:

- [DBA Role Requirement](#)
- [Handler Procedure Names](#)
- [Message Handler and DDL Handler Procedure](#)
- [Precommit Handler Procedure](#)
- [The CREATE_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The CREATE_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

DBA Role Requirement

If the user who invokes this procedure is different from the user specified in the `apply_user` parameter, then the invoking user must be granted the `DBA` role. If the user who invokes this procedure is the same as the user specified in the `apply_user` parameter, then the `DBA` role is not required for the invoking user. Only the `SYS` user can set the `apply_user` to `SYS`.

Handler Procedure Names

For the `message_handler`, `ddl_handler`, and `precommit_handler` parameters, specify an existing procedure in one of the following forms:

- `[schema_name.]procedure_name`
- `[schema_name.]package_name.procedure_name`

If the procedure is in a package, then the `package_name` must be specified. For example, to specify a procedure in the `apply_pkg` package in the `hr` schema named `process_ddls`, enter `hr.apply_pkg.process_ddls`. An error is returned if the specified procedure does not exist.

The user who invokes the `CREATE_APPLY` procedure must have `EXECUTE` privilege on a specified handler procedure. Also, if the `schema_name` is not specified, then the user who invokes the `CREATE_APPLY` procedure is the default.

Message Handler and DDL Handler Procedure

The procedure specified in both the `message_handler` parameter and the `ddl_handler` parameter must have the following signature:

```
PROCEDURE handler_procedure (  
    parameter_name IN ANYDATA);
```

Here, `handler_procedure` stands for the name of the procedure and `parameter_name` stands for the name of the parameter passed to the procedure. For the message handler, the parameter passed to the procedure is a `ANYDATA` encapsulation of a user message. For the DDL handler procedure, the parameter passed to the procedure is a `ANYDATA` encapsulation of a DDL LCR.



See Also:

[Logical Change Record TYPEs](#) for information about DDL LCRs

Precommit Handler Procedure

The procedure specified in the `precommit_handler` parameter must have the following signature:

```
PROCEDURE handler_procedure (  
    parameter_name IN NUMBER);
```

Here, `handler_procedure` stands for the name of the procedure and `parameter_name` stands for the name of the parameter passed to the procedure. The parameter passed to the procedure is the commit SCN of a commit directive.

The CREATE_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure cannot create an XStream outbound server. To create an XStream outbound server, use the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package.

The CREATE_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

The following usage notes apply to this procedure and XStream inbound servers:

- The `CREATE_APPLY` procedure always creates an apply process. The apply process remains an apply process if it receives messages from a source other than an XStream client application, such as a capture process. The apply process can become an inbound server if an XStream client application attaches to it before it receives messages from any other source. After the initial contact, an apply process cannot be changed into an inbound server, and an inbound server cannot be changed into an apply process.
- When creating an inbound server using the `CREATE_APPLY` procedure, set the `apply_captured` parameter to `TRUE`. Inbound servers only process LCRs captured by a capture process.

- Inbound servers can use apply handlers. Inbound servers process only DML and DDL LCRs. Therefore, inbound servers ignore message handlers specified in the `message_handler` parameter.

23.4.5 CREATE_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure

This procedure creates an object dependency. An object dependency is a virtual dependency definition that defines a parent-child relationship between two objects at a destination database.

An apply component schedules execution of transactions that involve the child object after all transactions with a lower commit system change number (commit SCN) that involve the parent object have been committed. An apply component uses the object identifier of the objects in the logical change records (LCRs) to detect dependencies. The apply component does not use column values in the LCRs to detect dependencies.

Note:

An error is raised if `NULL` is specified for either of the procedure parameters.

See Also:

[DROP_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.CREATE_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY (
    object_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    parent_object_name  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 23-6 CREATE_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>object_name</code> | The name of the child database object, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>parent_object_name</code> | The name of the parent database object, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.departments</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The CREATE_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The CREATE_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

The CREATE_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The CREATE_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

23.4.6 DELETE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure

This procedure deletes all the error transactions for the specified apply component.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.DELETE_ALL_ERRORS (
    apply_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameter

Table 23-7 DELETE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| apply_name | The name of the apply component that raised the errors while processing the transactions. Do not specify an owner. If NULL, then all error transactions for all apply components are deleted. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The DELETE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The DELETE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

The DELETE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Outbound servers do not enqueue error transactions into an error queue. This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The DELETE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

23.4.7 DELETE_ERROR Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified error transaction.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.DELETE_ERROR (
    local_transaction_id IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 23-8 DELETE_ERROR Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <code>local_transaction_id</code> | The identification number of the error transaction to delete. If the specified transaction does not exist in the error queue, then an error is raised. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

The DELETE_ERROR Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Outbound servers do not enqueue error transactions into an error queue. This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The DELETE_ERROR Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

23.4.8 DROP_APPLY Procedure

This procedure drops an apply component.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.DROP_APPLY(
    apply_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    drop_unused_rule_sets IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 23-9 DROP_APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <code>apply_name</code> | The name of the apply component being dropped. You must specify an existing apply component name. Do not specify an owner. |
| <code>drop_unused_rule_sets</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure drops any rule sets, positive and negative, used by the specified apply component if these rule sets are not used by any other Oracle Replication or XStream component. These components include capture processes, propagations, apply processes, inbound servers, and messaging clients. If this procedure drops a rule set, then this procedure also drops any rules in the rule set that are not in another rule set.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure does not drop the rule sets used by the specified apply component, and the rule sets retain their rules.</p> |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The DROP_APPLY Procedure and Rules](#)
- [The DROP_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The DROP_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

The DROP_APPLY Procedure and Rules

When you use this procedure to drop an apply component, information about rules created for the apply component is removed from the data dictionary views for rules. Information about such a rule is removed even if the rule is not in either the positive or negative rule set for the apply component. The following are the data dictionary views for rules:

- ALL_STREAMS_GLOBAL_RULES
- DBA_STREAMS_GLOBAL_RULES
- ALL_STREAMS_SCHEMA_RULES
- DBA_STREAMS_SCHEMA_RULES
- ALL_STREAMS_TABLE_RULES
- DBA_STREAMS_TABLE_RULES

The DROP_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

When the `DROP_APPLY` procedure is executed on an outbound server, it runs the `DROP_OUTBOUND` procedure in the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package. Therefore, it might also drop the outbound server's capture process and queue.

The DROP_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

When the `DROP_APPLY` procedure is executed on an inbound server, it runs the `DROP_INBOUND` procedure in the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package. Therefore, it might also drop the inbound server's queue.

23.4.9 DROP_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure

This procedure drops an object dependency. An object dependency is a virtual dependency definition that defines a parent-child relationship between two objects at a destination database.

Note:

- An error is raised if an object dependency does not exist for the specified database objects.
- An error is raised if `NULL` is specified for either of the procedure parameters.

**See Also:**[CREATE_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure](#)**Syntax**

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.DROP_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY (
  object_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  parent_object_name IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 23-10 DROP_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| object_name | The name of the child database object, specified as <i>[schema_name.]object_name</i> . For example, <i>hr.employees</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| parent_object_name | The name of the parent database object, specified as <i>[schema_name.]object_name</i> . For example, <i>hr.departments</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

The DROP_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The DROP_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

23.4.10 EXECUTE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure

This procedure re-executes the error transactions in the error queue for the specified apply component.

The transactions are re-executed in commit SCN order. Error re-execution stops if an error is raised.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.EXECUTE_ALL_ERRORS (
  apply_name      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  execute_as_user IN  BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE);
```


Parameters

Table 23-11 EXECUTE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>apply_name</code> | The name of the apply component that raised the errors while processing the transactions. Do not specify an owner. If <code>NULL</code> , then all error transactions for all apply components are re-executed. |
| <code>execute_as_user</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure re-executes the transactions in the security context of the current user. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure re-executes each transaction in the security context of the original receiver of the transaction. The original receiver is the user who was processing the transaction when the error was raised. The <code>DBA_APPLY_ERROR</code> data dictionary view lists the original receiver for each error transaction. The user who executes the transactions must have privileges to perform DML and DDL changes on the apply objects and to run any apply handlers. This user must also have dequeue privileges on the queue used by the apply component. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The EXECUTE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The EXECUTE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

The EXECUTE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Outbound servers do not enqueue error transactions into an error queue. This procedure cannot be used with XStream outbound servers.

The EXECUTE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

23.4.11 EXECUTE_ERROR Procedure

This procedure re-executes the specified error transaction in the error queue.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.EXECUTE_ERROR(
    local_transaction_id IN VARCHAR2,
    execute_as_user      IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    user_procedure       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 23-12 EXECUTE_ERROR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <code>local_transaction_id</code> | The identification number of the error transaction to execute. If the specified transaction does not exist in the error queue, then an error is raised. |
| <code>execute_as_user</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure re-executes the transaction in the security context of the current user.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure re-executes the transaction in the security context of the original receiver of the transaction. The original receiver is the user who was processing the transaction when the error was raised. The <code>DBA_APPLY_ERROR</code> data dictionary view lists the original receiver for each error transaction.</p> <p>The user who executes the transaction must have privileges to perform DML and DDL changes on the apply objects and to run any apply handlers. This user must also have dequeue privileges on the queue used by the apply component.</p> |
| <code>user_procedure</code> | <p>A user-defined procedure that modifies the error transaction so that it can be successfully executed.</p> <p>Specify <code>NULL</code> to execute the error transaction without running a user procedure.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about the user procedure</p> |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The User Procedure](#)
- [The EXECUTE_ERROR Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The EXECUTE_ERROR Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

The User Procedure

You must specify the full procedure name for the `user_procedure` parameter in one of the following forms:

- `[schema_name.]package_name.procedure_name`
- `[schema_name.]procedure_name`

If the procedure is in a package, then the `package_name` must be specified. The user who invokes the `EXECUTE_ERROR` procedure must have `EXECUTE` privilege on the specified procedure. Also, if the `schema_name` is not specified, then the user who invokes the `EXECUTE_ERROR` procedure is the default.

For example, suppose the `procedure_name` has the following properties:

- `strmadmin` is the `schema_name`.
- `fix_errors` is the `package_name`.

- `fix_hr_errors` is the *procedure_name*.

In this case, specify the following:

```
strmadmin.fix_errors.fix_hr_errors
```

The procedure you create for error handling must have the following signature:

```
PROCEDURE user_procedure (
    in_anydata          IN      ANYDATA,
    error_record        IN      DBA_APPLY_ERROR%ROWTYPE,
    error_message_number IN      NUMBER,
    messaging_default_processing IN OUT BOOLEAN,
    out_anydata         OUT     ANYDATA);
```

The user procedure has the following parameters:

- `in_anydata`: The `ANYDATA` encapsulation of a message that the apply component passes to the procedure. A single transaction can include multiple messages. A message can be a row logical change record (row LCR), a DDL logical change record (DDL LCR), or a user message.
- `error_record`: The row in the `DBA_APPLY_ERROR` data dictionary view that identifies the transaction
- `error_message_number`: The message number of the `ANYDATA` object in the `in_anydata` parameter, starting at 1
- `messaging_default_processing`: If `TRUE`, then the apply component continues processing the message in the `in_anydata` parameter, which can include executing DML or DDL statements and invoking apply handlers.
If `FALSE`, then the apply component skips processing the message in the `in_anydata` parameter and moves on to the next message in the `in_anydata` parameter.
- `out_anydata`: The `ANYDATA` object processed by the user procedure and used by the apply component if `messaging_default_processing` is `TRUE`.

If an LCR is executed using the `EXECUTE LCR` member procedure in the user procedure, then the LCR is executed directly, and the `messaging_default_processing` parameter should be set to `FALSE`. In this case, the LCR is not passed to any apply handlers.

Processing an error transaction with a user procedure results in one of the following outcomes:

- The user procedure modifies the transaction so that it can be executed successfully.
- The user procedure fails to make the necessary modifications, and an error is raised when transaction execution is attempted. In this case, the transaction is rolled back and remains in the error queue.

The following restrictions apply to the user procedure:

- Do not execute `COMMIT` or `ROLLBACK` statements. Doing so can endanger the consistency of the transaction.
- Do not modify `LONG`, `LONG RAW` or `LOB` column data in an LCR.
- If the `ANYDATA` object in the `in_anydata` parameter is a row LCR, then the `out_anydata` parameter must be row LCR if the `messaging_default_processing` parameter is set to `TRUE`.

- If the ANYDATA object in the `in_anydata` parameter is a DDL LCR, then the `out_anydata` parameter must be DDL LCR if the `messaging_default_processing` parameter is set to `TRUE`.
- The user who runs the user procedure must have the `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on the `DBA_APPLY_ERROR` data dictionary view.



Note:

LCRs containing transactional directives, such as `COMMIT` and `ROLLBACK`, are not passed to the user procedure.

The EXECUTE_ERROR Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Outbound servers do not enqueue error transactions into an error queue. This procedure cannot be used with XStream outbound servers.

The EXECUTE_ERROR Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

23.4.12 GET_ERROR_MESSAGE Function

This function returns the message payload from the error queue for the specified message number and transaction identifier. The message can be a logical change record (LCR) or a non-LCR message.

This function is overloaded. One version of this function contains two `OUT` parameters. These `OUT` parameters contain the destination queue into which the message should be enqueued, if one exists, and whether the message should be executed. The destination queue is specified using the `SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION` procedure, and the execution directive is specified using the `SET_EXECUTE` procedure.



See Also:

- [SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION Procedure](#)
- [SET_EXECUTE Procedure](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.GET_ERROR_MESSAGE (
    message_number      IN    NUMBER,
    local_transaction_id IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination_queue_name OUT VARCHAR2,
    execute             OUT  BOOLEAN)
RETURN ANYDATA;

DBMS_APPLY_ADM.GET_ERROR_MESSAGE (
    message_number      IN    NUMBER,
    local_transaction_id IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN ANYDATA;
```

Parameters

Table 23-13 GET_ERROR_MESSAGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| message_number | The identification number of the message. This number identifies the position of the message in the transaction. Query the DBA_APPLY_ERROR data dictionary view to view the message number of each apply error. |
| local_transaction_id | Identifier of the error transaction for which to return a message |
| destination_queue_name | Contains the name of the queue into which the message should be enqueued. If the message should not be enqueued into a queue, then this parameter contains NULL. |
| execute | Contains TRUE if the message should be executed Contains FALSE if the message should not be executed |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The GET_ERROR_MESSAGE Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The GET_ERROR_MESSAGE Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

The GET_ERROR_MESSAGE Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Outbound servers do not enqueue error transactions into an error queue. This procedure cannot be used with XStream outbound servers.

The GET_ERROR_MESSAGE Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

23.4.13 HANDLE_COLLISIONS

This procedure enables or disables basic conflict resolution for an apply process and a table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.HANDLE_COLLISIONS(
    apply_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    enable        IN  BOOLEAN,
    object        IN  VARCHAR2,
    source_object IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 23-14 HANDLE_COLLISIONS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| apply_name | The name of the apply process. |

Table 23-14 (Cont.) HANDLE_COLLISIONS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| enable | <p>If TRUE, then the following conflict resolution methods are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a conflict is detected for a row that exists in the table, the data in the row LCR overwrites the data in the table. When a conflict is detected for a row that does not exist in the table, the data in the row LCR is ignored. <p>If FALSE then it disables conflict resolution set by this procedure for the specified apply process and object.</p> <p>If NULL, then removes any explicit table-level setting for collision handling for the specified apply process and object.</p> |
| object | <p>The schema and name of the target table, specified as <code>[schema_name.]table_name</code> for the change of the setting.</p> <p>For example, if you are changing the setting for table <code>employees</code> owned by user <code>hr</code>, then specify <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> |
| source_object | <p>The schema and object name of the source table, specified as <code>[schema_name.]table_name</code> for the table where the change originated.</p> <p>For example, if the change originated at the <code>employees</code> table owned by user <code>hr</code>, then specify <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> |

23.4.14 SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure

This procedure adds, modifies, or removes a prebuilt DML conflict handler for INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE conflicts on the specified object.

This procedure is overloaded. The `column_list` and `column_table` parameters are mutually exclusive.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER(
    apply_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    conflict_handler_name IN VARCHAR2,
    object              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    operation_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    conflict_type       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    method_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    column_list         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    resolution_column   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    source_object       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER(
    apply_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    conflict_handler_name IN VARCHAR2,
    object              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    operation_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    conflict_type       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    method_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    column_table       IN DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY,
```

```

resolution_column    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
source_object        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 23-15 SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| apply_name | The name of the apply process. |
| conflict_handler_name | The name of the conflict handler. |
| object | <p>The schema and name of the target table, specified as [<i>schema name.</i>] <i>table name</i> for which a conflict handler is being added, modified, or removed.</p> <p>For example, if an update conflict handler is being added for table <code>employees</code> owned by user <code>hr</code>, then specify <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> |
| operation_name | <p>The name of the operation, which can be specified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INSERT • UPDATE • DELETE <p>In order to set up conflict handlers for different operations on the same table, you must make one call per operation.</p> |
| conflict_type | <p>Type of update conflict handler to create.</p> <p>You can specify one of the prebuilt handlers, which determine whether the column list from the source database is applied for the row or whether the values in the row at the destination database are retained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>ROW_EXISTS</code>: A row with the same primary key already exists in the database for an insert or update. • <code>ROW_MISSING</code>: A row with the same primary key cannot be found for an update or delete. |

Table 23-15 (Cont.) SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| method_name | <p>Type of update conflict handler to create.</p> <p>You can specify one of the prebuilt handlers, which determine whether the column list from the source database is applied for the row or whether the values in the row at the destination database are retained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DELTA: If the conflict type is <code>ROW_EXISTS</code> and the LCR is an update, then take the difference between the old and new values of the column in the LCR and add it to the current value of the column in the target database. The columns in the column group must be of type <code>NUMBER</code>. • IGNORE: Silently ignores the LCR and can be used for all conflict types. • MAXIMUM: Applies the column list from the source database if it has the greater value for the resolution column. Otherwise, retains the values at the destination database. This resolution method is only supported for <code>ROW_EXISTS</code> and only applies to inserts and updates. • MINIMUM: Applies the column list from the source database if it has the lesser value for the resolution column. Otherwise, retains the values at the destination database. This resolution method is only supported for <code>ROW_EXISTS</code> and only applies to inserts and updates. • OVERWRITE: Applies the column list from the source database, overwriting the column values at the destination database. An <code>INSERT</code> with <code>ROW_EXISTS</code> is converted to an <code>UPDATE</code>. An <code>UPDATE</code> with <code>ROW_MISSING</code> is converted to an <code>INSERT</code>. A <code>DELETE</code> with <code>ROW_MISSING</code> is ignored. • RECORD: Enqueue the LCR into the error queue. Can be used for all conflict types and can only be specified for a column group that contains all the columns in the table. • MAX_AND_EQUALS: Applies the column list from the source database if the value of resolution column is greater than or equal to the value of the column in the database. • MIN_AND_EQUALS: Applies the column list from the source database if the value of resolution column is less than or equal to the value of the column in the database. <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure removes any existing conflict handler with the same <code>object_name</code>, <code>resolution_group</code>, and <code>conflict_type</code>.</p> <p>If a conflict handler already exists with the same <code>object_name</code> and <code>resolution_column</code> and <code>conflict_type</code>, then the existing handler is replaced.</p> |

Table 23-15 (Cont.) SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <code>column_list</code> | <p>A comma-separated list of the column names for which the conflict handler is called.</p> <p>The same column cannot be in more than one column list (for a given <code>apply_name</code>, <code>object_name</code>, <code>operation_name</code> and <code>conflict_type</code>).</p> <p>Specify <code>*</code> for the default column group, which includes all the columns in the table that are not already specified in another column list (for a given <code>apply_name</code>, <code>object_name</code>, <code>operation_name</code> and <code>conflict_type</code>).</p> <p>If a conflict occurs for one or more of the columns in the list when an apply component tries to apply a row logical change record (row LCR), then the conflict handler is called to resolve the conflict. The conflict handler is not called if a conflict occurs only for columns that are not in the list.</p> <p>You cannot use a <code>column_list</code> if you use a <code>*</code> in the <code>object_name</code>.</p> <p>The only time you can use multiple column groups is when you are specifying a conflict handler for insert or update for <code>ROW_EXISTS</code>.</p> <p>Note: Prebuilt conflict handlers do not support LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, user-defined type, and Oracle-supplied type columns. Therefore, you should not include these types of columns in the <code>column_list</code> parameter.</p> <p>This parameter must be set to <code>'*'</code> in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <code>operation_name</code> is DELETE. • The <code>method_name</code> is RECORD. • The <code>operation_name</code> is UPDATE and the <code>conflict_type</code> is ROW_MISSING. |
| <code>column_table</code> | <p>An array of column names for which the conflict handler is called.</p> <p>This parameter is the same as the <code>column_list</code> parameter, but it uses an array instead of a list for the column names.</p> <p>Note: The <code>column_list</code> and <code>column_table</code> parameters are mutually exclusive.</p> |
| <code>resolution_column</code> | <p>For the MAXIMUM and MINIMUM prebuilt methods, the resolution column is the one tested to determine whether the current row or the LCR has the smaller value. The resolution column must be one of the columns listed in the <code>column_list</code> or <code>column_table</code> parameter.</p> <p>You can specify NULL for other resolution methods.</p> |
| <code>source_object</code> | <p>The schema and object name of the source table, specified as <code>[schema_name.]table_name</code> for the table where the change originated.</p> <p>For example, if the change originated at the <code>employees</code> table owned by user <code>hr</code>, then specify <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Modifying an Existing Conflict Handler](#)

- [Removing an Existing Conflict Handler](#)
- [Series of Actions for Conflicts](#)
- [Procedure DML Handlers for Conflicts](#)
- [A Column Can Be in Only One Column List](#)
- [The SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)
- [Table 23-16](#)
- [Example](#)

Modifying an Existing Conflict Handler

If you want to modify an existing conflict handler, then you specify the `object`, `conflict_type`, and `resolution_column` of an the existing conflict handler. You can modify the `method_name` or the `column_list`.

Removing an Existing Conflict Handler

If you want to remove an existing conflict handler, then specify `NULL` for the `method_name` and specify the `object`, `conflict_type`, and `resolution_column` of the existing conflict handler.

Series of Actions for Conflicts

If an conflict occurs, then Oracle completes the following series of actions:

1. Calls the appropriate conflict handler to resolve the conflict
2. If no conflict handler is specified or if the conflict handler cannot resolve the conflict, then calls the appropriate error handler for the apply component, object name, and operation name to handle the error
3. If no error handler is specified or if the error handler cannot resolve the error, then raises an error and moves the transaction containing the row LCR that caused the error to the error queue

See Also:

["Signature of a DML Handler Procedure or Error Handler Procedure"](#) for information about setting an error handler

Procedure DML Handlers for Conflicts

If you cannot use a prebuilt conflict handler to meet your requirements, then you can create a PL/SQL procedure to use as a custom conflict handler. You use the `SET_DML_HANDLER` procedure to designate one or more custom conflict handlers for a particular table. In addition, a custom conflict handler can process LOB columns and use LOB assembly.



See Also:

[SET_DML_HANDLER Procedure](#)

A Column Can Be in Only One Column List

When a column is in a column list, and you try to add the same column to another column list, this procedure returns the following error:

```
ORA-00001: UNIQUE CONSTRAINT (SYS.APPLY$_CONF_HDLR_COLUMNS_UNQ1) VIOLATED
```

The SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

Table 23-16 Valid Combinations of Parameters

| Operation | Conflict Type | Method |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| INSERT | ROW_EXISTS | OVERWRITE |
| | | RECORD |
| | | IGNORE |
| | | MAXIMUM |
| | | MINIMUM |
| UPDATE | ROW_EXISTS | OVERWRITE |
| | | RECORD |
| | | IGNORE |
| | | MAXIMUM |
| | | MINIMUM |
| UPDATE | ROW_MISSING | OVERWRITE |
| | | RECORD |
| | | IGNORE |
| | | MAXIMUM |
| | | MINIMUM |
| DELETE | ROW_EXISTS | OVERWRITE |
| | | RECORD |
| | | IGNORE |
| | | MAXIMUM |
| | | MINIMUM |
| DELETE | ROW_MISSING | RECORD |
| | | IGNORE |

Example

The following is an example for setting a conflict handler for the `employees` table in the `hr` schema:

```
DECLARE
  cols DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_ARRAY;
```

```

BEGIN
  cols(1) := 'salary';
  cols(2) := 'commission_pct';
  DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER(
    apply_name          => 'appl1',
    conflict_handler_name => 'emp_handler_update',
    object              => 'hr.employees',
    operation_name      => 'UPDATE',
    conflict_type       => 'ROW_EXISTS',
    method_name         => 'MAXIMUM',
    resolution_column   => 'salary',
    column_table        => cols);
END;
/

```

This example sets a conflict handler named `emp_handler_update` that is called if a conflict occurs for the `salary` or `commission_pct` column in the `hr.employees` table. If such a conflict occurs, then the `salary` column is evaluated to resolve the conflict. If a conflict occurs only for a column that is not in the column list, such as the `job_id` column, then this conflict handler is not called.

23.4.15 SET_DML_HANDLER Procedure

This procedure sets or unsets a user procedure as a procedure DML handler for a specified operation on a specified database object for a single apply component or for all apply components in the database. The user procedure alters the apply behavior for the specified operation on the specified object.

Syntax

```

DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_DML_HANDLER(
  object_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  object_type          IN  VARCHAR2,
  operation_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  error_handler        IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  user_procedure       IN  VARCHAR2,
  apply_database_link  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_name           IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  assemble_lob        IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE);

```

Parameters

Table 23-17 SET_DML_HANDLER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>object_name</code> | The name of the source object specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. The specified object does not need to exist when you run this procedure. |
| <code>object_type</code> | The type of the source object. Currently, <code>TABLE</code> is the only possible source object type. |

Table 23-17 (Cont.) SET_DML_HANDLER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>operation_name</code> | <p>The name of the operation, which can be specified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INSERT • UPDATE • DELETE • LOB_UPDATE • DEFAULT <p>The procedure must be run for each operation individually.</p> <p>Specify <code>DEFAULT</code> to set the procedure as the default procedure DML handler for the database object. In this case, the procedure DML handler is used for any <code>INSERT</code>, <code>UPDATE</code>, <code>DELETE</code>, and <code>LOB_WRITE</code> on the database object, if another procedure DML handler is not specifically set for the operation on the database object.</p> |
| <code>error_handler</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the specified user procedure is run when a row logical change record (row LCR) involving the specified operation on the specified object raises an apply error. You can code the user procedure to resolve possible error conditions, notify administrators of the error, log the error, or any combination of these actions.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the handler being set is run for all row LCRs involving the specified operation on the specified object.</p> |
| <code>user_procedure</code> | <p>A user-defined procedure that is invoked during apply for the specified operation on the specified object. If the procedure is a procedure DML handler, then it is invoked instead of the default apply performed by Oracle. If the procedure is an error handler, then it is invoked when an apply error is encountered.</p> <p>Specify <code>NULL</code> to unset a procedure DML handler that is set for the specified operation on the specified object.</p> |
| <code>apply_database_link</code> | <p>The name of the database link to a non-Oracle database. This parameter should be set only when the destination database is a non-Oracle database.</p> |
| <code>apply_name</code> | <p>The name of the apply component that uses the procedure DML handler or error handler.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure sets the procedure DML handler or error handler as a general handler for all apply components in the database.</p> <p>If the <code>user_procedure</code> parameter is set to <code>NULL</code> to unset a handler, and the handler being unset is set for a specific apply component, then use the <code>apply_name</code> parameter to specify the apply component to unset the handler.</p> |
| <code>assemble_lob</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then LOB assembly is used for LOB columns in LCRs processed by the handler. LOB assembly combines multiple LCRs for a LOB column resulting from a single row change into one row LCR before passing the LCR to the handler. Database compatibility must be <code>10.2.0</code> or higher to use LOB assembly.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then LOB assembly is not used for LOB columns in LCRs processed by the handler.</p> |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Run the SET_DML_HANDLER Procedure at the Destination Database](#)
- [Procedure DML Handlers and Error Handlers](#)
- [The apply_name Parameter](#)
- [Signature of a DML Handler Procedure or Error Handler Procedure](#)
- [LOB Assembly](#)
- [The SET_DML_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_DML_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

Run the SET_DML_HANDLER Procedure at the Destination Database

Run this procedure at the destination database. The SET_DML_HANDLER procedure provides a way for users to apply logical change records containing DML changes (row LCRs) using a customized apply.

Procedure DML Handlers and Error Handlers

If the `error_handler` parameter is set to `TRUE`, then it specifies that the user procedure is an error handler. An error handler is invoked only when a row LCR raises an apply error. Such an error can result from a data conflict if no conflict handler is specified or if the update conflict handler cannot resolve the conflict. If the `error_handler` parameter is set to `FALSE`, then the user procedure is a procedure DML handler, not an error handler, and a procedure DML handler is always run instead of performing the specified operation on the specified object.

This procedure either sets a procedure DML handler or an error handler for a particular operation on an object. It cannot set both a procedure DML handler and an error handler for the same object and operation.



Note:

Currently, setting an error handler for an apply component that is applying changes to a non-Oracle database is not supported.

The `apply_name` Parameter

If the `apply_name` parameter is non-NULL, then the procedure DML handler or error handler is set for the specified apply component. In this case, this handler is not invoked for other apply components at the local destination database. If the `apply_name` parameter is NULL, the default, then the handler is set as a general handler for all apply components at the destination database. When a handler is set for a specific apply component, then this handler takes precedence over any general handlers. For example, consider the following scenario:

- A procedure DML handler named `handler_hr` is specified for an apply component named `apply_hr` for `UPDATE` operations on the `hr.employees` table.

- A general procedure DML handler named `handler_gen` also exists for `UPDATE` operations on the `hr.employees` table.

In this case, the `apply_hr` apply component uses the `handler_hr` procedure DML handler for `UPDATE` operations on the `hr.employees` table.

At the source database, you must specify an unconditional supplemental log group for the columns needed by a DML or error handler.

Signature of a DML Handler Procedure or Error Handler Procedure

You can use the `SET_DML_HANDLER` procedure to set either a procedure DML handler or an error handler for row LCRs that perform a specified operation on a specified object. The signatures of a DML handler procedure and of an error handler procedure are described following this section.

In either case, you must specify the full procedure name for the `user_procedure` parameter in one of the following forms:

- `[schema_name.]package_name.procedure_name`
- `[schema_name.]procedure_name`

If the procedure is in a package, then the `package_name` must be specified. The user who invokes the `SET_DML_HANDLER` procedure must have `EXECUTE` privilege on the specified procedure. Also, if the `schema_name` is not specified, then the user who invokes the `SET_DML_HANDLER` procedure is the default.

For example, suppose the `procedure_name` has the following properties:

- `hr` is the `schema_name`.
- `apply_pkg` is the `package_name`.
- `employees_default` is the `procedure_name`.

In this case, specify the following:

```
hr.apply_pkg.employees_default
```

The following restrictions apply to the user procedure:

- Do not execute `COMMIT` or `ROLLBACK` statements. Doing so can endanger the consistency of the transaction that contains the LCR.
- If you are manipulating a row using the `EXECUTE` member procedure for the row LCR, then do not attempt to manipulate more than one row in a row operation. You must construct and execute manually any DML statements that manipulate more than one row.
- If the command type is `UPDATE` or `DELETE`, then row operations resubmitted using the `EXECUTE` member procedure for the LCR must include the entire key in the list of old values. The key is the primary key or the smallest unique index that has at least one `NOT NULL` column, unless a substitute key has been specified by the `SET_KEY_COLUMNS` procedure. If there is no specified key, then the key consists of all non `LOB`, non `LONG`, and non `LONG RAW` columns.
- If the command type is `INSERT`, then row operations resubmitted using the `EXECUTE` member procedure for the LCR should include the entire key in the list of new values. Otherwise, duplicate rows are possible. The key is the primary key or the smallest unique index that has at least one `NOT NULL` column, unless a substitute key has been specified by the `SET_KEY_COLUMNS` procedure. If there is no specified key, then the key consists of

all of the table columns, except for columns of the following data types: LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, user-defined types (including object types, REFS, varrays, nested tables), and Oracle-supplied types (including Any types, XML types, spatial types, and media types).

The procedure specified in the `user_procedure` parameter must have the following signature:

```
PROCEDURE user_procedure (
    parameter_name IN ANYDATA);
```

Here, `user_procedure` stands for the name of the procedure and `parameter_name` stands for the name of the parameter passed to the procedure. The parameter passed to the procedure is a `ANYDATA` encapsulation of a row LCR.



See Also:

[Logical Change Record TYPEs](#) for more information about LCRs

The procedure you create for error handling must have the following signature:

```
PROCEDURE user_procedure (
    message          IN ANYDATA,
    error_stack_depth IN NUMBER,
    error_numbers    IN DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY,
    error_messages   IN emsg_array);
```

If you want to retry the DML operation within the error handler, then have the error handler procedure run the `EXECUTE` member procedure for the LCR. The last error raised is on top of the error stack. To specify the error message at the top of the error stack, use `error_numbers(1)` and `error_messages(1)`.



Note:

- Each parameter is required and must have the specified datatype. However, you can change the names of the parameters.
- The `emsg_array` value must be a user-defined array that is a table of type `VARCHAR2` with at least 76 characters.

Running an error handler results in one of the following outcomes:

- The error handler successfully resolves the error and returns control to the apply component.
- The error handler fails to resolve the error, and the error is raised. The raised error causes the transaction to be rolled back and placed in the error queue.

LOB Assembly

Do not modify `LONG`, `LONG RAW`, or nonassembled LOB column data in an LCR with procedure DML handlers, error handlers, or custom rule-based transformation

functions. Procedure DML handlers and error handlers can modify LOB columns in row LCRs that have been constructed by LOB assembly.

The SET_DML_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Outbound servers ignore all apply handlers. This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The SET_DML_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

23.4.16 SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION Procedure

This procedure sets the queue where the apply component automatically enqueues a message that satisfies the specified rule.

This procedure modifies the specified rule's action context to specify the queue. A rule action context is optional information associated with a rule that is interpreted by the client of the rules engine after the rule evaluates to `TRUE` for a message. In this case, the client of the rules engine is an apply component. The information in an action context is an object of type `SYS.RE$NV_LIST`, which consists of a list of name-value pairs.

A queue destination specified by this procedure always consists of the following name-value pair in an action context:

- The name is `APPLY$_ENQUEUE`.
- The value is an `ANYDATA` instance containing the queue name specified as a `VARCHAR2`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION(
    rule_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    destination_queue_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 23-18 SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>rule_name</code> | The name of the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . For example, to specify a rule named <code>hr5</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.hr5</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |

Table 23-18 (Cont.) SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>destination_queue_name</code> | <p>The name of the queue into which the apply component enqueues the message. Specify the queue in the form <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code>. Only local queues can be specified.</p> <p>For example, to specify a queue in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>streams_queue</code>, enter <code>hr.streams_queue</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If NULL, then an existing name-value pair with the name <code>APPLY\$ENQUEUE</code> is removed. If no name-value pair exists with the name <code>APPLY\$ENQUEUE</code> for the rule, then no action is taken.</p> <p>If non-NULL and a name-value pair exists for the rule with the name <code>APPLY\$ENQUEUE</code>, then it is removed, and a new name-value pair with the value specified by this parameter is added.</p> |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION Procedure and Apply Handlers](#)
- [Considerations for the SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION Procedure](#)
- [The SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

The SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION Procedure and Apply Handlers

If an apply handler, such as a procedure DML handler, DDL handler, or message handler, processes a message that also is enqueued into a destination queue, then the apply handler processes the message before it is enqueued.

Considerations for the SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION Procedure

The following are considerations for using this procedure:

- This procedure does not verify that the specified queue exists. If the queue does not exist, then an error is raised when an apply component tries to enqueue a message into it.
- Oracle Replication capture processes, propagations, and messaging clients ignore the action context created by this procedure.
- The apply user of the apply component using the specified rule must have the necessary privileges to enqueue messages into the specified queue. If the queue is a secure queue, then the apply user must be a secure queue user of the queue.
- The specified rule must be in the positive rule set for an apply component. If the rule is in the negative rule set for an apply component, then the apply component does not enqueue the message into the destination queue.
- If the commit SCN for a message is less than or equal to the relevant instantiation SCN for the message, then the message is not enqueued into the destination queue, even if the message satisfies the apply component rule sets.

The SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

23.4.17 SET_EXECUTE Procedure

This procedure specifies whether a message that satisfies the specified rule is executed by an apply component.

This procedure modifies the specified rule's action context to specify message execution. A rule action context is optional information associated with a rule that is interpreted by the client of the rules engine after the rule evaluates to `TRUE` for a message. In this case, the client of the rules engine is an apply component. The information in an action context is an object of type `SYS.RE$NV_LIST`, which consists of a list of name-value pairs.

A message execution directive specified by this procedure always consists of the following name-value pair in an action context:

- The name is `APPLY$_EXECUTE`.
- The value is an `ANYDATA` instance that contains `NO` as a `VARCHAR2`. When the value is `NO`, an apply component does not execute the message and does not send the message to any apply handler.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_EXECUTE (
    rule_name IN VARCHAR2,
    execute   IN BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 23-19 SET_EXECUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>rule_name</code> | The name of the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . For example, to specify a rule named <code>hr5</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.hr5</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>execute</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure removes the name-value pair with the name <code>APPLY\$_EXECUTE</code> for the specified rule. Removing the name-value pair means that the apply component executes messages that satisfy the rule. If no name-value pair with name <code>APPLY\$_EXECUTE</code> exists for the rule, then no action is taken. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure adds a name-value pair to the rule's action context. The name is <code>APPLY\$_EXECUTE</code> and the value is <code>NO</code> . An apply component does not execute a message that satisfies the rule and does not send the message to any apply handler. If a name-value pair exists for the rule with the name <code>APPLY\$_EXECUTE</code> , then it is removed, and a new one with the value <code>NO</code> is added. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure raises an error. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Considerations for the SET_EXECUTE Procedure](#)

- [The SET_EXECUTE Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_EXECUTE Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

Considerations for the SET_EXECUTE Procedure

The following are considerations for using this procedure:

- If the message is a logical change record (LCR) and the message is not executed, then the change encapsulated in the LCR is not made to the relevant local database object. Also, if the message is not executed, then it is not sent to any apply handler.
- Oracle Replication capture processes, propagations, and messaging clients ignore the action context created by this procedure.
- The specified rule must be in the positive rule set for an apply component for the apply component to follow the execution directive. If the rule is in the negative rule set for an apply component, then the apply component ignores the execution directive for the rule.

The SET_EXECUTE Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The SET_EXECUTE Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

23.4.18 SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure

This procedure records the specified instantiation SCN for the specified source database and, optionally, for the schemas at the source database and the tables owned by these schemas. This procedure overwrites any existing instantiation SCN for the database, and, if it sets the instantiation SCN for a schema or a table, then it overwrites any existing instantiation SCN for the schema or table.

Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

This procedure gives you precise control over which DDL logical change records (DDL LCRs) from a source database are ignored and which DDL LCRs are applied by an apply component.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN(
  source_database_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  instantiation_scn     IN  NUMBER,
  apply_database_link  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  recursive             IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_root_name     IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 23-20 SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| source_database_name | The global name of the source database. For example, DBS1.NET. If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is NET, then the procedure specifies DBS1.NET automatically. |
| instantiation_scn | The instantiation SCN. Specify NULL to remove the instantiation SCN metadata for the source database from the data dictionary. |
| apply_database_link | The name of the database link to a non-Oracle database. This parameter should be set only when the destination database of a local apply component is a non-Oracle database. |
| recursive | If TRUE, then the procedure sets the instantiation SCN for the source database, all schemas in the source database, and all tables owned by the schemas in the source database. This procedure selects the schemas and tables from the ALL_USERS and ALL_TABLES data dictionary views, respectively, at the source database under the security context of the current user. If FALSE, then the procedure sets the global instantiation SCN for the source database, but does not set the instantiation SCN for any schemas or tables. Note: If recursive is set to TRUE, then a database link from the destination database to the source database is required. This database link must have the same name as the global name of the source database and must be accessible to the current user. Also, a table must be accessible to the current user in either the ALL_TABLES or DBA_TABLES data dictionary view at the source database for this procedure to set the instantiation SCN for the table at the destination database. |
| source_root_name | The global name of the source root database. In a non-CDB, this parameter must be NULL. In a CDB, if you want to do the instantiation for a specific container than you must specify both source_database and source_root_name. If you want to do the instantiation for all the containers in the CDB, specify the source_root_name for the database and leave the source_database name as NULL. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Instantiation SCNs and DDL LCRs](#)
- [The recursive Parameter](#)
- [Considerations for the SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure](#)
- [The SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and CDBs](#)

 **See Also:**

- [SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure](#)
- [SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure](#)
- [LCR\\$_DDL_RECORD Type](#) for more information about DDL LCRs

Instantiation SCNs and DDL LCRs

If the commit SCN of a DDL LCR for a database object from a source database is less than or equal to the instantiation SCN for that source database at a destination database, then the apply component at the destination database disregards the DDL LCR. Otherwise, the apply component applies the DDL LCR.

The global instantiation SCN specified by this procedure is used for a DDL LCR only if the DDL LCR does not have `object_owner`, `base_table_owner`, and `base_table_name` specified. For example, the global instantiation SCN set by this procedure is used for DDL LCRs with a `command_type` of `CREATE USER`.

The recursive Parameter

If the `recursive` parameter is set to `TRUE`, then this procedure sets the instantiation SCN for each schema at a source database and for the tables owned by these schemas. This procedure uses the `SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN` procedure to set the instantiation SCN for each schema, and it uses the `SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN` procedure to set the instantiation SCN for each table. Each schema instantiation SCN is used for DDL LCRs on the schema, and each table instantiation SCN is used for DDL LCRs and row LCRs on the table.

If the `recursive` parameter is set to `FALSE`, then this procedure does not set the instantiation SCN for any schemas or tables.

Considerations for the SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure

The following are considerations for using this procedure:

- Any instantiation SCN specified by this procedure is used only for LCRs captured by a capture process. It is not used for user-created LCRs.
- The instantiation SCN is not set for the `SYS` or `SYSTEM` schemas.

The SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Instantiation SCNs are not required for database objects processed by an outbound server. If an instantiation SCN is set for a database object, then the outbound server only sends the LCRs for the database object with SCN values that are greater than the instantiation SCN value. If a database object does not have an instantiation SCN set, then the outbound server skips the instantiation SCN check and sends all LCRs for that database object. In both cases, the outbound server only sends LCRs that satisfy its rule sets.

The `apply_database_link` parameter must be set to `NULL` or to the local database for this procedure to set an instantiation SCN for an outbound server.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database XStream Guide for more information about outbound servers and instantiation SCNs

The SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

Inbound servers ignore instantiation SCNs. This procedure has no effect on XStream inbound servers.

The SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and CDBs

In a CDB, this procedure must be invoked from the same container as the apply process that uses the instantiation SCN information.

23.4.19 SET_KEY_COLUMNS Procedures

This procedure records the set of columns to be used as the substitute primary key for apply purposes and removes existing substitute primary key columns for the specified object if they exist.

This procedure is overloaded. The `column_list` and `column_table` parameters are mutually exclusive.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_KEY_COLUMNS (
  object_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_list          IN  VARCHAR2,
  apply_database_link IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_name           IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_KEY_COLUMNS (
  object_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_table         IN  DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_ARRAY,
  apply_database_link IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_name           IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 23-21 SET_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>object_name</code> | The name of the table specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. If the apply component is applying changes to a non-Oracle database in a heterogeneous environment, then the object name is not verified. |
| <code>column_list</code> | A comma-delimited list of the columns in the table to use as the substitute primary key, with no spaces between the column names. If the <code>column_list</code> parameter is empty or <code>NULL</code> , then the current set of key columns is removed. |

Table 23-21 (Cont.) SET_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <code>column_table</code> | A PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_ARRAY</code> of the columns in the table to use as the substitute primary key. The index for <code>column_table</code> must be 1-based, increasing, dense, and terminated by a <code>NULL</code> . If the <code>column_table</code> parameter is empty or <code>NULL</code> , then the current set of key columns is removed. |
| <code>apply_database_link</code> | The name of the database link to a non-Oracle database. This parameter should be set only when the destination database is a non-Oracle database. |
| <code>apply_name</code> | The name of the apply component. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Considerations for the SET_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure](#)
- [Duplicate Rows and Substitute Primary Key Columns](#)
- [The SET_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure and CDBs](#)

Considerations for the SET_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure

The following are considerations for using this procedure:

- When not empty, the specified set of columns takes precedence over any primary key for the specified object. Do not specify substitute key columns if the object has primary key columns and you want to use those primary key columns as the key.
- Run this procedure at the destination database. At the source database, you must specify an unconditional supplemental log group for the substitute key columns.
- Unlike true primary keys, columns specified as substitute key column columns can contain `NULLS`. However, Oracle recommends that each column you specify as a substitute key column be a `NOT NULL` column. You also should create a single index that includes all of the columns in a substitute key. Following these guidelines improves performance for updates, deletes, and piecewise updates to LOBs because Oracle can locate the relevant row more efficiently.
- Do not permit applications to update the primary key or substitute key columns of a table. This ensures that Oracle can identify rows and preserve the integrity of the data.
- If there is neither a primary key, nor a unique index that has at least one `NOT NULL` column, nor a substitute key for a table, then the key consists of all of the table columns, except for columns of the following data types: `LOB`, `LONG`, `LONG RAW`, user-defined types (including object types, `REFs`, `varrays`, nested tables), and Oracle-supplied types (including `Any` types, `XML` types, spatial types, and media types).

Duplicate Rows and Substitute Primary Key Columns

A table has duplicate rows when all of the column values are identical for two or more rows in the table, excluding LOB, LONG, and LONG RAW columns. You can specify substitute primary key columns for a table at a destination database using by the SET_KEY_COLUMNS procedure. When substitute primary key columns are specified for a table with duplicate rows at a destination database, and the allow_duplicate_rows apply component parameter is set to Y, meet the following requirements to keep the table data synchronized at the source and destination databases:

- Ensure that supplemental logging is specified at source database for the columns specified as substitute key columns at the destination database. The substitute key columns must be in an unconditional log group at the source database.
- Ensure that the substitute key columns uniquely identify each row in the table at the destination database.

The rest of this section provides more details about these requirements.

When there is no key for a table and the allow_duplicate_rows apply component parameter is set to Y, a single row LCR with an UPDATE or DELETE command type only is applied to one of the duplicate rows. In this case, if the table at the source database and the table at the destination database have corresponding duplicate rows, then a change that changes all of the duplicate rows at the source database also changes all the duplicate rows at the destination database when the row LCRs resulting from the change are applied.

For example, suppose a table at a source database has two duplicate rows. An update is performed on the duplicate rows, resulting in two row LCRs. At the destination database, one row LCR is applied to one of the duplicate rows. At this point, the rows are no longer duplicate at the destination database because one of the rows has changed. When the second row LCR is applied at the destination database, the rows are duplicate again. Similarly, if a delete is performed on these duplicate rows at the source database, then both rows are deleted at the destination database when the row LCRs resulting from the source change are applied.

When substitute primary key columns are specified for a table, row LCRs are identified with rows in the table during apply using the substitute primary key columns. If substitute primary key columns are specified for a table with duplicate rows at a destination database, and the allow_duplicate_rows apply component parameter is set to Y, then an update performed on duplicate rows at the source database can result in different changes when the row LCRs are applied at the destination database. Specifically, if the update does not change one of the columns specified as a substitute primary key column, then the same duplicate row can be updated multiple times at the destination database, while other duplicate rows might not be updated.

Also, if the substitute key columns do not identify each row in the table at the destination database uniquely, then a row LCR identified with multiple rows can update any one of the rows. In this case, the update in the row LCR might not be applied to the correct row in the table at the destination database.

An apply component ignores substitute primary key columns when it determines whether rows in a table are duplicates. An apply component determines that rows are duplicates only if all of the column values in the rows are identical (excluding LOB, LONG, and LONG RAW columns). Therefore, an apply component always raises an error if a single update or delete changes two or more nonduplicate rows in a table.

For example, consider a table with columns c1, c2, and c3 on which the SET_KEY_COLUMNS procedure is used to designate column c1 as the substitute primary key. If two rows have the same key value for the c1 column, but different value for the c2 or c3 columns, then an apply component does not treat the rows as duplicates. If an update or delete modifies more than

one row because the `c1` values in the rows are the same, then the apply component raises an error regardless of the setting for the `allow_duplicate_rows` apply component parameter.



See Also:

[SET_PARAMETER Procedure](#) for more information about the `allow_duplicate_rows` apply component parameter

The SET_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The SET_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

The SET_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure and CDBs

This procedure defines the columns that are used as a substitute primary key. You must perform the SET_KEY_COLUMNS procedure in the appropriate PDB.

23.4.20 SET_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure sets an apply parameter to the specified value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_PARAMETER (
    apply_name IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter  IN VARCHAR2,
    value      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 23-22 SET_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>apply_name</code> | The apply component name. Do not specify an owner. |
| <code>parameter</code> | The name of the parameter you are setting. |
| <code>value</code> | The value to which the parameter is set. If <code>NULL</code> , then the parameter is set to its default value. |

Apply Component Parameters

The following table lists the parameters for an apply component.



Note:

Starting from Oracle Database 21c release, OPTIMIZE_PROGRESS_TABLE is desupported.

Table 23-23 Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|------------------------|-----------------|---|---|
| allow_duplicate_rows | Y or N | N | <p>If Y and more than one row is changed by a single row logical change record (row LCR) with an UPDATE or DELETE command type, then the apply component only updates or deletes one of the rows.</p> <p>If N, then the apply component raises an error when it encounters a single row LCR with an UPDATE or DELETE command type that changes more than one row in a table.</p> <p>Note: Regardless of the setting for this parameter, apply components do not allow changes to duplicate rows for tables with LOB, LONG, or LONG RAW columns.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" and "Duplicate Rows and Substitute Primary Key Columns"</p> |
| apply_sequence_nextval | Y or N | N for apply processes Y for XStream outbound servers and XStream inbound servers | <p>Controls whether the apply component checks and adjusts sequence values.</p> <p>If Y, then the apply component checks and adjusts sequence values.</p> <p>For ascending sequences, setting this parameter to Y ensures that the destination sequence values are equal to or greater than the source sequence values.</p> <p>For descending sequences, setting this parameter to Y ensures that the destination sequence values are equal to or less than the source sequence values.</p> <p>If N, then the apply component does not check or adjust sequence values.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not set this parameter to Y for an apply process in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: SET_PARAMETER Procedure for information about the capture_sequence_nextval capture process parameter</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------|---|--|---|
| batchsql_mode | DEPENDENT, DEPENDENT_EAGER, or SEQUENTIAL | DEPENDENT | <p>Determines the batching method used to generate batch transactions for reordering. This parameter can be set to one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEPENDENT - Batch transactions in a dependency-aware manner to minimize cross-batch dependencies and improve parallel processing performance in Oracle GoldenGate BATCHSQL mode. An executing batch has no unresolved dependencies. DEPENDENT_EAGER - Batch transactions in a dependency-aware manner to minimize cross-batch dependencies and improve parallel processing performance in Oracle GoldenGate BATCHSQL mode. A batch can be executed when there are unresolved dependencies. The apply server waits for dependencies to be resolved before executing an LCR. SEQUENTIAL - Batch transactions in a sequential manner. COMMIT_SERIALIZATION = FULL runs in this mode regardless of the Oracle GoldenGate BATCHSQL mode. <p>Note: This parameter is intended for Oracle GoldenGate. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment or in an XStream environment.</p> |
| cdgranularity | ROW or COLGROUP | COLGROUP for XStream In ROW for Oracle GoldenGate | <p>Specifies the conflict detection granularity. This parameter can be set to one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROW - Conflict resolution is applied for all column groups if there is a conflict for any column group. COLGROUP - Conflict resolution is applied for column groups that have a conflict. Conflict resolution is not applied for column groups that do not have a conflict. <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream and Oracle GoldenGate. Do not set this parameter for an apply process in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| commit_serialization | DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONALS or FULL | DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONALS | <p>The order in which applied transactions are committed.</p> <p>Apply servers can apply nondependent transactions at the destination database in an order that is different from the commit order at the source database. Dependent transactions are always applied at the destination database in the same order as they were committed at the source database.</p> <p>You control whether the apply servers can apply nondependent transactions in a different order at the destination database using the <code>commit_serialization</code> apply parameter. This parameter has the following settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONALS</code> - The apply component can commit nondependent transactions in any order. Performance is best if you specify <code>DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONALS</code>. • <code>FULL</code> - The apply component commits applied transactions in the order in which they were committed at the source database. <p>Regardless of the specification, applied transactions can execute in parallel subject to data dependencies and constraint dependencies.</p> <p>If you specify <code>DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONALS</code>, then a destination database might commit changes in a different order than the source database. For example, suppose two nondependent transactions are committed at the source database in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transaction A 2. Transaction B <p>At the destination database, these transactions might be committed in the opposite order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transaction B 2. Transaction A <p>If you specify <code>DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONALS</code> and there are application constraints that are not enforced by the database, then use virtual dependency definitions or add <code>RELY</code> constraints to account for the application constraints. See <i>Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide</i> for information about <code>RELY</code> constraints.</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--|---|
| compare_key_only | Y or N | N for apply processes Y for XStream inbound servers | <p>Note: The NONE value is deprecated for this parameter. It is replaced by the DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONS value.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> <p>If Y, then disables automatic conflict detection and only uses primary and unique key columns to identify the table row for a row LCR.</p> <p>If N, then enables automatic conflict detection and uses all of the old values in a row LCR to identify the table row for a row LCR.</p> <p>Note: The COMPARE_OLD_VALUES procedure in this package can disable comparison of old values for specified columns during apply. See COMPARE_OLD_VALUES Procedure.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |
| compute_lcr_dep_on_arrival | Y or N | N | <p>If Y, the dependencies are computed as the LCRs for the transaction are received.</p> <p>If N, the dependencies are computed only after all the LCRs for a transaction are received.</p> <p>If the target table has all of the same constraints as the source table, you can improve the performance by setting this parameter to Y.</p> <p>If the number of LCRs in transaction exceeds the value of the number of the eager_size parameter, then the dependencies for that transaction are calculated on arrival regardless of the setting of compute_lcr_dep_on_arrival.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not set this parameter to Y for an apply process in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> |
| disable_on_error | Y or N | Y | <p>If Y, then the apply component is disabled on the first unresolved error, even if the error is not irrecoverable.</p> <p>If N, then the apply component continues regardless of unresolved errors.</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|---|
| <code>disable_on_limit</code> | Y or N | N | <p>If Y, then the apply component is disabled if the apply component terminates because it reached a value specified by the <code>time_limit</code> parameter or <code>transaction_limit</code> parameter.</p> <p>If N, then the apply component is restarted immediately after stopping because it reached a limit.</p> <p>When an apply component is restarted, it gets a new session identifier, and the processes associated with the apply component also get new session identifiers. However, the coordinator process number (<code>APnn</code>) remains the same.</p> |
| <code>eager_size</code> | A positive integer | 9500 | <p>The apply component usually waits until it receives a commit record before starting to apply changes of a transaction. If XStream is enabled and more than <code>eager_size</code> LCRs arrive for a given transaction, then apply starts processing the changes. If XStream is not enabled and more than <code>eager_size</code> LCRs arrive for a given transaction, then apply waits until the complete transaction is received before processing the changes.</p> <p>Since it is possible that all existing apply servers are handling complete transactions from the source, additional apply servers are automatically created to handle outstanding eager transactions. The apply parameter <code>max_parallelism</code> limits the maximum number of apply servers that can be used for an apply process.</p> <p>This apply parameter is relevant only if its value is less than the value of the <code>txn_lcr_spill_threshold</code> apply parameter. When the value of <code>txn_lcr_spill_threshold</code> is lower than the value of <code>eager_size</code>, transactions spill to disk before eager apply begins.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------------------|---|---------|--|
| enable_xstream_table_stats | Y or N | Y | <p>When this parameter is set to Y, statistics about the operations of applied transactions are collected and made available in the V\$XSTREAM_TABLE_STATS view.</p> <p>When this parameter is set to N, no statistics are collected.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not set this parameter to Y for an apply process in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> |
| excludetag | Comma-delimited list of Oracle Replication tags | NULL | <p>Controls whether the capture process for an outbound server captures DML changes that are tagged with one of the specified Oracle Replication tags.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for an XStream Out environment in which multiple outbound servers use the same capture process. XStream inbound servers ignore this parameter. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure for more information about this parameter</p> |
| excludetrans | Comma-delimited list of transaction names | NULL | <p>Controls whether the capture process for an outbound server captures DML changes in the specified transaction names.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for an XStream Out environment in which multiple outbound servers use the same capture process. XStream inbound servers ignore this parameter. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure for more information about this parameter</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------|--|---------|---|
| excludeuser | Comma-delimited list of user names | NULL | <p>Controls whether the capture process for an outbound server captures DML changes made by the specified users.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>Specify an exact pattern match for each user name. The pattern match is case sensitive. For example, specify <code>HR</code> for the <code>hr</code> user.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for an XStream Out environment in which multiple outbound servers use the same capture process. XStream inbound servers ignore this parameter. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure for more information about this parameter</p> |
| excludeuserid | Comma-delimited list of user ID values | NULL | <p>Controls whether the capture process for an outbound server captures data manipulation language (DML) changes made by the specified users.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>To view the user ID for a user, query the <code>USER_ID</code> column in the <code>ALL_USERS</code> data dictionary view.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for an XStream Out environment in which multiple outbound servers use the same capture process. XStream inbound servers ignore this parameter. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure for more information about this parameter</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------|-----------------|---------|--|
| getapplops | Y or N | Y | <p>If Y, then the capture process captures DML changes if the original user is not specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is not specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process ignores DML changes if the original user is not specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is not specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>In either case, the capture process captures a DML change only if it satisfies the capture process's rule sets.</p> <p>When N is set for both <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code>, no data is captured.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for an XStream Out environment in which multiple outbound servers use the same capture process. XStream inbound servers ignore this parameter. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure for more information about this parameter</p> |
| getreplicates | Y or N | N | <p>If Y, then the capture process captures DML changes if the original user is specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process ignores DML changes if the original user is specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>In either case, the capture process captures a DML change only if it satisfies the capture process's rule sets.</p> <p>When N is set for both <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code>, no data is captured.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for an XStream Out environment in which multiple outbound servers use the same capture process. XStream inbound servers ignore this parameter. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure for more information about this parameter</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| grouptransops | A positive integer from 1 to 10000 | 250 for apply processes and XStream inbound servers 10000 for XStream outbound servers | <p>The minimum number of LCRs that can be grouped into a single transaction. The commit LCR for a transaction is not included in the LCR count for the transaction.</p> <p>This parameter enables an apply component to group LCRs from multiple transactions into a single transaction. The apply component groups only LCRs that are part of committed transactions.</p> <p>If a transaction has more LCRs than the setting for this parameter, then the transaction is applied as a single transaction. The apply component does not split a transaction into separate transactions.</p> <p>This parameter only takes effect if the <code>parallelism</code> parameter setting is 1. The <code>grouptransops</code> parameter is ignored if the <code>parallelism</code> parameter setting is greater than 1.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream outbound servers and inbound servers. An Oracle Apply process ignores this parameter unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|------------------|-----------------|---------|---|
| handlecollisions | Y or N | N | <p>This parameter controls whether the apply component tries to resolve duplicate-record and missing-record errors when applying changes during data loading.</p> <p>This parameter should be set to N for normal replication activity. It should be set to Y only when data is being loaded (instantiated) and replication is enabled.</p> <p>If Y, then does the equivalent of <code>OVERWRITE</code> for <code>INSERT</code>, <code>UPDATE</code> and <code>DELETE</code> operations that get <code>ROW_EXISTS</code> errors, and ignores <code>UPDATE</code> and <code>DELETE</code> operations that get <code>ROW_MISSING</code> errors.</p> <p>Specifically, the apply component performs the following actions when this parameter is set to Y:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the operation is an insert and the primary key or unique key exists, then the insert is converted to an update. • If the operation is an update that does not modify the primary key or unique key columns, and the row does not exist, then the change is ignored. • If the operation is an update that modifies the primary key or unique key columns, and the row does not exist, then the change is ignored. • If the operation is an update that modifies the primary key or unique key columns, and the a row with the new key values already exists, then delete the row with the old key values and replace the row with the new key values. • If the operation is a delete and the row does not exist, then the change is ignored. <p>If N then it disables the above settings.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for an XStream In environment with one or more inbound servers. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|---|
| ignore_transaction | A valid source transaction ID or NULL | NULL | <p>Instructs the apply component to ignore the specified transaction from the source database, effective immediately.</p> <p>Use caution when setting this parameter because ignoring a transaction might lead to data divergence between the source database and destination database.</p> <p>To ignore multiple transactions, specify each transaction in a separate call to the <code>SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure. The <code>DBA_APPLY_PARAMETERS</code> view displays a comma-delimited list of all transactions to be ignored. To clear the list of ignored transactions, run the <code>SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure and specify <code>NULL</code> for the <code>ignore_transaction</code> parameter.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the apply component ignores this parameter.</p> <p>Note: An apply component ignores this parameter for transactions that were not captured by a capture process.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |
| maximum_scn | A valid SCN or INFINITE | INFINITE | <p>The apply component is disabled before applying a transaction with a commit SCN greater than or equal to the value specified.</p> <p>If <code>INFINITE</code>, then the apply component runs regardless of the SCN value.</p> <p>Note: An apply component ignores this parameter for transactions that were not captured by a capture process.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------|---|
| max_parallelism | A positive integer | 50 | <p>Limits the maximum number of apply servers that can be used for an apply component.</p> <p>When the apply parallelism parameter is set greater than one, the apply component adds apply servers when necessary to process transactions until it reaches the limit set by this parameter (<code>max_parallelism</code>). Transactions include both unassigned (<code>eager</code>) and assigned transactions.</p> <p>Apply servers that idle for more than 5 minutes are shut down until the configured <code>parallelism</code> is attained.</p> <p>Runtime statistics for servers that have been shut down are aggregated into apply server 0 so that accurate apply statistics for the entire apply process can be maintained.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not set this parameter to Y for an apply process in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---|
| max_sga_size | A positive integer | INFINITE | <p>Controls the amount of system global area (SGA) memory allocated specifically to the apply component, in megabytes.</p> <p>The memory is allocated for the duration of the apply component's session and is released when the apply component becomes disabled.</p> <p>Note: The sum of system global area (SGA) memory allocated for all components on a database must be less than the value set for the <code>STREAMS_POOL_SIZE</code> initialization parameter.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the apply component uses the original default value. A <code>NULL</code> value has the same effect as resetting the parameter to its default value.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use or attempt to set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |
| message_tracking_frequency | 0 or a positive integer | 2000000 | <p>The frequency at which messages applied by the inbound server are tracked automatically.</p> <p>For example, if this parameter is set to the default value of 2000000, then every two-millionth message is tracked automatically.</p> <p>The tracking label used for automatic message tracking is <code>inbound_server_name:AUTOTRACK</code>, where <code>inbound_server_name</code> is the name of the inbound server. Only the first 20 bytes of the inbound server name are used; the rest is truncated if it exceeds 20 bytes.</p> <p>If 0 (zero), then no messages are tracked automatically.</p> |
| optimize_self_updates | Y or N | Y | <p>This parameter affects conflict resolution when an update in the source database sets a column to its existing value.</p> <p>When this parameter is set to <code>Y</code>, a conflict between the value in the LCR and the corresponding column in the target database is considered resolved.</p> <p>When this parameter is set to <code>N</code>, the conflict is processed.</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------|--------------------|---------|--|
| parallelism | A positive integer | 4 | <p>The number of apply servers that can concurrently apply transactions.</p> <p>The reader server and the apply server process names are <i>ASnn</i>, where <i>nn</i> can include letters and numbers. The total number of <i>ASnn</i> processes is the value of the <code>parallelism</code> parameter plus one.</p> <p>For example, if <code>parallelism</code> is set to 4, then an apply component uses a total of five <i>ASnn</i> processes. In this case, there is one reader server and four apply servers.</p> <p>Setting the <code>parallelism</code> parameter to a number higher than the number of available operating system user processes can disable the apply component. Make sure the <code>PROCESSES</code> initialization parameter is set appropriately when you set the <code>parallelism</code> parameter.</p> <p>Note: When the value of this parameter is changed from 1 to a higher value for a running apply component, the apply component is stopped and restarted automatically. This can take some time depending on the size of the transactions currently being applied. When the value of this parameter is greater than 1, and the parameter value is decreased or increased, the apply component does not restart.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------|---|
| parallelism_interval | 0 or a positive integer | 0 | <p>The parallelism interval is the interval in seconds at which the current workload activity is computed.</p> <p>The apply component calculates the mean throughput every 5 X <code>parallelism_interval</code> seconds. After each calculation, the apply component can increase or decrease the number of apply servers to try to improve throughput. If throughput is improved, then the apply component keeps the new number of apply servers.</p> <p>The parallelism interval is used only if the <code>parallelism</code> parameter is set to a value greater than one and the <code>max_parallelism</code> parameter value is greater than the <code>parallelism</code> parameter value.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for an XStream In environment with one or more inbound servers. XStream outbound servers ignore this parameter. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|--|
| preserve_encryption | Y or N | Y | <p>Whether to preserve encryption for columns encrypted using Transparent Data Encryption.</p> <p>If Y, then columns in tables at the destination database must be encrypted when corresponding columns in row LCRs are encrypted. If columns are encrypted in row LCRs but the corresponding columns are not encrypted in the tables at the destination database, then an error is raised when the apply component tries to apply the row LCRs.</p> <p>If N, then columns in tables at the destination database do not need to be encrypted when corresponding columns in row LCRs are encrypted. If columns are encrypted in row LCRs but the corresponding columns are not encrypted in the tables at the destination database, then the apply component applies the changes in the row LCRs.</p> <p>Note: When the value of this parameter is changed for a running apply component, the apply component is stopped and restarted automatically. This can take some time depending on the size of the transactions currently being applied.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |
| rtrim_on_implicit_conversion | Y or N | Y | <p>Whether to remove blank padding from the right end of a column when automatic data type conversion is performed during apply.</p> <p>If Y, then blank padding is removed when a CHAR or NCHAR source column in a row LCR is converted to a VARCHAR2, NVARCHAR2, or CLOB column in a table.</p> <p>If N, then blank padding is preserved in the column.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |
| startup_seconds | 0, a positive integer, or INFINITE | 0 | <p>The maximum number of seconds to wait for another instantiation of the same apply component to finish. If the other instantiation of the same apply component does not finish within this time, then the apply component does not start.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then an apply component does not start until another instantiation of the same apply component finishes.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| suppresstriggers | Y or N | Y | <p>This parameter controls whether triggers fire when a change is made by the apply component.</p> <p>If Y, triggers do not fire for changes made by the apply component.</p> <p>If N, triggers fire for changes made by the apply component.</p> <p>If a trigger's firing property is set to always fire, then the trigger always fires for changes made by the apply component, regardless of the value of the <code>suppresstriggers</code> parameter. A trigger's firing property is set to always fire by running the <code>DBMS_DDL.SET_TRIGGER_FIRING_PROPERTY</code> procedure with the <code>fire_once</code> parameter set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for an XStream In environment with one or more inbound servers. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |
| time_limit | A positive integer or INFINITE | INFINITE | <p>The apply component stops as soon as possible after the specified number of seconds since it started.</p> <p>If <code>INFINITE</code>, then the apply component continues to run until it is stopped explicitly.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |
| trace_level | 0 or a positive integer | 0 | <p>Set this parameter only under the guidance of Oracle Support Services.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |
| transaction_limit | A positive integer or INFINITE | INFINITE | <p>The apply component stops after applying the specified number of transactions.</p> <p>If <code>INFINITE</code>, then the apply component continues to run regardless of the number of transactions applied.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---|
| txn_age_spill_threshold | A positive integer or INFINITE | 900 | <p>The apply component begins to spill messages from memory to hard disk for a particular transaction when the amount of time that any message in the transaction has been in memory exceeds the specified number. The parameter specifies the age in seconds.</p> <p>When the reader server spills messages from memory, the messages are stored in a database table on the hard disk. These messages are not spilled from memory to a queue table.</p> <p>Message spilling occurs at the transaction level. For example, if this parameter is set to 900, and the reader server of an apply component detects that one message in a transaction has been in memory longer than 900 seconds, then all of the messages in the transaction spill from memory to hard disk.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then the apply component does not spill messages to the hard disk based on the age of the messages.</p> <p>Query the DBA_APPLY_SPILL_TXN data dictionary view for information about transactions spilled by an apply component.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--|
| txn_lcr_spill_threshold | A positive integer or INFINITE | 10000 | <p>The apply component begins to spill messages from memory to hard disk for a particular transaction when the number of messages in memory for the transaction exceeds the specified number. The number of messages in first chunk of messages spilled from memory equals the number specified for this parameter, and the number of messages spilled in future chunks is either 100 or the number specified for this parameter, whichever is less.</p> <p>If the reader server of an apply component has the specified number of messages in memory for a particular transaction, then when it detects the next message for this transaction, it spills the messages that are in memory to the hard disk. For example, if this parameter is set to 10000, and a transaction has 10,200 messages, then the reader server handles the transaction in the following way:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reads the first 10,000 messages in the transaction into memory 2. Spills messages 1 - 10,000 to hard disk when it detects message 10,000 3. Reads the next 100 messages in the transaction into memory 4. Spills messages 10,001 - 10,100 to hard disk when it detects message 10,100 5. Reads the next 100 messages in the transaction into memory <p>The apply component applies the first 10,100 messages from the hard disk and the last 100 messages from memory.</p> <p>When the reader server spills messages from memory, the messages are stored in a database table on the hard disk. These messages are not spilled from memory to a queue table.</p> <p>Message spilling occurs at the transaction level. For example, if this parameter is set to 10000, and the reader server of an apply component is assembling two transactions, one with 7,500 messages and another with 8,000 messages, then it does not spill any messages.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then the apply component does not spill messages to the hard disk based on the number of messages in a transaction.</p> |

Table 23-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------|--|
| write_alert_log | Y or N | Y | <p>Query the DBA_APPLY_SPILL_TXN data dictionary view for information about transactions spilled by an apply component.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> <p>If Y, then the apply component writes a message to the alert log on exit.</p> <p>If N, then the apply component does not write a message to the alert log on exit.</p> <p>The message specifies the reason why the apply component stopped.</p> |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Delays Are Possible Before New Parameter Settings Take Effect](#)
- [Parameters Interpreted as Positive Integers](#)
- [Parameters with a System Change Number \(SCN\) Setting](#)
- [The SET_PARAMETER Procedure and Replication](#)
- [The SET_PARAMETER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_PARAMETER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

Delays Are Possible Before New Parameter Settings Take Effect

When you alter a parameter value, a short amount of time might pass before the new value for the parameter takes effect.

Parameters Interpreted as Positive Integers

For all parameters that are interpreted as positive integers, the maximum possible value is 4,294,967,295. Where applicable, specify INFINITE for larger values.

Parameters with a System Change Number (SCN) Setting

For parameters that require an SCN setting, any valid SCN value can be specified.

The SET_PARAMETER Procedure and Replication

You can use the following parameters in Replication if you enable XStream performance optimizations for Oracle Replication using the procedure

DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS:

- apply_sequence_nextval
- compute_lcr_dep_on_arrival
- eager_size
- grouptransops
- max_parallelism

- `max_sga_size`
- `parallelism_interval`

The SET_PARAMETER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Outbound servers ignore the settings for the following apply parameters:

- `allow_duplicate_rows`
- `commit_serialization`
- `compare_key_only`
- `compute_lcr_dep_on_arrival`
- `disable_on_error`
- `eager_size`
- `enable_xstream_table_stats`
- `grouptransops`
- `handlecollisions`
- `optimize_self_updates`
- `parallelism`
- `parallelism_interval`
- `preserve_encryption`
- `rtrim_on_implicit_conversion`
- `suppresstriggers`

The `commit_serialization` parameter is always set to `FULL` for an outbound server, and the `parallelism` parameter is always set to `1` for an outbound server.

You can use the other apply parameters with outbound servers.

 **Note:**

Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See *Oracle Database XStream Guide*.

The SET_PARAMETER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

Inbound servers ignore the settings for the following apply parameters:

- `excludetag`
- `excludetrans`
- `excludeuser`
- `excludeuserid`
- `getapplops`
- `getreplicates`

- ignore_transaction
- maximum_scn

You can use all of the other apply component parameters with inbound servers.

The default setting for the `compare_key_only` parameter for an inbound server is `Y`.

The default setting for the `parallelism` parameter for an inbound server is `4`.



Note:

Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See *Oracle Database XStream Guide*.

23.4.21 SET_REPERROR_HANDLER Procedure

This procedure specifies how a particular error is handled based on its error number.

You can choose between several predefined actions for a given error.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_REPERROR_HANDLER (
  apply_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  object          IN  VARCHAR2,
  error_number    IN  NUMBER,
  method         IN  VARCHAR2,
  source_object   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  max_retries     IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  delay_csecs    IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT 6000);
```

Parameters

Table 23-24 SET_REPERROR_HANDLER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>apply_name</code> | The name of the apply process. |
| <code>object</code> | The schema and name of the target table, specified as <code>[schema name.]table name</code> for which an error handler is being added, modified, or removed. The table must exist. For example, if an update conflict handler is being added for table <code>employees</code> owned by user <code>hr</code> , then specify <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>error_number</code> | The error handling number. If <code>0</code> , then use the default for all error handling for <code>object</code> . |

Table 23-24 (Cont.) SET_REPERERROR_HANDLER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| method | <p>Specifies the action to take when the given <code>error_number</code> occurs.</p> <p>If NULL, remove the error handler for <code>error_number</code></p> <p>The possible actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABEND: Stop the apply process when the error occurs. • RECORD: Move the LCR to the error queue when the error is encountered. • IGNORE: Silently ignore the error and do not apply the LCR. • RETRY: Retry the LCR <code>max_retries</code> times. • RETRY_TRANSACTION: Retry the transaction <code>max_retries</code> times. Wait <code>delay_csecs</code> centiseconds before each retry. <p>RECORD_TRANSACTION : Move the entire transaction to the error queue if this error occurs.</p> |
| source_object | <p>The schema and object name of the source table, specified as <code>[schema_name.] table_name</code> for the table where the change originated.</p> <p>For example, if the change originated at the <code>employees</code> table owned by user <code>hr</code>, then specify <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> |
| max_retries | <p>Maximum number of times to retry for RETRY and RETRY_TRANSACTION actions in <code>method</code>. Must be specified with either the RETRY or RETRY_TRANSACTION</p> |
| delay_csecs | <p>The number of centiseconds between retries for RETRY and RETRY_TRANSACTION action in <code>method</code>.</p> |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Priority of Error Handlers](#)

Priority of Error Handlers

Any conflict handling specified by `SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER` or `SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER` is tried before the actions specified by `SET_REPERERROR_HANDLER`. The PL/SQL procedure specified by `SET_DML_HANDLER` is called to handle the error if none of the previously mentioned methods resolve it.

23.4.22 SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure

This procedure records the specified instantiation SCN for the specified schema in the specified source database and, optionally, for the tables owned by the schema at the source database. This procedure overwrites any existing instantiation SCN for the schema, and, if it sets the instantiation SCN for a table, it overwrites any existing instantiation SCN for the table.

This procedure gives you precise control over which DDL logical change records (LCRs) for a schema are ignored and which DDL LCRs are applied by an apply component.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN(
    source_schema_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    source_database_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
    instantiation_scn     IN  NUMBER,
    apply_database_link   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    recursive             IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_root_name      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 23-25 SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| source_schema_name | The name of the source schema. For example, hr. When setting an instantiation SCN for schema, always specify the name of the schema at the source database, even if a rule-based transformation or apply handler is configured to change the schema name. |
| source_database_name | The global name of the source database. For example, DBS1.NET. If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is NET, then the procedure specifies DBS1.NET automatically. |
| instantiation_scn | The instantiation SCN. Specify NULL to remove the instantiation SCN metadata for the source schema from the data dictionary. |
| apply_database_link | The name of the database link to a non-Oracle database. This parameter should be set only when the destination database of a local apply component is a non-Oracle database. |
| recursive | If TRUE, then the procedure sets the instantiation SCN for the specified schema and all tables owned by the schema in the source database. This procedure selects the tables owned by the specified schema from the ALL_TABLES data dictionary view at the source database under the security context of the current user. If FALSE, then the procedure sets the instantiation SCN for specified schema, but does not set the instantiation SCN for any tables Note: If recursive is set to TRUE, then a database link from the destination database to the source database is required. This database link must have the same name as the global name of the source database and must be accessible to the current user. Also, a table must be accessible to the current user in either the ALL_TABLES or DBA_TABLES data dictionary view at the source database for this procedure to set the instantiation SCN for the table at the destination database. |
| source_root_name | The global name of the source root database. In a non-CDB, this parameter must be NULL. In a CDB, both source_database and source_root_name must be specified to identify a specific container. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and LCRs](#)
- [Instantiation SCNs and DDL LCRs](#)
- [The recursive Parameter](#)
- [The SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and CDBs](#)

See Also:

- [SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure](#)
- [SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure](#)
- [LCR\\$_DDL_RECORD Type](#) for more information about DDL LCRs

The SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and LCRs

Any instantiation SCN specified by this procedure is used only for LCRs captured by a capture process. It is not used for user-created LCRs.

Instantiation SCNs and DDL LCRs

If the commit SCN of a DDL LCR for a database object in a schema from a source database is less than or equal to the instantiation SCN for that database object at a destination database, then the apply component at the destination database disregards the DDL LCR. Otherwise, the apply component applies the DDL LCR.

The schema instantiation SCN specified by this procedure is used on the following types of DDL LCRs:

- DDL LCRs with a `command_type` of `CREATE TABLE`
- DDL LCRs with a non-NULL `object_owner` specified and neither `base_table_owner` nor `base_table_name` specified.

For example, the schema instantiation SCN set by this procedure is used for a DDL LCR with a `command_type` of `CREATE TABLE` and `ALTER USER`.

The schema instantiation SCN specified by this procedure is not used for DDL LCRs with a `command_type` of `CREATE USER`. A global instantiation SCN is needed for such DDL LCRs.

The recursive Parameter

If the `recursive` parameter is set to `TRUE`, then this procedure sets the table instantiation SCN for each table at the source database owned by the schema. This procedure uses the `SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN` procedure to set the instantiation SCN for each table. Each table instantiation SCN is used for DDL LCRs and row LCRs on the table.

If the `recursive` parameter is set to `FALSE`, then this procedure does not set the instantiation SCN for any tables.

The SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Instantiation SCNs are not required for database objects processed by an outbound server. If an instantiation SCN is set for a database object, then the outbound server only sends the LCRs for the database object with SCN values that are greater than the instantiation SCN value. If a database object does not have an instantiation SCN set, then the outbound server skips the instantiation SCN check and sends all LCRs for that database object. In both cases, the outbound server only sends LCRs that satisfy its rule sets.

The `apply_database_link` parameter must be set to `NULL` or to the local database for this procedure to set an instantiation SCN for an outbound server.

See Also:

Oracle Database XStream Guide for more information about outbound servers and instantiation SCNs

The SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

Inbound servers ignore instantiation SCNs. This procedure has no effect on XStream inbound servers.

The SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and CDBs

In a CDB, this procedure must be invoked from the same container as the apply process that uses the instantiation SCN information.

23.4.23 SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure

This procedure records the specified instantiation SCN for the specified table in the specified source database. This procedure overwrites any existing instantiation SCN for the particular table.

Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

This procedure gives you precise control over which logical change records (LCRs) for a table are ignored and which LCRs are applied by an apply component.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN(
  source_object_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
  source_database_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  instantiation_scn     IN  NUMBER,
```

```

apply_database_link  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
source_root_name    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 23-26 SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| source_object_name | The name of the source object specified as <i>[schema_name.]object_name</i> . For example, <i>hr.employees</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. When setting an instantiation SCN for a database object, always specify the name of the schema and database object at the source database, even if a rule-based transformation or apply handler is configured to change the schema name or database object name. |
| source_database_name | The global name of the source database. For example, <i>DBS1.NET</i> . If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <i>DBS1</i> and the domain is <i>NET</i> , then the procedure specifies <i>DBS1.NET</i> automatically. |
| instantiation_scn | The instantiation SCN. Specify <i>NULL</i> to remove the instantiation SCN metadata for the source table from the data dictionary. |
| apply_database_link | The name of the database link to a non-Oracle database. This parameter should be set only when the destination database of a local apply component is a non-Oracle database. Note: This parameter must be <i>NULL</i> when the procedure is invoked from the root of a CDB. |
| source_root_name | The global name of the source root database. In a non-CDB, this parameter must be <i>NULL</i> . In a CDB, both <i>source_database</i> and <i>source_root_name</i> must be specified to identify a specific container. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Instantiation SCNs and LCRs](#)
- [The SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure and CDBs](#)

Instantiation SCNs and LCRs

If the commit SCN of an LCR for a table from a source database is less than or equal to the instantiation SCN for that table at some destination database, then the apply component at the destination database disregards the LCR. Otherwise, the apply component applies the LCR.

The table instantiation SCN specified by this procedure is used on the following types of LCRs:

- Row LCRs for the table

- DDL LCRs that have a non-NULL `base_table_owner` and `base_table_name` specified, except for DDL LCRs with a `command_type` of `CREATE TABLE`

For example, the table instantiation SCN set by this procedure is used for DDL LCRs with a `command_type` of `ALTER TABLE` or `CREATE TRIGGER`.

 **Note:**

The instantiation SCN specified by this procedure is used only for LCRs captured by a capture process. It is not used for user-created LCRs.

 **See Also:**

- [SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure](#)
- [SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure](#)
- [LCR\\$_ROW_RECORD Type](#) for more information about row LCRs
- [LCR\\$_DDL_RECORD Type](#) for more information about DDL LCRs

The `SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN` Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Instantiation SCNs are not required for database objects processed by an outbound server. If an instantiation SCN is set for a database object, then the outbound server only sends the LCRs for the database object with SCN values that are greater than the instantiation SCN value. If a database object does not have an instantiation SCN set, then the outbound server skips the instantiation SCN check and sends all LCRs for that database object. In both cases, the outbound server only sends LCRs that satisfy its rule sets.

The `apply_database_link` parameter must be set to `NULL` or to the local database for this procedure to set an instantiation SCN for an outbound server.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database XStream Guide for more information about outbound servers and instantiation SCNs

The `SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN` Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

Inbound servers ignore instantiation SCNs. This procedure has no effect on XStream inbound servers.

The `SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN` Procedure and CDBs

In a CDB, this procedure must be invoked from the same container as the apply process that uses the instantiation SCN information.

23.4.24 SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure

This procedure adds, modifies, or removes a prebuilt update conflict handler for the specified object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER(
  object_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  method_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  resolution_column IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_list      IN  DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_ARRAY,
  apply_database_link IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 23-27 SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| object_name | <p>The schema and name of the table, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code>, for which an update conflict handler is being added, modified, or removed.</p> <p>For example, if an update conflict handler is being added for table <code>employees</code> owned by user <code>hr</code>, then specify <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> |
| method_name | <p>Type of update conflict handler to create.</p> <p>You can specify one of the prebuilt handlers, which determine whether the column list from the source database is applied for the row or whether the values in the row at the destination database are retained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAXIMUM: Applies the column list from the source database if it has the greater value for the resolution column. Otherwise, retains the values at the destination database. • MINIMUM: Applies the column list from the source database if it has the lesser value for the resolution column. Otherwise, retains the values at the destination database. • OVERWRITE: Applies the column list from the source database, overwriting the column values at the destination database. • DISCARD: Retains the column list from the destination database, discarding the column list from the source database. <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure removes any existing update conflict handler with the same <code>object_name</code>, <code>resolution_column</code>, and <code>column_list</code>. If non-<code>NULL</code>, then the procedure replaces any existing update conflict handler with the same <code>object_name</code> and <code>resolution_column</code>.</p> |
| resolution_column | <p>Name of the column used to uniquely identify an update conflict handler. For the MAXIMUM and MINIMUM prebuilt methods, the resolution column is also used to resolve the conflict. The resolution column must be one of the columns listed in the <code>column_list</code> parameter.</p> <p><code>NULL</code> is not allowed for this parameter. For the OVERWRITE and DISCARD prebuilt methods, you can specify any column in the column list.</p> |

Table 23-27 (Cont.) SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>column_list</code> | <p>List of columns for which the conflict handler is called. The same column cannot be in more than one column list.</p> <p>If a conflict occurs for one or more of the columns in the list when an apply component tries to apply a row logical change record (row LCR), then the conflict handler is called to resolve the conflict. The conflict handler is not called if a conflict occurs only for columns that are not in the list.</p> <p>Note: Prebuilt update conflict handlers do not support LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, user-defined type, and Oracle-supplied type columns. Therefore, you should not include these types of columns in the <code>column_list</code> parameter.</p> |
| <code>apply_database_link</code> | <p>The name of the database link to a non-Oracle database. This parameter should be set only when the destination database is a non-Oracle database.</p> <p>Note: Currently, conflict handlers are not supported when applying changes to a non-Oracle database.</p> |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Modifying an Existing Update Conflict Handler](#)
- [Removing an Existing Update Conflict Handler](#)
- [Series of Actions for Conflicts](#)
- [Procedure DML Handlers for Conflicts](#)
- [A Column Can Be in Only One Column List](#)
- [Update Conflict Handlers and Non-Oracle Databases](#)
- [The SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

Modifying an Existing Update Conflict Handler

If you want to modify an existing update conflict handler, then you specify the table and resolution column of an the existing update conflict handler. You can modify the prebuilt method or the column list.

Removing an Existing Update Conflict Handler

If you want to remove an existing update conflict handler, then specify `NULL` for the prebuilt method and specify the table, column list, and resolution column of the existing update conflict handler.

Series of Actions for Conflicts

If an update conflict occurs, then Oracle completes the following series of actions:

1. Calls the appropriate update conflict handler to resolve the conflict

2. If no update conflict handler is specified or if the update conflict handler cannot resolve the conflict, then calls the appropriate error handler for the apply component, table, and operation to handle the error
3. If no error handler is specified or if the error handler cannot resolve the error, then raises an error and moves the transaction containing the row LCR that caused the error to the error queue

 **See Also:**

"[Signature of a DML Handler Procedure or Error Handler Procedure](#)" for information about setting an error handler

Procedure DML Handlers for Conflicts

If you cannot use a prebuilt update conflict handler to meet your requirements, then you can create a PL/SQL procedure to use as a custom conflict handler. You use the `SET_DML_HANDLER` procedure to designate one or more custom conflict handlers for a particular table. In addition, a custom conflict handler can process LOB columns and use LOB assembly.

 **See Also:**

[SET_DML_HANDLER Procedure](#)

A Column Can Be in Only One Column List

When a column is in a column list, and you try to add the same column to another column list, this procedure returns the following error:

```
ORA-00001: UNIQUE CONSTRAINT (SYS.APPLY$_CONF_HDLR_COLUMNS_UNQ1) VIOLATED
```

Update Conflict Handlers and Non-Oracle Databases

Setting an update conflict handler for an apply component that is applying to a non-Oracle database is not supported.

The SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

Examples

The following is an example for setting an update conflict handler for the `employees` table in the `hr` schema:

```
DECLARE
  cols DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_ARRAY;
BEGIN
  cols(1) := 'salary';
  cols(2) := 'commission_pct';
```

```

DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER(
  object_name      => 'hr.employees',
  method_name     => 'MAXIMUM',
  resolution_column => 'salary',
  column_list     => cols);
END;
/

```

This example sets a conflict handler that is called if a conflict occurs for the `salary` or `commission_pct` column in the `hr.employees` table. If such a conflict occurs, then the `salary` column is evaluated to resolve the conflict. If a conflict occurs only for a column that is not in the column list, such as the `job_id` column, then this conflict handler is not called.

23.4.25 SET_VALUE_DEPENDENCY Procedure

This procedure sets or removes a value dependency. A value dependency is a virtual dependency definition that defines a relationship between the columns of two or more tables.

An apply component uses the name of a value dependencies to detect dependencies between row logical change records (row LCRs) that contain the columns defined in the value dependency. Value dependencies can define virtual foreign key relationships between tables, but, unlike foreign key relationships, value dependencies can involve more than two database objects.

This procedure is overloaded. The `attribute_list` and `attribute_table` parameters are mutually exclusive.

Syntax

```

DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_VALUE_DEPENDENCY(
  dependency_name IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute_list  IN VARCHAR2);

DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_VALUE_DEPENDENCY(
  dependency_name IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute_table IN DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_ARRAY);

```

Parameters

Table 23-28 SET_VALUE_DEPENDENCY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>dependency_name</code> | <p>The name of the value dependency.</p> <p>If a dependency with the specified name does not exist, then it is created.</p> <p>If a dependency with the specified name exists, then the specified object and attributes are added to the dependency.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, an error is raised.</p> |

Table 23-28 (Cont.) SET_VALUE_DEPENDENCY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| object_name | The name of the table, specified as <code>[schema_name.] table_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. If <code>NULL</code> and the specified dependency exists, then the dependency is removed. If <code>NULL</code> and the specified dependency does not exist, then an error is raised. If <code>NULL</code> , then <code>attribute_list</code> and <code>attribute_table</code> also must be <code>NULL</code> . |
| attribute_list | A comma-delimited list of column names in the table. There must be no spaces between entries. |
| attribute_table | A PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_ARRAY</code> that contains names of columns in the table. The first column name should be at position 1, the second at position 2, and so on. The table does not need to be <code>NULL</code> terminated. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The SET_VALUE_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET_VALUE_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

The SET_VALUE_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The SET_VALUE_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

23.4.26 START_APPLY Procedure

This procedure directs the apply component to start applying messages.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.START_APPLY(
    apply_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter**Table 23-29 START_APPLY Procedure Parameter**

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| apply_name | The apply component name. A <code>NULL</code> setting is not allowed. Do not specify an owner. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Apply Component Status](#)
- [The START_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The START_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

Apply Component Status

The apply component status is persistently recorded. Hence, if the status is `ENABLED`, then the apply component is started upon database instance startup. An apply component (*an*) is an Oracle background process. The enqueue and dequeue state of `DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE` and `DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE` have no effect on the start status of an apply component.

The START_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and outbound servers.

The START_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

23.4.27 STOP_APPLY Procedure

This procedure stops the apply component from applying messages and rolls back any unfinished transactions being applied.

Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.STOP_APPLY (
    apply_name IN VARCHAR2,
    force      IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 23-30 STOP_APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>apply_name</code> | The apply component name. A <code>NULL</code> setting is not allowed. Do not specify an owner. |
| <code>force</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure stops the apply component as soon as possible. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure stops the apply component after ensuring that there are no gaps in the set of applied transactions. The behavior of the apply component depends on the setting specified for the <code>force</code> parameter and the setting specified for the <code>commit_serialization</code> apply component parameter. See " Usage Notes " for more information. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Apply Component Status](#)
- [Queue Subprograms Have No Effect on Apply Component Status](#)
- [The STOP_APPLY force Parameter and the commit_serialization Apply Parameter](#)
- [The STOP_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The STOP_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

Apply Component Status

The apply component status is persistently recorded. Hence, if the status is `DISABLED` or `ABORTED`, then the apply component is not started upon database instance startup.

Queue Subprograms Have No Effect on Apply Component Status

The enqueue and dequeue state of `DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE` and `DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE` have no effect on the `STOP` status of an apply component.

The STOP_APPLY force Parameter and the commit_serialization Apply Parameter

The following table describes apply component behavior for each setting of the `force` parameter in the `STOP_APPLY` procedure and the `commit_serialization` apply component parameter. In all cases, the apply component rolls back any unfinished transactions when it stops.

| force | commit_serialization | Apply Component Behavior |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--|
| TRUE | FULL | The apply component stops immediately and does not apply any unfinished transactions. |
| TRUE | DEPENDENT_TRANSACTION | When the apply component stops, some transactions that have been applied locally might have committed at the source database at a later point in time than some transactions that have not been applied locally. |
| FALSE | FULL | The apply component stops after applying the next uncommitted transaction in the commit order, if any such transaction is in progress. |
| FALSE | DEPENDENT_TRANSACTION | Before stopping, the apply component applies all of the transactions that have a commit time that is earlier than the applied transaction with the most recent commit time. |

For example, assume that the `commit_serialization` apply component parameter is set to `DEPENDENT_TRANSACTION` and there are three transactions: transaction 1 has the earliest commit time, transaction 2 is committed after transaction 1, and transaction 3 has the latest commit time. Also assume that an apply component has applied transaction 1 and transaction 3 and is in the process of applying transaction 2 when the `STOP_APPLY` procedure is run. Given this scenario, if the `force` parameter is set to `TRUE`, then transaction 2 is not applied, and the apply component stops (transaction 2 is rolled back). If, however, the `force` parameter is set to `FALSE`, then transaction 2 is applied before the apply component stops.

A different scenario would result if the `commit_serialization` apply component parameter is set to `FULL`. For example, assume that the `commit_serialization` apply component parameter is set to `FULL` and there are three transactions: transaction A has the earliest commit time, transaction B is committed after transaction A, and transaction C has the latest commit time. In this case, the apply component has applied transaction A and is in the process of applying transactions B and C when the `STOP_APPLY` procedure is run. Given this scenario, if the `force` parameter is set to `TRUE`, then transactions B and C are not applied,

and the apply component stops (transactions B and C are rolled back). If, however, the `force` parameter is set to `FALSE`, then transaction B is applied before the apply component stops, and transaction C is rolled back.



See Also:

[SET_PARAMETER Procedure](#) for more information about the `commit_serialization` apply component parameter

The `STOP_APPLY` Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and outbound servers.

The `STOP_APPLY` Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

24

DBMS_AQ

The `DBMS_AQ` package provides an interface to Oracle Advanced Queuing (AQ).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_AQ Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- [Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide](#)
- [Oracle Database Advanced Queuing \(AQ\) Types](#) for information about `TYPES` to use with `DBMS_AQ`.

24.1 DBMS_AQ Security Model

Initially, only `SYS` and `SYSTEM` have execution privilege for the procedures in `DBMS_AQ` and `DBMS_AQADM`.

Queue Security

To enqueue or dequeue, users need `EXECUTE` rights on `DBMS_AQ` and either `ENQUEUE` or `DEQUEUE` privileges on target queues, or `ENQUEUE_ANY/DEQUEUE_ANY` system privileges. Users who have been granted `EXECUTE` rights to `DBMS_AQ` and `DBMS_AQADM` are able to create, manage, and use queues in their own schemas. The `MANAGE_ANY` AQ system privilege is used to create and manage queues in other schemas.

As a database user, you do not need any explicit object-level or system-level privileges to enqueue or dequeue to queues in your own schema other than the `EXECUTE` right on `DBMS_AQ`.

See Also:

[Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide](#) for more information on queue privileges and access control.

OCI Applications and Queue Access

For an Oracle Call Interface (OCI) application to access a queue, the session user must be granted either the object privilege of the queue he intends to access or the `ENQUEUE ANY QUEUE` or `DEQUEUE ANY QUEUE` system privileges. The `EXECUTE` right of `DBMS_AQ` is not checked against the session user's rights.

Security Required for Propagation

Propagation jobs are owned by `SYS`, but the propagation occurs in the security context of the queue table owner. Previously propagation jobs were owned by the user scheduling propagation, and propagation occurred in the security context of the user setting up the propagation schedule. The queue table owner must be granted `EXECUTE` privileges on the `DBMS_AQADM` package. Otherwise, the Oracle Database snapshot processes do not propagate and generate trace files with the error identifier `SYS.DBMS_AQADM` not defined. Private database links owned by the queue table owner can be used for propagation. The username specified in the connection string must have `EXECUTE` access on the `DBMS_AQ` and `DBMS_AQADM` packages on the remote database.

See Also:

- [DBMS_AQADM](#)
- *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information on security required for propagation

24.2 DBMS_AQ Constants

This topic describes the constants used by `DBMS_AQ`.

The `DBMS_AQ` package uses the constants shown in the following table.

When using enumerated constants such as `BROWSE`, `LOCKED`, or `REMOVE`, the PL/SQL constants must be specified with the scope of the packages defining it. All types associated with the operational interfaces have to be prepended with `DBMS_AQ`. For example: `DBMS_AQ.BROWSE`.

Note:

The `sequence_deviation` attribute has no effect in releases prior to Oracle Streams AQ 10g Release 1 (10.1) if `message_grouping` parameter of `DBMS_AQADM` subprograms is set to `TRANSACTIONAL`. The sequence deviation feature is deprecated in Oracle Streams AQ 10g Release 2 (10.2).

Table 24-1 Enumerated Constants

| Parameter | Options | Type | Description |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| VISIBILITY | IMMEDIATE | - | - |
| - | ON_COMMIT | - | - |
| DEQUEUE_MODE | BROWSE | - | - |
| - | LOCKED | - | - |
| - | REMOVE | - | - |
| - | REMOVE_NODATA | - | - |
| NAVIGATION | FIRST_MESSAGE | - | - |
| - | NEXT_MESSAGE | - | - |
| STATE | WAITING | - | - |
| - | READY | - | - |
| - | PROCESSED | - | - |
| - | EXPIRED | - | - |
| SEQUENCE_DEVIATION | BEFORE | - | - |
| - | TOP | - | - |
| WAIT | FOREVER | BINARY_INTEGER | - |
| - | NO_WAIT | BINARY_INTEGER | - |
| DELAY | NO_DELAY | - | - |
| EXPIRATION | NEVER | - | - |
| NAMESPACE | NAMESPACE_AQ | - | - |
| - | NAMESPACE_ANONYMOUS | - | - |
| NTFN_GROUPING_CLASS | NTFN_GROUPING_CLASS _TIME | NUMBER | - |
| NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE | NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_ SUMMARY | NUMBER | - |
| - | NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_ LAST | NUMBER | - |
| NTFN_GROUPING_REPEAT_COUNT | NTFN_GROUPING_FOREV ER | NUMBER | - |

24.3 DBMS_AQ Data Types

This topic lists and describes DBMS_AQ data types.

Table 24-2 DBMS_AQ Data Structures

| Data Structures | Description |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| OBJECT_NAME | Names database objects |
| TYPE_NAME | Defines queue types |

Table 24-2 (Cont.) DBMS_AQ Data Structures

| Data Structures | Description |
|--|--|
| JSON | Starting from Oracle Database Release 21c, AQ also supports JSON payload type. A dedicated JSON data type permits us to store the JSON data in a post-parse binary format which allows much faster access to nested JSON values. |
| Oracle Database Advanced Queuing PL/SQL Callback | Specifies the user-defined PL/SQL procedure, defined in the database to be invoked on message notification |

OBJECT_NAME

The `object_name` data structure names database objects. It applies to queues, queue tables, agent names, and object types.

Syntax

```
object_name := VARCHAR2;
object_name := [schema_name.]name;
```

Usage Notes

Names for objects are specified by an optional schema name and a name. If the schema name is not specified, the current schema is assumed. The name must follow object name guidelines in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* with regard to reserved characters. Schema names, agent names, and object type names can be up to 128 bytes long. Queue names and queue table names can be up to 122 bytes long. Maximum length of agent names and subscriber names can be 128 characters with datablock size greater than 2k. For 2k datablock size, maximum length for subscriber is 128 bytes.

TYPE_NAME

The `type_name` data structure defines queue types.

Syntax

```
type_name := VARCHAR2;
type_name := object_type | "RAW";
```

Attributes

Table 24-3 Type Name Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>object_type</code> | Maximum number of attributes in the object type is limited to 900. |

Table 24-3 (Cont.) Type Name Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|---|
| "RAW" | <p>To store payload of type RAW, Oracle Database Advanced Queuing creates a queue table with a LOB column as the payload repository. The theoretical maximum size of the message payload is the maximum amount of data that can be stored in a LOB column. However, the maximum size of the payload is determined by which programmatic environment you use to access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing. For PL/SQL, Java and precompilers the limit is 32K; for the OCI the limit is 4G. Because the PL/SQL enqueue and dequeue interfaces accept RAW buffers as the payload parameters you will be limited to 32K bytes. In OCI, the maximum size of your RAW data will be limited to the maximum amount of contiguous memory (as an OCIRaw is simply an array of bytes) that the OCI Object Cache can allocate. Typically, this will be at least 32K bytes and much larger in many cases.</p> <p>Because LOB columns are used for storing RAW payload, the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing administrator can choose the LOB tablespace and configure the LOB storage by constructing a LOB storage string in the <code>storage_clause</code> parameter during queue table creation time.</p> |

Oracle Database Advanced Queuing PL/SQL Callback

The `plsqcallback` data structure specifies the user-defined PL/SQL procedure, defined in the database to be invoked on message notification.

Syntax

If a notification message is expected for a RAW payload enqueue, then the PL/SQL callback must have the following signature:

```
procedure plsqcallback(
  context IN RAW,
  reginfo IN SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO,
  descr   IN SYS.AQ$_DESCRIPTOR,
  payload IN RAW,
  payload1 IN NUMBER);
```

Attributes

Table 24-4 Oracle Database Advanced Queuing PL/SQL Callback Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>context</code> | Specifies the context for the callback function that was passed by <code>dbms_aq.register</code> . See AQ\$_REG_INFO Type. |
| <code>reginfo</code> | See AQ\$_REG_INFO Type. |
| <code>descr</code> | See AQ\$_DESCRIPTOR Type |
| <code>payload</code> | If a notification message is expected for a raw payload enqueue then this contains the raw payload that was enqueued into a non persistent queue. In case of a persistent queue with raw payload this parameter will be null. |
| <code>payload1</code> | Specifies the length of <code>payload</code> . If <code>payload</code> is null, <code>payload1 = 0</code> . |

If the notification message is expected for an ADT payload enqueue, the PL/SQL callback must have the following signature:

```
procedure plsqlcallback(
  context IN RAW,
  reginfo IN SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO,
  descr   IN SYS.AQ$_DESCRIPTOR,
  payload IN VARCHAR2,
  payload1 IN NUMBER);
```

24.4 DBMS_AQ Operational Notes

This topic lists various DBMS_AQ operational notes.

DBMS_AQ and DBMS_AQADM Java Classes

Java interfaces are available for DBMS_AQ and DBMS_AQADM. The Java interfaces are provided in the `$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/aqapi.jar`. Users are required to have EXECUTE privileges on the DBMS_AQIN package to use these interfaces.

24.5 Summary of DBMS_AQ Subprograms

The DBMS_AQ package uses subprograms described in this table.

Table 24-5 DBMS_AQ Package Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|--|---|
| BIND_AGENT Procedure | Creates an entry for an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent in the LDAP directory |
| DEQUEUE Procedure | Dequeues a message from the specified queue |
| DEQUEUE_ARRAY Function | Dequeues an array of messages from the specified queue |
| ENQUEUE Procedure | Adds a message to the specified queue |
| ENQUEUE_ARRAY Function | Adds an array of messages to the specified queue |
| LISTEN Procedures | Listen to one or more queues on behalf of a list of agents |
| POST Procedure | Posts to a anonymous subscription which allows all clients who are registered for the subscription to get notifications |
| REGISTER Procedure | Registers for message notifications |
| SEEK Procedure | Enables a subscriber to seek any particular message of choice |
| UNBIND_AGENT Procedure | Removes an entry for an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent from the LDAP directory |
| UNREGISTER Procedure | Unregisters a subscription which turns off notification |

Note:

DBMS_AQ does not have a purity level defined; therefore, you cannot call any procedure in this package from other procedures that have RNDS, WNDS, RNPS or WNPS constraints defined.

24.5.1 BIND_AGENT Procedure

This procedure creates an entry for an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent in the LDAP server.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.BIND_AGENT (
    agent          IN SYS.AQ$_AGENT,
    certificate    IN VARCHAR2 default NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 24-6 BIND_AGENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| agent | Agent that is to be registered in LDAP server. |
| certificate | Location (LDAP distinguished name) of the "organizationalperson" entry in LDAP whose digital certificate (attribute <code>usercertificate</code>) is to be used for this agent. Example: "cn=OE, cn=ACME, cn=com" is a distinguished name for a <code>OrganizationalPerson</code> OE whose certificate will be used with the specified agent. |

Usage Notes

In the LDAP server, digital certificates are stored as an attribute (`usercertificate`) of the `OrganizationalPerson` entity. The distinguished name for this `OrganizationalPerson` must be specified when binding the agent.

24.5.2 DEQUEUE Procedure

This procedure dequeues a message from the specified queue.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE (
    queue_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    dequeue_options IN      dequeue_options_t,
    message_properties OUT   message_properties_t,
    payload         OUT      "<ADT_1>"
    msgid          OUT      RAW);
```

Parameters

Table 24-7 DEQUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| queue_name | Specifies the name of the queue. |
| dequeue_options | See DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Type. |
| message_properties | See MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T Type. |

Table 24-7 (Cont.) DEQUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>payload</code> | Not interpreted by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing. The payload must be specified according to the specification in the associated queue table. For the definition of <i>type_name</i> refer to <code>TYPE_NAME</code> in DBMS_AQ Data Types . |
| <code>msgid</code> | System generated identification of the message. |

Usage Notes

The search criteria for messages to be dequeued is determined by the following parameters in `dequeue_options`:

- `consumer_name`
- `msgid`

`Msgid` uniquely identifies the message to be dequeued. Only messages in the `READY` state are dequeued unless `msgid` is specified.

- `correlation`

Correlation identifiers are application-defined identifiers that are not interpreted by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing.

- `deq_condition`

Dequeue condition is an expression based on the message properties, the message data properties and PL/SQL functions. A `deq_condition` is specified as a Boolean expression using syntax similar to the `WHERE` clause of a SQL query. This Boolean expression can include conditions on message properties, user data properties (object payloads only), and PL/SQL or SQL functions (as specified in the `where` clause of a SQL query). Message properties include `priority`, `corrid` and other columns in the queue table.

To specify dequeue conditions on a message payload (object payload), use attributes of the object type in clauses. You must prefix each attribute with `tab.user_data` as a qualifier to indicate the specific column of the queue table that stores the payload.

Example: `tab.user_data.orderstatus='EXPRESS'`

The dequeue order is determined by the values specified at the time the queue table is created unless overridden by the `msgid` and correlation ID in `dequeue_options`.

The database-consistent read mechanism is applicable for queue operations. For example, a `BROWSE` call may not see a message that is enqueued after the beginning of the browsing transaction.

The default `NAVIGATION` parameter during dequeue is `NEXT_MESSAGE`. This means that subsequent dequeues will retrieve the messages from the queue based on the snapshot obtained in the first dequeue. In particular, a message that is enqueued after the first dequeue command will be processed only after processing all the remaining messages in the queue. This is usually sufficient when all the messages have already been enqueued into the queue, or when the queue does not have a priority-based ordering. However, applications must use the `FIRST_MESSAGE` navigation option when

the first message in the queue needs to be processed by every dequeue command. This usually becomes necessary when a higher priority message arrives in the queue while messages already-enqueued are being processed.

 **Note:**

It may be more efficient to use the `FIRST_MESSAGE` navigation option when messages are concurrently enqueued. If the `FIRST_MESSAGE` option is not specified, Oracle Database Advanced Queuing continually generates the snapshot as of the first dequeue command, leading to poor performance. If the `FIRST_MESSAGE` option is specified, then Oracle Database Advanced Queuing uses a new snapshot for every dequeue command.

Messages enqueued in the same transaction into a queue that has been enabled for message grouping will form a group. If only one message is enqueued in the transaction, then this will effectively form a group of one message. There is no upper limit to the number of messages that can be grouped in a single transaction.

In queues that have not been enabled for message grouping, a dequeue in `LOCKED` or `REMOVE` mode locks only a single message. By contrast, a dequeue operation that seeks to dequeue a message that is part of a group will lock the entire group. This is useful when all the messages in a group need to be processed as an atomic unit.

When all the messages in a group have been dequeued, the dequeue returns an error indicating that all messages in the group have been processed. The application can then use the `NEXT_TRANSACTION` to start dequeuing messages from the next available group. In the event that no groups are available, the dequeue will time out after the specified `WAIT` period.

Using Secure Queues

For secure queues, you must specify `consumer_name` in the `dequeue_options` parameter. See [DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Type](#) for more information about `consumer_name`.

When you use secure queues, the following are required:

- You must have created a valid Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent using `DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_AQ_AGENT`. See [CREATE_AQ_AGENT Procedure](#).
- You must map the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent to a database user with dequeue privileges on the secure queue. Use `DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_DB_ACCESS` to do this. See [ENABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure](#).

24.5.3 DEQUEUE_ARRAY Function

This function dequeues an array of messages and returns them in the form of an array of payloads, an array of message properties and an array of message IDs. This function returns the number of messages successfully dequeued.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_ARRAY (
    queue_name           IN   VARCHAR2,
    dequeue_options     IN   dequeue_options_t,
    array_size          IN   pls_integer,
    message_properties_array OUT message_properties_array_t,
```

```

payload_array          OUT  "<COLLECTION_1>",
msgid_array           OUT  msgid_array_t,
error_array           OUT  error_array_t)
RETURN pls_integer;

```

Parameters

Table 24-8 DEQUEUE_ARRAY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| queue_name | The queue name from which messages are dequeued (same as single-row dequeue). |
| dequeue_options | The set of options which will be applied to all messages in the array (same as single-row dequeue). |
| array_size | The number of elements to dequeue. For buffered messages, array_size should be 1. |
| message_properties_array | A record containing an array corresponding to each message property. Each payload element has a corresponding set of message properties. See MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_ARRAY_T Type . |
| payload_array | An array of dequeued payload data. "<COLLECTION_1>" can be an associative array, varray or nested table in its PL/SQL representation. Users can dequeue RAW and ADT payloads. |
| msgid_array | An array of message IDs of the dequeued messages. See MSGID_ARRAY_T Type . |
| error_array | Currently not implemented |

Usage Notes

A nonzero wait time, as specified in `dequeue_options`, is recognized only when there are no messages in the queue. If the queue contains messages that are eligible for dequeue, then the `DEQUEUE_ARRAY` function will dequeue up to `array_size` messages and return immediately.

Dequeue by `message_id` is not supported. See [DEQUEUE Procedure](#) for more information on the `navigation` parameter. Existing `NAVIGATION` modes are supported. In addition, two new `NAVIGATION` modes are supported for queues enabled for message grouping:

- `FIRST_MESSAGE_MULTI_GROUP`
- `NEXT_MESSAGE_MULTI_GROUP`



See Also:

[ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Type](#)

For transaction grouped queues and `ONE_GROUP` navigation, messages are dequeued from a single transaction group only, subject to the `array_size` limit. In `MULTI_GROUP` navigation, messages are dequeued across multiple transaction groups, still subject to the `array_size` limit. ORA-25235 is returned to indicate the end of a transaction group.

DEQUEUE_ARRAY is not supported for buffered messages, but you can still use this procedure on individual buffered messages by setting `array_size` to one message.

24.5.4 ENQUEUE Procedure

This procedure adds a message to the specified queue.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE (
  queue_name          IN          VARCHAR2,
  enqueue_options    IN          enqueue_options_t,
  message_properties IN          message_properties_t,
  payload            IN          "<ADT_1>",
  msgid              OUT         RAW);
```

Parameters

Table 24-9 ENQUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>queue_name</code> | Specifies the name of the queue to which this message should be enqueued. The queue cannot be an exception queue. |
| <code>enqueue_options</code> | See ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Type . |
| <code>message_properties</code> | See MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T Type . |
| <code>payload</code> | Not interpreted by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing. The payload must be specified according to the specification in the associated queue table. NULL is an acceptable parameter. For the definition of <i>type_name</i> refer to <code>TYPE_NAME</code> in DBMS_AQ Data Types . |
| <code>msgid</code> | System generated identification of the message. This is a globally unique identifier that can be used to identify the message at dequeue time. |

Usage Notes

The `sequence_deviation` parameter in `enqueue_options` can be used to change the order of processing between two messages. The identity of the other message, if any, is specified by the `enqueue_options` parameter `relative_msgid`. The relationship is identified by the `sequence_deviation` parameter.

Specifying `sequence_deviation` for a message introduces some restrictions for the delay and priority values that can be specified for this message. The delay of this message must be less than or equal to the delay of the message before which this message is to be enqueued. The priority of this message must be greater than or equal to the priority of the message before which this message is to be enqueued.

 **Note:**

The `sequence_deviation` attribute has no effect in releases prior to Oracle Streams AQ 10g Release 1 (10.1) if `message_grouping` parameter of `DBMS_AQADM` subprograms is set to `TRANSACTIONAL`. The sequence deviation feature is deprecated in Oracle Streams AQ 10g Release 2 (10.2).

If a message is enqueued to a multiconsumer queue with no recipient, and if the queue has no subscribers (or rule-based subscribers that match this message), then Oracle error `ORA_24033` is raised. This is a warning that the message will be discarded because there are no recipients or subscribers to whom it can be delivered.

Using Secure Queues

For secure queues, you must specify the `sender_id` in the `messages_properties` parameter. See [MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T Type](#) for more information about `sender_id`.

When you use secure queues, the following are required:

- You must have created a valid Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent using `DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_AQ_AGENT`. See [CREATE_AQ_AGENT Procedure](#).
- You must map `sender_id` to a database user with enqueue privileges on the secure queue. Use `DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_DB_ACCESS` to do this. See [ENABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure](#).

24.5.5 ENQUEUE_ARRAY Function

This function enqueues an array of payloads using a corresponding array of message properties. The output will be an array of message IDs of the enqueued messages.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_ARRAY (
    queue_name           IN   VARCHAR2,
    enqueue_options     IN   enqueue_options_t,
    array_size          IN   pls_integer,
    message_properties_array IN message_properties_array_t,
    payload_array       IN   "<COLLECTION_1>",
    msgid_array         OUT  msgid_array_t,
    error_array         OUT  error_array_t)
RETURN pls_integer;
```

Parameters

Table 24-10 ENQUEUE_ARRAY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>queue_name</code> | The queue name in which messages are enqueued (same as single-row enqueue). |
| <code>enqueue_options</code> | See ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Type . |

Table 24-10 (Cont.) ENQUEUE_ARRAY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| array_size | The number of elements to enqueue. For buffered messages, array_size should be 1. |
| message_properties_array | A record containing an array corresponding to each message property. For each property, the user must allocate array_size elements. See MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_ARRAY_T Type . |
| payload_array | An array of payload data. "<COLLECTION_1>" can be an associative array, VARRAY, or nested table in its PL/SQL representation. Users can enqueue RAW and ADT payloads. |
| msgid_array | An array of message IDs for the enqueued messages. If an error occurs for a particular message, then its corresponding message ID is null. See MSGID_ARRAY_T Type . |
| error_array | Currently not implemented |

Usage Notes

ENQUEUE_ARRAY is not supported for buffered messages, but you can still use this procedure on individual buffered messages by setting array_size to one message.

24.5.6 LISTEN Procedures

This procedure listens on one or more queues on behalf of a list of agents. The address field of the agent indicates the queue the agent wants to monitor. Only local queues are supported as addresses. Protocol is reserved for future use.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.LISTEN (
  agent_list          IN    AQ$_AGENT_LIST_T,
  wait                IN    BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_AQ.FOREVER,
  agent              OUT   SYS.AQ$_AGENT);
```

```
DBMS_AQ.LISTEN (
  agent_list          IN    AQ$_AGENT_LIST_T,
  wait                IN    BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT FOREVER,
  listen_delivery_mode IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT,
  agent              OUT   SYS.AQ$_AGENT,
  message_delivery_mode OUT PLS_INTEGER);
```

```
TYPE aq$_agent_list_t IS TABLE OF aq$_agent INDEXED BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE aq$_agent_list_t IS TABLE OF aq$_agent INDEXED BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 24-11 LISTEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| agent_list | List of agents to listen for |
| wait | Time out for the listen call in seconds. By default, the call will block forever. |

Table 24-11 (Cont.) LISTEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <code>listen_delivery_mode</code> | The caller specifies whether it is interested in persistent, buffered messages or both types of messages, specifying a delivery mode of <code>DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT</code> or <code>DBMS_AQ.BUFFERED</code> or <code>DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED</code> |
| <code>agent</code> | Agent with a message available for consumption |
| <code>message_delivery_mode</code> | Returns the message type along with the queue and consumer for which there is a message |

Usage Notes

If `agent-address` is a multiconsumer queue, then `agent-name` is mandatory. For single-consumer queues, `agent-name` must not be specified.

This procedure takes a list of agents as an argument. You specify the queue to be monitored in the address field of each agent listed. You also must specify the name of the agent when monitoring multiconsumer queues. For single-consumer queues, an agent name must not be specified. Only local queues are supported as addresses. Protocol is reserved for future use.

This is a blocking call that returns when there is a message ready for consumption for an agent in the list. If there are messages for more than one agent, only the first agent listed is returned. If there are no messages found when the wait time expires, an error is raised.

A successful return from the `LISTEN` call is only an indication that there is a message for one of the listed agents in one the specified queues. The interested agent must still dequeue the relevant message.

**Note:**

You cannot call `LISTEN` on nonpersistent queues.

24.5.7 POST Procedure

This procedure posts to a list of anonymous subscriptions that allows all clients who are registered for the subscriptions to get notifications.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.POST (
  post_list      IN  SYS.AQ$_POST_INFO_LIST,
  post_count     IN  NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 24-12 POST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| post_list | Specifies the list of anonymous subscriptions to which you want to post. It is a list of AQ\$_POST_INFO_LIST Type. |
| post_count | Specifies the number of entries in the post_list. |

Usage Notes

This procedure is used to post to anonymous subscriptions which allows all clients who are registered for the subscriptions to get notifications. Several subscriptions can be posted to at one time.

24.5.8 REGISTER Procedure

This procedure registers an e-mail address, user-defined PL/SQL procedure, or HTTP URL for message notification.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.REGISTER (
  reg_list      IN  SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO_LIST,
  count         IN  NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 24-13 REGISTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| reg_list | Specifies the list of subscriptions to which you want to register for message notifications. It is a list of AQ\$_REG_INFO Type. |
| count | Specifies the number of entries in the reg_list. |

Usage Notes

- This procedure is used to register for notifications. You can specify an e-mail address to which message notifications are sent, register a procedure to be invoked on a notification, or register an HTTP URL to which the notification is posted. Interest in several subscriptions can be registered at one time.
- The procedure can also be used to register for grouping notifications using five grouping attributes:
 - Class – grouping criterion (currently only `TIME` criterion is supported)
 - Value – the value of the grouping criterion (currently only time in seconds for criterion `TIME`)
 - Type – summary or last, also contains count of notifications received in group (for AQ namespace only, not for `DBCHANGE` namespace)
 - Repeat count – how many times to perform grouping (Default is `FOREVER`)

- Start time – when to start grouping (Default is current time)
- If you register for e-mail notifications, you should set the host name and port name for the SMTP server that will be used by the database to send e-mail notifications. If required, you should set the send-from e-mail address, which is set by the database as the `sent from` field. You need a Java-enabled database to use this feature.
- If you register for HTTP notifications, you may want to set the host name and port number for the proxy server and a list of no-proxy domains that will be used by the database to post HTTP notifications.



See Also:

[DBMS_AQELM](#) for more information on e-mail and HTTP notifications

24.5.9 SEEK Procedure

This procedure enables a subscriber to seek any particular message of choice. Once a seek operation is successful, the dequeues move from the new seek position onwards. A new call is added to facilitate the seek operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.SEEK (
    queue_name          IN      VARCHAR2 not null,
    consumer_name      IN      VARCHAR2 default null,
    seek_input_array   IN      SEEK_INPUT_ARRAY_T,
    skip_option        IN      pls_integer DEFAULT
DBMS_AQ.ERROR_IF_SKIPPED,
    seek_output_array  OUT     SEEK_OUTPUT_ARRAY_T);
```

Parameters

Table 24-14 SEEK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>queue_name</code> | Specifies the name of the queue. |
| <code>consumer_name</code> | Specifies the name of the subscriber performing seek. <code>consumer_name</code> can be NULL for single-consumer queues. |
| <code>seek_input_array</code> | Array of type <code>seek_input_t</code> , where individual element in the array has per shard seek input. See SEEK_INPUT_T Type . |

Table 24-14 (Cont.) SEEK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| skip_option | <p>Specifies the skip options. The following are the possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_AQ.ERROR_IF_SKIPPED (default): Raises an error if seek operation can result in skipping some undequed messages when a seek forward is performed. DBMS_AQ.NO_DISCARD_SKIPPED: Does not discard any skipped messages. Allows the seek operation to go through irrespective of the direction of the seek. Such undequed messages before seek point will be shown as READY_SKIPPED in AQ\$<QUEUE_TABLE_NAME>. DBMS_AQ.DISCARD_SKIPPED: Discards any skipped messages. As soon as all the messages in a subshard are either dequeued or discarded by all its subscribers, the subshard is "retained" which will be truncated after retention time is over. Before retention time is over, the subscribers who have discarded the messages can seek back and dequeue the discarded messages if they wish to do so. The discarded messages will be shown as READY_DISCARDED in AQ\$<QUEUE_TABLE_NAME>. |
| seek_output_t_array | Array of type seek_output_t, where individual element in the array has seeked from and seeked to fields per shard-priority. See SEEK_OUTPUT_T Type . |

24.5.10 UNBIND_AGENT Procedure

This procedure removes the entry for an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent from the LDAP server.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.UNBIND_AGENT (
    agent      IN SYS.AQ$_AGENT);
```

Parameters

Table 24-15 BIND_AGENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| agent | Agent that is to be removed from the LDAP server |

24.5.11 UNREGISTER Procedure

This procedure unregisters a subscription which turns off notifications.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.UNREGISTER (
    reg_list   IN SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO_LIST,
    reg_count  IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 24-16 UNREGISTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>reg_list</code> | Specifies the list of subscriptions to which you want to register for message notifications. It is a list of AQ\$_REG_INFO Type. |
| <code>reg_count</code> | Specifies the number of entries in the <code>reg_list</code> . |

Usage Notes

This procedure is used to unregister a subscription which turns off notifications. Several subscriptions can be unregistered from at one time.

DBMS_AQADM

The `DBMS_AQADM` package provides procedures to manage Oracle Database Advanced Queuing (AQ) configuration and administration information.

See Also:

- [Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide](#)
- [Oracle Database Advanced Queuing \(AQ\) Types](#) for information about the `TYPES` to use with `DBMS_AQADM`

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_AQADM Subprograms](#)

25.1 DBMS_AQADM Security Model

Initially, only `SYS` and `SYSTEM` have execution privilege for the procedures in `DBMS_AQADM` and `DBMS_AQ`. Users who have been granted `EXECUTE` rights to `DBMS_AQ` and `DBMS_AQADM` are able to create, manage, and use queues in their own schemas. The `MANAGE_ANY` AQ system privilege is used to create and manage queues in other schemas and can be granted and revoked through `DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE` and `DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE` respectively. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, `MANAGE_ANY` privilege will not allow access to `SYS` owned queues by users other than `SYS`.

User Roles

The database administrator has the option of granting the system privileges `ENQUEUE_ANY` and `DEQUEUE_ANY`, exercising `DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE` and `DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE` directly to a database user, if you want the user to have this level of control.

The application developer gives rights to a queue by granting and revoking privileges at the object level by exercising `DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE` and `DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE`. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, `ENQUEUE_ANY` and `DEQUEUE_ANY` privileges will not allow access to `SYS` owned queues by users other than `SYS`.

 **See Also:**

- [DBMS_AQ](#).
- *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information on queue privileges and access control.

Security Required for Propagation

Propagation jobs are owned by `SYS`, but the propagation occurs in the security context of the queue table owner. Previously propagation jobs were owned by the user scheduling propagation, and propagation occurred in the security context of the user setting up the propagation schedule. The queue table owner must be granted `EXECUTE` privileges on the `DBMS_AQADM` package. Otherwise, the Oracle Database snapshot processes do not propagate and generate trace files with the error identifier `SYS.DBMS_AQADM` not defined. Private database links owned by the queue table owner can be used for propagation. The username specified in the connection string must have `EXECUTE` access on the `DBMS_AQ` and `DBMS_AQADM` packages on the remote database.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide for more information on security required for propagation.

Queue Table Migration

The `MIGRATE_QUEUE_TABLE` procedure requires that the `EXECUTE` privilege on `DBMS_AQADM` be granted to the queue table owner, who is probably an ordinary queue user. If you do not want ordinary queue users to be able to create and drop queues and queue tables, add and delete subscribers, and so forth, then you must revoke the `EXECUTE` privilege as soon as the migration is done.

 **See Also:**

- "[MIGRATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure](#)."
- *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information on granting Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privileges.

25.2 DBMS_AQADM Constants

When using enumerated constants, such as `INFINITE`, `TRANSACTIONAL`, or `NORMAL_QUEUE`, the symbol must be specified with the scope of the packages defining it. All types associated with the administrative interfaces must be prepended with `DBMS_AQADM`. For example: `DBMS_AQADM.NORMAL_QUEUE`.

Table 25-1 Enumerated Types in the Administrative Interface

| Parameter | Options |
|------------------|---|
| retention | 0, 1, 2...INFINITE |
| message_grouping | TRANSACTIONAL, NONE |
| queue_type | NORMAL_QUEUE, EXCEPTION_QUEUE, NON_PERSISTENT_QUEUE |

**See Also:**

For more information on the Java classes and data structures used in both `DBMS_AQ` and `DBMS_AQADM`, see the [DBMS_AQ](#) package.

25.3 DBMS_AQADM Subprogram Groups

This section lists and describes the `DBMS_AQADM` subprogram groups.

This `DBMS_AQADM` package is made up of the following subprogram groups:

- [Queue Table Subprograms](#)
- [Privilege Subprograms](#)
- [Queue Subprograms](#)
- [Subscriber Subprograms](#)
- [Propagation Subprograms](#)
- [Miscellaneous Subprograms](#)
- [Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Agent Subprograms](#)
- [Alias Subprograms](#)

25.3.1 DBMS_AQADM Queue Table Subprograms

This section lists and describes the `DBMS_AQADM` Queue Table subprograms.

Table 25-2 Queue Table Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|--|---|
| ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure | Alters the existing properties of a queue table |
| CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure | Creates a queue table for messages of a predefined type |
| DROP_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure | Drops an existing queue table |
| ENABLE_JMS_TYPES Procedure | A precondition for the enqueue of JMS types and XML types |

Table 25-2 (Cont.) Queue Table Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|---|---|
| MIGRATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure | Upgrades an 8.0-compatible queue table to an 8.1-compatible or higher queue table, or downgrades an 8.1-compatible or higher queue table to an 8.0-compatible queue table |
| PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure | Purges messages from queue tables |

25.3.2 DBMS_AQADM Privilege Subprograms

This sections lists and describes the DBMS_AQADM Privilege subprograms.

Table 25-3 Privilege Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|---|---|
| GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Grants privileges on a queue to users and roles |
| GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Grants Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privileges to users and roles |
| REVOKE_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Revokes privileges on a queue from users and roles |
| REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Revokes Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privileges from users and roles |

25.3.3 DBMS_AQADM Queue Subprograms

This sections lists and describes the DBMS_AQADM Queue subprograms.

Table 25-4 Queue Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|--|---|
| ALTER_QUEUE Procedure | Alters existing properties of a queue |
| CREATE_NP_QUEUE Procedure | Creates a nonpersistent RAW queue |
| CREATE_QUEUE Procedure | Creates a queue in the specified queue table |
| CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure | Creates a queue and its queue table for a sharded queue all together. |
| DROP_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure | Drops an existing sharded queue from the database queuing system |
| ALTER_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure | Alters an sharded queue in the database queuing system |
| CREATE_EXCEPTION_QUEUE Procedure | Creates an exception queue for a sharded queue |
| DROP_QUEUE Procedure | Drops an existing queue |

Table 25-4 (Cont.) Queue Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|--|--|
| QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS Function | Returns the subscribers to an 8.0-compatible multiconsumer queue in the PL/SQL index by table collection type <code>DBMS_AQADM.AQ\$_subscriber_list_t</code> |
| START_QUEUE Procedure | Enables the specified queue for enqueueing or dequeueing |
| STOP_QUEUE Procedure | Disables enqueueing or dequeueing on the specified queue |

25.3.4 DBMS_AQADM Subscriber Subprograms

This section lists and describes the DBMS_AQADM Subscriber subprograms.

Table 25-5 Subscriber Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|---|---|
| ADD_SUBSCRIBER Procedure | Adds a default subscriber to a queue |
| ALTER_SUBSCRIBER Procedure | Alters existing properties of a subscriber to a specified queue |
| REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure | Removes a default subscriber from a queue |

25.3.5 DBMS_AQADM Propagation Subprograms

This section lists and describes the DBMS_AQADM propagation subprograms.

Table 25-6 Propagation Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|--|---|
| ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure | Alters parameters for a propagation schedule |
| DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure | Disables a propagation schedule |
| ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure | Enables a previously disabled propagation schedule |
| SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure | Schedules propagation of messages from a queue to a destination identified by a specific database link |
| UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure | Unscheduled previously scheduled propagation of messages from a queue to a destination identified by a specific database link |
| VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES Procedure | Verifies that the source and destination queues have identical types |

25.3.6 DBMS_AQADM Miscellaneous Subprograms

This section lists and describes the DBMS_AQADM miscellaneous subprograms.

Table 25-7 Miscellaneous Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|---|--|
| GET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure | Used to get different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level. |
| GET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL Procedure | Retrieves the value of Oracle Database Advanced Queuing maximum streams pool memory limit |
| GET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL Procedure | Retrieves the value of Oracle Database Advanced Queuing minimum streams pool memory limit |
| GET_WATERMARK Procedure | Retrieves the value of watermark set by the SET_WATERMARK Procedure |
| SET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure | Used to set different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level. |
| SET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL Procedure | Used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to specify and limit maximum streams pool memory use |
| SET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL Procedure | Used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to specify and limit minimum streams pool memory use |
| SET_WATERMARK Procedure | Used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing notification to specify and limit memory use |
| UNSET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure | Used to unset different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level. |

25.3.7 DBMS_AQADM Agent Subprograms

This section lists and describes the DBMS_AQADM agent subprograms.

Table 25-8 Oracle Streams AQ Agent Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|---|--|
| ALTER_AQ_AGENT Procedure | Alters an agent registered for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access, and an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent that accesses secure queues |
| CREATE_AQ_AGENT Procedure | Registers an agent for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access using HTTP/SMTP protocols, and creates an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent to access secure queues |
| DISABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure | Revokes the privileges of a specific database user from an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent |
| DROP_AQ_AGENT Procedure | Drops an agent that was previously registered for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access |
| ENABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure | Grants an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent the privileges of a specific database user |

25.3.8 DBMS_AQADM Alias Subprograms

This section lists and describes the DBMS_AQADM alias subprograms.

Table 25-9 Alias Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|---|---|
| ADD_ALIAS_TO_LDAP Procedure | Creates an alias for a queue, agent, or a JMS ConnectionFactory in LDAP |
| DEL_ALIAS_FROM_LDAP Procedure | Drops an alias for a queue, agent, or JMS ConnectionFactory in LDAP |

25.4 Summary of DBMS_AQADM Subprograms

This section lists and describes the DBMS_AQADM package subprograms.

Table 25-10 DBMS_AQADM Package Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|---|--|
| ADD_ALIAS_TO_LDAP Procedure | Creates an alias for a queue, agent, or a JMS ConnectionFactory in LDAP |
| ADD_SUBSCRIBER Procedure | Adds a default subscriber to a queue |
| ALTER_AQ_AGENT Procedure | Alters an agent registered for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access, and an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent that accesses secure queues |
| ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure | Alters parameters for a propagation schedule |
| ALTER_QUEUE Procedure | Alters existing properties of a queue |
| ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure | Alters the existing properties of a queue table |
| ALTER_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure | Provides user the ability to alter the <code>cache_hint</code> and comment for the sharded queue <i>Starting with Oracle Database 20c, sharded queues are deprecated and will be desupported in a futur release. Use Transactional Event Queues(TEQ) instead.</i> |
| ALTER_SUBSCRIBER Procedure | Alters existing properties of a subscriber to a specified queue |
| ALTER_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE Procedure | Provides user the ability to alter the <code>cache_hint</code> and comment for the TEQ queue |
| CREATE_AQ_AGENT Procedure | Registers an agent for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access using HTTP/SMTP protocols, and creates an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent to access secure queues |
| CREATE_NP_QUEUE Procedure | Creates a nonpersistent RAW queue |
| CREATE_QUEUE Procedure | Creates a queue in the specified queue table |
| CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure | Creates a queue and its queue table for a sharded queue all together. <i>Starting with Oracle Database 20c, sharded queues are deprecated and will be desupported in a futur release. Use Transactional Event Queues(TEQ) instead.</i> |

Table 25-10 (Cont.) DBMS_AQADM Package Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|--|--|
| CREATE_EXCEPTION_QUEUE Procedure | Creates an exception queue. <i>Starting with Oracle Database 20c, sharded queues are deprecated and will be desupported in a futur release. Use Transactional Event Queues(TEQ) instead.</i> |
| CREATE_EQ EXCEPTION_QUEUE Procedure | Creates an exception queue. |
| CREATE_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE Procedure | Creates a queue and its queue table for a Transactional Event Queue (TEQ). |
| CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure | Creates a queue table for messages of a predefined type |
| DEL_ALIAS_FROM_LDAP Procedure | Drops an alias for a queue, agent, or JMS ConnectionFactory in LDAP |
| DISABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure | Revokes the privileges of a specific database user from an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent |
| DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure | Disables a propagation schedule |
| DROP_AQ_AGENT Procedure | Drops an agent that was previously registered for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access |
| DROP_QUEUE Procedure | Drops an existing queue |
| DROP_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure | Drops an existing sharded queue from the database queuing system <i>Starting with Oracle Database 20c, sharded queues are deprecated and will be desupported in a futur release. Use Transactional Event Queues(TEQ) instead.</i> |
| DROP_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE Procedure | Drops an existing TEQ queue from the database queuing system |
| DROP_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure | Drops an existing queue table |
| ENABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure | Grants an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent the privileges of a specific database user |
| ENABLE_JMS_TYPES Procedure | A precondition for the enqueue of JMS types and XML types |
| ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure | Enables a previously disabled propagation schedule |
| GET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL Procedure | Retrieves the value of Oracle Database Advanced Queuing maximum streams pool memory limit |
| GET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL Procedure | Retrieves the value of Oracle Database Advanced Queuing minimum streams pool memory limit |
| GET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure | Used to get different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level. |
| GET_WATERMARK Procedure | Retrieves the value of watermark set by the <code>SET_WATERMARK Procedure</code> |
| GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Grants privileges on a queue to users and roles |

Table 25-10 (Cont.) DBMS_AQADM Package Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|---|---|
| GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Grants Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privileges to users and roles |
| MIGRATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure | Upgrades an 8.0-compatible queue table to an 8.1-compatible or higher queue table, or downgrades an 8.1-compatible or higher queue table to an 8.0-compatible queue table |
| PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure | Purges messages from queue tables |
| QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS Function | Returns the subscribers to an 8.0-compatible multiconsumer queue in the PL/SQL index by table collection type DBMS_AQADM.AQ\$_subscriber_list_t |
| REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure | Removes a default subscriber from a queue |
| REVOKE_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Revokes privileges on a queue from users and roles |
| REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Revokes Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privileges from users and roles |
| SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure | Schedules propagation of messages from a queue to a destination identified by a specific database link |
| SET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure | Used to set different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level. |
| SET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL Procedure | Used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to specify and limit maximum streams pool memory use |
| SET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL Procedure | Used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to specify and limit minimum streams pool memory use |
| SET_WATERMARK Procedure | Used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing notification to specify and limit memory use |
| START_QUEUE Procedure | Enables the specified queue for enqueueing or dequeuing |
| STOP_QUEUE Procedure | Disables enqueueing or dequeuing on the specified queue |
| UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure | Unscheduled previously scheduled propagation of messages from a queue to a destination identified by a specific database link |
| UNSET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure | Used to unset different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level. |
| VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES Procedure | Verifies that the source and destination queues have identical types |

25.4.1 ADD_ALIAS_TO_LDAP Procedure

This procedure creates an alias for a queue, agent, or a JMS ConnectionFactory in LDAP. The alias will be placed directly under the database server's distinguished name in LDAP hierarchy.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ADD_ALIAS_TO_LDAP (
    alias           IN VARCHAR2,
    obj_location   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 25-11 ADD_ALIAS_TO_LDAP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| alias | Name of the alias. Example: west_shipping. |
| obj_location | The distinguished name of the object (queue, agent or connection factory) to which alias refers. |

Usage Notes

This method can be used to create aliases for queues, agents, and JMS ConnectionFactory objects. These object must exist before the alias is created. These aliases can be used for JNDI lookup in JMS and Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access.

25.4.2 ADD_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure adds a default subscriber to a queue.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER (
    queue_name     IN     VARCHAR2,
    subscriber     IN     sys.aq$_agent,
    rule           IN     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    transformation IN     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL
    queue_to_queue IN     BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    delivery_mode  IN     PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_AQADM.PERSISTENT);
```

Parameters

Table 25-12 ADD_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| queue_name | Name of the queue. |
| subscriber | Agent on whose behalf the subscription is being defined. |

Table 25-12 (Cont.) ADD_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| rule | <p>A conditional expression based on the message properties, the message data properties and PL/SQL functions. A rule is specified as a Boolean expression using syntax similar to the WHERE clause of a SQL query. This Boolean expression can include conditions on message properties, user data properties (object payloads only), and PL/SQL or SQL functions (as specified in the where clause of a SQL query). Currently supported message properties are <code>priority</code> and <code>corrid</code>.</p> <p>To specify rules on a message payload (object payload), use attributes of the object type in clauses. You must prefix each attribute with <code>tab.user_data</code> as a qualifier to indicate the specific column of the queue table that stores the payload. The rule parameter cannot exceed 4000 characters.</p> |
| transformation | <p>Specifies a transformation that will be applied when this subscriber dequeues the message. The source type of the transformation must match the type of the queue. If the subscriber is remote, then the transformation is applied before propagation to the remote queue.</p> |
| queue_to_queue | <p>If TRUE, propagation is from queue-to-queue.</p> |
| delivery_mode | <p>The administrator may specify one of <code>DBMS_AQADM.PERSISTENT</code>, <code>DBMS_AQADM.BUFFERED</code>, or <code>DBMS_AQADM.PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED</code> for the delivery mode of the messages the subscriber is interested in. This parameter will not be modifiable by <code>ALTER_SUBSCRIBER</code>.</p> |

Usage Notes

A program can enqueue messages to a specific list of recipients or to the default list of subscribers. This operation only succeeds on queues that allow multiple consumers. This operation takes effect immediately, and the containing transaction is committed. Enqueue requests that are executed after the completion of this call will reflect the new behavior.

Any string within the rule must be quoted:

```
rule => 'PRIORITY <= 3 AND CORRID = ''FROM JAPAN'''
```

Note that these are all single quotation marks.

25.4.3 ALTER_AQ_AGENT Procedure

This procedure alters an agent registered for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access. It is also used to alter an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent that accesses secure queues.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_AQ_AGENT (
  agent_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  certificate_location IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  enable_http        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  enable_smtp        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  enable_anyp        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE )
```

Parameters

Table 25-13 ALTER_AQ_AGENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| agent_name | Specifies the username of the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent. |
| certification_location | Agent's certificate location in LDAP (default is NULL). If the agent is allowed to access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through SMTP, then its certificate must be registered in LDAP. For access through HTTP, the certificate location is not required. |
| enable_http | TRUE means the agent can access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through HTTP. FALSE means the agent cannot access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through HTTP. |
| enable_smtp | TRUE means the agent can access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through SMTP (e-mail). FALSE means the agent cannot access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through SMTP. |
| enable_anyp | TRUE means the agent can access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through any protocol (HTTP or SMTP). |

25.4.4 ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure alters parameters for a propagation schedule.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE (
    queue_name          IN    VARCHAR2,
    destination         IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    duration            IN    NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    next_time           IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    latency             IN    NUMBER   DEFAULT 60,
    destination_queue   IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 25-14 ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| queue_name | Name of the source queue whose messages are to be propagated, including the schema name. If the schema name is not specified, then it defaults to the schema name of the user. |
| destination | Destination database link. Messages in the source queue for recipients at this destination are propagated. If it is NULL, then the destination is the local database and messages are propagated to other queues in the local database. The length of this field is currently limited to 128 bytes, and if the name is not fully qualified, then the default domain name is used. |
| duration | Duration of the propagation window in seconds. A NULL value means the propagation window is forever or until the propagation is unscheduled. |

Table 25-14 (Cont.) ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| next_time | Date function to compute the start of the next propagation window from the end of the current window. If this value is NULL, then propagation is stopped at the end of the current window. For example, to start the window at the same time every day, next_time should be specified as SYSDATE + 1 - duration/86400. |
| latency | <p>Maximum wait, in seconds, in the propagation window for a message to be propagated after it is enqueued. The default value is 60. Caution: if latency is not specified for this call, then latency will over-write any existing value with the default value.</p> <p>For example, if the latency is 60 seconds and there are no messages to be propagated during the propagation window, then messages from that queue for the destination are not propagated for at least 60 more seconds. It will be at least 60 seconds before the queue will be checked again for messages to be propagated for the specified destination. If the latency is 600, then the queue will not be checked for 10 minutes and if the latency is 0, then a job queue process will be waiting for messages to be enqueued for the destination and as soon as a message is enqueued it will be propagated.</p> |
| destination_queue | Name of the target queue to which messages are to be propagated in the form of a dblink |

25.4.5 ALTER_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure alters existing properties of a queue. The parameters max_retries, retention_time, and retry_delay are not supported for nonpersistent queues.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_QUEUE (
    queue_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    max_retries     IN    NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
    retry_delay     IN    NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
    retention_time  IN    NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
    auto_commit     IN    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    comment         IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 25-15 ALTER_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| queue_name | Name of the queue that is to be altered |

Table 25-15 (Cont.) ALTER_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| max_retries | Limits the number of times a dequeue with REMOVE mode can be attempted on a message. The maximum value of max_retries is 2**31 -1. A message is moved to an exception queue if RETRY_COUNT is greater than MAX_RETRIES. RETRY_COUNT is incremented when the application issues a rollback after executing the dequeue. If a dequeue transaction fails because the server process dies (including ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION) or SHUTDOWN ABORT on the instance, then RETRY_COUNT is not incremented. Note that max_retries is supported for all single consumer queues and 8.1-compatible or higher multiconsumer queues but not for 8.0-compatible multiconsumer queues. |
| retry_delay | Delay time in seconds before this message is scheduled for processing again after an application rollback. The default is NULL, which means that the value will not be altered. Note that retry_delay is supported for single consumer queues and 8.1-compatible or higher multiconsumer queues but not for 8.0-compatible multiconsumer queues. |
| retention_time | Retention time in seconds for which a message is retained in the queue table after being dequeued. The default is NULL, which means that the value will not be altered. |
| auto_commit | TRUE causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the ALTER_QUEUE operation is carried out. The ALTER_QUEUE operation become persistent when the call returns. This is the default. FALSE means the operation is part of the current transaction and becomes persistent only when the caller enters a commit. Caution: This parameter has been deprecated. |
| comment | User-specified description of the queue. This user comment is added to the queue catalog. The default value is NULL, which means that the value will not be changed. |

25.4.6 ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure

This procedure alters the existing properties of a queue table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE (
  queue_table      IN  VARCHAR2,
  comment          IN  VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  primary_instance IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  secondary_instance IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  replication_mode IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 25-16 ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| queue_table | Name of a queue table to be created. |

Table 25-16 (Cont.) ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| comment | Modifies the user-specified description of the queue table. This user comment is added to the queue catalog. The default value is NULL which means that the value will not be changed. |
| primary_instance | This is the primary owner of the queue table. Queue monitor scheduling and propagation for the queues in the queue table will be done in this instance. The default value is NULL, which means that the current value will not be changed. |
| secondary_instance | The queue table fails over to the secondary instance if the primary instance is not available. The default value is NULL, which means that the current value will not be changed. |
| replication_mode | DBMS_AQADM.REPLICATION_MODE if queue is being altered to be in the Replication Mode. DBMS_AQADM.NONE if queue is being altered to not be replicated. The default value is NULL. |

25.4.7 ALTER_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure provides user the ability to alter a sharded queue.



See Also:

Oracle® Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide for information about sharded queues

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE ALTER_SHARDED_QUEUE (
  queue_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  max_retries         IN NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
  comment             IN VARCHAR2       DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_properties    IN QUEUE_PROPS_T  DEFAULT NULL,
  replication_mode    IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 25-17 ALTER_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| queue_name | This parameter specifies the name of the sharded queue. A maximum of 128 characters are allowed. |
| max_retries | The maximum number of retries allowed. |
| comment | The comment of the queue. |
| queue_properties | Properties such as Normal or Exception Queue, Retry delay, retention time, sort list and cache hint. Refer to QUEUE_PROPS_T Type for more information about queue_properties. |

Table 25-17 (Cont.) ALTER_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| replication_mode | Reserved for future use. DBMS_AQADM.REPLICATION_MODE if queue is being altered to be in the Replication Mode or else DBMS_AQADM.NONE. Default is NULL. |

25.4.8 ALTER_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure alters existing properties of a subscriber to a specified queue. Only the rule can be altered.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_SUBSCRIBER (
  queue_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  subscriber      IN   sys.aq$_agent,
  rule            IN   VARCHAR2
  transformation  IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 25-18 ALTER_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| queue_name | Name of the queue. |
| subscriber | Agent on whose behalf the subscription is being altered. See "AQ__AGENT Type" . |
| rule | A conditional expression based on the message properties, the message data properties and PL/SQL functions. The rule parameter cannot exceed 4000 characters. To eliminate the rule, set the rule parameter to NULL. |
| transformation | Specifies a transformation that will be applied when this subscriber dequeues the message. The source type of the transformation must match the type of the queue. If the subscriber is remote, then the transformation is applied before propagation to the remote queue. |

Usage Notes

This procedure alters both the rule and the transformation for the subscriber. If you want to retain the existing value for either of them, you must specify its old value. The current values for rule and transformation for a subscriber can be obtained from the *schema.AQ\$queue_table_R* and *schema.AQ\$queue_table_S* views.

25.4.9 ALTER_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure provides user the ability to alter a TEQ queue.



See Also:

Oracle® Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide for information about TEQ queues

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE ALTER_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE (
  queue_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  max_retries         IN NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
  comment             IN VARCHAR2       DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_properties    IN QUEUE_PROPS_T  DEFAULT NULL,
  replication_mode    IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 25-19 ALTER_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| queue_name | This parameter specifies the name of the TEQ queue. A maximum of 128 characters are allowed. |
| max_retries | The maximum number of retries allowed. |
| comment | The comment of the queue. |
| queue_properties | Properties such as Normal or Exception Queue, Retry delay, retention time, sort list and cache hint. Refer to QUEUE_PROPS_T Type for more information about queue_properties. |
| replication_mode | Reserved for future use. DBMS_AQADM.REPLICATION_MODE if queue is being altered to be in the Replication Mode or else DBMS_AQADM.NONE. Default is NULL. |

25.4.10 CREATE_AQ_AGENT Procedure

This procedure registers an agent for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access using HTTP/SMTP protocols. It is also used to create an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent to access secure queues.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_AQ_AGENT (
  agent_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  certificate_location IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
  enable_http         IN BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
  enable_smtp         IN BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
  enable_anyp         IN BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE )
```

Parameters

Table 25-20 CREATE_AQ_AGENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| agent_name | Specifies the username of the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent. |
| certification_location | Agent's certificate location in LDAP (default is NULL). If the agent is allowed to access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through SMTP, then its certificate must be registered in LDAP. For access through HTTP, the certificate location is not required. |
| enable_http | TRUE means the agent can access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through HTTP. FALSE means the agent cannot access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through HTTP. |
| enable_smtp | TRUE means the agent can access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through SMTP (e-mail). FALSE means the agent cannot access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through SMTP. |
| enable_anyp | TRUE means the agent can access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through any protocol (HTTP or SMTP). |

Usage Notes

The `SYS.AQ$INTERNET_USERS` view has a list of all Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agents.

25.4.11 CREATE_NP_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure creates a nonpersistent RAW queue.

**Note:**

Nonpersistent queues are deprecated as of Release 10gR2. Oracle recommends using buffered messaging.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_NP_QUEUE (
  queue_name          IN          VARCHAR2,
  multiple_consumers IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  comment             IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 25-21 CREATE_NP_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| queue_name | Name of the nonpersistent queue that is to be created. The name must be unique within a schema and must follow object name guidelines in <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> . |
| multiple_consumers | FALSE means queues created in the table can only have one consumer for each message. This is the default. TRUE means queues created in the table can have multiple consumers for each message. Note that this parameter is distinguished at the queue level, because a nonpersistent queue does not inherit this characteristic from any user-created queue table. |
| comment | User-specified description of the queue. This user comment is added to the queue catalog. |

Usage Notes

The queue may be either single-consumer or multiconsumer queue. All queue names must be unique within a schema. The queues are created in a 8.1-compatible or higher system-created queue table (AQ\$_MEM_SC or AQ\$_MEM_MC) in the same schema as that specified by the queue name.

If the queue name does not specify a schema name, the queue is created in the login user's schema. After a queue is created with CREATE_NP_QUEUE, it can be enabled by calling START_QUEUE. By default, the queue is created with both enqueue and dequeue disabled.

You cannot dequeue from a nonpersistent queue. The only way to retrieve a message from a nonpersistent queue is by using the OCI notification mechanism. You cannot invoke the LISTEN call on a nonpersistent queue.

25.4.12 CREATE_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure creates a queue in the specified queue table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE (
  queue_name          IN          VARCHAR2,
  queue_table         IN          VARCHAR2,
  queue_type          IN          BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NORMAL_QUEUE,
  max_retries         IN          NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
  retry_delay         IN          NUMBER          DEFAULT 0,
  retention_time      IN          NUMBER          DEFAULT 0,
  dependency_tracking IN          BOOLEAN        DEFAULT FALSE,
  comment             IN          VARCHAR2       DEFAULT NULL,
  auto_commit         IN          BOOLEAN        DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 25-22 CREATE_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| queue_name | Name of the queue that is to be created. The name must be unique within a schema and must follow object name guidelines in <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> with regard to reserved characters. |
| queue_table | Name of the queue table that will contain the queue. |
| queue_type | Specifies whether the queue being created is an exception queue or a normal queue. <code>NORMAL_QUEUE</code> means the queue is a normal queue. This is the default. <code>EXCEPTION_QUEUE</code> means it is an exception queue. Only the dequeue operation is allowed on the exception queue. |
| max_retries | Limits the number of times a dequeue with the <code>REMOVE</code> mode can be attempted on a message. The maximum value of <code>max_retries</code> is $2^{31} - 1$. A message is moved to an exception queue if <code>RETRY_COUNT</code> is greater than <code>MAX_RETRIES</code> . <code>RETRY_COUNT</code> is incremented when the application issues a rollback after executing the dequeue. If a dequeue transaction fails because the server process dies (including <code>ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION</code>) or <code>SHUTDOWN ABORT</code> on the instance, then <code>RETRY_COUNT</code> is not incremented. Note that <code>max_retries</code> is supported for all single consumer queues and 8.1-compatible or higher multiconsumer queues but not for 8.0-compatible multiconsumer queues. |
| retry_delay | Delay time, in seconds, before this message is scheduled for processing again after an application rollback. The default is 0, which means the message can be retried as soon as possible. This parameter has no effect if <code>max_retries</code> is set to 0. Note that <code>retry_delay</code> is supported for single consumer queues and 8.1-compatible or higher multiconsumer queues but not for 8.0-compatible multiconsumer queues. |
| retention_time | Number of seconds for which a message is retained in the queue table after being dequeued from the queue. <code>INFINITE</code> means the message is retained forever. <code>NUMBER</code> is the number of seconds for which to retain the messages. The default is 0, no retention. |
| dependency_tracking | Reserved for future use. <code>FALSE</code> is the default. <code>TRUE</code> is not permitted in this release. |
| comment | User-specified description of the queue. This user comment is added to the queue catalog. |
| auto_commit | <code>TRUE</code> causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the <code>CREATE_QUEUE</code> operation is carried out. The <code>CREATE_QUEUE</code> operation becomes persistent when the call returns. This is the default. <code>FALSE</code> means the operation is part of the current transaction and becomes persistent only when the caller enters a commit. Caution: This parameter has been deprecated. |

Usage Notes

All queue names must be unique within a schema. After a queue is created with `CREATE_QUEUE`, it can be enabled by calling `START_QUEUE`. By default, the queue is created with both enqueue and dequeue disabled.

25.4.13 CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a queue table for messages of a predefined type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE (
  queue_table          IN      VARCHAR2,
  queue_payload_type  IN      VARCHAR2,
  storage_clause       IN      VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  sort_list           IN      VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  multiple_consumers  IN      BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE,
  message_grouping    IN      BINARY_INTEGER   DEFAULT NONE,
  comment             IN      VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  auto_commit         IN      BOOLEAN          DEFAULT TRUE,
  primary_instance    IN      BINARY_INTEGER   DEFAULT 0,
  secondary_instance  IN      BINARY_INTEGER   DEFAULT 0,
  compatible          IN      VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  secure              IN      BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE,
  replication_mode    IN      BINARY_INTEGER   DEFAULT NONE);
```

Parameters

Table 25-23 CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| queue_table | Name of a queue table to be created |
| queue_payload_type | Type of the user data stored. See Type Name in DBMS_AQ Data Types for valid values for this parameter. |
| storage_clause | Storage parameter. The storage parameter is included in the <code>CREATE TABLE</code> statement when the queue table is created. The <code>storage_clause</code> argument can take any text that can be used in a standard <code>CREATE TABLE storage_clause</code> argument. The storage parameter can be made up of any combinations of the following parameters: <code>PCTFREE</code> , <code>PCTUSED</code> , <code>INITRANS</code> , <code>MAXTRANS</code> , <code>TABLESPACE</code> , <code>LOB</code> , and a table storage clause. If a tablespace is not specified here, then the queue table and all its related objects are created in the default user tablespace. If a tablespace is specified here, then the queue table and all its related objects are created in the tablespace specified in the storage clause. See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for the usage of these parameters. |

Table 25-23 (Cont.) CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| sort_list | <p>The columns to be used as the sort key in ascending order. This parameter has the following format: <code>'sort_column_1,sort_column_2'</code></p> <p>The allowed column names are <code>priority</code>, <code>enq_time</code>, and <code>commit_time</code>. If both columns are specified, then <code>sort_column_1</code> defines the most significant order.</p> <p>After a queue table is created with a specific ordering mechanism, all queues in the queue table inherit the same defaults. The order of a queue table cannot be altered after the queue table has been created.</p> <p>If no sort list is specified, then all the queues in this queue table are sorted by the enqueue time in ascending order. This order is equivalent to FIFO order.</p> <p>Even with the default ordering defined, a dequeuer is allowed to choose a message to dequeue by specifying its <code>msgid</code> or <code>correlation</code>. <code>msgid</code>, <code>correlation</code>, and <code>sequence_deviation</code> take precedence over the default dequeuing order, if they are specified.</p> <p>When <code>commit_time</code> is specified for the <code>sort_list</code> parameter the resulting queue table uses commit-time ordering.</p> <p>See also "Priority and Ordering of Messages" in <i>Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide</i> for information about message ordering in Oracle Database Advanced Queuing.</p> |
| multiple_consumers | <p><code>FALSE</code> means queues created in the table can only have one consumer for each message. This is the default. <code>TRUE</code> means queues created in the table can have multiple consumers for each message.</p> |
| message_grouping | <p>Message grouping behavior for queues created in the table. <code>NONE</code> means each message is treated individually. <code>TRANSACTIONAL</code> means messages enqueued as part of one transaction are considered part of the same group and can be dequeued as a group of related messages.</p> |
| comment | <p>User-specified description of the queue table. This user comment is added to the queue catalog.</p> |
| auto_commit | <p><code>TRUE</code> causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the <code>CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE</code> operation is carried out. The <code>CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE</code> operation becomes persistent when the call returns. This is the default. <code>FALSE</code> means the operation is part of the current transaction and becomes persistent only when the caller enters a commit.</p> <p>Note: This parameter has been deprecated.</p> |
| primary_instance | <p>The primary owner of the queue table. Queue monitor scheduling and propagation for the queues in the queue table are done in this instance. The default value for primary instance is 0, which means queue monitor scheduling and propagation will be done in any available instance.</p> |
| secondary_instance | <p>The queue table fails over to the secondary instance if the primary instance is not available. The default value is 0, which means that the queue table will fail over to any available instance.</p> |

Table 25-23 (Cont.) CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>compatible</code> | The lowest database version with which the queue is compatible. Currently the possible values are either 8.0, 8.1, or 10.0. If the database is in 10.1-compatible mode, the default value is 10.0. If the database is in 8.1-compatible or 9.2-compatible mode, the default value is 8.1. If the database is in 8.0 compatible mode, the default value is 8.0. |
| <code>secure</code> | This parameter must be set to <code>TRUE</code> if you want to use the queue table for secure queues. Secure queues are queues for which AQ agents must be associated explicitly with one or more database users who can perform queue operations, such as enqueue and dequeue. The owner of a secure queue can perform all queue operations on the queue, but other users cannot perform queue operations on a secure queue, unless they are configured as secure queue users. |
| <code>replication_mode</code> | DBMS_AQADM.REPLICATION_MODE if queue is being created in the Replication Mode or else DBMS_AQADM.NONE. Default is DBMS_AQADM.NONE. |

Usage Notes

The sort keys for dequeue ordering, if any, must be defined at table creation time. The following objects are created at this time:

- `aq$_queue_table_name_e`, a default exception queue associated with the queue table
- `aq$queue_table_name`, a read-only view, which is used by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing applications for querying queue data
- `aq$_queue_table_name_t`, an index (or an index organized table (IOT) in the case of multiple consumer queues) for the queue monitor operations
- `aq$_queue_table_name_i`, an index (or an index organized table in the case of multiple consumer queues) for dequeue operations

For 8.1-compatible or higher queue tables, the following index-organized tables are created:

- `aq$_queue_table_name_s`, a table for storing information about the subscribers
- `aq$_queue_table_name_r`, a table for storing information about rules on subscriptions

`aq$_queue_table_name_h`, an index-organized table for storing the dequeue history data

CLOB, BLOB, and BFILE are valid attributes for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing object type payloads. However, only CLOB and BLOB can be propagated using Oracle Database Advanced Queuing propagation in Oracle8i release 8.1.5 or later. See the *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information.

The default value of the `compatible` parameter depends on the database compatibility mode in the `init.ora`. If the database is in 10.1-compatible mode, the default value is 10.0. If the database is in 8.1-compatible or 9.2-compatible mode, the default value is 8.1. If the database is in 8.0 compatible mode, the default value is 8.0

You can specify and modify the `primary_instance` and `secondary_instance` only in 8.1-compatible or higher mode. You cannot specify a secondary instance unless there is a primary instance.

25.4.14 CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure

The `CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE` API creates a queue and its queue table as appropriate for a sharded queue. This API cannot be used to create unsharded queues. Sharded queues must be created using this single integrated API that will automatically set AQ properties as needed.

Starting with Oracle Database 20c, the `CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE` procedure is deprecated and will be desupported in a future release. Use the [CREATE_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE Procedure](#) procedure instead.

Sharded queues may be either a single consumer or a multi-consumer queue.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE (
    queue_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    storage_clause      IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    multiple_consumers  IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE,
    max_retries         IN NUMBER           DEFAULT NULL,
    comment             IN VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_payload_type  IN VARCHAR2        DEFAULT JMS_TYPE,
    queue_properties    IN QUEUE_PROPS_T   DEFAULT NULL,
    replication_mode    IN BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NONE,
    queue_type          IN BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT SHARDED_QUEUE,
    squeue_ver          IN BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT SQ);
```

Parameters

Table 25-24 CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>queue_name</code> | This required parameter specifies the name of the new queue. Maximum of 128 characters allowed. |
| <code>storage_clause</code> | The storage parameter is included in the <code>CREATE TABLE</code> statement when the queue table is created. The <code>storage_clause</code> argument can take any text that can be used in a standard <code>CREATE TABLE storage_clause</code> argument. The storage parameter can be made up of any combinations of the following parameters: <code>PCTFREE</code> , <code>PCTUSED</code> , <code>INITRANS</code> , <code>MAXTRANS</code> , <code>TABLESPACE</code> , <code>LOB</code> , and a table storage clause. If a tablespace is not specified here, then the queue table and all its related objects are created in the default user tablespace. If a tablespace is specified here, then the queue table and all its related objects are created in the tablespace specified in the storage clause. See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for the usage of these parameters. |
| <code>multiple_consumers</code> | <code>FALSE</code> means queues can only have one consumer for each message. This is the default. <code>TRUE</code> means queues created in the table can have multiple consumers for each message. |

Table 25-24 (Cont.) CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| max_retries | This optional parameter limits the number of times that a dequeue can be reattempted on a message after a failure. The maximum value of max_retries is $2^{31} - 1$. After the retry limit has been exceeded, the message will be purged from the queue. RETRY_COUNT is incremented when the application issues a rollback after executing the dequeue. If a dequeue transaction fails because the server process dies (including ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION) or SHUTDOWN ABORT on the instance, then RETRY_COUNT is not incremented. |
| comment | This optional parameter is a user-specified description of the queue table. This user comment is added to the queue catalog. |
| queue_payload_type | Payload can be RAW, JSON, DBMS_AQADM.JMS_TYPE, or an object type. Default is DBMS_AQADM.JMS_TYPE. See DBMS_AQ Data Types . |
| queue_properties | Properties such as Normal or Exception Queue, Retry delay, retention time, sort list and cache hint. Refer to QUEUE_PROPS_T Type for more information about queue_properties. |
| replication_mode | Reserved for future use. DBMS_AQADM.REPLICATION_MODE if Queue is being created in the Replication Mode or else DBMS_AQADM.NONE. Default is DBMS_AQADM.NONE. |
| queue_kind | This parameter specifies the queue type. The following types are: CLASSIC_QUEUE CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 0; SHARDED_QUEUE CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 1; TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 2; The default value is SHARDED_QUEUE. |
| squeue_ver | The sharded queue phase/version. SQ CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 0; TEQ CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 1; |

25.4.15 CREATE_EXCEPTION_QUEUE Procedure

The CREATE_EXCEPTION_QUEUE API creates an exception queue for a sharded queue.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE CREATE_EXCEPTION_QUEUE (
    sharded_queue_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    exception_queue_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL
);
```

Parameters

Table 25-25 CREATE_EXCEPTION_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| sharded_queue_name | The name of the sharded queue. |
| exception_queue_name | The name of the exception queue. |

25.4.16 CREATE_EQ_EXCEPTION_QUEUE Procedure

The `CREATE_EQ_EXCEPTION_QUEUE` API creates an exception queue for a TEQ queue.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE CREATE_EQ_EXCEPTION_QUEUE (
    teq_queue_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    exception_queue_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL
);
```

Parameters

Table 25-26 CREATE_EQ_EXCEPTION_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| teq_queue_name | The name of the TEQ queue. |
| exception_queue_name | The name of the exception queue. |

25.4.17 CREATE_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE Procedure

The `CREATE_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE` API creates a queue and its queue table as appropriate for a Transactional Event Queue (TEQ). This API cannot be used to create AQ queues. TEQs must be created using this single integrated API that will automatically set AQ properties as needed.

TEQs may be either a single consumer or a multi-consumer queue.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE CREATE_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE (
    queue_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    storage_clause       IN VARCHAR2           DEFAULT NULL,
    multiple_consumers   IN BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
    max_retries          IN NUMBER            DEFAULT NULL,
    comment              IN VARCHAR2         DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_payload_type   IN VARCHAR2         DEFAULT JMS_TYPE,
    queue_properties     IN QUEUE_PROPS_T    DEFAULT NULL,
    replication_mode     IN BINARY_INTEGER   DEFAULT NONE);
```

Parameters

Table 25-27 CREATE_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| queue_name | This required parameter specifies the name of the new queue. Maximum of 128 characters allowed. |
| storage_clause | The storage parameter is included in the CREATE TABLE statement when the queue table is created. The storage_clause argument can take any text that can be used in a standard CREATE TABLE storage_clause argument. The storage parameter can be made up of any combinations of the following parameters: PCTFREE, PCTUSED, INITRANS, MAXTRANS, TABLESPACE, LOB, and a table storage clause. If a tablespace is not specified here, then the queue table and all its related objects are created in the default user tablespace. If a tablespace is specified here, then the queue table and all its related objects are created in the tablespace specified in the storage clause. See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for the usage of these parameters. |
| multiple_consumers | FALSE means queues can only have one consumer for each message. This is the default. TRUE means queues created in the table can have multiple consumers for each message. |
| max_retries | This optional parameter limits the number of times that a dequeue can be reattempted on a message after a failure. The maximum value of max_retries is $2^{31} - 1$. After the retry limit has been exceeded, the message will be purged from the queue. RETRY_COUNT is incremented when the application issues a rollback after executing the dequeue. If a dequeue transaction fails because the server process dies (including ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION) or SHUTDOWN ABORT on the instance, then RETRY_COUNT is not incremented. |
| comment | This optional parameter is a user-specified description of the queue table. This user comment is added to the queue catalog. |
| queue_payload_type | Payload can be RAW, JSON, DBMS_AQADM.JMS_TYPE, or an object type. Default is DBMS_AQADM.JMS_TYPE. See DBMS_AQ Data Types . |
| queue_properties | Properties such as Normal or Exception Queue, Retry delay, retention time, sort list and cache hint. Refer to QUEUE_PROPS_T Type for more information about queue_properties. |
| replication_mode | Reserved for future use. DBMS_AQADM.REPLICATION_MODE if Queue is being created in the Replication Mode or else DBMS_AQADM.NONE. Default is DBMS_AQADM.NONE. |

25.4.18 DEL_ALIAS_FROM_LDAP Procedure

This procedure drops an alias for a queue, agent, or JMS ConnectionFactory in LDAP.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DEL_ALIAS_FROM_LDAP (
    alias IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 25-28 DEL_ALIAS_FROM_LDAP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| alias | The alias to be removed. |

25.4.19 DISABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure

This procedure revokes the privileges of a specific database user from an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DISABLE_DB_ACCESS (  
  agent_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
  db_username         IN VARCHAR2)
```

Parameters

Table 25-29 DISABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| agent_name | Specifies the username of the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent. |
| db_username | Specifies the database user whose privileges are to be revoked from the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent. |

Usage Notes

The Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent should have been previously granted those privileges using the [ENABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure](#).

25.4.20 DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure disables a propagation schedule.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE (  
  queue_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
  destination         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
  destination_queue   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 25-30 DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| queue_name | Name of the source queue whose messages are to be propagated, including the schema name. If the schema name is not specified, then it defaults to the schema name of the user. |
| destination | Destination database link. Messages in the source queue for recipients at this destination are propagated. If it is <code>NULL</code> , then the destination is the local database and messages are propagated to other queues in the local database. The length of this field is currently limited to 128 bytes, and if the name is not fully qualified, then the default domain name is used. |
| destination_queue | Name of the target queue to which messages are to be propagated in the form of a database link |

25.4.21 DROP_AQ_AGENT Procedure

This procedure drops an agent that was previously registered for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DROP_AQ_AGENT (
    agent_name          IN VARCHAR2)
```

Parameters

Table 25-31 DROP_AQ_AGENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| agent_name | Specifies the username of the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent |

25.4.22 DROP_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure drops an existing queue.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE (
    queue_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    auto_commit         IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 25-32 DROP_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| queue_name | Name of the queue that is to be dropped. |

Table 25-32 (Cont.) DROP_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| auto_commit | TRUE causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the DROP_QUEUE operation is carried out. The DROP_QUEUE operation becomes persistent when the call returns. This is the default. FALSE means the operation is part of the current transaction and becomes persistent only when the caller enters a commit. Caution: This parameter has been deprecated. |

Usage Notes

DROP_QUEUE is not allowed unless STOP_QUEUE has been called to disable the queue for both enqueueing and dequeuing. All the queue data is deleted as part of the drop operation.

25.4.23 DROP_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure

This procedure drops an existing queue table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE_TABLE (
    queue_table      IN    VARCHAR2,
    force            IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    auto_commit      IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 25-33 DROP_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| queue_table | Name of a queue table to be dropped. |
| force | FALSE means the operation does not succeed if there are any queues in the table. This is the default. TRUE means all queues in the table are stopped and dropped automatically. |
| auto_commit | TRUE causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the DROP_QUEUE_TABLE operation is carried out. The DROP_QUEUE_TABLE operation becomes persistent when the call returns. This is the default. FALSE means the operation is part of the current transaction and becomes persistent only when the caller enters a commit. Caution: This parameter has been deprecated. |

Usage Notes

All the queues in a queue table must be stopped and dropped before the queue table can be dropped. You must do this explicitly unless the force option is used, in which case this is done automatically.

25.4.24 DROP_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure drops an existing sharded queue from the database queuing system.

You must stop the queue before calling `DROP_SHARDED_QUEUE`. User must stop the queue explicitly if `force` is set to `FALSE` before calling `DROP_SHARDED_QUEUE`. If `force` is set to `TRUE` then queue will be stopped internally and then dropped.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DROP_SHARDED_QUEUE (
    queue_name IN VARCHAR2,
    force      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE )
```

Parameters

Table 25-34 DROP_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>queue_name</code> | This required parameter specifies the name of the sharded queue. |
| <code>force</code> | The sharded queue is dropped even if the queue is not stopped. |

25.4.25 DROP_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure drops an existing TEQ queue from the database queuing system.

You must stop the queue before calling `DROP_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE`. User must stop the queue explicitly if `force` is set to `FALSE` before calling `DROP_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE`. If `force` is set to `TRUE` then queue will be stopped internally and then dropped.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DROP_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE (
    queue_name IN VARCHAR2,
    force      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE )
```

Parameters

Table 25-35 DROP_TRANSACTIONAL_EVENT_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>queue_name</code> | This required parameter specifies the name of the TEQ queue. |
| <code>force</code> | The TEQ queue is dropped even if the queue is not stopped. |

25.4.26 ENABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure

This procedure grants an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent the privileges of a specific database user.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_DB_ACCESS (
  agent_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  db_username     IN VARCHAR2)
```

Parameters

Table 25-36 ENABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| agent_name | Specifies the username of the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent. |
| db_username | Specified the database user whose privileges are to be granted to the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent. |

Usage Notes

The Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent should have been previously created using the [CREATE_AQ_AGENT Procedure](#).

For secure queues, the sender and receiver agent of the message must be mapped to the database user performing the enqueue or dequeue operation.

The `SYS.AQ$INTERNET_USERS` view has a list of all Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agents and the names of the database users whose privileges are granted to them.

25.4.27 ENABLE_JMS_TYPES Procedure

Enqueue JMS types and XML types.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_JMS_TYPES (
  queue_table IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 25-37 ENABLE_JMS_TYPES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| queue_table | Specifies name of the queue table to be enabled for JMS and XML types. |

25.4.28 ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure enables a previously disabled propagation schedule.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE (
    queue_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
    destination         IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    destination_queue   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 25-38 ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| queue_name | Name of the source queue whose messages are to be propagated, including the schema name. If the schema name is not specified, then it defaults to the schema name of the user. |
| destination | Destination database link. Messages in the source queue for recipients at this destination are propagated. If it is NULL, then the destination is the local database and messages are propagated to other queues in the local database. The length of this field is currently limited to 128 bytes, and if the name is not fully qualified, then the default domain name is used. |
| destination_queue | Name of the target queue to which messages are to be propagated in the form of a dblink |

25.4.29 GET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL Procedure

This procedure retrieves the value of Oracle Database Advanced Queuing maximum streams pool memory limit.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.GET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL (
    value OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 25-39 GET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------|
| value | Value in megabytes. |

25.4.30 GET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL Procedure

This procedure retrieves the value of Oracle Database Advanced Queuing minimum streams pool memory limit.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.GET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL (
    value      OUT      NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 25-40 GET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------|
| value | Value in megabytes. |

25.4.31 GET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure allows user to get different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level.

For database level the `queue_name` should be `NULL`. Note that queue overrides database level parameter values.

See Also:

Oracle® Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide for information about sharded queues

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE GET_QUEUE_PARAMETER (
    queue_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    param_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    param_value     OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 25-41 GET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| queue_name | The name of the sharded queue. |
| param_name | The name of the parameter. Table 25-42 and Table 25-43 describe the valid parameter names. |
| param_value | The value of the parameter. |

Table 25-42 Sharded queue parameters

| Parameter Name | Scope | Allowed Values | Description |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|---|
| SHARD_NUM | Queue level | [1, UB4MAXVAL] | Number of shards created per instance for a queue, when KEY_BASED_ENQUEUE is not set. When KEY_BASED_ENQUEUE is set, the value is maximum number of shards created for the queue across all instances. The default value is 5. |
| KEY_BASED_ENQUEUE | Queue level | [0, 1] | When set, the shard to which a message gets enqueued is determined by the key value specified in the message. Refer to key-based sharding (link) for more details. This parameter cannot be unset once set. When this parameter is not set (default), a session is bound to a shard at the time of first enqueue to the queue. All messages enqueued by the session will go to the same shard to which the session is bound. |
| STICKY_DEQUEUE | Queue level | [0, 1] | When set, dequeue session sticks to a shard in the queue. A session is bound to a shard on first dequeue from the queue. All messages dequeued by the session come from the same shard to which it is bound. This parameter cannot be unset once set. When this parameter is not set, messages dequeued by a session can spread across multiple shards of the queue. |

Table 25-43 Key-based Parameters

| Parameter Name | Scope | Description |
|------------------------|-------------|--|
| AQ\$KEY_TO_SHARD_MAP | Queue level | Shard number to which a given key is mapped. When key-based sharding is enabled, this parameter is used to establish mapping between a key and a shard number or retrieve the shard number to which given key is mapped. |
| AQ\$GET_KEY_SHARD_INST | Queue level | Instance number that owns the shard to which a given key is mapped. Applicable only when key-based sharding is enabled. It is a read-only parameter. |

Example 25-1 Key to shard mapping

Users can explicitly map a new key to an existing shard or to a new shard.

To map a key value 'RED' to a shard with id 0 for queue named MY_SHQ1, submit the following:

```
execute
    dbms_aqadm.set_queue_paramter('MY_SHQ1',
    'AQ$KEY_TO_SHARD_MAP=RED', 0);
```

If a key is being enqueued which has not been explicitly mapped to a shard, then one of the shards is chosen at random and mapped to that key permanently. Once a key is mapped to shard, the mapping cannot be changed.

To get the shard identifier for a key which is mapped already, submit the following:

```
declare
    pval number;
begin
    dbms_aqadm.get_queue_parameter('MY_SHQ1', 'AQ$GET_KEY_SHARD=RED', pval);
    dbms_output.put_line('The key RED is mapped to shard id ' || pval);
END;
/
```

Example 25-2 Key to instance mapping

User sharding performs best when cross instance enqueues are not involved. To know the instance where a key can be enqueued without any cross instance enqueue, submit the following:

```
declare
    pval number;
begin
    dbms_aqadm.get_queue_parameter('MY_SHQ1', 'AQ$GET_KEY_SHARD_INST=RED', pval);
    dbms_output.put_line('The key RED is owned by instance id ' || pval);
END;
/
```

25.4.32 GET_WATERMARK Procedure

This procedure retrieves the value of watermark set by SET_WATERMARK.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.GET_WATERMARK (
    wmvalue      IN      NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 25-44 GET_WATERMARK Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| wmvalue | Watermark value in megabytes. |

25.4.33 GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure grants privileges on a queue to users and roles. The privileges are ENQUEUE or DEQUEUE. Initially, only the queue table owner can use this procedure to grant privileges on the queues.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE (
    privilege      IN      VARCHAR2,
    queue_name     IN      VARCHAR2,
    grantee        IN      VARCHAR2,
    grant_option   IN      BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 25-45 GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| privilege | The Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue privilege to grant. The options are ENQUEUE, DEQUEUE, and ALL. ALL means both ENQUEUE and DEQUEUE. |
| queue_name | Name of the queue. |
| grantee | Grantee(s). The grantee(s) can be a user, a role, or the PUBLIC role. |
| grant_option | Specifies if the access privilege is granted with the GRANT option or not. If the privilege is granted with the GRANT option, then the grantee is allowed to use this procedure to grant the access privilege to other users or roles, regardless of the ownership of the queue table. The default is FALSE. |

25.4.34 GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure grants Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privileges to users and roles.

The privileges are ENQUEUE_ANY, DEQUEUE_ANY, and MANAGE_ANY. Initially, only SYS and SYSTEM can use this procedure successfully.

 **Note:**

Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, `MANAGE_ANY`, `ENQUEUE_ANY`, and `DEQUEUE_ANY` privileges will not allow access to `SYS` owned queues by users other than `SYS`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE (
  privilege      IN   VARCHAR2,
  grantee       IN   VARCHAR2,
  admin_option  IN   BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters**Table 25-46 GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>privilege</code> | The Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privilege to grant. The options are <code>ENQUEUE_ANY</code> , <code>DEQUEUE_ANY</code> , and <code>MANAGE_ANY</code> . <code>ENQUEUE_ANY</code> means users granted this privilege are allowed to enqueue messages to any queues in the database. <code>DEQUEUE_ANY</code> means users granted this privilege are allowed to dequeue messages from any queues in the database. <code>MANAGE_ANY</code> means users granted this privilege are allowed to run <code>DBMS_AQADM</code> calls on any schemas in the database. |
| <code>grantee</code> | Grantee(s). The grantee(s) can be a user, a role, or the <code>PUBLIC</code> role. |
| <code>admin_option</code> | Specifies if the system privilege is granted with the <code>ADMIN</code> option or not. If the privilege is granted with the <code>ADMIN</code> option, then the grantee is allowed to use this procedure to grant the system privilege to other users or roles. The default is <code>FALSE</code> . |

 **Note:**

Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, `MANAGE_ANY`, `ENQUEUE_ANY`, and `DEQUEUE_ANY` privileges will not allow access to `SYS` owned queues by users other than `SYS`.

25.4.35 MIGRATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure

This procedure upgrades an 8.0-compatible queue table to an 8.1-compatible or higher queue table, or downgrades an 8.1-compatible or higher queue table to an 8.0-compatible queue table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.MIGRATE_QUEUE_TABLE (
  queue_table  IN   VARCHAR2,
  compatible  IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 25-47 MIGRATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| queue_table | Specifies name of the queue table to be migrated. |
| compatible | Set this to 8.1 to upgrade an 8.0-compatible queue table, or set this to 8.0 to downgrade an 8.1-compatible queue table. |

25.4.36 PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure

This procedure purges messages from queue tables. You can perform various purge operations on both single-consumer and multiconsumer queue tables for persistent and buffered messages.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE (
  queue_table      IN  VARCHAR2,
  purge_condition  IN  VARCHAR2,
  purge_options    IN  aq$_purge_options_t);
```

where type `aq$_purge_options_t` is described in [Oracle Database Advanced Queuing \(AQ\) Types](#).

Parameters

Table 25-48 PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| queue_table | Specifies the name of the queue table to be purged. |
| purge_condition | Specifies the purge condition to use when purging the queue table. The purge condition must be in the format of a SQL <code>WHERE</code> clause, and it is case-sensitive. The condition is based on the columns of <code>aq\$queue_table_name</code> view. When specifying the <code>purge_condition</code> , qualify the column names in <code>aq\$queue_table_name</code> view with <code>qtview</code> . To purge all queues in a queue table, set <code>purge_condition</code> to either <code>NULL</code> (a bare null word, no quotes) or <code>' '</code> (two single quotes). |

Table 25-48 (Cont.) PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>purge_options</code> | <p>Type <code>aq\$_purge_options_t</code> contains a <code>block</code> parameter and a <code>delivery_mode</code> parameter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If <code>block</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then an exclusive lock on all the queues in the queue table is held while purging the queue table. This will cause concurrent enqueueers and dequeuers to block while the queue table is purged. The purge call always succeeds if <code>block</code> is <code>TRUE</code>. The default for <code>block</code> is <code>FALSE</code>. This will not block enqueueers and dequeuers, but it can cause the purge to fail with an error during high concurrency times. <code>delivery_mode</code> is used to specify whether <code>DBMS_AQADM.PERSISTENT</code>, <code>DBMS_AQADM.BUFFERED</code> or <code>DBMS_AQADM.PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED</code> types of messages are to be purged. You cannot implement arbitrary purge conditions if buffered messages have to be purged. |

Usage Notes

- You can purge selected messages from the queue table by specifying a `purge_condition`. [Table 25-48](#) describes these parameters. Messages can be enqueued to and dequeued from the queue table while the queue table is being purged.
- A trace file is generated in the `udump` destination when you run this procedure. It details what the procedure is doing.
- This procedure commits batches of messages in autonomous transactions. Several such autonomous transactions may get executed as a part of one `purge_queue_table` call depending on the number of messages in the queue table.

25.4.37 QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS Function

This function returns the subscribers to an 8.0-compatible multiconsumer queue in the PL/SQL index by table collection type `DBMS_AQADM.AQ$_subscriber_list_t`.

Each element of the collection is of type `sys.aq$_agent`. This functionality is provided for 8.1-compatible queues by the `AQ$queue_table_name_S` view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS (
    queue_name          IN          VARCHAR2);
RETURN aq$_subscriber_list_t IS
```


Parameters**Table 25-49** QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| queue_name | Specifies the queue whose subscribers are to be printed. |

25.4.38 REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure removes a default subscriber from a queue. This operation takes effect immediately, and the containing transaction is committed. All references to the subscriber in existing messages are removed as part of the operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER (
    queue_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    subscriber      IN      sys.aq$_agent);
```

Parameters**Table 25-50** REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| queue_name | Name of the queue. |
| subscriber | Agent who is being removed. See AQ\$_AGENT Type . |

25.4.39 REVOKE_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure revokes privileges on a queue from users and roles. The privileges are ENQUEUE or DEQUEUE.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE (
    privilege      IN      VARCHAR2,
    queue_name     IN      VARCHAR2,
    grantee        IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 25-51** REVOKE_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| privilege | The Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue privilege to revoke. The options are ENQUEUE, DEQUEUE, and ALL. ALL means both ENQUEUE and DEQUEUE. |
| queue_name | Name of the queue. |
| grantee | Grantee(s). The grantee(s) can be a user, a role, or the PUBLIC role. If the privilege has been propagated by the grantee through the GRANT option, then the propagated privilege is also revoked. |

Usage Notes

To revoke a privilege, the revoker must be the original grantor of the privilege. The privileges propagated through the `GRANT` option are revoked if the grantor's privileges are revoked.

25.4.40 REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure revokes Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privileges from users and roles. The privileges are `ENQUEUE_ANY`, `DEQUEUE_ANY` and `MANAGE_ANY`. The `ADMIN` option for a system privilege cannot be selectively revoked. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, `MANAGE_ANY`, `ENQUEUE_ANY`, and `DEQUEUE_ANY` privileges will not allow access to `SYS` owned queues by users other than `SYS`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE (
    privilege      IN   VARCHAR2,
    grantee       IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 25-52 REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>privilege</code> | The Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privilege to revoke. The options are <code>ENQUEUE_ANY</code> , <code>DEQUEUE_ANY</code> , and <code>MANAGE_ANY</code> . The <code>ADMIN</code> option for a system privilege cannot be selectively revoked. |
| <code>grantee</code> | Grantee(s). The grantee(s) can be a user, a role, or the <code>PUBLIC</code> role. |

Note:

Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, `MANAGE_ANY`, `ENQUEUE_ANY`, and `DEQUEUE_ANY` privileges will not allow access to `SYS` owned queues by users other than `SYS`.

25.4.41 SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure schedules propagation of messages from a queue to a destination identified by a specific database link.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION (
    queue_name     IN   VARCHAR2,
    destination    IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    start_time     IN   DATE      DEFAULT SYSDATE,
    duration       IN   NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    next_time      IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

latency          IN    NUMBER    DEFAULT 60,
destination_queue IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 25-53 SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| queue_name | Name of the source queue whose messages are to be propagated, including the schema name. If the schema name is not specified, then it defaults to the schema name of the administrative user. |
| destination | Destination database link. Messages in the source queue for recipients at this destination are propagated. If it is NULL, then the destination is the local database and messages are propagated to other queues in the local database. The length of this field is currently limited to 390 bytes, and if the name is not fully qualified, then the default domain name is used. The pattern <i>schema.queue@dblink</i> is used. |
| start_time | Initial start time for the propagation window for messages from the source queue to the destination. |
| duration | Duration of the propagation window in seconds. A NULL value means the propagation window is forever or until the propagation is unscheduled. |
| next_time | Date function to compute the start of the next propagation window from the end of the current window. If this value is NULL, then propagation is stopped at the end of the current window. For example, to start the window at the same time every day, <i>next_time</i> should be specified as <i>SYSDATE + 1 - duration/86400</i> . |
| latency | <p>Maximum wait, in seconds, in the propagation window for a message to be propagated after it is enqueued.</p> <p>For example, if the latency is 60 seconds and there are no messages to be propagated during the propagation window, then messages from that queue for the destination are not propagated for at least 60 more seconds.</p> <p>It is at least 60 seconds before the queue is checked again for messages to be propagated for the specified destination. If the latency is 600, then the queue is not checked for 10 minutes, and if the latency is 0, then a job queue process will be waiting for messages to be enqueued for the destination. As soon as a message is enqueued, it is propagated.</p> |
| destination_queue | Name of the target queue to which messages are to be propagated in the form of a <i>dblink</i> |

Usage Notes

Messages may also be propagated to other queues in the same database by specifying a `NULL` destination. If a message has multiple recipients at the same destination in either the same or different queues, the message is propagated to all of them at the same time.

Oracle extensions for JMS such as JMS propagation and remote subscribers are not currently supported for sharded queues. Propagation between sharded and non-sharded queues is not supported.

Related Topics

- *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide*

25.4.42 SET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure allows user to set different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level. For database level the `queue_name` should be `NULL`. Note that queue overrides database level parameter values.



See Also:

Oracle® Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide for information about sharded queues

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SET_QUEUE_PARAMETER (
    queue_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    param_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    param_value     IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 25-54 SET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>queue_name</code> | The name of the sharded queue. |
| <code>param_name</code> | The name of the parameter. Table 25-55 and Table 25-56 describe the valid parameter names. |
| <code>param_value</code> | The value of the parameter. |

Table 25-55 Sharded queue parameters

| Parameter Name | Scope | Allowed Values | Description |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------|---|
| <code>SHARD_NUM</code> | Queue level | [1, UB4MAXVAL] | Maximum number of shards allowed for the queue. |

Table 25-55 (Cont.) Sharded queue parameters

| Parameter Name | Scope | Allowed Values | Description |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| SUBSHARD_SIZE | Queue level | [1, UB2MAXVAL] | <p>Default value is 20,000.</p> <p>This is the size of each partition for allocation of memory in a shard. Each shard consists of multiple subshards, which are allocated, used, and purged automatically based on message enqueue and dequeue rate for the shard.</p> |
| KEY_BASED_ENQUEUE | Queue level | [0, 1] | <p>When set, the shard to which a message gets enqueued is determined by the key value specified in the message. Refer to key-based sharding (link) for more details. This parameter cannot be unset once set.</p> <p>When this parameter is not set (default), a session is bound to a shard at the time of first enqueue to the queue. All messages enqueued by the session will go to the same shard to which the session is bound.</p> |
| STICKY_DEQUEUE | Queue level | [0, 1] | <p>When set, dequeue session sticks to a shard in the queue. A session is bound to a shard on first dequeue from the queue. All messages dequeued by the session come from the same shard to which it is bound. This parameter cannot be unset once set.</p> <p>When this parameter is not set, messages dequeued by a session can spread across multiple shards of the queue.</p> |

Table 25-56 Key-based Parameters

| Parameter Name | Scope | Description |
|------------------------|-------------|--|
| AQ\$KEY_TO_SHARD_MAP | Queue level | Shard number to which a given key is mapped. When key-based sharding is enabled, this parameter is used to establish mapping between a key and a shard number or retrieve the shard number to which given key is mapped. |
| AQ\$GET_KEY_SHARD_INST | Queue level | Instance number that owns the shard to which a given key is mapped. Applicable only when key-based sharding is enabled. It is a read-only parameter. |

Example 25-3 Create a sharded queue with key based enqueues

To create a sharded queue with key based enqueues (user sharding), the PL/SQL procedure `DBMS_AQADM.SET_QUEUE_PARAMETER` is called after `CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE`.

```
execute
    sys.dbms_aqadm.create_sharded_queue(queue_name => 'MY_SHQ1');
```

```
execute
    dbms_aqadm.set_queue_parameter('MY_SHQ1', 'KEY_BASED_ENQUEUE',
1);
```

Example 25-4 Create a sharded queue with sticky dequeues

To create a sharded queue with key based enqueues (user sharding), the PL/SQL procedure `DBMS_AQADM.SET_QUEUE_PARAMETER` is called after `CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE`.

```
execute
    sys.dbms_aqadm.create_sharded_queue(queue_name => 'MY_SHQ1');
```

```
execute
    dbms_aqadm.set_queue_parameter('MY_SHQ1', 'STICKY_DEQUEUE', 1);
```

Example 25-5 Setting or changing the number of shards

Once a queue is created, it can have a maximum of 5 shards by default in non-Oracle RAC databases. In Oracle RAC databases, each queue can have a maximum of 5 shards per database instance by default.

```
execute
    dbms_aqadm.set_queue_parameter('MY_SHQ1', 'SHARD_NUM', 200);
```

 **Note:**

Odd numbered shard identifiers are reserved for internal use. In the above example, the 200 shard identifiers used will be 0, 2, 4, ..., 398.

25.4.43 SET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL Procedure

This procedure is used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to specify and limit maximum streams pool memory use.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.SET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL (
    value      IN      NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 25-57 SET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------|
| value | Value in megabytes. |

25.4.44 SET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL Procedure

This procedure is used for Oracle Database AQ to specify and limit minimum streams pool memory use.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.SET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL (
    value      IN      NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 25-58 SET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------|
| value | Value in megabytes. |

25.4.45 SET_WATERMARK Procedure

This procedure is used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing notification to specify and limit memory use.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.SET_WATERMARK (
    wmvalue    IN      NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 25-59 SET_WATERMARK Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| wmvalue | Watermark value in megabytes. |

25.4.46 START_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure enables the specified queue for enqueueing or dequeuing.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE (
  queue_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  enqueue         IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  dequeue         IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 25-60 START_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| queue_name | Name of the queue to be enabled |
| enqueue | Specifies whether ENQUEUE should be enabled on this queue. TRUE means enable ENQUEUE. This is the default. FALSE means do not alter the current setting. |
| dequeue | Specifies whether DEQUEUE should be enabled on this queue. TRUE means enable DEQUEUE. This is the default. FALSE means do not alter the current setting. |

Usage Notes

After creating a queue, the administrator must use `START_QUEUE` to enable the queue. The default is to enable it for both `ENQUEUE` and `DEQUEUE`. Only `dequeue` operations are allowed on an exception queue. This operation takes effect when the call completes and does not have any transactional characteristics.

25.4.47 STOP_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure disables enqueueing or dequeuing on the specified queue.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE (
  queue_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  enqueue         IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  dequeue         IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  wait            IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  free_memory     IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```


Parameters

Table 25-61 STOP_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| queue_name | Name of the queue to be disabled |
| enqueue | Specifies whether ENQUEUE should be disabled on this queue. TRUE means disable ENQUEUE. This is the default. FALSE means do not alter the current setting. |
| dequeue | Specifies whether DEQUEUE should be disabled on this queue. TRUE means disable DEQUEUE. This is the default. FALSE means do not alter the current setting. |
| wait | Specifies whether to wait for the completion of outstanding transactions. TRUE means wait if there are any outstanding transactions. In this state no new transactions are allowed to enqueue to or dequeue from this queue. FALSE means return immediately either with a success or an error. |
| free_memory | Specifies whether the queue should be stopped. |

Usage Notes

By default, this call disables both ENQUEUE and DEQUEUE. A queue cannot be stopped if there are outstanding transactions against the queue. This operation takes effect when the call completes and does not have any transactional characteristics.

25.4.48 UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure unschedules previously scheduled propagation of messages from a queue to a destination identified by a specific database link.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION (
  queue_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  destination_queue IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 25-62 UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| queue_name | Name of the source queue whose messages are to be propagated, including the schema name. If the schema name is not specified, then it defaults to the schema name of the administrative user. |
| destination | Destination database link. Messages in the source queue for recipients at this destination are propagated. If it is NULL, then the destination is the local database and messages are propagated to other queues in the local database. The length of this field is currently limited to 128 bytes, and if the name is not fully qualified, then the default domain name is used. |

Table 25-62 (Cont.) UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| destination_queue | Name of the target queue to which messages are to be propagated in the form of a dblink |

25.4.49 UNSET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure allows user to unset different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level.

For database level the `queue_name` should be `NULL`. Note that queue overrides database level parameter values.



See Also:

Oracle® Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide for information about sharded queues

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE UNSET_QUEUE_PARAMETER(
    queue_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    param_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 25-63 UNSET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| queue_name | The name of the sharded queue. |
| param_name | The name of the parameter. Table 25-64 and Table 25-65 describe the valid parameter names. |

Table 25-64 Sharded queue parameters

| Parameter Name | Scope | Allowed Values | Description |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|---|
| SHARD_NUM | Queue level | [1, UB4MAXVAL] | Maximum number of shards allowed for the queue. |

Table 25-64 (Cont.) Sharded queue parameters

| Parameter Name | Scope | Allowed Values | Description |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| SUBSHARD_SIZE | Queue level | [1, UB2MAXVAL] | <p>Default value is 20,000.</p> <p>This is the size of each partition for allocation of memory in a shard. Each shard consists of multiple subshards, which are allocated, used, and purged automatically based on message enqueue and dequeue rate for the shard.</p> |
| KEY_BASED_ENQUEUE | Queue level | [0, 1] | <p>When set, the shard to which a message gets enqueued is determined by the key value specified in the message. Refer to key-based sharding (link) for more details. This parameter cannot be unset once set.</p> <p>When this parameter is not set (default), a session is bound to a shard at the time of first enqueue to the queue. All messages enqueued by the session will go to the same shard to which the session is bound.</p> |
| STICKY_DEQUEUE | Queue level | [0, 1] | <p>When set, dequeue session sticks to a shard in the queue. A session is bound to a shard on first dequeue from the queue. All messages dequeued by the session come from the same shard to which it is bound. This parameter cannot be unset once set.</p> <p>When this parameter is not set, messages dequeued by a session can spread across multiple shards of the queue.</p> |

Table 25-65 Key-based Parameters

| Parameter Name | Scope | Description |
|------------------------|-------------|--|
| AQ\$KEY_TO_SHARD_MAP | Queue level | Shard number to which a given key is mapped. When key-based sharding is enabled, this parameter is used to establish mapping between a key and a shard number or retrieve the shard number to which given key is mapped. |
| AQ\$GET_KEY_SHARD_INST | Queue level | Instance number that owns the shard to which a given key is mapped. Applicable only when key-based sharding is enabled. It is a read-only parameter. |

25.4.50 VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES Procedure

This procedure verifies that the source and destination queues have identical types.

The result of the verification is stored in the table `sys.aq$_message_types`, overwriting all previous output of this command.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES (
  src_queue_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  dest_queue_name IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  rc              OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 25-66 VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>src_queue_name</code> | Name of the source queue whose messages are to be propagated, including the schema name. If the schema name is not specified, then it defaults to the schema name of the user. |
| <code>dest_queue_name</code> | Name of the destination queue where messages are to be propagated, including the schema name. If the schema name is not specified, then it defaults to the schema name of the user. |
| <code>destination</code> | Destination database link. Messages in the source queue for recipients at this destination are propagated. If it is <code>NULL</code> , then the destination is the local database and messages are propagated to other queues in the local database. The length of this field is currently limited to 128 bytes, and if the name is not fully qualified, then the default domain name is used. |

Table 25-66 (Cont.) VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <code>rc</code> | Return code for the result of the procedure. If there is no error, and if the source and destination queue types match, then the result is 1. If they do not match, then the result is 0. If an Oracle error is encountered, then it is returned in <code>rc</code> . |

 **Note:**

- `SYS.AQ$_MESSAGE_TYPES` can have multiple entries for the same source queue, destination queue, and database link, but with different transformations.
- `VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES` check happens once per AQ propagation schedule and not for every propagated message send.
- In case the payload of the queue is modified then the existing propagation schedule between source and destination queue needs to be dropped and recreated.

26

DBMS_AQELM

The package provides subprograms to manage the configuration of Oracle Advanced Queuing (AQ) asynchronous notification by e-mail and HTTP.



See Also:

Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide for detailed information about DBMS_AQELM

This chapter contains the following topics: DBMS_AQELM

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_AQELM Subprograms](#)

26.1 DBMS_AQELM Security Model

You need the administrator role `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` to run all procedures in `DBMS_AQELM`.

26.2 Summary of DBMS_AQELM Subprograms

This section lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_AQELM` subprograms.

Table 26-1 DBMS_AQELM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| SET_MAILHOST Procedure | Sets the host name for the SMTP server that the database will use to send out e-mail notifications |
| SET_MAILPORT Procedure | Sets the port number for the SMTP server |
| SET_SENDFROM Procedure | Sets the sent-from e-mail address |

26.2.1 SET_MAILHOST Procedure

This procedure sets the host name for the SMTP server. The database uses this SMTP server host name to send out e-mail notifications.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQELM.SET_MAILHOST (  
    mailhost IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 26-2 SET_MAILHOST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------|
| mailhost | SMTP server host name. |

Usage Notes

As part of the configuration for e-mail notifications, a user with `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` or with `EXECUTE` permissions on the `DBMS_AQELM` package needs to set the host name before registering for e-mail notifications.

26.2.2 SET_MAILPORT Procedure

This procedure sets the port number for the SMTP server.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQELM.SET_MAILPORT (  
    mailport IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 26-3 SET_MAILPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| mailport | SMTP server port number. |

Usage Notes

As part of the configuration for e-mail notifications, a user with `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` or with `EXECUTE` permissions on `DBMS_AQELM` package needs to set the port number before registering for e-mail notifications. The database uses this SMTP server port number to send out e-mail notifications. If not set, the SMTP mailport defaults to 25.

26.2.3 SET_SENDFROM Procedure

This procedure sets the sent-from e-mail address. This e-mail address is used in the sent-from field in all the e-mail notifications sent out by the database to the registered e-mail addresses.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AQELM.SET_SENDFROM (  
    sendfrom IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 26-4 SET_SENDFROM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| sendfrom | The sent-from e-mail address. |

Usage Notes

As part of the configuration for e-mail notifications, a user with `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` or with `EXECUTE` permissions on the `DBMS_AQELM` package should set the sent-from address before registering for e-mail notifications

DBMS_AQIN

The `DBMS_AQIN` package plays a part in providing secure access to the Oracle JMS interfaces.



See Also:

Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide for detailed information about `DBMS_AQIN`

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Security Model](#)

27.1 DBMS_AQIN Security Model

While you should not call any subprograms in the `DBMS_AQIN` package directly, you must have the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_AQIN` and `DBMS_AQJMS` packages to use the Oracle JMS interfaces.

Use the following syntax to accomplish this with regard to the `DBMS_AQIN` package:

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQIN to user;
```

You must have `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_AQIN` and `DBMS_AQJMS` packages to use the Oracle JMS interfaces. You can also acquire these rights through the `AQ_USER_ROLE` or the `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE`.



See Also:

Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide for more information on accessing standard and Oracle JMS applications.

28

DBMS_ASSERT

The DBMS_ASSERT package provides an interface to validate properties of the input value.



See Also:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference for more information about "Avoiding SQL Injection in PL/SQL"

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_ASSERT Subprograms](#)

28.1 DBMS_ASSERT Operational Notes

If the condition which determines the property asserted in a function is not met then a value error is raised. Otherwise the input value is returned through the return value. Most functions return the value unchanged, however, several functions modify the value.

28.2 Summary of DBMS_ASSERT Subprograms

This section describes the subprograms of the DBMS_ASSERT package.

Table 28-1 DBMS_ASSERT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ENQUOTE_LITERAL Function | Enquotes a string literal |
| ENQUOTE_NAME Function | Ensures that a string is enclosed by quotation marks, then checks that the result is a valid SQL identifier. |
| NOOP Functions | Returns the value without any checking |
| QUALIFIED_SQL_NAME Function | Verifies that the input string is a qualified SQL name |
| SCHEMA_NAME Function | Verifies that the input string is an existing schema name |
| SIMPLE_SQL_NAME Function | Verifies that the input string is a simple SQL name |
| SQL_OBJECT_NAME Function | Verifies that the input parameter string is a qualified SQL identifier of an existing SQL object |

28.2.1 ENQUOTE_LITERAL Function

This function adds leading and trailing single quotes to a string literal.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_LITERAL (
    str          VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 28-2 ENQUOTE_LITERAL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------|
| str | String to enquote |

Usage Notes

- Verify that all single quotes except leading and trailing characters are paired with adjacent single quotes.
- No additional quotes are added if the name was already in quotes.

28.2.2 ENQUOTE_NAME Function

This function encloses the provided string in double quotes (quotation marks). No additional quotes are added if the string was already in quotes (quotation marks). The quoted string is then checked to see if it is a valid (quoted) simple SQL name.

For more information on Database object names and qualifiers, see Oracle Database SQL Language Reference.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME (
    str          VARCHAR2,
    capitalize   BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 28-3 ENQUOTE_NAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| str | String to enquote |
| capitalize | If TRUE or defaulted, alphabetic characters of str which was not in quotes are translated to upper case |

Usage Notes

- No additional quotes are added if the name was already in quotes.
- Verify that all other double quotes in the string are adjacent pairs of double quotes.

Examples

```
-- This procedure creates a single column table in the createOneColumnTable's schema.
create or replace procedure createOneColumnTable(proposedTableName varchar2) is
BEGIN
  IF
    (proposedTableName is NULL)
  THEN
    raise value_error;
  END IF;
  -- The use of ENQUOTE_NAME ensures that the table will be created in the
  -- definer's schema and not in some other schema even if the definer has
  -- privileges to create tables in other schemas.
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'create table ' ||
  DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME(proposedTableName) || ' (c1 number)';
  EXCEPTION
    WHEN
      others
    THEN
      dbms_output.put_line('Table creation failed due to: ' || SQLERRM);
END;
/

-- Examples of ENQUOTE_NAME showing input/output relationships
BEGIN
  -- 'eMp' becomes '"EMP"' since it is unquoted
  dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME('eMp'));
END;
/

BEGIN
  -- For quoted strings, the case is preserved
  dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME('"EmP"'));
END;
/

-- Invalid identifier example
BEGIN
  dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME('SCOTT."EMP"'));
END;
/

-- CHR(0) examples
-- The following examples illustrates that CHR(0), the NULL character, cannot appear
-- in the string; such a string poses a SQL injection risk.
BEGIN
  dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME('BAD' || CHR(0) || 'IDENTIFIER'));
END;
/

BEGIN
  dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME('"SCOTT' || CHR(0) || '.EMP"'));
END;
/

-- Oracle allows a period (.) to be a part of a quoted string
BEGIN
  dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME('"SCOTT.EMP"'));
END;
/
```

```
-- The single quotation mark ('), as opposed to a double quotation mark, can
appear in the string
-- Note: In Oracle, a single quotation mark is specified in a literal using two
single
-- quotes. The first quotation mark escapes the second quotation mark in the
same way that
-- backslash (\) in POSIX is an escape character.
BEGIN
    dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME('"O"LEARY'));
END;
/
```

28.2.3 NOOP Functions

This function returns the value without any checking.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ASSERT.NOOP (
    str      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;

DBMS_ASSERT.NOOP (
    str      CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN      CLOB CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;
```

Parameters

Table 28-4 *NOOP Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| str | Input value |

28.2.4 QUALIFIED_SQL_NAME Function

This function verifies that the input string is a qualified SQL name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ASSERT.QUALIFIED_SQL_NAME (
    str      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;
```

Parameters

Table 28-5 *QUALIFIED_SQL_NAME Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| str | Input value |

Exceptions

ORA44004: string is not a qualified SQL name

Usage Notes

A qualified SQL name <qualified name> can be expressed by the following grammar:

```

<local qualified name> ::= <simple name> {'.' <simple name>}
<database link name> ::= <local qualified name> ['@' <connection string>]
<connection string> ::= <simple name>
<qualified name> ::= <local qualified name> ['@' <database link name>]

```

28.2.5 SCHEMA_NAME Function

This function verifies that the input string is an existing schema name.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ASSERT.SCHEMA_NAME (
    str          VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN         VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;

```

Parameters

Table 28-6 SCHEMA_NAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| str | Input value |

Exceptions

ORA44001: Invalid schema name

Usage Notes

By definition, a schema name need not be just a simple SQL name. For example, "FIRST LAST" is a valid schema name. As a consequence, care must be taken to quote the output of schema name before concatenating it with SQL text.

28.2.6 SIMPLE_SQL_NAME Function

This function verifies that the input string is a simple SQL name.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ASSERT.SIMPLE_SQL_NAME (
    str          VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN         VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;

```

Parameters

Table 28-7 SIMPLE_SQL_NAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| str | Input value |

Exceptions

ORA44003: string is not a simple SQL name

Usage Notes

- The input value must meet the following conditions:
 - The name must begin with an alphabetic character. It may contain alphanumeric characters as well as the characters `_`, `$`, and `#` in the second and subsequent character positions.
 - Quoted SQL names are also allowed.
 - Quoted names must be enclosed in double quotes.
 - Quoted names allow any characters between the quotes.
 - Quotes inside the name are represented by two quote characters in a row, for example, "a name with "" inside" is a valid quoted name.
 - The input parameter may have any number of leading and/or trailing white space characters.
- The length of the name is not checked.

28.2.7 SQL_OBJECT_NAME Function

This function verifies that the input parameter string is a qualified SQL identifier of an existing SQL object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ASSERT.SQL_OBJECT_NAME (
    str          VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN         VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;
```

Parameters

Table 28-8 *SQL_OBJECT_NAME Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|-------------|
| <code>str</code> | Input value |

Exceptions

ORA44002: Invalid object name

Usage Notes

The use of synonyms requires that the base object exists.

DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT

The `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` package provides subprograms to manage audit trail records. These subprograms enable audit administrators to manage the audit trail. In a mixed-mode environment, these audit trails comprise the database, operating system (OS), and XML audit trails. In a unified auditing environment, this comprises the unified audit trail.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Overview](#)
- [DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Constants](#)
- [DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Views](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- *Oracle Database Security Guide* regarding verifying security access with auditing
- *Oracle Database Upgrade Guide* regarding migrating to unified auditing

29.1 DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Overview

Database auditing helps meet your database security and compliance requirements. In a mixed mode environment, audit records are written to database tables, operating system (OS) files, or XML files depending on the `AUDIT_TRAIL` initialization parameter setting. If you have upgraded to unified auditing, then the audit records are written to the unified audit trail.

In a mixed mode environment, when `AUDIT_TRAIL` is set to `DB`, database records are written to the `AUD$` table. In a unified auditing environment, audit records are written to a read-only table in the `AUDSYS` schema. The contents of this table are available from the `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view. When `AUDIT_TRAIL` is set to `OS`, audit records are written to operating system files. When `AUDIT_TRAIL` is set to `XML`, audit records are written to operating system files in XML format.

With Unified Auditing facility, all audit records are written to the unified audit trail in a uniform format and are made available through the `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` views.

It is important to manage your audit records properly in order to ensure efficient performance and disk space management. The `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` subprograms enable you to efficiently manage your audit trail records.

If you have not yet migrated to unified auditing, the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` package provides a subprogram that allows you to move the database audit trail tables out of the `SYSTEM` tablespace. This improves overall database performance by reducing the load on the `SYSTEM` tablespace. It also enables you to dedicate an optimized tablespace for audit records.

For a mixed mode environment, the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` subprograms also enable you to manage your operating system and XML audit files. You can define properties like the maximum size and age of an audit file. This enables you to keep the file sizes of OS and XML audit files in check.

The `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` subprograms enable you to perform cleanup operations on all audit trail types. Audit trails can be cleaned based on the last archive timestamp value. The last archive timestamp represents the timestamp of the most recent audit record that was securely archived.

The `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` package provides a subprogram that enables audit administrators to set the last archive timestamp for archived audit records. This subprogram can also be used by external archival systems to set the last archive timestamp.

The `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` subprograms also enable you to configure jobs that periodically delete audit trail records. The frequency with which these jobs should run can be controlled by the audit administrator.



See Also:

Oracle Database Security Guide for a detailed description of unified auditing

29.2 DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Deprecated Subprograms

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated subprograms in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

The following have been deprecated from the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` package starting in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2:

- `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.FLUSH_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure
- `AUDIT_TRAIL_WRITE` mode of the `AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY` parameter of the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY` procedure

These are no longer necessary because audit records now bypass the common logging infrastructure queues and are directly written to a new internal relational table.

29.3 DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Security Model

All `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` subprograms require the user to have `EXECUTE` privilege over the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` package. The `SYSDBA` and `AUDIT_ADMIN` roles have `EXECUTE` privileges on the package by default.

Oracle strongly recommends that only audit administrators should have the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` package and be granted the `AUDIT_ADMIN` role.

Executions of the DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT subprograms are always audited.

29.4 DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Constants

The DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT package defines several constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

These constants shown in the following tables:

- [Table 29-1](#)
- [Table 29-2](#)
- [Table 29-3](#)

Audit trails can be classified based on whether audit records are written to database tables, operating system files, or XML files. The following table lists the audit trail type constants.

Table 29-1 DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Constants - Audit Trail Types

| Constant | Type | Description |
|---------------------|-------------|---|
| AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL | PLS_INTEGER | All audit trail types. This includes the standard database audit trail (SYS.AUD\$, SYS.FGA_LOG\$ and unified audit trail tables), operating system (OS) audit trail, and XML audit trail. |
| AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD | PLS_INTEGER | Standard database audit records in the SYS.AUD\$ table |
| AUDIT_TRAIL_DB_STD | PLS_INTEGER | Both standard audit (SYS.AUD\$) and FGA audit(SYS.FGA_LOG\$) records |
| AUDIT_TRAIL_FGA_STD | PLS_INTEGER | Standard database fine-grained auditing (FGA) records in the SYS.FGA_LOG\$ table |
| AUDIT_TRAIL_FILES | PLS_INTEGER | Both operating system (OS) and XML audit trails |
| AUDIT_TRAIL_OS | PLS_INTEGER | Operating system audit trail. This refers to the audit records stored in operating system files. |
| AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED | PLS_INTEGER | Unified audit trail. In unified auditing, all audit records are written to the unified audit trail and are made available through the unified audit trail views, such as UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL. |
| AUDIT_TRAIL_XML | PLS_INTEGER | XML audit trail. This refers to the audit records stored in XML files. |

Audit trail properties determine the audit configuration settings. The following table lists the constants related to audit trail properties.

Table 29-2 DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Constants - Audit Trail Properties

| Constant | Type | Description |
|------------------------|-------------|---|
| AUDIT_TRAIL_WRITE_MODE | PLS_INTEGER | <p>Note: AUDIT_TRAIL_WRITE_MODE has been deprecated starting in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2. It is retained only for backwards compatibility, and has no effect on Oracle Database versions 12.2 and higher.</p> <p>A value of AUDIT_TRAIL_IMMEDIATE_WRITE indicates that the audit record must be immediately persisted and not to be queued. By contrast, AUDIT_TRAIL_QUEUED_WRITE indicates that the audit record can be queued and persisting can be done according the database's flushing strategy.</p> <p>See Also <i>Oracle Database Security Guide</i></p> |
| CLEAN_UP_INTERVAL | PLS_INTEGER | Interval, in hours, after which the cleanup procedure is called to clear audit records in the specified audit trail |
| DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE | PLS_INTEGER | Specifies the batch size to be used for deleting audit records in database audit tables. The audit records are deleted in batches of size equal to DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE. |
| FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE | PLS_INTEGER | Specifies the batch size to be used for deleting audit files in the audit directory. The audit files are deleted in batches of size equal to FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE. |
| OS_FILE_MAX_AGE | PLS_INTEGER | Specifies the maximum number of days for which an operating system (OS) or XML audit file can be kept open before a new audit file gets created |
| OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE | PLS_INTEGER | Specifies the maximum size, in kilobytes (KB), to which an operating system (OS) or XML audit file can grow before a new file is opened |

The audit trail purge job cleans the audit trail. The following table lists the constants related to purge job status values.

Table 29-3 DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Constants - Purge Job Status

| Constant | Type | Description |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| PURGE_JOB_DISABLE | PLS_INTEGER | Disables a purge job |
| PURGE_JOB_ENABLE | PLS_INTEGER | Enables a purge job |

29.5 DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Views

DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT views are used to display DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT configuration and cleanup events.

These views listed in the following table.

Table 29-4 Views used by DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT

| View | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| DBA_AUDIT_MGMT_CLEAN_EVENTS | Displays the cleanup event history |
| DBA_AUDIT_MGMT_CLEANUP_JOBS | Displays the currently configured audit trail purge jobs |
| DBA_AUDIT_MGMT_CONFIG_PARAMS | Displays the currently configured audit trail properties |
| DBA_AUDIT_MGMT_LAST_ARCH_TS | Displays the last archive timestamps set for the audit trails |



See Also:

Oracle Database Reference for more information on these views

29.6 DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Subprogram Groups

The DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT package subprograms can be grouped into two categories: Audit Trail Management Subprograms and Audit Trail Cleanup Subprograms.

- [Audit Trail Management Subprograms](#)
- [Audit Trail Cleanup Subprograms](#)

29.6.1 DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Audit Trail Management Subprograms

Audit trail management subprograms enable you to manage audit trail properties.

Table 29-5 Audit Trail Management Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL Procedure | Changes the unified audit internal relational table's partition interval |
| CLEAR_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure | Clears the value for the audit trail property that you specify |
| FLUSH_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure | Writes the unified audit trail records in the SGA queue to disk (deprecated starting with Oracle Database 12c release 12.2) |
| GET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY_VALUE Function | Returns the property value set by the SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure |

Table 29-5 (Cont.) Audit Trail Management Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| GET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Function | Returns the timestamp set by the SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure in that database instance |
| LOAD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_FILES Procedure | Loads the data from the spillover OS audit files in a unified audit trail into the designated unified audit trail tablespace |
| SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION Procedure | Moves the audit trail tables from their current tablespace to a user-specified tablespace |
| SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure | Sets an audit trail property for the audit trail type that you specify |
| SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure | Sets a timestamp indicating when the audit records or files were last archived |
| TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECORDS Procedure | Transfers audit records from the common logging infrastructure (CLI) swap table to the <code>AUDSYS.AUD\$UNIFIED</code> relational table |

The [Summary of DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

29.6.2 DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Audit Trail Cleanup Subprograms

Audit trail cleanup subprograms help you perform cleanup related operations on the audit trail records.

Table 29-6 Audit Trail Cleanup Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure | Deletes audit trail records or files that have been archived |
| CLEAR_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure | Clears the timestamp set by the SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure |
| CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure | Creates a purge job for periodically deleting the audit trail records or files |
| DEINIT_CLEANUP Procedure | Undoes the setup and initialization performed by the INIT_CLEANUP Procedure |
| DROP_OLD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TABLES Procedure | Drops old unified audit tables following the cloning of a pluggable database (PDB) |
| DROP_PURGE_JOB Procedure | Drops the purge job created using the CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure |
| INIT_CLEANUP Procedure | Sets up the audit management infrastructure and sets a default cleanup interval for audit trail records or files |
| IS_CLEANUP_INITIALIZED Function | Checks to see if the INIT_CLEANUP Procedure has been run for an audit trail type |

Table 29-6 (Cont.) Audit Trail Cleanup Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| SET_PURGE_JOB_INTERVAL Procedure | Sets the interval at which the CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure is called for the purge job that you specify |
| SET_PURGE_JOB_STATUS Procedure | Enables or disables the purge job that you specify |

The [Summary of DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

29.7 Summary of DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Subprograms

This table lists and describes the subprograms of the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` package

Table 29-7 DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL Procedure | Changes the unified audit internal relational table's partition interval |
| CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure | Deletes audit trail records that have been archived |
| CLEAR_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure | Clears the value for the audit trail property that you specify |
| CLEAR_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure | Clears the timestamp set by the SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure |
| CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure | Creates a purge job for periodically deleting the audit trail records |
| DEINIT_CLEANUP Procedure | Undoes the setup and initialization performed by the INIT_CLEANUP Procedure |
| DROP_OLD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TABLES Procedure | Drops old unified audit tables following the cloning of a pluggable database (PDB) |
| DROP_PURGE_JOB Procedure | Drops the purge job created using the CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure |
| FLUSH_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure | Writes the unified audit trail records in the SGA queue to disk |
| GET_AUDIT_COMMIT_DELAY Function | Returns the audit commit delay time as the number of seconds. This is the maximum time that it takes to <code>COMMIT</code> an audit record to the database audit trail. |
| GET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY_VALUE Function | Returns the property value set by the SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure |
| GET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Function | Returns the timestamp set by the SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure in that database instance |
| INIT_CLEANUP Procedure | Sets up the audit management infrastructure and sets a default cleanup interval for audit trail records |
| IS_CLEANUP_INITIALIZED Function | Checks to see if the INIT_CLEANUP Procedure has been run for an audit trail type |

Table 29-7 (Cont.) DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| LOAD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_FILES Procedure | Loads the data from the spillover OS audit files in a unified audit trail into the designated unified audit trail tablespace |
| SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION Procedure | Moves the audit trail tables from their current tablespace to a user-specified tablespace |
| SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure | Sets the audit trail properties for the audit trail type that you specify |
| SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure | Sets a timestamp indicating when the audit records were last archived |
| SET_PURGE_JOB_INTERVAL Procedure | Sets the interval at which the CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure is called for the purge job that you specify |
| SET_PURGE_JOB_STATUS Procedure | Enables or disables the purge job that you specify |
| TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECORDS Procedure | Transfers audit records from the common logging infrastructure (CLI) swap table to the AUDSYS.AUD\$UNIFIED relational table |

29.7.1 ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL Procedure

This procedure changes the unified audit internal relational table's partition interval.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL(
    interval_number          IN BINARY_INTEGER,
    interval_frequency      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 29-8 ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <code>interval_number</code> | Sets how often the database creates partitions for the unified audit internal relational table. For example, to specify that the partition is created every two days, you must enter 2. |
| <code>interval_frequency</code> | Sets the frequency for the value that was set in the <code>interval_number</code> setting. For example, for a partition to be created every two days, with <code>interval_number</code> set to 2, you must set <code>interval_frequency</code> to DAY. Supported values are YEAR, MONTH, and DAY. |

Usage Notes

- The interval frequency that you choose depends on the rate of audit records that are generated in your database. The default setting is for one month. If you have a high audit record rate and are using the default, then too many audit records may be generated in the same partition. In this case, you should change the interval frequency to a more frequent interval, such as one month or one day. If the audit

record rate generation is not so high, then you may want to keep it at the default of one month.

Example

The following example sets the partition interval to occur every two months.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL(
    interval_number      => 2,
    interval_frequency   => 'MONTH');
END;
```

29.7.2 CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure

This procedure deletes audit trail records.

The `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure is usually called after the [SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure](#) has been used to set the last archived timestamp for the audit records.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL(
  audit_trail_type      IN PLS_INTEGER,
  use_last_arch_timestamp IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  container             IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT,
  database_id          IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  container_guid        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 29-9 CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>audit_trail_type</code> | The audit trail type for which the cleanup operation needs to be performed. Audit trail types are listed in Table 29-1 . |
| <code>use_last_arch_timestamp</code> | Specifies whether the last archived timestamp should be used for deciding on the records that should be deleted. A value of <code>TRUE</code> indicates that only audit records created before the last archive timestamp should be deleted. A value of <code>FALSE</code> indicates that all audit records should be deleted. The default value is <code>TRUE</code> . Oracle recommends using this value, as this helps guard against inadvertent deletion of records. |
| <code>container</code> | Values: <code>CONTAINER_CURRENT</code> for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or <code>CONTAINER_ALL</code> for all pluggable databases (PDBs). When <code>CONTAINER</code> is set to <code>CONTAINER_ALL</code> , this purges the audit trail in all the PDBs, otherwise it only purges from the connected PDB. |
| <code>database_id</code> | Database ID (DBID) of the audit records to cleanup |
| <code>container_guid</code> | Container GUID of the audit records to cleanup Note: This parameter has been deprecated but is currently retained for backward compatibility. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- When cleaning up operating system (OS) or XML audit files, only files in the current audit directory, specified by the `AUDIT_FILE_DEST` parameter, are cleaned up.
- For Windows platforms, no cleanup is performed when the `audit_trail_type` parameter is set to `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS`. This is because operating system (OS) audit records on Windows are written to the Windows Event Viewer.
- For Unix platforms, no cleanup is performed for cases where the operating system (OS) audit records are written to the syslog. When the `audit_trail_type` parameter is set to `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS`, it removes only the `*.aud` files under the directory specified by the `AUDIT_FILE_DEST` initialization parameter.

See Also:

"AUDIT_SYSLOG_LEVEL" in the *Oracle Database Reference*

- When the `audit_trail_type` parameter is set to `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_XML`, this procedure only removes XML audit files (`*.xml`) from the current audit directory.

Oracle database maintains a book-keeping file (`adx_${ORACLE_SID}.txt`) for the XML audit files. This file is not removed by the cleanup procedure.

- If the cleanup of the unified audit trail is performed when the `use_last_arch_timestamp` parameter is set to `TRUE`:
 - If you set the `database_id` value for the cleanup operation, then this value is used with the last archive timestamp while `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` runs. However, for the unified audit records that are present during the cleanup of spillover operating system audit files, the `database_id` value is ignored. Cleanup for operating system audit files is based on the last archive timestamp only. If you want to have the `database_id` value used for the cleanup operation of unified audit trail records that are present in the spillover operating system audit files, then load the contents of these files into database tables by using the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.LOAD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_FILES` procedure before you run `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL`.
 - If you do not set the `database_id` value for the cleanup operation, then `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` uses the database ID of the current database container. This ID is used along with the last archive timestamp value while cleaning up the unified audit records that are present in the database tables. However, for unified audit records that are present in the spillover operating system audit records, this database ID is not used and cleanup of these records is based on the last archive timestamp value only. If you want to include the database ID value in the cleanup of unified audit records that are present in the spillover operating system audit files, then load the contents of these files by using the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.LOAD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_FILES` procedure before you run `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL`.

- If the cleanup of the unified audit trail is performed when the `use_last_arch_timestamp` parameter is set to `FALSE`:
 - If you set the `database_id` value for the cleanup operation, then this value is used while `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` cleans up the unified audit trail records that are present in database tables. However, the `database_id` value is not used for the cleanup of unified audit trail records that are present in spillover operating system files. If want the `database_id` value to be used in the `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` operation of unified audit records that are present in spillover operating system audit files, then load the contents of these files to the database tables by using the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.LOAD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_FILES` procedure before you run `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL`.
 - If you do not set the `database_id` value when you invoke the `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure, then Oracle Database purges all unified audit records irrespective of `database_id` values and irrespective of the location (that is, database tables or spillover operating system audit files) where the unified audit records reside.
- `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure expects that the last archive timestamp set via `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` has been set using `SYS_EXTRACT_UTC` if it want to refer to `SYSTIMESTAMP`. Reference to data in Unified Audit trail is done in UTC timeformat.
- If the PDB database is read only then clean up of that database audit record does not take place and returns without performing a clean up job on `AUDSYS.AUD$UNIFIED` table.
- If timestamp of database is ahead of current system timestamp then it will return an error.
- In a multitenant setup, if one of the PDB has timestamp ahead of the current system timestamp (in UTC format) then records for that PDB are not cleaned where as the other database do clean up their audit trail records leaving the last activity of "clean up" in the audit trail.
- The `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` procedure and `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure should be not be executed in the same transaction block. Otherwise, the results are usually unpredictable.
- Make sure that the transaction for `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` is completed before you call the `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure. To have predictable results in terms of cleaning records until the time provided in `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP(UTC format)`, make sure that `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` and `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedures are not called in the same transaction. It is recommended to `commit` before you call the `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure.

Examples

The following example calls the `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure to clean up the operating system (OS) audit trail records that were updated before the last archive timestamp.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL(
  audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS,
  use_last_arch_timestamp => TRUE);
END;
```

29.7.3 CLEAR_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure

This procedure clears the value for the specified audit trail property.

Audit trail properties are set using the [SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure](#).

The `CLEAR_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY` procedure can optionally reset the property value to its default value through the `use_default_values` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAR_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY(
  audit_trail_type      IN PLS_INTEGER,
  audit_trail_property  IN PLS_INTEGER,
  use_default_values    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE) ;
```

Parameters

Table 29-10 CLEAR_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <code>audit_trail_type</code> | The audit trail type for which the property needs to be cleared. Audit trail types are listed in Table 29-1 |
| <code>audit_trail_property</code> | The audit trail property whose value needs to be cleared. You cannot clear the value for the <code>CLEANUP_INTERVAL</code> property. Audit trail properties are listed in Table 29-2 |
| <code>use_default_values</code> | Specifies whether the default value of the <code>audit_trail_property</code> should be used in place of the cleared value. A value of <code>TRUE</code> causes the default value of the parameter to be used. A value of <code>FALSE</code> causes the <code>audit_trail_property</code> to have no value. The default value for this parameter is <code>FALSE</code> . |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- You can use this procedure to clear the value for an audit trail property that you do not wish to use. For example, if you do not want a restriction on the operating system audit file size, then you can use this procedure to reset the `OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE` property.
You can also use this procedure to reset an audit trail property to its default value. You need to set `use_default_values` to `TRUE` when invoking the procedure.
- The `DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property needs to be individually cleared for the `AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD` and `AUDIT_TRAIL_FGA_STD` audit trail types. You cannot clear this property collectively using the `AUDIT_TRAIL_DB_STD` and `AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL` audit trail types.
- If you clear the value of the `DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property with `use_default_value` set to `FALSE`, the default value of `DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` is still assumed. This is because audit records are always deleted in batches.

- The `FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property needs to be individually cleared for the `AUDIT_TRAIL_OS` and `AUDIT_TRAIL_XML` audit trail types. You cannot clear this property collectively using the `AUDIT_TRAIL_FILES` and `AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL` audit trail types.
- If you clear the value of the `FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property with `use_default_value` set to `FALSE`, the default value of `FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` is still assumed. This is because audit files are always deleted in batches.
- You cannot clear the value for the `CLEANUP_INTERVAL` property.
- You cannot clear the value for the `AUDIT_TRAIL_WRITE_MODE` property.

Examples

The following example calls the `CLEAR_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY` procedure to clear the value for the audit trail property, `OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE`. The procedure uses a value of `FALSE` for the `USE_DEFAULT_VALUES` parameter. This means that there will be no maximum size threshold for operating system (OS) audit files.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAR_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY (
  AUDIT_TRAIL_TYPE      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS,
  AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY  => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE,
  USE_DEFAULT_VALUES    => FALSE );
END;
```

29.7.4 CLEAR_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure

This procedure clears the timestamp set by the `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAR_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP (
  audit_trail_type      IN PLS_INTEGER,
  rac_instance_number  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  container             IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT,
  database_id          IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  container_guid       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 29-11 CLEAR_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <code>audit_trail_type</code> | The audit trail type for which the timestamp needs to be cleared. Audit trail types are listed in Table 29-1 . |
| <code>rac_instance_number</code> | The instance number for the Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) instance. The default value is <code>NULL</code> . The <code>rac_instance_number</code> is not relevant for single instance databases. You can find the instance number by issuing the <code>SHOW PARAMETER INSTANCE_NUMBER</code> command in SQL*Plus. |

Table 29-11 (Cont.) CLEAR_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| container | Values: CONTAINER_CURRENT for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or CONTAINER_ALL for all pluggable databases (PDBs). When CONTAINER is set to CONTAINER_ALL, this clears the last archive timestamp from all the PDBs, otherwise it clears from only the connected PDB. |
| database_id | Database ID (DBID) of the audit records to cleanup |
| container_guid | Container GUID of the audit records to cleanup Note: This parameter has been deprecated but is currently retained for backward compatibility. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- The timestamp for only one `audit_trail_type` can be cleared at a time.
- The following are invalid `audit_trail_type` values for this procedure and cannot be used:
 - AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL
 - AUDIT_TRAIL_DB_STD
 - AUDIT_TRAIL_FILES

Examples

The following example calls the `CLEAR_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` procedure to clear the timestamp value for the operating system (OS) audit trail type.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAR_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP (
  audit_trail_type => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS,
  rac_instance_number => 1);
END;
```

Related Topics

- [SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure](#)
This procedure sets a timestamp indicating when the audit records were last archived. The audit administrator provides the timestamp to be attached to the audit records.

29.7.5 CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure

This procedure creates a purge job for periodically deleting the audit trail records.

This procedure carries out the cleanup operation at intervals specified by the user. It calls the [CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure](#) to perform the cleanup operation.

The [SET_PURGE_JOB_INTERVAL Procedure](#) is used to modify the frequency of the purge job.

The [SET_PURGE_JOB_STATUS Procedure](#) is used to enable or disable the purge job.

The [DROP_PURGE_JOB Procedure](#) is used to drop a purge job created with the `CREATE_PURGE_JOB` procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CREATE_PURGE_JOB (
    audit_trail_type           IN PLS_INTEGER,
    audit_trail_purge_interval IN PLS_INTEGER,
    audit_trail_purge_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    use_last_arch_timestamp    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    container                  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT) ;
```

Parameters

Table 29-12 CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <code>audit_trail_type</code> | The audit trail type for which the purge job needs to be created. Audit trail types are listed in Table 29-1 . |
| <code>audit_trail_purge_interval</code> | The interval, in hours, at which the clean up procedure is called. A lower value means that the cleanup is performed more often. |
| <code>audit_trail_purge_name</code> | A name to identify the purge job. |
| <code>use_last_arch_timestamp</code> | Specifies whether the last archived timestamp should be used for deciding on the records that should be deleted. A value of <code>TRUE</code> indicates that only audit records created before the last archive timestamp should be deleted. A value of <code>FALSE</code> indicates that all audit records should be deleted. The default value is <code>TRUE</code> . |
| <code>container</code> | Values: <code>CONTAINER_CURRENT</code> for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or <code>CONTAINER_ALL</code> for all pluggable databases (PDBs). When <code>CONTAINER</code> is set to <code>CONTAINER_ALL</code> , it creates one job in the Root PDB and the invocation of this job will invoke cleanup in all the PDBs. |

Usage Notes

Use this procedure to schedule the [CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure](#) for your audit trail records.

Examples

The following example calls the `CREATE_PURGE_JOB` procedure to create a cleanup job called `CLEANUP`, for all audit trail types. It sets the `audit_trail_purge_interval` parameter to 100. This means that the cleanup job is invoked every 100 hours. It also sets the `use_last_arch_timestamp` parameter value to `TRUE`. This means that all audit records older than the last archive timestamp are deleted.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CREATE_PURGE_JOB (
    audit_trail_type           => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL,
    audit_trail_purge_interval => 100 /* hours */,
```

```

audit_trail_purge_name    => 'CLEANUP',
use_last_arch_timestamp   => TRUE);
END;
```

29.7.6 DEINIT_CLEANUP Procedure

This procedure undoes the setup and initialization performed by the INIT_CLEANUP Procedure. The DEINIT_CLEANUP procedure clears the value of the default_cleanup_interval parameter. However, when used for audit tables, it does not move the audit trail tables back to their original tablespace.

Syntax

```

DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DEINIT_CLEANUP (
  audit_trail_type  IN PLS_INTEGER,
  container         IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT);
```

Parameters

Table 29-13 DEINIT_CLEANUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| audit_trail_type | The audit trail type for which the procedure needs to be called. Audit trail types are listed in Table 29-1 |
| container | Values: CONTAINER_CURRENT for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or CONTAINER_ALL for all pluggable databases (PDBs). When CONTAINER is set to CONTAINER_ALL, this de-initializes the audit trail from cleanup in all the pluggable databases, otherwise it de-initializes the audit trail from cleanup in the connected PDB only. |

Usage Notes

You cannot invoke this procedure for AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED. Doing so it will raise ORA-46250: Invalid value for argument 'AUDIT_TRAIL_TYPE'

Examples

The following example clears the default_cleanup_interval parameter setting for the standard database audit trail:

```

BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DEINIT_CLEANUP (
  AUDIT_TRAIL_TYPE => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD);
END;
```

Related Topics

- [INIT_CLEANUP Procedure](#)

29.7.7 DROP_OLD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TABLES Procedure

This procedure drops old unified audit tables following the cloning of a pluggable database (PDB).

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DROP_OLD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TABLES (  
    container_guid    IN VARCHAR2) ;
```

Parameters

Table 29-14 DROP_OLD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TABLES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| container_guid | Container GUID of the old unified audit tables |

Usage Notes

When a pluggable database gets cloned, the unified audit tables get newly created in the new pluggable database. To drop the old unified audit tables, use the `DROP_OLD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TABLES` by specifying the old GUID of the PDB from which the clone was created. You can query the historical GUIDs from the `DBA_PDB_HISTORY` view for the given PDB.

Only use the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DROP_OLD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TABLES` procedure if the database was upgraded from Oracle Database release 12.1 or earlier. If the database was upgraded from a later release (including release 12.2), then an `ORA-55906: Secure file log [id: 0 name: ORA$AUDIT_NEXTGEN_LOG] does not exist error` will appear. This is because starting with release 12.2, the common logging infrastructure tables that this procedure searches are no longer being created. Instead, the `AUD$UNIFIED` relational table stores the unified audit records.

Examples

```
BEGIN  
    DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DROP_OLD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TABLES (  
        container_guid => 'E4721865A9321CB5E043EFA9E80A2D77');  
END;
```

29.7.8 DROP_PURGE_JOB Procedure

This procedure drops the purge job created using the `CREATE_PURGE_JOB` Procedure. The name of the purge job is passed as an argument.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DROP_PURGE_JOB (  
    audit_trail_purge_name    IN VARCHAR2) ;
```


Parameters

Table 29-15 DROP_PURGE_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| audit_trail_purge_name | The name of the purge job which is being deleted. This is the purge job name that you specified with the CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure . |

Examples

The following example calls the `DROP_PURGE_JOB` procedure to drop the purge job called `CLEANUP`.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DROP_PURGE_JOB (
  AUDIT_TRAIL_PURGE_NAME => 'CLEANUP');
END;
```

Related Topics

- [CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure](#)
This procedure creates a purge job for periodically deleting the audit trail records.

29.7.9 FLUSH_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure

This deprecated procedure writes the unified audit trail records in the SGA queue to disk.



Note:

This procedure has been deprecated starting in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.FLUSH_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL (
  flush_type      IN BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT FLUSH_CURRENT_INSTANCE,
  container      IN BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT);
```

Parameters

Table 29-16 FLUSH_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| flush_type | Takes one of the following two arguments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>FLUSH_CURRENT_INSTANCE</code> - Flushes the audit records from SGA queues in that particular RAC instance • <code>FLUSH_ALL_INSTANCES</code> - Flushes the audit records from SGA queues in all the RAC instances |

Table 29-16 (Cont.) FLUSH_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| container | The containers where the SGA queues should be flushed. It takes one of the following two arguments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CONTAINER_CURRENT - Flushes the audit records from SGA queues in that particular PDB CONTAINER_ALL - Flushes the audit records from SGA queues in all the active PDBs. |

29.7.10 GET_AUDIT_COMMIT_DELAY Function

This function returns the audit commit delay time as the number of seconds. audit commit delay time is the maximum time that it takes to COMMIT an audit record to the database audit trail. If it takes more time to COMMIT an audit record than defined by the audit commit delay time, then a copy of the audit record is written to the operating system (OS) audit trail.

The audit commit delay time value is useful when determining the last archive timestamp for database audit records.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.GET_AUDIT_COMMIT_DELAY
RETURN NUMBER;
```

29.7.11 GET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY_VALUE Function

This procedure returns the property value set by the SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.GET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY_VALUE (
    audit_trail_type      IN PLS_INTEGER,
    audit_trail_property  IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 29-17 GET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY_VALUE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| audit_trail_type | The audit trail type for the timestamp to be retrieved. Audit trail types are listed in Table 29-1 . |
| audit_trail_property | The audit trail property that is being queried. Audit trail properties are listed in Table 29-2 . |

Return Values

If the property value is cached in SGA memory, this function will return the value set by the [SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure](#). Else it will return NULL.

The `GET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY_VALUE` function may return an ORA-46250 error if the audit trail property value has been set to `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAN_UP_INTERVAL`. To find the cleanup interval of the purge job, query `SYS.DAM_CLEANUP_JOBS$`.

Examples

The following example prints the property value of `OS_FILE_MAX_AGE` set by the [SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure](#).

```
SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY.  
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON  
DECLARE  
  OS_MAX_AGE_VAL NUMBER;  
BEGIN  
  OS_MAX_AGE_VAL := DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.GET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY_VALUE(  
    audit_trail_type => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS,  
    audit_trail_property => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.OS_FILE_MAX_AGE);  
  IF OS_MAX_AGE_VAL is not NULL THEN  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The Maximum Age configured for OS Audit files is: ' ||  
      OS_MAX_AGE_VAL);  
  END IF;  
END;
```

Related Topics

- [SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure](#)
This procedure sets an audit trail property for the audit trail type that is specified.

29.7.12 GET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Function

This procedure returns the timestamp set by the `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` Procedure in that database instance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.GET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP(  
  audit_trail_type IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN TIMESTAMP;
```

Parameters

Table 29-18 GET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>audit_trail_type</code> | The audit trail type for the timestamp to be retrieved. Supported Audit trail types for this procedure are <code>AUDIT_TRAIL_OS</code> , <code>AUDIT_TRAIL_XML</code> and <code>AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED</code> . All Audit trail types are listed in Table 29-1 . |

Return Values

In a database that is opened for `READ WRITE`, since there will no timestamp stored in SGA memory, this function will return `NULL`. But in a database that is opened for `READ ONLY`, if a timestamp is set by the `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` Procedure, the timestamp will be returned. Else it will return `NULL`.

Usage Notes

This function will return `NULL` on a database that is opened `READ WRITE`. Use `DBA_AUDIT_MGMT_LAST_ARCH_TS` view to check the timestamp set in such a case.

Examples

The following example prints the timestamp set by the `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` Procedure on a `READ ONLY` database.

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
  LAT_TS TIMESTAMP;
BEGIN
  LAT_TS := DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.GET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP(
    audit_trail_type => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS);
  IF LAT_TS is not NULL THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The Last Archive Timestamp is: ' || to_char(LAT_TS));
  END IF;
END;
```

Related Topics

- [SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure](#)
This procedure sets a timestamp indicating when the audit records were last archived. The audit administrator provides the timestamp to be attached to the audit records.

29.7.13 INIT_CLEANUP Procedure

This procedure sets up the audit management infrastructure and a default cleanup interval for the audit trail records. Traditional auditing packages and functions are deprecated in Oracle Database 23c.

If the audit trail tables are in the `SYSTEM` tablespace, then the procedure moves them to the `SYSAUX` tablespace. If you are using unified auditing, you do not need to run this procedure because the unified audit trail tables are in the `SYSAUX` tablespace by default. If you are not using unified auditing, refer to *Oracle Database Upgrade Guide* for documentation which references an environment without unified auditing.

Moving the audit trail tables out of the `SYSTEM` tablespace enhances overall database performance. The `INIT_CLEANUP` procedure moves the audit trail tables to the `SYSAUX` tablespace. If the [SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION Procedure](#) has already moved the audit tables elsewhere, then no tables are moved.

The [SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION Procedure](#) enables you to specify an alternate target tablespace for the database audit tables.

The `INIT_CLEANUP` procedure is currently not relevant for the `AUDIT_TRAIL_OS`, `AUDIT_TRAIL_XML`, and `AUDIT_TRAIL_FILES` audit trail types. No preliminary set up is required for these audit trail types.



See Also:

[Table 29-1](#) for a list of all audit trail types

This procedure also sets a default cleanup interval for the audit trail records.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.INIT_CLEANUP(
    audit_trail_type      IN PLS_INTEGER,
    default_cleanup_interval IN PLS_INTEGER
    container             IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT);
```

Parameters

Table 29-19 INIT_CLEANUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| audit_trail_type | The audit trail type for which the clean up operation needs to be initialized. Audit trail types are listed in Table 29-1 except AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED |
| default_cleanup_interval | The default time interval, in hours, after which the cleanup procedure should be called. The minimum value is 1 and the maximum is 999. |
| container | Values: CONTAINER_CURRENT for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or CONTAINER_ALL for all Open and Available pluggable databases (PDBs). When CONTAINER is set to CONTAINER_ALL, this initializes the audit trails for clean up in all the Open and Available pluggable databases, otherwise this initializes the audit trail in the connected PDB only. When you add a new PDB you need to initialize the audit trails for clean up in the new PDB using the CONTAINER_CURRENT option. |

Usage Notes

With the desupport of traditional auditing, the PL/SQL packages and functions associated with traditional auditing are deprecated. This deprecation includes the packages and functions `INIT_CLEANUP`, `DEINIT_CLEANUP`, and `IS_CLEANUP_INITIALIZED`. While these packages or functions continue to operate in Oracle Database 23c, you can neither add to or modify traditional auditing configurations.

The following usage notes apply:

- This procedure may involve data movement across tablespaces. This can be a resource intensive operation especially if your database audit trail tables are already populated. Oracle recommends that you invoke the procedure during non-peak hours.
- You should ensure that the `SYSAUX` tablespace, into which the audit trail tables are being moved, has sufficient space to accommodate the audit trail tables. You should also optimize the `SYSAUX` tablespace for frequent write operations.
- You can change the `default_cleanup_interval` later using the [SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure](#).
- If you do not wish to move the audit trail tables to the `SYSAUX` tablespace, then you should use the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION` procedure to move

the audit trail tables to another tablespace before calling the `INIT_CLEANUP` procedure.

- Invoking this procedure with `AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED` results in `ORA-46250`. It requires no initializations for cleanup since it is cleanup-ready by default.
- `INIT_CLEANUP` is the only supported way for moving the traditional audit data from the `SYSTEM` tablespace to the `SYSAUX` tablespace.



See Also:

"[SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION Procedure](#)"

Examples

The following example calls the `INIT_CLEANUP` procedure to set a `default_cleanup_interval` of 12 hours for all audit trail types:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.INIT_CLEANUP(
    audit_trail_type => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL,
    default_cleanup_interval => 12 /* hours */);
END;
```



See Also:

[Table 29-1](#) for a list of all audit trail types

29.7.14 IS_CLEANUP_INITIALIZED Function

This function checks to see if the `INIT_CLEANUP` Procedure has been run for an audit trail type.

The `IS_CLEANUP_INITIALIZED` function returns `TRUE` if the procedure has already been run for the audit trail type. It returns `FALSE` if the procedure has not been run for the audit trail type.

This function is currently not relevant for the `AUDIT_TRAIL_OS`, `AUDIT_TRAIL_XML`, and `AUDIT_TRAIL_FILES` audit trail types. The function always returns `TRUE` for these audit trail types. No preliminary set up is required for these audit trail types.



See Also:

[Table 29-1](#) for a list of all audit trail types

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.IS_CLEANUP_INITIALIZED(
    audit_trail_type IN PLS_INTEGER
    container        IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 29-20 IS_CLEANUP_INITIALIZED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>audit_trail_type</code> | The audit trail type for which the function needs to be called. Note that this does not apply to <code>AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED</code> . Audit trail types are listed in Table 29-1 |
| <code>container</code> | <p>Values: <code>CONTAINER_CURRENT</code> for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or <code>CONTAINER_ALL</code> for all pluggable databases (PDBs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When <code>CONTAINER</code> is set to <code>CONTAINER_ALL</code>, this function returns the initialization status of all the pluggable databases. The function returns <code>FALSE</code> even if one of the PDBs is not initialized. When <code>CONTAINER</code> is set to <code>CONTAINER_CURRENT</code>, this returns the initialization status of the connected PDB. |

Examples

The following example checks to see if the standard database audit trail type has been initialized for cleanup operation. If the audit trail type has not been initialized, then it calls the [INIT_CLEANUP Procedure](#) to initialize the audit trail type.

```
BEGIN
  IF
    NOT
      DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.IS_CLEANUP_INITIALIZED(DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD)
  THEN
    DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.INIT_CLEANUP(
      audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD,
      default_cleanup_interval => 12 /* hours */);
  END IF;
END;
```

Related Topics

- [INIT_CLEANUP Procedure](#)

29.7.15 LOAD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_FILES Procedure

This procedure loads the data from the spillover OS audit files in a unified audit trail into the designated unified audit trail tablespace.

See Also:

Oracle Database Security Guide for information about moving the OS audit trail records into the unified audit trail

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.LOAD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_FILES (
    load_batch_size IN PLS_INTEGER
    container        IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 29-21 LOAD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_FILES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| load_batch_size | Specifies the number of spillover OS audit files to be loaded into the designated unified audit trail tablespace. The load_batch_size parameter can have a minimum value of 1 and maximum value of 32767. The default value is equivalent to DEFAULT_FILE_LOAD_BATCH_SIZE. |
| container | <p>Values: CONTAINER_CURRENT for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or CONTAINER_ALL for all pluggable databases (PDBs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CONTAINER_CURRENT - loads the unified audit files from \$ORACLE_BASE/audit/\$ORACLE_SID OS directory to the tables in only current PDB CONTAINER_ALL - loads the unified audit files from \$ORACLE_BASE/audit/\$ORACLE_SID OS directory to the tables in the respective PDBs, but for all the active PDBs |

Usage Notes

- Ensure that you set the audit data designated tablespace to be online before you run the LOAD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_FILES procedure.

29.7.16 SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION Procedure

This procedure moves the audit trail tables from their current tablespace to a user-specified tablespace.

The SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION procedure is not relevant for the AUDIT_TRAIL_OS, AUDIT_TRAIL_XML, and AUDIT_TRAIL_FILES audit trail types. The AUDIT_FILE_DEST initialization parameter is the only way you can specify the destination directory for these audit trail types.

 **See Also:**

- [Table 29-1](#) for a list of all audit trail types
- AUDIT_FILE_DEST in the *Oracle Database Reference*

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION(
    audit_trail_type        IN PLS_INTEGER,
    audit_trail_location_value IN VARCHAR2);
```


Parameters

Table 29-22 SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <code>audit_trail_type</code> | The audit trail type for which the audit trail location needs to be set. Audit trail types are listed in Table 29-1 |
| <code>audit_trail_location_value</code> | Target location or tablespace for the audit trail records |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- Before changing the audit trail location, check the block size of the new location that you plan to use. The block size must be the same size as that of the current audit trail location. Otherwise, an `ORA-14520: Tablespace string block size [string] does not match existing object block size [string] error` appears. To check the block size of a tablespace, query the `USER_TABLESPACES` or `DBA_TABLESPACES` data dictionary view. See *Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide* for more information about partition restrictions for multiple block sizes.
- Setting a custom tablespace for audit data using the `SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION` procedure does not change the LOB and index partitions to the new tablespace. They are still stored in the default `SYSAUX` tablespace.
- By default, audit trail records are written to the `SYSAUX` tablespace. You can change the tablespace location to a user tablespace using this procedure. However the designated tablespace must be an automatic storage space management (ASSM) tablespace.
- This procedure is valid for the following `audit_trail_type` values:
 - `AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD`
 - `AUDIT_TRAIL_FGA_STD`
 - `AUDIT_TRAIL_DB_STD`
 - `AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED`
- For the `audit_trail_type` values `AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD`, `AUDIT_TRAIL_FGA_STD`, and `AUDIT_TRAIL_DB_STD`, you should ensure that the target tablespace, into which the audit trail tables are being moved, has sufficient space to accommodate the audit trail tables. You should also optimize the target tablespace for frequent write operations.
- This procedure involves data movement across tablespaces. For the `audit_trail_type` values `AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD`, `AUDIT_TRAIL_FGA_STD`, and `AUDIT_TRAIL_DB_STD`, this can be a resource intensive operation especially if your database audit trail tables are already populated. Oracle recommends that you invoke the procedure during non-peak hours.
- You optionally can specify an encrypted tablespace for the audit trail location.

- When `AUDIT_TRAIL_TYPE` is `AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED`, this procedure sets the tablespace for newer audit records in the unified audit trail but does not move the older audit records. Thus, it is not resource intensive for the unified audit trail.
- The `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view is built on top of an internal relational table. This table is an interval partitioned table (irrespective of database editions) with a default interval of 1 day. This setting means that when you execute the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION` procedure, only newly created partitions of the internal table are created in the new tablespace that is set as part of this procedure. Existing partitions of this table remain in the earlier tablespace (`SYSAUX` is the default tablespace for this internal table). If you want to change this table's partition interval, then use the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL` procedure.
- As a best practice to improve performance and the availability of audit records, enable the `AUTOEXTEND` option on the audit tablespace.

Examples

The following example moves the database audit trail tables, `AUD$` and `FGA_LOG$`, from the current tablespace to a user-created tablespace called `RECORDS`:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION(
    audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_DB_STD,
    audit_trail_location_value => 'RECORDS');
END;
```

29.7.17 SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure

This procedure sets an audit trail property for the audit trail type that is specified.

The procedure sets the properties `OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE`, `OS_FILE_MAX_AGE`, and `FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` for operating system (OS) and XML audit trail types. The `OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE` and `OS_FILE_MAX_AGE` properties determine the maximum size and age of an audit trail file before a new audit trail file gets created. The `FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property specifies the number of audit trail files that are deleted in one batch.

The procedure sets the properties `DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` and `CLEANUP_INTERVAL` for the database audit trail type. `DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` specifies the batch size in which records get deleted from audit trail tables. This ensures that if a cleanup operation gets interrupted midway, the process does not need to start afresh the next time it is invoked. This is because all batches before the last processed batch are already committed.

The `CLEANUP_INTERVAL` specifies the frequency, in hours, with which the cleanup procedure is called.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY(
    audit_trail_type      IN PLS_INTEGER,
    audit_trail_property  IN PLS_INTEGER,
    audit_trail_property_value IN PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 29-23 SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <code>audit_trail_type</code> | The audit trail type for which the property needs to be set. Audit trail types are listed in Table 29-1 |
| <code>audit_trail_property</code> | The audit trail property that is being set. Audit trail properties are listed in Table 29-2 |
| <code>audit_trail_property_value</code> | The value of the property specified using <code>audit_trail_property</code> . The following are valid values for audit trail properties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE</code> can have a minimum value of 1 and maximum value of 2000000. The default value is 10000. <code>OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE</code> is measured in kilobytes (KB). • <code>OS_FILE_MAX_AGE</code> can have a minimum value of 1 and a maximum value of 497. The default value is 5. <code>OS_FILE_MAX_AGE</code> is measured in days. • <code>DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE</code> can have a minimum value of 100 and a maximum value of 1000000. The default value is 10000. <code>DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE</code> is measured as the number of audit records that are deleted in one batch. • <code>FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE</code> can have a minimum value of 100 and a maximum value of 1000000. The default value is 1000. <code>FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE</code> is measured as the number of audit files that are deleted in one batch. • <code>CLEANUP_INTERVAL</code> can have a minimum value of 1 and a maximum value of 999. The default value is set using the INIT_CLEANUP Procedure. <code>CLEANUP_INTERVAL</code> is measured in hours. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- The audit trail properties for which you do not explicitly set values use their default values.
- If you have set both the `OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE` and `OS_FILE_MAX_AGE` properties for an operating system (OS) or XML audit trail type, then a new audit trail file gets created depending on which of these two limits is reached first.

For example, let us take a scenario where `OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE` is 10000 and `OS_FILE_MAX_AGE` is 5. If the operating system audit file is already more than 5 days old and has a size of 9000 KB, then a new audit file is opened. This is because one of the limits has been reached.

- The `DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property needs to be individually set for the `AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD` and `AUDIT_TRAIL_FGA_STD` audit trail types. You cannot set

this property collectively using the `AUDIT_TRAIL_DB_STD` and `AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL` audit trail types.

- The `DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property enables you to control the number of audit records that are deleted in one batch. Setting a large value for this parameter requires increased allocation for the undo log space.
- The `FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property needs to be individually set for the `AUDIT_TRAIL_OS` and `AUDIT_TRAIL_XML` audit trail types. You cannot set this property collectively using the `AUDIT_TRAIL_FILES` and `AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL` audit trail types.
- The `FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property enables you to control the number of audit files that are deleted in one batch. Setting a very large value may engage the `GEN0` background process for a long time.
- In Oracle Database Standard Edition, you can only associate the tablespace for unified auditing once. You should perform this association before you generate any audit records for the unified audit trail. The default tablespace is `SYSAUX`. After you have associated the tablespace, you cannot modify it on the Standard Edition because the partitioning feature is not supported in the Standard Edition.

Examples

The following example calls the `SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY` procedure to set the `OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE` property for the operating system (OS) audit trail. It sets this property value to 102400. This means that a new audit file gets created every time the current audit file size reaches 100 MB.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY (
    audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS,
    audit_trail_property  => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE,
    audit_trail_property_value => 102400 /* 100MB*/ );
END;
```

The following example calls the `SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY` procedure to set the `OS_FILE_MAX_AGE` property for the operating system (OS) audit trail. It sets this property value to 5. This means that a new audit file gets created every sixth day.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY (
    audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS,
    audit_trail_property  => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.OS_FILE_MAX_AGE,
    audit_trail_property_value => 5 /* days */);
END;
```

The following example calls the `SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY` procedure to set the `DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property for the `AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD` audit trail. It sets this property value to 100000. This means that during a cleanup operation, audit records are deleted from the `SYS.AUD$` table in batches of size 100000.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY (
    audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD,
    audit_trail_property  => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE,
    audit_trail_property_value => 100000 /* delete batch size */);
END;
```

29.7.18 SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure

This procedure sets a timestamp indicating when the audit records were last archived. The audit administrator provides the timestamp to be attached to the audit records.

The [CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure](#) uses this timestamp to decide on the audit records to be deleted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP (
  audit_trail_type      IN PLS_INTEGER,
  last_archive_time     IN TIMESTAMP,
  rac_instance_number  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  container             IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT,
  database_id          IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  container_guid       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 29-24 SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| audit_trail_type | The audit trail type for which the timestamp needs to be set. Audit trail types are listed in Table 29-1 . |
| last_archive_time | The <code>TIMESTAMP</code> value based on which the audit records or files should be deleted. This indicates the last time when the audit records or files were archived. |
| rac_instance_number | The instance number for the Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) instance. The default value is <code>NULL</code> . The <code>rac_instance_number</code> parameter is not accepted when <code>AUDIT_TRAIL_TYPE</code> has values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>audit_trail_aud_std</code> • <code>audit_trail_db_std</code> • <code>audit_trail_fga_std</code> • <code>audit_trail_unified</code> Set <code>rac_instance_number</code> to 1 for a single-instance database. |
| container | Values: <code>CONTAINER_CURRENT</code> for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or <code>CONTAINER_ALL</code> for all pluggable databases (PDBs). When <code>CONTAINER</code> is set to <code>CONTAINER_ALL</code> , this sets the value for last archive timestamp in all the pluggable databases, otherwise it sets the value in the connected PDB only. |

 **Note:**

ORA-46250 error is thrown if any future date or `TIMESTAMP` value is given.

Table 29-24 (Cont.) SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| database_id | Database ID (DBID) of the audit records to cleanup |
| container_guid | Container GUID of the audit records to cleanup Note: This parameter has been deprecated but is currently retained for backward compatibility. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- The `last_archive_time` must be specified in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) when the audit trail types are `AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD`, `AUDIT_TRAIL_FGA_STD`, or `AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED`. This is because the database audit trails store the timestamps in UTC. UTC is also known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- The `last_archive_time` must be specified as the local time zone time when the audit trail types are `AUDIT_TRAIL_OS` or `AUDIT_TRAIL_XML`. The time zone must be the time zone of the machine where the OS or XML audit files were created. This is because the operating system audit files are cleaned based on the audit file's Last Modification Timestamp property. The Last Modification Timestamp property value is stored in the local time zone of the machine.
- When using an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database, Oracle recommends that you use the Network Time Protocol (NTP) to synchronize individual Oracle RAC nodes.
- The `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` procedure and `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure should be not be executed in the same transaction block. Otherwise, the results are usually unpredictable.
- If this timestamp set to a future date an error is returned.
- Make sure that the transaction for `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` is completed before you call the `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure. To have predictable results in terms of cleaning records until the time provided in `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP(UTC format)`, make sure that `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` and `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedures are not called in the same transaction. It is recommended to `commit` before you call the `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure.
- Before you invoke `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` using database links, ensure that there are time differences between the source and the target database.

Examples

The following example calls the `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` procedure to set the last archive timestamp for the operating system (OS) audit trail type on Oracle RAC instance 1. It uses the `TO_TIMESTAMP` function to convert a character string into a timestamp value.

A subsequent call to the [CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure](#), with `use_last_arch_timestamp` set to `TRUE`, will delete all those OS audit files from the current `AUDIT_FILE_DEST` directory that were modified before 10-Sep-2012 14:10:10.0.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP (
```

```

audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS,
last_archive_time    => TO_TIMESTAMP('12-SEP-0714:10:10.0', 'DD-MON-
RRHH24:MI:SS.FF'),
rac_instance_number => 1);
END;
```

29.7.19 SET_PURGE_JOB_INTERVAL Procedure

This procedure sets the interval at which the CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure is called for the purge job specified.

The purge job must have already been created using the [CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure](#).

Syntax

```

DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_PURGE_JOB_INTERVAL(
  audit_trail_purge_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  audit_trail_interval_value  IN PLS_INTEGER) ;
```

Parameters

Table 29-25 SET_PURGE_JOB_INTERVAL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| audit_trail_purge_name | The name of the purge job for which the interval is being set. This is the purge job name that you specified with the CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure . |
| audit_trail_interval_value | The interval, in hours, at which the clean up procedure should be called. This value modifies the audit_trail_purge_interval parameter set using the CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure |

Usage Notes

Use this procedure to modify the audit_trail_purge_interval parameter set using the [CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure](#).

Examples

The following example calls the SET_PURGE_JOB_INTERVAL procedure to change the frequency at which the purge job called CLEANUP is invoked. The new interval is set to 24 hours.

```

BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_PURGE_JOB_INTERVAL(
  AUDIT_TRAIL_PURGE_NAME      => 'CLEANUP',
  AUDIT_TRAIL_INTERVAL_VALUE  => 24 );
END;
```

Related Topics

- [CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure](#)
This procedure deletes audit trail records.

29.7.20 SET_PURGE_JOB_STATUS Procedure

This procedure enables or disables the specified purge job.

The purge job must have already been created using the [CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_PURGE_JOB_STATUS(
    audit_trail_purge_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    audit_trail_status_value  IN PLS_INTEGER) ;
```

Parameters

Table 29-26 SET_PURGE_JOB_STATUS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| audit_trail_purge_name | The name of the purge job for which the status is being set. This is the purge job name that you specified with the CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure . |
| audit_trail_status_value | One of the values specified in Table 29-3 . The value PURGE_JOB_ENABLE enables the specified purge job. The value PURGE_JOB_DISABLE disables the specified purge job. |

Examples

The following example calls the SET_PURGE_JOB_STATUS procedure to enable the CLEANUP purge job.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_PURGE_JOB_STATUS(
    audit_trail_purge_name    => 'CLEANUP',
    audit_trail_status_value  => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.PURGE_JOB_ENABLE);
END;
```

29.7.21 TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECORDS Procedure

This procedure transfers unified audit records that were in a pre-upgraded Oracle database to an internal relational table that is designed to improve read performance.

In the pre-upgraded Oracle database, these records resided in the common logging infrastructure (CLI) SGA back-end tables.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECORDS (
    container_guid            IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```


Parameters

Table 29-27 TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECORDS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>container_guid</code> | The GUID of the container of the associated CLI back-end table. This back-end table contains the audit records from the pre-upgraded Oracle database. If you omit this setting, then the GUID of the current container is used. |

Usage Notes

- It is not mandatory to run `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECORDS` after an upgrade, but for better read performance of the unified audit trail, Oracle highly recommends that you run this procedure.
- The `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECORDS` is designed to be a one-time operation, to be performed after you upgrade from Oracle Database 12c release 12.1.
- There is one CLI back-end table per GUID of the container. You can find the GUIDs for containers by querying the `PDB_GUID` column of the `DBA_PDB_HISTORY` data dictionary view. Execute the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECORDS` procedure by passing each of these GUIDs one by one to ensure that you move the unified audit records from these CLI back-end tables to the `AUDSYS.AUD$UNIFIED` table.
- In a multitenant environment, you must run the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECORDS` procedure only in the container to which the transfer operation applies, whether it is the root or an individual PDB. You cannot run this procedure in the root, for example, to transfer audit records in a PDB.
- If you have a high rate of audit record generation and your database supports partitioning, then you may want to use the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL` procedure to alter the partition interval setting for the internal relational table. See [ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL Procedure](#) for more information.

30

DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL

The `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` package provides functions that enable you to format the output of queries to the `DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL`, `DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL`, `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL`, and `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL` views.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL Overview](#)
- [DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL Views](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL Subprograms](#)

30.1 DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL Overview

The functions in the `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` package enable you to format the output of queries to the `RLS_INFO` column of several audit trail views so that the output appear in separate rows.

These functions use a cursor to find and format each row of the corresponding view. To use the functions in this package, include the function in a query to one of the following views:

- `DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view, for the `DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_FGA` function
- `DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view, for the `DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_STD` function
- `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view, for the `DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_UNI` function
- `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL` dynamic view, for the `DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_XML` function

30.2 DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL Security Model

All `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` subprograms require the user to have `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` package.

The `SYSDBA` administrative privilege and `AUDIT_ADMIN` and `AUDIT_VIEWER` roles have the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` package by default. An auditor can view audit data after being granted the `AUDIT_VIEWER` role.

Oracle strongly recommends that only audit administrators have the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` package and be granted the `AUDIT_VIEWER` role.

30.3 DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL Views

The views in this section display the audit information used by the `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` package function.

[Table 30-1](#) displays the `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` views.

Table 30-1 Views Used by DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL

| View | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL</code> | Displays fine-grained audit record information; used with the <code>DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_FGA</code> function |
| <code>DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL</code> | Displays standard audit record information; used with the <code>DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_STD</code> function |
| <code>UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL</code> | Displays unified audit trail information; used with the <code>DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_XML</code> function |
| <code>V\$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL</code> | Displays XML audit record information; used with the <code>DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_UNI</code> function |

30.4 Summary of DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` subprograms and their descriptions.

Table 30-2 DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_FGA Function | Reformats the output for queries to the <code>RLS_INFO</code> column of the <code>DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL</code> data dictionary view |
| DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_STD Function | Reformats the output for queries to the <code>RLS_INFO</code> column of the <code>DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL</code> data dictionary view |
| DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_UNI Function | Reformats the output for queries to the <code>RLS_INFO</code> column of the <code>UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL</code> data dictionary view |
| DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_XML Function | Reformats the output for queries to the <code>RLS_INFO</code> column of the <code>V\$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL</code> dynamic view |

30.4.1 DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_FGA Function

This function reformats the output for queries to the `RLS_INFO` column of the `DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view so that the output is easily readable. It is used for the concatenated Oracle Virtual Private Database predicates for multiple fine-

grained audit policies in an environment that has not been enabled for unified auditing. It returns the output in separate rows.



See Also:

Oracle Database Security Guide regarding fine-grained auditing

Syntax

```
DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_FGA (
  IN_CURSOR          REF CURSOR          IN)
RETURN PIPELINED ROW;
```

Parameters

Except for the `IN_CURSOR` parameter, the parameters for the `DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_FGA` function are the same as the columns in the `DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view. See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about this view.

Usage Notes

- To use this function, include it in a query to the `DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view, using a cursor similar to the example shown in the following section.
- See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about the `DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view.

Example

```
SELECT DB_USER, OBJECT_NAME, SQL_TEXT
       RLS_PREDICATE, RLS_POLICY_TYPE, RLS_POLICY_OWNER, RLS_POLICY_NAME
FROM TABLE (DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_FGA
             (CURSOR (SELECT * FROM DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL)));
```

Return Values

A piped row with decoded values of `DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL.RLS_INFO` column.

30.4.2 DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_STD Function

This function reformats the output for queries to the `RLS_INFO` column of the `DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view so that the output is easily readable. It is used for the concatenated Oracle Virtual Private Database predicates for multiple standard audit records in an environment that has not been enabled for unified auditing. It returns the output in separate rows.



See Also:

Oracle Database Security Guide regarding auditing

Syntax

```
DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_STD(
  IN_CURSOR          REF CURSOR          IN)
RETURN PIPELINED ROW;
```

Parameters

Except for the `IN_CURSOR` parameter, the parameters for the `DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_STD` function are the same as the columns in the `DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view. See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about this view.

Usage Notes

- To use this function, include it in a query to the `DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view, using a cursor similar to the example shown in the following section.
- See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about the `DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view.

Example

```
SELECT USERNAME, USERHOST, ACTION, OBJ_NAME, OBJ_PRIVILEGE
       RLS_PREDICATE, RLS_POLICY_TYPE, RLS_POLICY_OWNER, RLS_POLICY_NAME
FROM TABLE (DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_STD
             (CURSOR (SELECT * FROM DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL)));
```

Return Values

A piped row with decoded values of `DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL.RLS_INFO` column

30.4.3 DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_UNI Function

This function reformats the output for queries to the `RLS_INFO` column of the `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL` dynamic view so that the output is easily readable. It is used for the concatenated Oracle Virtual Private Database predicates for multiple XML audit records in an environment that has not been enabled for unified auditing. It returns the output in separate rows.

**See Also:**

Oracle Database Security Guide regarding unified auditing

Syntax

```
DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_UNI(
  IN_CURSOR          REF CURSOR          IN)
RETURN PIPELINED ROW;
```

Parameters

Except for the `IN_CURSOR` parameter, the parameters for the `DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_UNI` function are the same as the columns in the

V\$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL data dictionary view. See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about this view.

Usage Notes

- To use this function, include it in a query to the V\$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL dynamic view, using a cursor similar to the example shown in the following section.
- See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about the V\$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL dynamic view.

Example

```
SELECT OBJECT_NAME, SQL_TEXT
       RLS_PREDICATE, RLS_POLICY_TYPE, RLS_POLICY_OWNER, RLS_POLICY_NAME
FROM TABLE (DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_UNI
             (CURSOR (SELECT * FROM V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL)));
```

Return Values

A piped row with decoded values of V\$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL.RLS_INFO column

30.4.4 DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_XML Function

This function reformats the output for queries to the RLS_INFO column of the UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL data dictionary view so that the output is easily readable. It is used for the concatenated Oracle Virtual Private Database predicates for multiple audit records from unified audit policies. It returns the output in separate rows.



See Also:

Oracle Database Security Guide regarding auditing

Syntax

```
DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_XML(
  IN_CURSOR          REF CURSOR          IN)
RETURN PIPELINED ROW;
```

Parameters

Except for the IN_CURSOR parameter, the parameters for the DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_XML function are the same as the columns in the UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL data dictionary view. See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about this view.

Usage Notes

- To use this function, include it in a query to the UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL data dictionary view, using a cursor similar to the example shown in the following section.
- See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about the UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL data dictionary view.

Example

```
SELECT DBUSERNAME, ACTION_NAME, OBJECT_NAME, SQL_TEXT,  
       RLS_PREDICATE, RLS_POLICY_TYPE, RLS_POLICY_OWNER, RLS_POLICY_NAME  
FROM TABLE (DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_XML  
             (CURSOR (SELECT * FROM UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL)));
```

Return Values

A piped row with decoded values of UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL.RLS_INFO column

31

DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE

The `DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE` package is the interface for managing the Automatic SQL Tuning task. Unlike `DBMS_SQLTUNE`, the `DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE` package requires the `DBA` role.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE Overview](#)
- [DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE Subprograms](#)

31.1 DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE Overview

The `DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE` package is the interface to SQL Tuning Advisor (`DBMS_SQLTUNE`) when run within the AutoTask framework.

The database creates the automated system task `SYS_AUTO_SQL_TUNING_TASK` as part of the catalog scripts. This task automatically chooses a set of high-load SQL from AWR and runs SQL Tuning Advisor on this SQL. The automated task performs the same comprehensive analysis as any other SQL Tuning task.

The automated task tests any SQL profiles it finds by executing both the old and new query plans. Automatic SQL Tuning differs from manual SQL tuning in one important way. If automatic implementation of SQL profiles is enabled (the default is disabled), then the database implements any SQL profiles that promise a great performance benefit. The implementation occurs at tuning time so that the database can immediately benefit from the new plan. You can enable or disable automatic implementation by using the `SET_AUTO_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER` API to set the `ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILES` parameter.

In each maintenance window, the automated tuning task stores its results as a new execution. Each execution result has the same task name but a different execution name. Query the `DBA_ADVISOR_EXECUTIONS` view for information about task executions. To view reports that span multiple executions, use the [REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK](#) Function.

31.2 DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE Security Model

This package is available to users with the `DBA` role. For other users, you must grant the `EXECUTE` privilege on the package explicitly. Note that the `EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK` procedure is an exception: only `SYS` can invoke it.

Users can call APIs in this package to control how the automatic tuning task behaves when it runs, such as enabling automatic SQL profile creation and configuring the total and per-SQL time limits under which the task runs. Because these settings affect the overall performance of the database, it may not be appropriate for all users with the `ADVISOR` privilege to have access to this package.

31.3 Summary of DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE Subprograms

The DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE package contains EXECUTE, REPORT, and SET subprograms.

Table 31-1 DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure | Executes the Automatic SQL Tuning task immediately (SYS only) |
| REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function | Displays a text report of the automatic tuning task's history |
| SET_AUTO_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures | Changes a task parameter value for the daily automatic runs |

31.3.1 EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure

This function and procedure executes the Automatic SQL Tuning task (SYS_AUTO_SQL_TUNING_TASK).

Both the function and the procedure run in the context of a new task execution. The difference is that the function returns the name of the new execution.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK(
  execution_name    IN VARCHAR2           := NULL,
  execution_params  IN DBMS_ADVISOR.argList := NULL,
  execution_desc    IN VARCHAR2           := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK(
  execution_name    IN VARCHAR2           := NULL,
  execution_params  IN DBMS_ADVISOR.argList := NULL,
  execution_desc    IN VARCHAR2           := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 31-2 EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| execution_name | A name to qualify and identify an execution. If not specified, it is generated by the advisor and returned by function. |
| execution_params | List of parameters (name, value) for the specified execution. The execution parameters have effect only on the execution for which they are specified. They override the values for the parameters stored in the task (set through the SET_AUTO_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures). |

Table 31-2 (Cont.) EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| execution_desc | A 256-length string describing the execution |

Usage Notes

Only SYS can invoke this subprogram. A tuning task can be executed multiple times without having to reset it.

Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK('SYS_AUTO_SQL_TUNING_TASK');
```

31.3.2 REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function

This procedure displays the results of an Automatic SQL Tuning task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK (
  begin_exec      IN   VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  end_exec        IN   VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  type            IN   VARCHAR2      := 'TEXT',
  level           IN   VARCHAR2      := 'TYPICAL',
  section         IN   VARCHAR2      := ALL,
  object_id       IN   NUMBER         := NULL,
  result_limit    IN   NUMBER         := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 31-3 REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| begin_exec | Name of the beginning task execution to use. If NULL, the report is generated for the most recent task execution. |
| end_exec | Name of the ending task execution to use. If NULL, the report is generated for the most recent task execution. |
| type | Type of the report to produce. Possible values are TEXT which produces a text report. |
| level | Level of detail in the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BASIC: simple version of the report. Just show info about the actions taken by the advisor. TYPICAL: show information about every statement analyzed, including requests not implemented. ALL: highly detailed report level, also provides annotations about statements skipped over. |

Table 31-3 (Cont.) REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| section | Section of the report to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUMMARY: summary information • FINDINGS: tuning findings • PLAN: explain plans • INFORMATION: general information • ERROR: statements with errors • ALL: all sections |
| object_id | Advisor framework object id that represents a single statement to restrict reporting to. NULL for all statements. Only valid for reports that target a single execution. |
| result_limit | Maximum number of SQL statements to show in the report |

Return Values

A CLOB containing the desired report.

Examples

```
-- Get the whole report for the most recent execution
SELECT DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK
FROM DUAL;

-- Show the summary for a range of executions
SELECT
DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK(:begin_exec, :end_exec,
'TEXT',
'TYPICAL', 'SUMMARY')
FROM DUAL;

-- Show the findings for the statement of interest
SELECT DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK(:exec, :exec, 'TEXT',
'TYPICAL', 'FINDINGS', 5)
FROM DUAL;
```

31.3.3 SET_AUTO_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures

This procedure updates the value of a SQL tuning parameter of type VARCHAR2 or NUMBER for SYS_AUTO_SQL_TUNING_TASK.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.SET_AUTO_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER(
parameter IN VARCHAR2,
value IN VARCHAR2);

DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.SET_AUTO_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER(
```

```
parameter IN VARCHAR2,  
value     IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 31-4 SET_AUTO_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| parameter | <p>Name of the parameter to set. The possible tuning parameters that can be set by this procedure using the parameter in the form VARCHAR2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MODE: tuning scope (comprehensive, limited) • USERNAME: user name under which the statement is parsed • DAYS_TO_EXPIRE: number of days until the task is deleted • EXECUTION_DAYS_TO_EXPIRE: number of days until the task execution is deleted • DEFAULT_EXECUTION_TYPE: default execution when none is specified by the EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure • TIME_LIMIT: global timeout in seconds • LOCAL_TIME_LIMIT: per-statement timeout in seconds • TEST_EXECUTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FULL - test-execute for as much time as necessary, up to the local time limit for the SQL (or the global task time limit if no SQL time limit is set) – AUTO - test-execute for an automatically chosen time proportional to the tuning time – OFF - do not test-execute • BASIC_FILTER: basic filter for SQL tuning set • OBJECT_FILTER: object filter for SQL tuning set • PLAN_FILTER: plan filter for SQL tuning set (see SELECT_SQLSET for possible values) • RANK_MEASURE1: first ranking measure for SQL tuning set • RANK_MEASURE2: second ranking measure for SQL tuning set • RANK_MEASURE3: third ranking measure for SQL tuning set • RESUME_FILTER: extra filter for SQL tuning sets besides BASIC_FILTER • SQL_LIMIT: maximum number of SQL statements to tune • SQL_PERCENTAGE: percentage filter of SQL tuning set statements <p>The following parameters are supported for the automatic tuning task only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILES: whether the task should accept SQL profiles automatically (TRUE or FALSE) • MAX_AUTO_SQL_PROFILES: maximum number of automatic SQL profiles allowed on the system, in sum • MAX_SQL_PROFILES_PER_EXEC: maximum number of SQL profiles that can be automatically implemented per execution of the task. |
| value | New value of the specified parameter |

32

DBMS_AUTO_INDEX

The `DBMS_AUTO_INDEX` package provides the interface for managing auto indexes in an Oracle database.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_AUTO_INDEX Overview](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_AUTO_INDEX Subprograms](#)

32.1 DBMS_AUTO_INDEX Overview

The `DBMS_AUTO_INDEX` package is the interface for configuring auto indexes and generating reports of auto indexing operations in an Oracle database.

32.2 Summary of DBMS_AUTO_INDEX Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_AUTO_INDEX` package subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 32-1 DBMS_AUTO_INDEX Package Subprograms

| Procedure | Description |
|--|---|
| CONFIGURE Procedure | Configures settings related to automatic indexing. |
| DROP_AUTO_INDEXES Procedure | This procedure can be used to manually drop the automatically created indexes that overrides the retention parameter setting. |
| DROP_SECONDARY_INDEXES Procedure | Deletes all the indexes, except the ones used for constraints, from a schema or a table. |
| REPORT_ACTIVITY Function | Returns a report of the automatic indexing operations executed during a specific period in a database. |
| REPORT_LAST_ACTIVITY Function | Returns a report of the last automatic indexing operation executed in a database. |

32.2.1 CONFIGURE Procedure

This procedure configures settings related to automatic indexing.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.CONFIGURE (  
    parameter_name      IN VARCHAR2,  
    parameter_value     IN VARCHAR2,  
    allow                IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 32-2 CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>parameter_name</code> | <p>Automatic indexing configuration setting. It can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUTO_INDEX_MODE: Modes of operation of auto indexes. It can have one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – IMPLEMENT: In this mode, new auto indexes are created as <i>visible</i> indexes and any existing <i>invisible</i> auto indexes are also set to <i>visible</i> indexes. In this mode, auto indexes are available to be used in SQL statements. – REPORT ONLY: In this mode, new auto indexes are created as <i>invisible</i> indexes and are not available to be used in SQL statements. – OFF: Setting the mode to OFF prevents new auto indexes from being considered and created. However, it does not disable existing auto indexes. • AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA: Schemas to include or exclude from using auto indexes. Its value is case-sensitive and can include wildcards. Its behavior is controlled by the <code>allow</code> parameter. <p>The automatic indexing process manages two schema lists – the <i>inclusion list</i> and the <i>exclusion list</i>. The inclusion list contains the schemas that can use auto indexes. The exclusion list contains the schemas that cannot use auto indexes. Initially, both these lists are empty and all the schemas in the database can use auto indexes when automatic indexing is enabled for a database.</p> <p>If the inclusion list contains at least one schema, then only the schemas listed in the inclusion list can use auto indexes.</p> <p>If the inclusion list is empty and the exclusion list contains at least one schema, then all the schemas can use auto indexes, except the schemas listed in the exclusion list.</p> <p>If both the lists (the inclusion list and the exclusion list) contain at least one schema, then all the schemas can use auto indexes, except the schemas listed in the exclusion list.</p> • AUTO_INDEX_RETENTION_FOR_AUTO: Number of days for which the unused auto |

Table 32-2 (Cont.) CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| | <p>indexes are retained in the database, after which they are deleted. Default value is 373 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="878 428 1385 659">• AUTO_INDEX_RETENTION_FOR_MANUAL: Number of days for which the unused manually created indexes (non-auto indexes) are retained in the database, after which they are deleted. When it is set to <code>NULL</code>, the manually created indexes are not deleted by the automatic indexing process. Default value is <code>NULL</code>. <li data-bbox="878 667 1385 953">• AUTO_INDEX_REPORT_RETENTION: Number of days for which automatic indexing logs are retained in the database before they are deleted. As automatic indexing report is generated based on these logs, automatic indexing report cannot be generated for a period beyond the value specified for <code>AUTO_INDEX_REPORT_RETENTION</code>. Default value is 31 days. <li data-bbox="878 961 1385 1192">• AUTO_INDEX_DEFAULT_TABLESPACE: Tablespace to use to store auto indexes. Default is <code>NULL</code>, which means the default permanent tablespace specified during the database creation is used to store auto indexes. Note that you cannot specify an Oracle-owned tablespace (such as <code>SYSAUX</code>) as the default tablespace. <li data-bbox="878 1201 1385 1373">• AUTO_INDEX_SPACE_BUDGET: Percentage of tablespace size to use for auto indexes. This configuration setting can be used only when the default tablespace specified during the database creation is used for storing auto indexes. <li data-bbox="878 1381 1385 1667">• AUTO_INDEX_COMPRESSION: Values to enable and disable advanced index compression for auto indexes. The supported values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="927 1507 1385 1562">– <code>ON</code>: to enable advanced index compression for auto indexes <li data-bbox="927 1570 1385 1625">– <code>OFF</code>: to disable advanced index compression for auto indexes The default value is <code>OFF</code>. <li data-bbox="878 1675 1385 1927">• AUTO_INDEX_TABLE: You can use the <code>AUTO_INDEX_TABLE</code> configuration setting to specify tables that can use auto indexes. When you enable automatic indexing for a schema, all the tables in that schema can use auto indexes. However, if there is a conflict between the schema level and table level setting, the table level setting takes precedence. |

Table 32-2 (Cont.) CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| | <p>The parameter value is <schema_name>.<table_name>. You can then specify TRUE or FALSE to enable or disable auto indexes on the table respectively.</p> <p>To remove all tables from inclusion/exclusion list run the statement: EXEC DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.CONFIGURE('AUTO_INDEX_TABLE', NULL);</p> |
| parameter_value | <p>Value for the configuration setting specified in parameter_name.</p> |
| allow | <p>When it is set to NULL, the configuration setting is assigned the default value.</p> <p>This parameter is applicable only for the AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA configuration setting and it can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE: Add the specified schema to the inclusion list. • FALSE: Add the specified schema to the exclusion list. • NULL: Remove the specified schema from the list to which it is currently added. <p>Refer to the description of the AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA configuration setting for more information about the inclusion list and the exclusion list.</p> |

Examples

These examples are based on the assumption that the inclusion list and the exclusion list are initially empty.

The following example adds the SH and HR schemas to the exclusion list, so that only the SH and HR schemas cannot use auto indexes.

```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.configure(
    parameter_name => 'AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA',
    parameter_value => 'SH',
    allow          => FALSE);

  dbms_auto_index.configure(
    parameter_name => 'AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA',
    parameter_value => 'HR',
    allow          => FALSE);
end;
```

The following example removes the HR schema from the exclusion list, so that it can also use auto indexes. Now, only the SH schema cannot use auto indexes, because it is the only schema added to the exclusion list.


```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.configure(
    parameter_name => 'AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA',
    parameter_value => 'HR',
    allow          => NULL);
end;
```

The following example removes all the schemas from the exclusion list, so that all the schemas can use auto indexes.

```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.configure(
    parameter_name => 'AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA',
    parameter_value => NULL,
    allow          => TRUE);
end;
```

The following example adds the HR schema to the inclusion list, so that only the HR schema can use auto indexes.

```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.configure(
    parameter_name => 'AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA',
    parameter_value => 'HR',
    allow          => TRUE);
end;
```

The following example sets the retention period for auto indexes to 90 days.

```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.configure(
    parameter_name => 'AUTO_INDEX_RETENTION_FOR_AUTO',
    parameter_value => '90');
end;
```

The following example sets the retention period for auto indexes to the default value of 373 days.

```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.configure(
    parameter_name => 'AUTO_INDEX_RETENTION_FOR_AUTO',
    parameter_value => NULL);
end;
```

The following example enables a table:

```
EXEC DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.CONFIGURE('AUTO_INDEX_TABLE', 'SH.SALES', TRUE);
```

To remove all tables from inclusion/exclusion list:

```
EXEC DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.CONFIGURE('AUTO_INDEX_TABLE', NULL);
```

32.2.2 DROP_AUTO_INDEXES Procedure

This procedure can be used to manually drop the automatically created indexes that overrides the retention parameter setting.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.DROP_AUTO_INDEXES (
  owner          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  index_name     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  allow_recreate IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 32-3 DROP_AUTO_INDEXES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| owner | The name of the index owner. |
| index_name | The name of the index. |
| allow_recreate | Set this parameter to allow or disallow automatic creation of the dropped index again. |

Examples

Drop a single index and allow recreate:

```
exec dbms_auto_index.drop_auto_indexes('SH','SYS_AI_612ud3j5ngf0c',TRUE);
```

Drop all indexes owned by SH and allow recreate:

```
exec dbms_auto_index.drop_auto_indexes('SH',NULL,TRUE);
```

Drop all indexes owned by HR, disallowing recreate and then change the recreation status back to allow:

```
exec dbms_auto_index.drop_auto_indexes('HR',NULL);
exec dbms_auto_index.drop_auto_indexes('HR', NULL, TRUE);
```

Usage Notes

- If the values of the parameters `owner` and `index_name` are explicitly set to `NULL`, all auto indexes which the user has privileges on will be dropped.
- If `owner` is explicitly specified and `index_name` is set to `NULL`, all auto indexes within the given schema will be dropped. The dropped indexes are not recreated automatically by the system by default. Set `allow_recreate` parameter to `TRUE` to change this behavior.
- This procedure updates the `allow_recreate` status associated with the dropped indexes from `FALSE` to `TRUE` and vice-versa.

32.2.3 DROP_SECONDARY_INDEXES Procedure

This procedure deletes all the indexes, except the ones used for constraints, from a schema or a table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.DROP_SECONDARY_INDEXES (
    ownname      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    tablename    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 32-4 DROP_SECONDARY_INDEXES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ownname | (Optional) Name of the schema from which all the indexes need to be deleted. Note: The indexes used for constraints are not deleted. |
| tablename | (Optional) Name of the table from which all the indexes need to be deleted. Note: The indexes used for constraints are not deleted. |

Examples

The following example deletes all the indexes, except the ones used for constraints, from the SH schema.

```
begin
    dbms_auto_index.drop_secondary_indexes('SH');
end;
```

The following example deletes all the indexes, except the ones used for constraints, from the EMP table in the HR schema.

```
begin
    dbms_auto_index.drop_secondary_indexes('HR', 'EMP');
end;
```

The following example deletes all the indexes, except the ones used for constraints, for which the user has the delete privileges from all the schemas in a database.

```
begin
    dbms_auto_index.drop_secondary_indexes;
end;
```

32.2.4 REPORT_ACTIVITY Function

This function returns a report of the automatic indexing operations executed during a specific period in a database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.REPORT_ACTIVITY (
  activity_start IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP -
1,
  activity_end   IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP,
  type           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TEXT',
  section       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ALL',
  level         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TYPICAL')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 32-5 REPORT_ACTIVITY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| start_time | Time starting from which the executed automatic indexing operations are considered for the report. If NULL is specified, the last executed automatic indexing operation is considered for the report. If no value is specified for this parameter, then the current time minus one day (24 hours) is considered at the start time. |
| end_time | Time till which the executed automatic indexing operations are considered for the report. If no value is specified, then the current time is considered as the end time. |
| type | Format of the report. It can have one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TEXT HTML XML The default value is TEXT. |

Table 32-5 (Cont.) REPORT_ACTIVITY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| section | <p>Sections to include in the report. It can have a combination of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUMMARY: Include only the summary details section in the report. INDEX_DETAILS: Include only the auto index details section in the report. VERIFICATION_DETAILS: Include only the auto index verification details section in the report. ERRORS: Include only the error details section in the report. ALL: Include all the sections (summary details, auto index details, auto index verification details, and error details) in the report. This is the default value. <p>A combination of these values can be specified using the + or - operators as shown in the following examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUMMARY +INDEX_DETAILS +ERRORS: Include summary details, auto index details, and error details sections in the report. ALL -ERRORS: Include all the sections in the report, except the error details section. |
| level | <p>Level of automatic indexing information to include in the report. It can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BASIC: Include basic automatic indexing information in the report. TYPICAL: Include typical automatic indexing information in the report. This is the default value. ALL: Include all the automatic indexing information in the report. |

Return Value

A report of the automatic indexing operations executed during the specified period in a database.

Examples

The following example generates a typical report of the automatic indexing operations executed in the last 24 hours. The report is generated in the text format and contains all the sections (summary details, auto index details, auto index verification details, and error details).

```
declare
  report clob := null;
begin
  report := dbms_auto_index.report_activity();
end;
```

32.2.5 REPORT_LAST_ACTIVITY Function

This function returns a report of the last automatic indexing operation executed in a database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.REPORT_LAST_ACTIVITY (
    type          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TEXT',
    section       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ALL',
    level         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TYPICAL')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 32-6 REPORT_LAST_ACTIVITY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| type | <p>Format of the report. It can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TEXT HTML XML <p>The default value is TEXT.</p> |
| section | <p>Sections to include in the report. It can have a combination of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUMMARY: Include only the summary details section in the report. INDEX_DETAILS: Include only the auto index details section in the report. VERIFICATION_DETAILS: Include only the auto index verification details section in the report. ERRORS: Include only the error details section in the report. ALL: Include all the sections (summary details, auto index details, auto index verification details, and error details) in the report. This is the default value. <p>A combination of these values can be specified using the + or - operators as shown in the following examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUMMARY +INDEX_DETAILS +ERRORS: Include summary details, auto index details, and error details sections in the report. ALL -ERRORS: Include all the sections in the report, except the error details section. |

Table 32-6 (Cont.) REPORT_LAST_ACTIVITY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| level | <p>Level of automatic indexing information to include in the report. It can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BASIC: Include basic automatic indexing information in the report.• TYPICAL: Include typical automatic indexing information in the report. This is the default value.• ALL: Include all the automatic indexing information in the report. |

Return Value

A report of the last automatic indexing operation executed in a database.

Examples

The following example generates a typical report of the last automatic indexing operation executed in a database. The report is generated in the text format and contains all the sections (summary details, auto index details, auto index verification details, and error details).

```
declare
  report clob := null;
begin
  report := dbms_auto_index.report_last_activity();
end;
```

33

DBMS_AUTO_MV

DBMS_AUTO_MV contains subprograms for configuring automatic materialized views.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS_AUTO_MV](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_AUTO_MV Subprograms](#)

33.1 Using DBMS_AUTO_MV

The DBMS_AUTO_MV package contains functions and procedures to manage automatic materialized views.

This package is owned by SYS, so EXECUTE package privilege is required by non-SYS users. Grant EXECUTE privilege on the package to the users.

33.2 Summary of DBMS_AUTO_MV Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_AUTO_MV package subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 33-1 DBMS_AUTO_MV Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| CONFIGURE Procedure | Enables, disables, and configures the various parameters of the automatic materialized view feature. |
| DROP_AUTO_MVS Procedure | Drops automatic materialized views that were created. This routine can only be executed by DBA. |
| RECOMMEND Function | This function allows a user to manually generate automatic materialized view recommendations for SQL statements in a given SQL tuning set |
| REFRESH Procedure | This procedure allows a user to manually refresh all stale automatic materialized views in the system unconditionally. |
| REPORT_ACTIVITY Function | This function generates a report on the automatic materialized view activities and usage for a specified time duration. The report can be generated in text, HTML, or XML formats as specified by the argument type. |
| REPORT_LAST_ACTIVITY Function | This function generates a report on the most recent automatic materialized view activities and usage. The report can be generated in text, HTML, or XML formats as specified by the argument type. |

33.2.1 CONFIGURE Procedure

This procedure enables, disables, and configures the various parameters of the automatic materialized view feature.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_MV.CONFIGURE (
    parameter IN VARCHAR2,
    value     IN VARCHAR2,
    allow     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 33-2 CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| parameter | The name of the parameter to be modified. Parameter names are not case sensitive. |
| value | The value of the specified parameter. |
| allow | This parameter allows or disallows various schemas or app modules. It is applicable only for the <code>AUTO_MV_SCHEMA</code> and <code>AUTO_MV_APP_MODULE</code> parameters. |

Parameters

Table 33-3 CONFIGURE Parameters Names

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>AUTO_MV_MODE</code> | <p>Enables, disables, or engages report-only mode.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>OFF</code>: No recommendations are made. This is the default value. <code>REPORT ONLY</code>: This mode generates recommendations and stores them in the internal repository so they are available to the DBA through <code>DBA_AUTO_MV_ANALYSIS_RECOMMENDATIONS</code>. <code>IMPLEMENT</code>: This mode generates, verifies, and publishes recommendations, or drops them. |
| <code>AUTO_MV_MAINT_TASK</code> | <p>Activates and deactivated automatic maintenance of materialized views.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>ENABLE</code>: Activates automatic maintenance of materialized views. <code>DISABLE</code>: Deactivates the automatic maintenance of materialized views. If automatic maintenance of materialized views is in progress, it finishes the maintenance. This is the default value. <code>CLEANUP_AND_DISABLE</code>: Drops all automatic materialized views, and deactivates automatic maintenance of materialized views. If automatic materialized views maintenance is in progress, it finishes the maintenance before the task is deactivated. |

Table 33-3 (Cont.) CONFIGURE Parameters Names

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| AUTO_MV_SPACE_BUDGET | <p>Specifies the amount of space budget available for implementing automatic materialized views. The total space value is the sum of currently space used by all user tables (i.e. not system tables). The calculation does not include user access structures (like indexes or materialized views). Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget in percent: A positive number ending with % symbol designating the percentage of currently utilized space for all user tables. Budget in GB: A positive integer ending with GB that indicates the absolute space limit for automatic materialized views. For example, 10GB indicates 10 Gigabytes. The minimum value is 1GB but no maximum value. <p>The default budget is 10% of the total size of user tables.</p> |
| AUTO_MV_DEFAULT_TABLESPACE | <p>Specifies the tablespace to place automatic materialized views. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tablespace name: A valid Oracle tablespace name to be used when creating new automatic materialized views. Quoted identifiers are supported. NULL: A new automatic materialized view is created in the default tablespace of the owner of parent object. If automatic materialized view has more than one parent object, such as materialized views defined on multiple base tables, the default tablespace of the owner of largest base table is selected. This is the default value. <p>If the value is changed dynamically, it takes effect the next time automatic materialized views recommendations are implemented.</p> |
| AUTO_MV_TEMP_TABLESPACE | <p>Specifies the temporary tablespace while creating or refreshing automatic materialized views. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tablespace name: A valid Oracle temp tablespace name to be used when creating new automatic materialized views and the data needs to be spilled to temp. NULL: The temp table space assigned to the owner of the largest parent object of the automatic materialized views. This is the default value. <p>If the value is changed dynamically, it takes effect the next time recommendations are implemented.</p> |
| AUTO_MV_RETENTION | <p>Specifies the number of days automatic materialized views exists without being utilized by a query. When the expiry period is reached, the materialized view is dropped.</p> <p>Positive integer: An integer between 1 and 373. The default value is 33 days.</p> |
| AUTO_MV_ANALYZE_REPORT_RETENTION | <p>Specifies the maximum number of days to retain analysis and recommendation history.</p> <p>Positive integer: An integer value between 0 and 90. Value 0 implies that history is not maintained. The default value is 31.</p> <p>The history of analysis and verification is retained in the DBA_AUTO_MV_* dictionary tables.</p> |
| AUTO_MV_ANALYZE_WORKLOAD_WINDOW | <p>Specifies the maximum number of hours to make recommendations.</p> <p>Positive integer: An integer value between 1 and 8760. The default value is 24.</p> |

Table 33-3 (Cont.) CONFIGURE Parameters Names

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| AUTO_MV_ANALYZE_WORKLOAD_MIN_TIME | <p>Specifies the minimum time in seconds for a query to be considered for automatic materialized views recommendation. Queries below this threshold are not considered for recommendations.</p> <p>Positive value: An integer value between 0 and 3600 (1 hour). The default value is 120 (2 minutes).</p> |
| AUTO_MV_SCHEMA | <p>Specifies the schemas to include or exclude from creation of automatic materialized views.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Adds the specified schema to the inclusion list. FALSE: Adds the specified schema to the exclusion list. NULL: Removes the specified schema from the list to which it is currently added. <p>If both the lists (the inclusion list and the exclusion list) contain at least one schema, then all the schemas can use automatic materialized views, except the schemas listed in the exclusion list.</p> |
| AUTO_MV_APPLICATION_MODULE | <p>Specifies application modules to include or exclude from creation of automatic materialized views. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Adds the specified application module to the inclusion list. FALSE: Adds the specified application module to the exclusion list. NULL: Removes the specified application module from the list to which it is currently added. <p>Initially, the inclusion list and the exclusion list are empty and we can create automatic materialized views under all application modules when automatic automatic materialized views are enabled for a database.</p> |
| AUTO_MV_VERIFICATION_REPORT_RETENTION | <p>Specifies the maximum number of days to retain the verification history.</p> <p>Positive value: An integer value between 0 and 90 for the number of days the history of analysis and verification is retained in the DBA_AUTO_MV_* dictionary tables. Value 0 implies that history is not maintained. The default value is 31.</p> |
| AUTO_MV_MAIN_T_REPORT_RETENTION | <p>Specifies the maximum number of days to retain history of automatic materialized view maintenance.</p> <p>Positive integer: An integer value between 0 and 90 for the number of days the history of automatic materialized view refreshes is retained in the DBA_AUTO_MV_REFRESH_* dictionary tables. Value 0 means no history is maintained. The default value is 31.</p> |

Example

```
begin
  dbms_auto_mv.configure ('AUTO_MV_SPACE_BUDGET', '50%');
end;
begin
  dbms_auto_mv.configure ('AUTO_MV_SCHEMA', 'SH', FALSE);
  dbms_auto_mv.configure ('AUTO_MV_SCHEMA', 'SCOTT');
end;
/
```

33.2.2 DROP_AUTO_MVS Procedure

This procedure drops automatic materialized views that were created. This routine can only be executed by DBA.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_MV.DROP_AUTO_MVS (
  owner          IN VARCHAR2,
  mv_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  allow_recreate IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 33-4 DROP_AUTO_MVS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| OWNER | Specifies the name of the owner of the automatic materialized views. If OWNER is explicitly specified and MV_NAME is set to null, all automatic materialized views which the user has privileges are dropped. If OWNER is explicitly specified and MV_NAME is set to null, all automatic materialized views with the given OWNER are dropped. Dropped automatic materialized views are not recreated automatically by the system as default. |
| MV_NAME | The name of the automatic materialized views. |
| ALLOW_RECREATE | Enables or disables the automatic creation of dropped automatic materialized views. FALSE disables the automatic creation of dropped automatic materialized views. This is default. TRUE enables the automatic creation of dropped automatic materialized views. |

Examples

```
begin
  dbms_auto_mv.DROP_AUTO_MVS ('SH');
end;
/

begin
  dbms_auto_mv.DROP_AUTO_MVS ('SH', 'AUTO_MV$$_G2MKPB9SA1FB7');
end;
/
```

33.2.3 RECOMMEND Function

This function allows a user to manually generate automatic materialized view recommendations for SQL statements in a given SQL tuning set

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_MV.RECOMMEND (
  sts_owner          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SYS',
```

```

sts_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SYS_AUTO_STS',
workload_start_time IN TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL,
workload_end_time  IN TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL,
automv_mode        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'REPORT ONLY')
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 33-5 RECOMMEND Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| sts_owner | The name of the owner of the SQL tuning set. The default value is SYS. |
| sts_name | The name of the SQL tuning set. The default value is SYS_AUTO_STS. |
| workload_start_time | The start time of the workload window. The value NULL means that the default is chosen. The default is SYSDATE minus the number of hours defined by AUTO_MV_ANALYZE_WORKLOAD_WINDOW. |
| workload_end_time | The end time of the workload window. |
| automv_mode | When AUTOMV_MODE is set to REPORT ONLY, which is the default mode, the function will only output the recommendations. If this parameter is set to IMPLEMENT, then the recommended automatic materialized views will be verified and implemented. |

Return Value

The execution name (`execution_name`) to be used in `DBA_AUTO_MV%` catalog views.

Examples

In the following examples, the default SQL tuning set, `SYS_AUTO_STS` is used. Make sure that `SYS_AUTO_STS` contains the required workload to generate the automatic materialized views.

Example 1: Generate and report recommendations using `SYS_AUTO_STS` for the past 24 hours. Note that the default behavior of this function is `REPORT ONLY`, so no automatic materialized view will be implemented.

```

var exec_name varchar2(200);
begin
    :exec_name := dbms_auto_mv.recommend();
end;
/

SELECT * FROM DBA_AUTO_MV_ANALYSIS_RECOMMENDATIONS
        WHERE exec_name = :exec_name;
```

Example 2: Generate and publish recommendations using `SYS_AUTO_STS` for the past 24 hours.

```
var exec_name varchar2(200);
begin
    :exec_name := dbms_auto_mv.recommend(automv_mode=>'IMPLEMENT');
end;
/
```

33.2.4 REFRESH Procedure

This procedure allows a user to manually refresh all stale automatic materialized views in the system unconditionally.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_MV.REFRESH ();
```

Example

```
begin
    dbms_auto_mv.refresh();
end;
/
```

33.2.5 REPORT_ACTIVITY Function

This function generates a report on the automatic materialized view activities and usage for a specified time duration. The report can be generated in text, HTML, or XML formats as specified by the argument type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_MV.REPORT_ACTIVITY (
    activity_start      IN  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP
-1,
    activity_end        IN  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP,
    type                IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TEXT',
    section             IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'ALL',
    level               IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 33-6 REPORT_ACTIVITY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <code>activity_start</code> | The start time for report generation. |
| <code>activity_end</code> | The end time for report generation. |

Table 33-6 (Cont.) REPORT_ACTIVITY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| type | <p>The format type in which the report needs to be generated. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TEXT • HTML • XML <p>The default value is TEXT.</p> |
| section | <p>The section can be a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUMMARY • MV_DETAILS • QUERY_DETAILS • VERIFICATION_DETAILS • ALL <p>The default value is ALL.</p> <p>You can generate a specific combination of report by using + or - operators. For example, when section is specified as SUMMARY+MV_DETAILS, the generated report will contain only the summary and the details about the automatic materialized view.</p> |
| level | <p>The level can be either BASIC, TYPICAL, or ALL. When the level is set to BASIC, a minimum set of information regarding the most recent automatic materialized view activity is reported. On the other hand, when the level is set to ALL, a detailed report is generated.</p> <p>The default value is TYPICAL.</p> |

Return Value

This function returns the report as a CLOB.

Examples

Example 1: The following call to REPORT_ACTIVITY() generates an HTML output for all the automatic materialized view activities:

```
select dbms_auto_mv.report_activity(type => 'HTML') from dual;
```

33.2.6 REPORT_LAST_ACTIVITY Function

This function generates a report on the most recent automatic materialized view activities and usage. The report can be generated in text, HTML, or XML formats as specified by the argument type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_MV.REPORT_LAST_ACTIVITY (
    type          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TEXT',
```

```

    section          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'ALL',
    level           IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 33-7 REPORT_LAST_ACTIVITY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| type | <p>The format type in which the report needs to be generated. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TEXT • HTML • XML <p>The default value is TEXT.</p> |
| section | <p>The section can be a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUMMARY • MV_DETAILS • QUERY_DETAILS • VERIFICATION_DETAILS • ALL <p>The default value is ALL.</p> <p>You can generate a specific combination of report by using + or - operators. For example, when section is specified as SUMMARY+MV_DETAILS, the generated report will contain only the summary and the details about the automatic materialized view.</p> |
| level | <p>The level can be either BASIC, TYPICAL, or ALL. When the level is set to BASIC, a minimum set of information regarding the most recent automatic materialized view activity is reported. On the other hand, when the level is set to ALL, a detailed report is generated.</p> <p>The default value is TYPICAL.</p> |

Return Value

This functions returns the report as a CLOB.

Examples

Example 1: The following call to REPORT_LAST_ACTIVITY() generates a TEXT output:

```
select dbms_auto_mv.report_last_activity('TEXT', 'ALL', 'TYPICAL') from dual;
```

Example 2: The following call to REPORT_LAST_ACTIVITY() generates an XML output:

```
select dbms_auto_mv.report_last_activity('XML', 'ALL', 'TYPICAL') from dual;
```


Example 3: The following call to REPORT_LAST_ACTIVITY() generates an HTML output:

```
select dbms_auto_mv.report_last_activity('HTML', 'ALL', 'TYPICAL')  
from dual;
```

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DBMS_AUTO_REPORT

The `DBMS_AUTO_REPORT` package provides an interface to view SQL Monitoring and Real-time Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) data that has been captured into Automatic Workload Repository (AWR). It also provides subprograms to control the behavior of how these data are captured to AWR.



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide for more information about reporting database operations

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_AUTO_REPORT Subprograms](#)

34.1 DBMS_AUTO_REPORT Overview

This package provides an interface to view SQL Monitoring and Real-time ADDM data that has been captured into AWR. It also provides subprograms to control the behavior of how these data are captured to AWR. Captured data are stored in AWR and exposed via 2 views: `DBA_HIST_REPORTS` and `DBA_HIST_REPORTS_DETAILS`.

34.2 DBMS_AUTO_REPORT Security Model

This package is available to `PUBLIC` and performs its own security checking.

34.3 Summary of DBMS_AUTO_REPORT Subprograms

This table describes the parameters of the `DBMS_AUTO_REPORT` package subprograms.

Table 34-1 DBMS_AUTO_REPORT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| FINISH_REPORT_CAPTURE Procedure | Ends the complete capture of SQL monitor data that was started with the START_REPORT_CAPTURE Procedure . |
| REPORT_REPOSITORY_DETAIL Function | Obtains the stored report for a given report ID |
| REPORT_REPOSITORY_DETAIL_XML Function | Obtains the stored XML report for a given report ID |

Table 34-1 (Cont.) DBMS_AUTO_REPORT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| REPORT_REPOSITORY_LIST_XML Function | Obtains an XML report of the list of SQL Monitor and Real-time ADDM data captured in AWR |
| START_REPORT_CAPTURE Procedure | Captures SQL monitor data of any newly monitored SQLs every minute since the last run of the capture cycle, and stores it in AWR. |

34.3.1 FINISH_REPORT_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure ends the complete capture of SQL monitor data that was started with the `START_REPORT_CAPTURE` procedure.

After calling this subprogram, capture of data continues every minute except that it is not captured for all active SQLs but only for those deemed important, namely the top 5 SQLs (by elapsed time, or elapsed time*DOP in case of PQ) whose monitoring has completed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_REPORT.FINISH_REPORT_CAPTURE;
```

Related Topics

- [START_REPORT_CAPTURE Procedure](#)
This procedure captures SQL monitor data of any newly monitored SQLs every minute since the last run of the capture cycle, and stores it in AWR.

34.3.2 REPORT_REPOSITORY_DETAIL Function

This procedure obtains the stored report for a given report ID in the specified format such as XML or HTML.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_REPORT.REPORT_REPOSITORY_DETAIL (
  rid          IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
  type        IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'XML',
  base_path   IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURNS CLOB
```

Parameters

Table 34-2 REPORT_REPOSITORY_DETAIL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| rid | ID of the stored report which returned by the function |
| type | Desired format of the report. Values can be 'XML', 'TEXT', 'HTML', 'EM' or 'ACTIVE'. The last two options generate a report in the same format called active HTML. Default value is 'XML'. |
| base_path | Unused/Non-operative |

Return Values

The persisted report for the given record ID

34.3.3 REPORT_REPOSITORY_DETAIL_XML Function

This procedure obtains the stored XML report for a given report ID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_REPORT.REPORT_REPOSITORY_DETAIL_XML (
    rid            IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    base_path     IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL)
RETURNS XMLTYPE
```

Parameters

Table 34-3 *REPORT_REPOSITORY_DETAIL_XML Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| rid | ID of the stored report which returned by the function |
| base_path | Unused/Non-operative |

Return Values

The persisted XML report for the given record ID

34.3.4 REPORT_REPOSITORY_LIST_XML Function

This procedure obtains an XML report of the list of SQL Monitor and Real-time ADDM data captured in AWR.

The input parameters can be used to select and restrict which captured data will be included in the list report. All parameters are optional.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_REPORT.REPORT_REPOSITORY_LIST_XML (
    active_since      IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
    active_upto      IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
    snapshot_id      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    dbid             IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    inst_id          IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    con_dbid        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    session_id      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    session_serial  IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    component_name  IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    key1            IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    key2            IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    key3            IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    report_level    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
    base_path       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURNS XMLTYPE
```

Parameters

Table 34-4 *REPORT_REPOSITORY_LIST_XML Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>active_since</code> | Start of a time range used to select data. When a time range is specified, only those data are included in the list that were active during the time range. When no value is specified the time range is chosen as the last 24 hours ending at the current system time. |
| <code>active_upto</code> | Same as <code>active_since</code> except that it is the end of the time range |
| <code>snapshot_id</code> | If a value is specified, only those data captured during the specified snapshot ID are included in the list report. If no value is specified, no filtering is performed on snapshot ID. |
| <code>dbid</code> | If a value is specified, only those data captured for the specified database ID are included in the list report. If no value is specified, no filtering is performed on database ID |
| <code>inst_id</code> | If a value is specified, only those data captured on the specified instance number are included in the list report. If no value is specified, no filtering is performed on the instance ID. |
| <code>con_dbid</code> | If a value is specified, only those data captured on the specified container DBID are included in the list report. If no value is specified, no filtering is performed on the container DBID. |
| <code>session_id</code> | If a value is specified, only those data captured for the specified session ID are included in the list report. If no value is specified, no filtering is performed on session ID. |
| <code>session_serial</code> | If a value is specified, only those data captured for the specified session are included in the list report. If no value is specified, no filtering is performed on session serial number. This parameter should be used in conjunction with the <code>session_id</code> parameter. |
| <code>component_name</code> | Can be 'sqlmonitor' for SQL Monitor data or 'rtaddm' for Real-time ADDM data. If a value is specified then data pertaining only to the specified component will be included in the list report. If no value is specified, no filtering is performed. |
| <code>key1</code> | Key value relevant to a component. For SQL Monitor, <code>key1</code> is the SQL ID of the captured SQL statement. If a value is specified, only those data having specified value for <code>key1</code> are included, else no filtering is performed on <code>key1</code> . |
| <code>key2</code> | Key value relevant to a component. For SQL Monitor, <code>key2</code> is the SQL execution ID of the captured SQL statement. If a value is specified, only those data having specified value for <code>key2</code> are included, else no filtering is performed on <code>key2</code> . |
| <code>key3</code> | Key value relevant to a component. For SQL Monitor, <code>key3</code> is the SQL execution start time of the captured SQL statement. If a value is specified, then only those data having specified value for <code>key3</code> are included, else no filtering is performed on <code>key3</code> . |
| <code>report_level</code> | Currently only 'TYPICAL' is used |
| <code>base_path</code> | Unused/Non-operative |

34.3.5 START_REPORT_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure captures SQL monitor data of any newly monitored SQLs every minute since the last run of the capture cycle, and stores it in AWR.

Every capture cycle attempts to capture data for SQLs that are not currently executing or queued. This is a complete capture since data of all newly monitored SQLs is captured. It continues to run every minute until it is explicitly ended with the [FINISH_REPORT_CAPTURE Procedure](#). In the case of a RAC system, the capture will start on each node of the cluster.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_REPORT.START_REPORT_CAPTURE;
```

DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN

The `DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN` package provides an interface to `AUTOTASK` functionality. It is used by the DBA as well as Enterprise Manager to access the `AUTOTASK` controls. Enterprise Manager also uses the `AUTOTASK` Advisor.

See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for more information about "Configuring Automated Maintenance Task"

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

35.1 DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN Deprecated Subprograms

The `DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN` `OVERVERRIDE_PRIORITY` subprogram has been deprecated.

Note:

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated procedures in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

- [OVERVERRIDE_PRIORITY Procedures](#)

35.2 DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN Security Model

`DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN` is a definer's rights package, and `EXECUTE` is automatically granted to `DBA`, `IMP_FULL_DATABASE` and `DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE`.

35.3 DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN Constants

The `DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN` package defines several constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

These constants shown in the following table:

Table 35-1 DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------|----------|----------|--|
| PRIORITY_MEDIUM | VARCHAR2 | 'MEDIUM' | Task with this priority should be executed as time permits |
| PRIORITY_HIGH | VARCHAR2 | 'HIGH' | Task with this priority should be executed within the current Maintenance Window |
| PRIORITY_URGENT | VARCHAR2 | 'URGENT' | Task with this priority is to be executed at the earliest opportunity |

35.4 Summary of DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 35-2 DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN Package Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|---|--|
| DISABLE Procedures | Prevents AUTOTASK from executing any requests from a specified client or operation. |
| ENABLE Procedures | Allows a previously disabled client, operation, target type, or individual target to be enabled under AUTOTASK control |
| GET_CLIENT_ATTRIBUTES Procedure | Returns values of select client attributes |
| GET_P1_RESOURCES Procedure | Returns percent of resources allocated to each AUTOTASK High Priority Consumer Groups |
| OVERRIDE_PRIORITY Procedures | Manually overrides task priority. |
| SET_CLIENT_SERVICE Procedure | Associates an AUTOTASK Client with a specified Service |
| SET_P1_RESOURCES Procedure | Sets percentage-based resource allocation for each High Priority Consumer Group used by AUTOTASK Clients |

35.4.1 DISABLE Procedures

This procedure prevents AUTOTASK from executing any requests from a specified client or operation.

Syntax

Disables all AUTOTASK functionality.

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE;
```

Disables all tasks for the client or operation.

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE (
    client_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
```



```
operation      IN  VARCHAR2,
window_name   IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 35-3 DISABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| client_name | Name of the client, as found in DBA_AUTOTASK_CLIENT View |
| operation | Name of the operation as specified in DBA_AUTOTASK_OPERATION View |
| window_name | Optional name of the window in which client is to be disabled |

Usage Notes

- If operation and window_name are both NULL, the client is disabled.
- If operation is not NULL, window_name is ignored and the operation is disabled
- If operation is NULL and window_name is not NULL, the client is disabled in the specified window.
- Auto STS Capture Task is accepted.

35.4.2 ENABLE Procedures

This procedure allows a previously disabled client, operation, target type, or individual target to be enabled under AUTOTASK control.

Specifying the DEFERRED option postpones the effect of the call until the start of the next maintenance window. If IMMEDIATE option is specified the effect of this call is immediate – as long as there is a currently open maintenance window.

Syntax

Re-enabling AUTOTASK. This version enables the specified client. Note that any explicitly disabled tasks or operations must be re-enabled individually.

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.ENABLE;
```

Re-enabling a client or operation. Note that any explicitly disabled tasks or operations must be re-enabled individually.

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.ENABLE (
  client_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  operation        IN  VARCHAR2,
  window_name     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 35-4 ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| client_name | Name of the client, as found in DBA_AUTOTASK_CLIENT View |

Table 35-4 (Cont.) ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| operation | Name of the operation as specified in DBA_AUTOTASK_OPERATION View |
| window_name | Optional name of the window in which client is to be enabled |

Usage Notes

- If operation and window_name are both NULL, the client is enabled.
- If operation is not NULL, window_name is ignored and the specified operation is enabled
- If operation is NULL and window_name is not NULL, the client is enabled in the specified window.
- Auto STS Capture Task is accepted.

35.4.3 GET_CLIENT_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

This procedure returns values of select client attributes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.GET_CLIENT_ATTRIBUTES (
    client_name      IN  VARCHAR2,  service_name      OUT  VARCHAR2,
    window_group    OUT  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 35-5 GET_CLIENT_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| client_name | Name of the client, as found in DBA_AUTOTASK_CLIENT View |
| service_name | Service name for client, may be NULL |
| window_group | Name of the window group in which the client is active |

35.4.4 GET_P1_RESOURCES Procedure

This procedure returns percent of resources allocated to each AUTOTASK High Priority Consumer Group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.GET_P1_RESOURCES (
    stats_group_pct  OUT  NUMBER,
    seg_group_pct   OUT  NUMBER,
    tune_group_pct  OUT  NUMBER,
    health_group_pct OUT  NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 35-6 GET_P1_RESOURCES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| stats_group_pct | %resources for Statistics Gathering |
| seq_group_pct | %resources for Space Management |
| tune_group_pct | %resources for SQL Tuning |
| health_group_pct | %resources for Health Checks |

Usage Notes

Values will add up to 100%.

35.4.5 OVERRIDE_PRIORITY Procedures

This deprecated procedure is used to manually override task priority.

**Note:**

This subprogram is deprecated and becomes nonoperative with Oracle Database 12c.

This can be done at the client, operation or individual task level. This priority assignment is honored during the next maintenance window in which the named client is active. Specifically, setting the priority to `URGENT` causes a high priority job to be generated at the start of the maintenance window. Setting `priority` to `CLEAR` removes the override.

Syntax

Override Priority for a Client.

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.OVERRIDE_PRIORITY (
  client_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  priority         IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Override Priority for an Operation.

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.OVERRIDE_PRIORITY (
  client_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  operation        IN   VARCHAR2,
  priority         IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Override Priority for a Task.

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.OVERRIDE_PRIORITY (
  client_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  operation        IN   VARCHAR2,
  task_target_type IN   VARCHAR2,
  task_target_name IN   VARCHAR2,
  priority         IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 35-7 OVERRIDE_PRIORITY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| client_name | Name of the client, as found in DBA_AUTOTASK_CLIENT View |
| priority | URGENT, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW |
| operation | Name of the operation as specified in DBA_AUTOTASK_OPERATION View |
| task_target_type | Type of target to be affected, as found in V\$AUTOTASK_TARGET_TYPE View |
| task_target_name | Name of the specific target to be affected |

35.4.6 SET_CLIENT_SERVICE Procedure

This procedure associates an AUTOTASK Client with a specified Service.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.SET_CLIENT_SERVICE (
  client_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  service_name     IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 35-8 SET_CLIENT_SERVICE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| client_name | Name of the client, as found in DBA_AUTOTASK_CLIENT View |
| service_name | Service name for client, may be NULL |

Usage Notes

All work performed on behalf of the Client takes place only on instances where the service is enabled.

35.4.7 SET_P1_RESOURCES Procedure

This procedure sets percentage-based resource allocation for each High Priority Consumer Group used by AUTOTASK Clients.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.SET_P1_RESOURCES (
  stats_group_pct  IN   NUMBER,
  seg_group_pct    IN   NUMBER,
  tune_group_pct   IN   NUMBER,
  health_group_pct IN   NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 35-9 SET_P1_RESOURCES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| stats_group_pct | %resources for Statistics Gathering |
| seq_group_pct | %resources for Space Management |
| tune_group_pct | %resources for SQL Tuning |
| health_group_pct | %resources for Health Checks |

Usage Notes

Values must be integers in the range 0 to 100, and must add up to 100 (percent), otherwise, an exception is raised.

36

DBMS_AUTO_ZONEMAP

The `DBMS_AUTO_ZONEMAP` package provides autonomous maintenance and creation of zone map.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_AUTO_ZONEMAP Subprograms](#)

36.1 DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN Security Model

The subprograms in `DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN` package can be executed by users with DBA privileges.

36.2 Summary of DBMS_AUTO_ZONEMAP Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_AUTO_ZONEMAP` package subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 36-1 DBMS_AUTO_ZONEMAP Package Subprograms

| Procedure | Description |
|--|---|
| ACTIVITY_REPORT Function | This function reports auto zone map activity for a given time window. |
| CONFIGURE Procedure | This procedure sets configuration options for auto zone map. |

36.2.1 ACTIVITY_REPORT Function

This function reports auto zone map activity for a given time window.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_ZONEMAP.ACTIVITY_REPORT (  
    start_time      IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE  DEFAULT NULL,  
    end_time        IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE  DEFAULT NULL,  
    type            IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    section         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    level           IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);  
RETURNS CLOB
```

Parameters

Table 36-2 ACTIVITY_REPORT Function Parameters


| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| start_time | Timestamp from which auto zone map executions are observed for the report. If the value is <code>NULL</code> , the function reports everything from the beginning of auto zone map maintenance subject to purging. The default value is <code>NULL</code> . |
| end_time | Timestamp until which auto zone map executions are observed for the report. If the value is <code>NULL</code> , the function reports everything to the end of auto zone map maintenance subject to purging. The default value is <code>NULL</code> . |
| <div style="border-left: 2px solid #0070C0; padding-left: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;">  Note: If you specify <code>NULL</code> for both <code>start_time</code> and <code>end_time</code>, the function will display the report from the last run. </div> | |
| type | Output type of the report. The possible values are <code>TEXT</code> , <code>XML</code> , and <code>HTML</code> . The default value is <code>TEXT</code> . |
| section | Particular section in the report. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>SUMMARY</code>: Very high level numbers summary on new zone map created and maintained for the given time window. • <code>DETAILS</code>: Detailed summary report on names and other details of new zone map created and maintained for the given time window. It also includes findings details. • <code>ALL</code>: In addition to summary and details, it includes time series based execution / action logs. The default value is <code>ALL</code> . |

Table 36-2 (Cont.) ACTIVITY_REPORT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| level | <p>Format of the report. It represents the level of details with in each section. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC: Represents very high level details in executive summary. You will only see numbers on zone map that were created, complete rebuilt and fast rebuilt. In new zone map details section, only new zone map name, date created and base table name re displayed. Under maintenance details section, only zone map name, previous state and current state are displayed. Under findings section, only object name and blacklist reason are displayed. Under action logs section, only important time series based log messages pertaining to zone map creation and maintenance are displayed. • TYPICAL: Full overview on executive summary section. Under new zone map details section, schema name, column list, and date created are displyed. Under zone map maintenance details section, refresh type and date are displayed. In findings section, timestamp and exception message are displayed. In action logs section more comprehensive logs than basic, which will have information about candidate column list, findings information, and creation DDLs are displayed. This is the default value. • ALL: On top of typical level, DOP used for each operation for creating or maintaining zone map, time took to process each DDL and other details in action logs are displayed. All log messages with details on clustering ratios of columns, exception messages and other details are also displayed. |

Return Values

Report in CLOB format. The default report format is TEXT. Possible formats are TEXT, XML, and HTML.

Usage Notes

- DBMS_AUTO_ZONEMAP.ACTIVITY_REPORT(): returns report for all the execution history of last execution in TEXT format and all the sections will be displayed with typical level.
- DBMS_AUTO_ZONEMAP.ACTIVITY_REPORT(systimestamp-2, NULL): returns report for all the execution history for last two days in TEXT format and all the sections will be displayed with typical level.
- DBMS_AUTO_ZONEMAP.ACTIVITY_REPORT(NULL, systimestamp-1): returns report for all the execution history from beginning to yesterday in TEXT format and all the sections will be displayed with typical level.
- DBMS_AUTO_ZONEMAP.ACTIVITY_REPORT(NULL, NULL, 'HTML', 'DETAILS', 'BASIC'): returns last execution's report in HTML format and only details section will be displayed with only basic details in each section
- DBMS_AUTO_ZONEMAP.ACTIVITY_REPORT(systimestamp – 2, systimestmap, 'TEXT', 'ALL', 'TYPICAL'): returns report for last 48 hours in text format and all the sections will be displayed with typical details.

36.2.2 CONFIGURE Procedure

This procedure sets configuration options for auto zone map; specifically to enable or disable feature and to control foreground or background mode of the feature.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_ZONEMAP.CONFIGURE (  
    parameter_name      IN    VARCHAR2,  
    parameter_value     IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 36-3 CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| parameter_name | AUTO_ZONEMAP_MODE is the only configure parameter name that is currently allowed. If you specify any other name, an invalid argument error message is displayed. |
| parameter_value | The four values are allowed for this parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ON: Turns on auto zone map feature completely. Both for foreground and background zone map creation and maintenance.• OFF: Turns off auto zone map feature completely. Both for foreground and background zone map creation and maintenance.• FOREGROUND: Turns on only for foreground zone map creation and maintenance.• BACKGROUND: Turns on only for background zone map creation and maintenance. |

37

DBMS_AVTUNE

The `DBMS_AVTUNE` package analyzes query access levels and aggregation workloads for each auto-cache enabled analytic view (AV) and creates or drops AV auto-caches to improve the overall performance of the SQL queries on that AV.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_AVTUNE Overview](#)
- [DBMS_AVTUNE Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_AVTUNE Subprograms](#)

37.1 DBMS_AVTUNE Overview

This package allows you to create a cache on an existing AV. It also enables the AV for auto caching. You can also create, refresh, and remove a star cache.

Usage Notes

- It is intended that the owner of the AV is also the user calling this package. Calling this package on an AV in another schema is not supported.
- Before you use any other procedure in this package, you need to call the `AUTO_CACHE_ENABLE` procedure. After the AV is enabled, auto-tuning will continue till the AV is disabled. You can call any other procedures on an enabled AV to manually tune the AV for more fine-grained control of the performance.

37.2 DBMS_AVTUNE Security Model

The `DBMS_AVTUNE` package runs under `AUTHID CURRENT_USER`. The SQL generated through use of the package is executed as the current user, and `EXECUTE` privilege on the package is granted to `PUBLIC`.

37.3 Summary of DBMS_AVTUNE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_AVTUNE` package subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 37-1 DBMS_AVTUNE Package Subprograms

| Procedure | Description |
|--|--|
| AUTO_CACHE_CREATE Procedure | This procedure creates a cache on an existing analytic view. |
| AUTO_CACHE_DISABLE Procedure | This procedure disables an analytic view for auto caching and removes all auto-caches. |
| AUTO_CACHE_ENABLE Procedure | This procedure enables analytic views for auto caching and sets auto-cache settings for analytic views. This procedure throws an error if the AV is already enabled. |

Table 37-1 (Cont.) DBMS_AVTUNE Package Subprograms

| Procedure | Description |
|---|--|
| AUTO_CACHE_MODIFY Procedure | This procedure modifies tuning parameters originally supplied in the enable call. |
| AUTO_CACHE_REFRESH Procedure | This procedure forces a refresh immediately of all auto-caches for the analytic view. |
| AUTO_CACHE_REMOVE Procedure | This procedure manually removes the auto-cache defined for the specified levels. |
| AUTO_CACHE_TUNE Procedure | This procedure forces the tuning process to run immediately for the analytic view and implement changes. |
| AUTO_CACHE_STAR_DISABLE Procedure | This procedure removes the star cache on the attribute dimension <code>dim_name</code> . |
| AUTO_CACHE_STAR_ENABLE Procedure | This procedure creates a star cache on the attribute dimension <code>dim_name</code> . |
| AUTO_CACHE_STAR_MODIFY Procedure | This procedure modifies the parameters specified in the enable call. |
| AUTO_CACHE_STAR_REFRESH Procedure | This procedure refreshes the star cache for the attribute dimension <code>dim_name</code> . |

37.3.1 AUTO_CACHE_CREATE Procedure

This procedure creates a cache on an existing analytic view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AVTUNE.AUTO_CACHE_CREATE (
    av_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    level_group  IN LEVEL_LIST,
    av_owner     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 37-2 AUTO_CACHE_CREATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>av_name</code> | The name of the analytic view. |
| <code>level_group</code> | Represents the levels to cache. |
| <code>av_owner</code> | The owner of the AV, defaulting to the current schema. |

Example

```
execute dbms_avtune.auto_cache_create('UNITS_HCUBE_AVTUNE',
    dbms_avtune.level_list(dbms_avtune.level('PRODUCT', 'ROLLUP',
'CLASS'),
    dbms_avtune.level('TIME', 'CALENDAR', 'YEAR')));
```

37.3.2 AUTO_CACHE_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure disables an analytic view for auto caching and removes all auto-caches.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AVTUNE.AUTO_CACHE_DISABLE (
    av_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    av_owner     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 37-3 AUTO_CACHE_DISABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| av_name | The name of the analytic view to disable caching on. |
| av_owner | The owner of the AV, defaulting to the current schema. |

37.3.3 AUTO_CACHE_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables analytic views for auto caching and sets auto-cache settings for analytic views. This procedure throws an error if the AV is already enabled. It is not possible to update an already enabled AV using this procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AVTUNE.AUTO_CACHE_ENABLE (
    av_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    refresh_intvl IN  NUMBER,
    num_queries  IN  NUMBER,
    avg_query_time IN  NUMBER,
    total_cache_pct IN  NUMBER,
    init_max_pct  IN  NUMBER,
    init_numhier  IN  NUMBER,
    init_fixed_lvls IN  LEVEL_LIST,
    run_mode     IN  VARCHAR2,
    av_owner     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 37-4 AUTO_CACHE_ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| av_name | The name of the analytic view to enable caching on. |
| refresh_intvl | The number of minutes to wait between each cache refresh. The default value is 10 minutes. |
| num_queries | The minimum number of queries to consider for caches. The default value is 1. |
| avg_query_time | The average number of seconds each query should take before being considered for caches. The default value is 3. |
| total_cache_pct | The maximum percentage of the fact table you wish to cache. The default value is 50. |

Table 37-4 (Cont.) AUTO_CACHE_ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| init_max_pct | The maximum percentage of the fact table for the initial cache. The default value is 1%. |
| init_numhier | The maximum number of hierarchies to use for each dimension in the initial cache. |
| init_fixed_lvl | The levels you definitely want in the initial cache. |
| run_mode | This parameter is not used. Always use the default value. |
| av_owner | The owner of the AV, defaulting to the current schema. |

37.3.4 AUTO_CACHE_MODIFY Procedure

This procedure modifies the tuning parameters originally supplied in the enable call. The parameters remain unchanged if NULL is specified.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AVTUNE.AUTO_CACHE_MODIFY (
    av_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    refresh_intvl    IN  NUMBER,
    num_queries      IN  NUMBER,
    avg_query_time   IN  NUMBER,
    total_cache_pct  IN  NUMBER,
    av_owner         IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 37-5 AUTO_CACHE_MODIFY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| av_name | The name of the analytic view to enable caching on. |
| refresh_intvl | The number of minutes to wait between each cache refresh. The default value is 10 minutes. |
| num_queries | The minimum number of queries to consider for caches. The default value is 1. |
| avg_query_time | The average number of seconds each query should take before being considered for caches. The default value is 3. |
| total_cache_pct | The maximum percentage of the fact table you wish to cache. The default value is 50. |
| av_owner | The owner of the AV, defaulting to the current schema. |

37.3.5 AUTO_CACHE_REFRESH Procedure

This procedure forces a refresh immediately of all auto-caches for the analytic view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AVTUNE.AUTO_CACHE_REFRESH (
    av_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    av_owner         IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 37-6 AUTO_CACHE_REFRESH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| av_name | The name of the analytic view. |
| av_owner | The owner of the AV, defaulting to the current schema. |

37.3.6 AUTO_CACHE_REMOVE Procedure

This procedure manually removes the auto-cache defined for the specified levels.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AVTUNE.AUTO_CACHE_REMOVE (
  av_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  level_group  IN  LEVEL_LIST,
  av_owner     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 37-7 AUTO_CACHE_REMOVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| av_name | The name of the analytic view. |
| level_group | Represents the levels to cache. |
| av_owner | The owner of the AV, defaulting to the current schema. |

37.3.7 AUTO_CACHE_TUNE Procedure

This procedure forces the tuning process to run immediately for the analytic view and implement changes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AVTUNE.AUTO_CACHE_TUNE (
  av_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  num_queries  IN  NUMBER,
  avg_query_time IN NUMBER,
  run_mode     IN  VARCHAR2,
  av_owner     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 37-8 AUTO_CACHE_TUNE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| av_name | The name of the analytic view. |
| num_queries | The minimum number of queries to consider for caches. The default value is 1. |

Table 37-8 (Cont.) AUTO_CACHE_TUNE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| avg_query_time | The average number of seconds each query should take before being considered for caches. The default value is 3. |
| run_mode | The run_mode parameter is not used. Always use the default value. |
| av_owner | The owner of the AV, defaulting to the current schema. |

37.3.8 AUTO_CACHE_STAR_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure removes the star cache on the attribute dimension `dim_name`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AVTUNE.AUTO_CACHE_STAR_DISABLE (
    dim_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    dim_owner     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 37-9 AUTO_CACHE_STAR_DISABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| dim_name | The name of the attribute dimension. |
| dim_owner | The owner of the attribute dimension. |

37.3.9 AUTO_CACHE_STAR_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a star cache on the attribute dimension `dim_name`. The `av_name` can optionally be passed to qualify the attribute dimension.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AVTUNE.AUTO_CACHE_STAR_ENABLE (
    dim_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    av_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
    refresh_intvl IN  NUMBER,
    run_mode      IN  VARCHAR2,
    dim_owner     IN  VARCHAR2,
    av_owner      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 37-10 AUTO_CACHE_STAR_ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| dim_name | The name of the attribute dimension. |

Table 37-10 (Cont.) AUTO_CACHE_STAR_ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| av_name | The name of the AV to associate the star cache with, if any. The av_name can optionally be specified to associate the star cache with the given AV. When this is done then the star cache will be refreshed and maintained with the AV instead of independently. |
| refresh_intvl | The number of minutes to wait between each cache refresh. The default value is 10 minutes. |
| run_mode | This parameter is not used. Always use the default value. |
| dim_owner | The owner of the attribute dimension. |
| av_owner | The owner of the AV, defaulting to the current schema. |

37.3.10 AUTO_CACHE_STAR_MODIFY Procedure

This procedure modifies the parameters specified in the enable call. The parameters remain unchanged if NULL is specified.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AVTUNE.AUTO_CACHE_STAR_MODIFY (
  dim_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  av_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  refresh_intvl IN  NUMBER,
  dim_owner     IN  VARCHAR2,
  av_owner     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 37-11 AUTO_CACHE_STAR_MODIFY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| dim_name | The name of the attribute dimension. |
| av_name | The name of the associated analytic view. |
| refresh_intvl | The number of minutes to wait for each cache refresh. The default value is 10 minutes. |
| dim_owner | The owner of the attribute dimension. |
| av_owner | The owner of the AV, defaulting to the current schema. |

37.3.11 AUTO_CACHE_STAR_REFRESH Procedure

This procedure refreshes the star cache for the attribute dimension dim_name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AVTUNE.AUTO_CACHE_STAR_REFRESH (
  dim_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  dim_owner     IN  VARCHAR2);
```


Parameters

Table 37-12 AUTO_CACHE_STAR_REFRESH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| dim_name | The name of the attribute dimension. |
| dim_owner | The owner of the attribute dimension. |

38

DBMS_AW_STATS

DBMS_AW_STATS contains subprograms for managing optimizer statistics for cubes and dimensions. Generating the statistics does not have a significant performance cost.



See Also:

Oracle OLAP User's Guide regarding use of the OLAP option to support business intelligence and analytical applications

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS_AW_STATS](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_AW_STATS Subprograms](#)

38.1 Using DBMS_AW_STATS

Cubes and dimensions are first class data objects that support multidimensional analytics. They are stored in a container called an analytic workspace. Multidimensional objects and analytics are available with the OLAP option to Oracle Database.

Optimizer statistics are used to create execution plans for queries that join two cube views or join a cube view to a table or a view of a table. They are also used for query rewrite to cube materialized views. You need to generate the statistics only for these types of queries.

Queries against a single cube do not use optimizer statistics. These queries are automatically optimized within the analytic workspace.

38.2 Summary of DBMS_AW_STATS Subprograms

DBMS_AW_STATS uses the ANALYZE and CLEAR procedures.

Table 38-1 DBMS_AW_STATS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| ANALYZE Procedure | Generates optimizer statistics on cubes and cube dimensions. |
| CLEAR Procedure | Clears optimizer statistics from cubes and cube dimensions. |

38.2.1 ANALYZE Procedure

This procedure generates optimizer statistics on a cube or a cube dimension.

These statistics are used to generate some execution plans, as described in "[Using DBMS_AW_STATS](#)".

For a cube, the statistics are for all of the measures and calculated measures associated with the cube. These statistics include:

- The average length of data values
- The length of the largest data value
- The minimum value
- The number of distinct values
- The number of null values

For a dimension, the statistics are for the dimension and its attributes, levels, and hierarchies. These statistics include:

- The average length of a value
- The length of the largest value
- The minimum value
- The maximum value

Syntax

```
DBMS_AW_STATS.ANALYZE
    (inname          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 38-2 ANALYZE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| inname | The qualified name of a cube or a dimension. For a cube, the format of a qualified name is <i>owner.cube_name</i> . For a dimension, the format is <i>owner.dimension_name</i> . |

Usage Notes

Always analyze the dimensions first, then the cube.

After analyzing a dimension, analyze all cubes that use that dimension.

Example

This sample script generates optimizer statistics on UNITS_CUBE and its dimensions.

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_AW_STATS.ANALYZE('time');
    DBMS_AW_STATS.ANALYZE('customer');
    DBMS_AW_STATS.ANALYZE('product');
    DBMS_AW_STATS.ANALYZE('channel');
    DBMS_AW_STATS.ANALYZE('units_cube');
END;
/
```

The following statements create and display an execution plan for a SELECT statement that joins columns from UNITS_CUBE_VIEW, CUSTOMER_PRIMARY_VIEW, and the ACCOUNTS table:

```

EXPLAIN PLAN FOR SELECT
    cu.long_description customer,
    a.city city,
    a.zip_pc zip,
    cu.level_name "LEVEL",
    round(f.sales) sales
/* From dimension views and cube view */
FROM time_calendar_view t,
    product_primary_view p,
    customer_view cu,
    channel_view ch,
    units_cube_view f,
    account a
/* Create level filters instead of GROUP BY */
WHERE t.long_description = '2004'
    AND p.level_name = 'TOTAL'
    AND cu.customer_account_id like 'COMP%'
    AND ch.level_name = 'TOTAL'
/* Join dimension views to cube view */
    AND t.dim_key = f.TIME
    AND p.dim_key = f.product
    AND cu.dim_key = f.customer
    AND ch.dim_key = f.channel
    AND a.account_id = cu.customer_account_id
ORDER BY zip;

```

SQL> SELECT plan_table_output FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display());

PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT

Plan hash value: 3890178023

| Id | Operation | Name | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU) | Time |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------|------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 0 | SELECT STATEMENT | | 1 | 89 | 6 (34) | 00:00:01 |
| 1 | SORT ORDER BY | | 1 | 89 | 6 (34) | 00:00:01 |
| * 2 | HASH JOIN | | 1 | 89 | 5 (20) | 00:00:01 |
| 3 | JOINED CUBE SCAN PARTIAL OUTER | | | | | |
| 4 | CUBE ACCESS | UNITS_CUBE | | | | |
| 5 | CUBE ACCESS | CHANNEL | | | | |
| 6 | CUBE ACCESS | CUSTOMER | | | | |
| 7 | CUBE ACCESS | PRODUCT | | | | |
| * 8 | CUBE ACCESS | TIME | 1 | 55 | 2 (0) | 00:00:01 |
| * 9 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | ACCOUNT | 3 | 102 | 2 (0) | 00:00:01 |

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

- ```

2 - access("A"."ACCOUNT_ID"=SYS_OP_ATG(VALUE(KOKBF$),39,40,2))
8 - filter(SYS_OP_ATG(VALUE(KOKBF$),16,17,2)='2004' AND
 SYS_OP_ATG(VALUE(KOKBF$),39,40,2) LIKE 'COMP%' AND
 SYS_OP_ATG(VALUE(KOKBF$),47,48,2)='TOTAL' AND
 SYS_OP_ATG(VALUE(KOKBF$),25,26,2)='TOTAL')
9 - filter("A"."ACCOUNT_ID" LIKE 'COMP%')

```

Note

- ```

-----
- dynamic statistics used for this statement

```

30 rows selected.

38.2.2 CLEAR Procedure

This procedure clears the statistics generated by the ANALYZE procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_AW_STATS.CLEAR (  
    inname          IN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 38-3 CLEAR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| inname | The qualified name of a cube or a dimension. For a cube, the format of a qualified name is <i>owner.cube_name</i> . For a dimension, the format is <i>owner.dimension_name</i> . |

Examples

The following scripts clears the statistics from UNITS_CUBE and its dimensions.

```
BEGIN  
    DBMS_AW_STATS.clear('units_cube');  
    DBMS_AW_STATS.clear('time');  
    DBMS_AW_STATS.clear('customer');  
    DBMS_AW_STATS.clear('product');  
    DBMS_AW_STATS.clear('channel');  
END;  
/
```

DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE

A blockchain table is an append-only table designed for centralized blockchain applications. The `DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE` package allows you do the following: delete rows in a blockchain table that are beyond the row retention defined for the blockchain table; get the bytes that are input to the cryptographic hash for a row so you can verify the hash in the row; sign a row you inserted into a blockchain table after the row is added to a chain in the blockchain table; and have the database verify the hashes on some or all rows in a blockchain table. Blockchain tables support only DER encoding for X.509 certificates, not PEM encoding.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE Overview](#)
- [DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Concepts*
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*
- *Oracle Database Reference*
- For information on hidden columns in blockchain tables, see [Hidden Columns in Blockchain Tables](#)

39.1 DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE Overview

In Oracle Blockchain Table, peers are database users who trust the database to maintain a tamper-resistant ledger.

The ledger is implemented as a blockchain table, which is defined and managed by the application. Existing applications can protect against fraud without requiring a new infrastructure or programming model. Although transaction throughput is lower than for a standard table, performance for a blockchain table is better than for a decentralized blockchain.

The `DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE` package lets you do the following:

- delete rows in a blockchain table that are beyond the row retention defined for the blockchain table
- get the bytes that are input to the signature algorithm so you can sign a row you inserted into the blockchain table

- get the bytes that are input to the cryptographic hash for a row so you can verify the hash in the row
- sign a row you inserted into a blockchain table after the row is added to a chain in the blockchain table
- have the database verify the hashes and signatures on some or all rows in a blockchain table.

39.2 DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE Security Model

The `DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE` package is owned by `SYS` and is installed as part of database installation. The routines in the package are run with invokers' rights (run with the privileges of the current user). Thus any user with select privileges on the blockchain table should be able to validate the row contents of that table.

Any user with delete privileges on the blockchain table can delete rows beyond the retention period defined for the blockchain table.

A user that inserted a row into the blockchain table can add a digital signature to the row after the row is added to a chain in the blockchain table.

39.3 Summary of DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE Subprograms

The `DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE` package uses `DELETE_EXPIRED_ROWS`, `GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW_HASH`, `GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW_SIGNATURE`, `SIGN_ROW`, and `VERIFY_ROWS` subprograms to perform various functions.

Table 39-1 DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| DELETE_EXPIRED_ROWS Procedure | Deletes rows outside the retention window created before <code>before_timestamp</code> if the time stamp is specified; otherwise, deletes all rows outside the retention window. |
| GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW_HASH Procedure | Returns in <code>row_data</code> the bytes (series of {meta-data-value} {column-data-value} in column position order} for the particular row identified, followed by the hash (in data format) for previous row in the chain, in the data format supported. |
| GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW_SIGNATURE Procedure | The bytes returned are the bytes in the row hash. No metadata is included. |
| GET_SIGNED_BLOCKCHAIN_DIGEST Function | This function generates and returns the signed digest on specified blockchain table using schema user's certificate. The <code>signed_bytes</code> , <code>signed_row_indexes</code> , and <code>schema_certificate_guid</code> are also returned. |
| SIGN_ROW Procedure | This procedure can be used by the current user to provide a signature on row content of a previously inserted row. The user who inserted a row into a blockchain table is the only user that can sign the row. |
| VERIFY_ROWS Procedure | Verifies all rows on all applicable chains for integrity of <code>HASH</code> column value for rows created in the range of <code>LOW_TIMESTAMP</code> to <code>HIGH_TIMESTAMP</code> . Row signatures can be verified as an option. |

Table 39-1 (Cont.) DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| VERIFY_TABLE_BLOCKCHAIN Procedure | This procedure verifies all rows whose creation-time fall between the minimum value for the row-creation time from <code>signed_buffer_previous</code> and the maximum value for row-creation time from <code>signed_buffer_latest</code> and returns the number of successfully verified rows. |

39.3.1 DELETE_EXPIRED_ROWS Procedure

This procedure deletes rows outside the retention window created `before_timestamp` if the time stamp is specified; otherwise, deletes all rows outside the retention window. The number of rows deleted is returned in `number_of_rows_deleted` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE.DELETE_EXPIRED_ROWS(
    schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    before_timestamp     IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    number_of_rows_deleted OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 39-2 DELETE_EXPIRED_ROWS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the schema. |
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the blockchain table. |
| <code>before_timestamp</code> | The end time for the range of rows deleted by the procedure, subject to the row retention time currently associated with the blockchain table. This is an optional parameter. The default value is <code>NULL</code> . |
| <code>number_of_rows_deleted</code> | The count of the number of rows deleted. |

39.3.2 GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW_HASH Procedure

This procedure returns the bytes in `column_data` that the database hashed to get the hash value for the row identified by parameters `instance_id`, `chain_id`, and `sequence_id`. These bytes are a concatenation of metadata and data bytes for each column of the table in column position order, followed by the hash value for the previous row in the chain.

Syntax

```
DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE.GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW_HASH(
    schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    instance_id          IN NUMBER,
    chain_id             IN NUMBER,
    sequence_id          IN NUMBER,
```



```
data_format          IN NUMBER,
row_data             IN OUT BLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 39-3 GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW_HASH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| schema_name | The name of the schema. |
| table_name | The name of the blockchain table. |
| instance_id | The instance that inserted the row. Valid values are 1, 2, and so on. |
| chain_id | The chain containing the row. There are 32 chains in each instance, and they are numbered from 0 to 31. |
| sequence_id | The position of the row on the specified chain. |
| data_format | The version of the data layout for the hash in the specified row. Must be 1 in this release. |
| row_data | The bytes for the specified row in the specified data format that can be input to the cryptographic hash function to verify the value of the hash in the row. Any bytes in the BLOB are overwritten. |

Usage Notes

All parameters are required input parameters.

The metadata bytes for a column are 20 bytes that encode the blockchain algorithm version used to hash the row, the column position, the column data type, whether the column value is `NULL`, and the actual length of the column value in bytes.

The column data bytes are the actual bytes representing the column value on disk for non-character columns. For character columns, the values are normalized to specific character sets. For `CHAR` and `NCHAR` columns, blank trimming is also done.

Before computing the row hash, the database normalizes the character and character LOB columns to specific character sets. The number of spaces in `CHAR` and `NCHAR` values is also normalized.

Few metadata bytes are reserved for future use.

See Also:

For more information on normalizations, see *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

39.3.3 GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW_SIGNATURE Procedure

The routine returns in `row_data` the bytes in the hash in the row without any metadata. No other columns are involved either in the row or in the previous row.

Syntax

```
DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE.GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW_SIGNATURE (
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  instance_id      IN NUMBER,
  chain_id         IN NUMBER,
  sequence_id      IN NUMBER,
  data_format      IN NUMBER,
  row_data         IN OUT BLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 39-4 GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW_SIGNATURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the schema. |
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the blockchain table. |
| <code>instance_id</code> | The instance on which the row was inserted. Valid values are 1, 2, and so on. |
| <code>chain_id</code> | The chain on which the row was inserted. There are 32 chains in each instance, and they are numbered from 0 to 31. |
| <code>sequence_id</code> | The position of the row on the chain. |
| <code>data_format</code> | The format of the data in <code>row_data</code> . The value must be 1 in the DB20c release. |
| <code>row_data</code> | A sequence of bytes that must be signed. |

Usage Notes

All parameters are required input parameters.

39.3.4 GET_SIGNED_BLOCKCHAIN_DIGEST Function

This function generates and returns the signed digest on specified blockchain table using schema user's certificate. The `signed_bytes`, `signed_row_indexes`, and `schema_certificate_guid` are also returned.

Syntax

```
DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE.GET_SIGNED_BLOCKCHAIN_DIGEST (
  schema_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN      VARCHAR2,
  signed_bytes     IN OUT  BLOB,
  signed_rows_indexes OUT  ORABCTAB_ROW_ARRAY_T,
  schema_certificate_guid OUT  RAW,
  signature_algo   IN      NUMBER default SIGN_ALGO_DEFAULT)
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 39-5 GET_SIGNED_BLOCKCHAIN_DIGEST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| schema_name | The name of the schema. |
| table_name | The name of the blockchain table. |
| signed_bytes | The BLOB value that contains a header followed by an array of row-info. The caller must pass an empty BLOB for this parameter. |
| signed_rows_indexes | This parameter specifies the rows in the blockchain that were digitally signed. |
| schema_certificate_guid | The PKI certificate of the owner of the blockchain table that was used to produce the digital signature. |
| signature_algo | The digital signature the algorithm must use. The parameter must be one of the following package constants: SIGN_ALGO_RSA_SHA2_256, SIGN_ALGO_RSA_SHA2_384, or SIGN_ALGO_RSA_SHA2_512. |

Usage Notes

- Database computes the signature on `signed_bytes` using PKI private key of blockchain table owner.
- The certificate of blockchain table owner must be added to database using `DBMS_USER_CERTS.ADD_CERTIFICATE()`.
- The PKI private key and certificate of blockchain table owner must exist in a wallet located under `<WALLET_ROOT>/bctable/` directory for a non-container database.
- The PKI private key and certificate of blockchain table owner must exist in a wallet located under `<WALLET_ROOT>/pdb_guid/bctable/` directory for a container database.
- A blockchain table digest created by the `GET_SIGNED_BLOCKCHAIN_DIGEST` function has table information specific to a pluggable database. Such a digest can be used only in the pluggable database in which the digest was created and only for the table that was used to create the digest. For `DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE.VERIFY_TABLE_BLOCKCHAIN`, these requirements mean that both blockchain table digests must have been generated in the current pluggable database for the same blockchain table.

For example, suppose you create a digest for a blockchain table in pluggable database A, use Data Pump to export the blockchain table, and use Data Pump to import the blockchain table into pluggable database B. The blockchain table digest created in pluggable database A cannot be used in pluggable database B. You need to create a new blockchain table digest in pluggable database B.

 **Note:**

The `bctable` subdirectory is the name of a database component that uses wallets. It is not the name of a blockchain table.

**See Also:***Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

39.3.5 SIGN_ROW Procedure

This procedure can be used by the current user to provide a signature on row content of a previously inserted row. The transaction that inserted the row into the blockchain table must have committed before the `SIGN_ROW` procedure is called.

Syntax

```
DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE.SIGN_ROW(
  schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  instance_id          IN NUMBER,
  chain_id             IN NUMBER,
  sequence_id          IN NUMBER,
  hash                 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  signature            IN RAW,
  certificate_guid     IN RAW,
  signature_algo       IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters**Table 39-6 SIGN_ROW Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the schema. |
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the blockchain table. |
| <code>instance_id</code> | The instance on which the row was inserted. |
| <code>chain_id</code> | The chain containing the row to be signed. There are 32 chains in each instance, and they are numbered from 0 to 31. |
| <code>sequence_id</code> | The position of the row on the chain. Valid values are 1, 2, and so on. |
| <code>hash</code> | If non-NULL, the expected value of the hash in the row to be signed. If NULL, the hash in the row to be signed is not checked. |
| <code>signature</code> | The user's digital signature on the hash value stored in the row. |
| <code>certificate_guid</code> | A unique identifier for the certificate stored in the database that may be used to verify the digital signature. |
| <code>signature_algo</code> | The algorithm used to create the digital signature. The algorithm must be one of the following constants defined in the <code>DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE</code> package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>SIGN_ALGO_RSA_SHA2_256</code> <code>SIGN_ALGO_RSA_SHA2_384</code> <code>SIGN_ALGO_RSA_SHA2_512</code> |



Note:

For information on hidden columns in blockchain tables, see Hidden Columns in Blockchain Tables

Usage Notes

- All parameters are required input parameters except for `hash`.
- The database will verify that:
 - the current user's `obj#` matches the `user#` hidden column value (ensures that the user owns the row)
 - the user has insert privileges for the blockchain table `'schema_name'.'table_name'`
 - the `hash` (if provided) matches the `hash` column content for the row
 - the `signature` column value for the specific row identified by `'instance_id'`, `'chain_id'`, and `'sequence_id'` is NULL
 - if the verification succeeds, the `signature` value is stored for the row.

39.3.6 VERIFY_ROWS Procedure

Verifies all rows on all applicable chains for integrity of `HASH` column value and optionally the `SIGNATURE` column value for rows created in the range of `low_timestamp` to `high_timestamp`. An appropriate exception is thrown if the integrity of chains is compromised.

Syntax

```
DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE.VERIFY_ROWS (
    schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    low_timestamp        IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    high_timestamp       IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    instance_id         IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    chain_id            IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    number_of_rows_verified OUT NUMBER,
    verify_signature     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 39-7 VERIFY_ROWS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the schema. |
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the blockchain table. |
| <code>low_timestamp</code> | If specified, the low end of the time range for verifying rows. The default value is NULL. |
| <code>high_timestamp</code> | If specified, the high end of the time range for verifying rows. The default value is NULL. |

Table 39-7 (Cont.) VERIFY_ROWS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>instance_id</code> | If specified, restricts row verification to rows inserted on the specified instance. |
| <code>chain_id</code> | If specified, restricts row verification to rows on the specified chain. There are 32 chains in each instance, and they are numbered from 0 to 31. |
| <code>number_of_rows_verified</code> | The number of rows verified. |
| <code>verify_signature</code> | If <code>verify_signature</code> is TRUE, both the hash on each row and any signature on the row are verified. If <code>verify_signature</code> is FALSE, only the hash on each row is verified. The default value is TRUE. |

Usage Notes

- The hash on the first element in the time range for verifying rows in a chain is verified only if its sequence number is 1.
- `schema_name` and `table_name` are required input parameters
- All others input parameters are optional, with the following exceptions:
 - If `chain_id` is specified, `instance_id` must be specified
 - Valid values for `instance_id` are 1, 2, ... etc.
 - If neither `instance_id`, nor `chain_id` is specified, then it implies *all* chains. If only `instance_id` is specified, then it implies *all* chains on that instance. If both are specified, it implies the specific chain provided by the combination.
 - If both `low_timestamp` and `high_timestamp` are specified, then `high_timestamp` must be later than `low_timestamp`.
If `low_timestamp` is not specified, then the range is the oldest row in the blockchain to `high_timestamp`.
If `high_timestamp` is not specified then the range is `low_timestamp` to the timestamp of the last row inserted in the table.

39.3.7 VERIFY_TABLE_BLOCKCHAIN Procedure

This procedure verifies all rows whose creation-time fall between the minimum value for the row-creation time from `signed_bytes_previous` and the maximum value for row-creation time from `signed_bytes_latest` and returns the number of successfully verified rows.

Syntax

```
DBMS_BLOCKCHAIN_TABLE.VERIFY_TABLE_BLOCKCHAIN(
  signed_bytes_latest      IN   BLOB,
  signed_bytes_previous    IN   BLOB,
  number_of_rows_verified OUT  NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 39-8 VERIFY_TABLE_BLOCKCHAIN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>signed_bytes_latest</code> | A BLOB created by a call to <code>get_signed_blockchain_digest</code> . |
| <code>signed_bytes_previous</code> | A BLOB created by a call to <code>get_signed_blockchain_digest</code> before the <code>signed_bytes_latest</code> BLOB was created. |
| <code>number_of_rows_verified</code> | The count of the rows in the blockchain table that was verified. |

Usage Notes

The BLOBs in `signed_bytes_latest` and `signed_bytes_previous` must be associated with the same blockchain table.

DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM

The `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package, one of a set of Oracle Replication packages, provides subprograms for starting, stopping, and configuring a capture process. The source of the captured changes is the redo logs, and the repository for the captured changes is a queue.

Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM Subprograms](#)

40.1 DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM Overview

This package provides interfaces to start, stop, and configure a capture process or a synchronous capture. This package includes subprograms for preparing database objects for instantiation.

Capture processes can be used in an XStream configuration in a multitenant container database (CDB). A CDB is an Oracle database that includes zero, one, or many user-created pluggable databases (PDBs).

See Also:

Oracle Database Concepts for more information about CDBs and PDBs

40.2 DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM Security Model

The `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` security can be controlled in one of two ways.

- Granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles.
- Granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

When the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package is used to manage an Oracle Replication configuration, it requires that the user is granted the privileges of an Oracle Replication administrator.

When the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package is used to manage an XStream configuration, it requires that the user is granted the privileges of an XStream administrator.

 **Note:**

- The user must be granted additional privileges to perform some administrative tasks using the subprograms in this package, such as setting a capture user. If additional privileges are required for a subprogram, then the privileges are documented in the section that describes the subprogram.
- Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See *Oracle Database XStream Guide*.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database XStream Guide for information about configuring an XStream administrator

40.3 Summary of DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 40-1 DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ABORT_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION Procedure | Reverses the effects of running the <code>PREPARE_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION</code> , <code>PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION</code> , and <code>PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION</code> procedures |
| ABORT_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION Procedure | Reverses the effects of running the <code>PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION</code> and <code>PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION</code> procedures |
| ABORT_SYNC_INSTANTIATION Procedure | Reverses the effects of running the <code>PREPARE_SYNC_INSTANTIATION</code> procedure |
| ABORT_TABLE_INSTANTIATION Procedure | Reverses the effects of running the <code>PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION</code> procedure |
| ALTER_CAPTURE Procedure | Alters a capture process |
| ALTER_SYNC_CAPTURE Procedure | Alters a synchronous capture |

Table 40-1 (Cont.) DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| BUILD Procedure | Extracts the data dictionary of the current database to the redo logs and automatically specifies database supplemental logging for all primary key and unique key columns |
| CREATE_CAPTURE Procedure | Creates a capture process |
| CREATE_SYNC_CAPTURE Procedure | Creates a synchronous capture |
| DROP_CAPTURE Procedure | Drops a capture process |
| INCLUDE_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE Procedure | Includes or excludes an extra attribute in logical change records (LCRs) captured by the specified capture process or synchronous capture |
| PREPARE_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION Procedure | Performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating all the tables in the database at another database and can enable supplemental logging for key columns or all columns in these tables |
| PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION Procedure | Performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating all tables in the schema at another database and can enable supplemental logging for key columns or all columns in these tables |
| PREPARE_SYNC_INSTANTIATION Function | Performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating one or more tables at another database and returns the prepare SCN |
| PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION Procedure | Performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating the table at another database and can enable supplemental logging for key columns or all columns in the table |
| SET_PARAMETER Procedure | Sets a capture process parameter to the specified value |
| START_CAPTURE Procedure | Starts the capture process, which mines redo logs and enqueues the mined redo information into the associated queue |
| STOP_CAPTURE Procedure | Stops the capture process from mining redo logs |

**Note:**

All subprograms commit unless specified otherwise.

40.3.1 ABORT_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION Procedure

This procedure reverses the effects of running the `PREPARE_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION`, `PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION`, and `PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION` procedures.

Specifically, this procedure performs the following actions:

- Removes data dictionary information related to the database, schema, and table instantiations

- Removes any supplemental logging enabled by the `PREPARE_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION`, `PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION`, and `PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION` procedures

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.ABORT_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION(
  container IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

Parameter

Table 40-2 ABORT_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>container</code> | <p>Either <code>CURRENT</code>, <code>ALL</code>, or <code>pdb_name</code>.</p> <p>If <code>CURRENT</code> is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for the current container.</p> <p>If <code>ALL</code> is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for all of the containers in the current CDB.</p> <p>If <code>pdb_name</code> is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for the specified PDB.</p> <p><code>ALL</code> and <code>pdb_name</code> are valid only when you invoke the procedure from the root.</p> |

40.3.2 ABORT_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION Procedure

This procedure reverses the effects of running the `PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION` procedure. It also reverses the effects of running the `PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION` procedure on tables in the specified schema.

Specifically, this procedure performs the following actions:

- Removes data dictionary information related to schema instantiations and table instantiations of tables in the schema
- Removes any supplemental logging enabled by the `PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION` procedure
- Removes any supplemental logging enabled by the `PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION` procedure for tables in the specified schema

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.ABORT_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION(
  schema_name IN VARCHAR2,
  container IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

Parameter

Table 40-3 ABORT_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the schema for which to abort the effects of preparing instantiation |

Table 40-3 (Cont.) ABORT_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| container | <p>Either CURRENT , ALL, or <i>pdb_name</i>.</p> <p>If CURRENT is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for the current container.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for all of the containers in the current CDB.</p> <p>If <i>pdb_name</i> is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for the specified PDB.</p> <p>ALL and <i>pdb_name</i> are valid only when you invoke the procedure from the root.</p> |

40.3.3 ABORT_SYNC_INSTANTIATION Procedure

This procedure reverses the effects of running the PREPARE_SYNC_INSTANTIATION procedure. Specifically, this procedure removes data dictionary information related to the table instantiation.

This procedure is overloaded. The *table_names* parameter is VARCHAR2 datatype in one version and DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY datatype in the other version.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.ABORT_SYNC_INSTANTIATION(
    table_names IN VARCHAR2);

DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.ABORT_SYNC_INSTANTIATION(
    table_names IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY);
```

Parameters

Table 40-4 ABORT_SYNC_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| table_names | <p>When the <i>table_names</i> parameter is VARCHAR2 datatype, a comma-delimited list of the tables for which to abort the effects of preparing instantiation. There must be no spaces between entries.</p> <p>When the <i>table_names</i> parameter is DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY datatype, specify a PL/SQL associative array of this type that contains the names of the tables for which to abort the effects of preparing instantiation. The first table name is at position 1, the second at position 2, and so on. The table does not need to be NULL terminated.</p> <p>In either version of the procedure, specify the name of each table in the form [<i>schema_name</i>.]<i>table_name</i>. For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> |

40.3.4 ABORT_TABLE_INSTANTIATION Procedure

This procedure reverses the effects of running the `PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION` procedure.

Specifically, this procedure performs the following actions:

- Removes data dictionary information related to the table instantiation
- Removes any supplemental logging enabled by the `PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION` procedure

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.ABORT_TABLE_INSTANTIATION (
    table_name IN VARCHAR2);
    container IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

Parameter

Table 40-5 ABORT_TABLE_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the table for which to abort the effects of preparing instantiation, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>container</code> | Either <code>CURRENT</code> , <code>ALL</code> , or <code>pdb_name</code> . If <code>CURRENT</code> is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for the current container. If <code>ALL</code> is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for all of the containers in the current CDB. If <code>pdb_name</code> is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for the specified PDB. <code>ALL</code> and <code>pdb_name</code> are valid only when you invoke the procedure from the root. |

40.3.5 ALTER_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure alters a capture process.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.ALTER_CAPTURE (
    capture_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    rule_set_name         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_rule_set      IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    start_scn             IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    use_database_link     IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT NULL,
    first_scn             IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    negative_rule_set_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_negative_rule_set IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    capture_user          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    checkpoint_retention_time IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

start_time          IN  TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL,
oldest_scn         IN  NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 40-6 ALTER_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| capture_name | The name of the capture process being altered. You must specify an existing capture process name. Do not specify an owner. |
| rule_set_name | <p>The name of the positive rule set for the capture process. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the capture process to capture changes.</p> <p>To change the positive rule set for the capture process, specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>job_capture_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.job_capture_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains any existing positive rule set. If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes any existing positive rule set.</p> |
| remove_rule_set | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes the positive rule set for the specified capture process. If you remove a positive rule set for a capture process, and the capture process does not have a negative rule set, then the capture process captures all supported changes to all objects in the database, excluding database objects in the <code>SYS</code> and <code>SYSTEM</code> schemas.</p> <p>If you remove a positive rule set for a capture process, and the capture process has a negative rule set, then the capture process captures all supported changes that are not discarded by the negative rule set.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains the positive rule set for the specified capture process.</p> <p>If the <code>rule_set_name</code> parameter is non-<code>NULL</code>, then ensure that this parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |
| start_scn | <p>A valid SCN for the database from which the capture process starts capturing changes. The SCN value must be greater than or equal to the first SCN for the capture process. Also, the capture process must be stopped before resetting its start SCN.</p> <p>An error is returned if an invalid SCN is specified or if the capture process is enabled.</p> |

Table 40-6 (Cont.) ALTER_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| use_database_link | <p>If TRUE, then the capture process at a downstream database uses a database link to the source database for administrative purposes relating to the capture process. If you want a capture process that is not using a database link currently to begin using a database link, then specify TRUE. In this case, a database link with the same name as the global name of the source database must exist at the downstream database.</p> <p>If FALSE, then either the capture process is running on the source database, or the capture process at a downstream database does not use a database link to the source database. If you want a capture process that is using a database link currently to stop using a database link, then specify FALSE. In this case, you must prepare source database objects for instantiation manually when you add or change capture process rules that pertain to these objects.</p> <p>If NULL, then the current value of this parameter for the capture process is not changed.</p> |
| first_scn | <p>The lowest SCN in the redo log from which a capture process can capture changes. If you specify a new first SCN for the capture process, then the specified first SCN must meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It must be greater than the current first SCN for the capture process. • It must be less than or equal to the current applied SCN for the capture process. However, this requirement does not apply if the current applied SCN for the capture process is zero. • It must be less than or equal to the required checkpoint SCN for the capture process. <p>An error is returned if the specified SCN does not meet the first three requirements. See "Usage Notes" for information about determining an SCN value that meets all of these conditions.</p> <p>When the first SCN is modified, the capture process purges information from its LogMiner data dictionary that is required to restart it at an earlier SCN. See BUILD Procedure for more information about a LogMiner data dictionary.</p> <p>If the specified first SCN is higher than the current start SCN for the capture process, then the start SCN is set automatically to the new value of the first SCN.</p> |

Table 40-6 (Cont.) ALTER_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <code>negative_rule_set_name</code> | <p>The name of the negative rule set for the capture process. The negative rule set contains the rules that instruct the capture process to discard changes.</p> <p>To change the negative rule set for the capture process, specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a negative rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>neg_capture_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.neg_capture_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_negative_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains any existing negative rule set. If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_negative_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes any existing negative rule set.</p> <p>If you specify both a positive and a negative rule set for a capture process, then the negative rule set is always evaluated first.</p> |
| <code>remove_negative_rule_set</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes the negative rule set for the specified capture process. If you remove a negative rule set for a capture process, and the capture process does not have a positive rule set, then the capture process captures all supported changes to all objects in the database, excluding database objects in the <code>SYS</code> and <code>SYSTEM</code> schemas.</p> <p>If you remove a negative rule set for a capture process, and a positive rule set exists for the capture process, then the capture process captures all changes that are not discarded by the positive rule set.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains the negative rule set for the specified capture process.</p> <p>If the <code>negative_rule_set_name</code> parameter is non-<code>NULL</code>, then ensure that this parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |

Table 40-6 (Cont.) ALTER_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| capture_user | <p>The user in whose security domain a capture process captures changes that satisfy its rule sets and runs custom rule-based transformations configured for capture process rules. If NULL, then the capture user is not changed.</p> <p>To change the capture user, the user who invokes the ALTER_CAPTURE procedure must be granted the DBA role. Only the SYS user can set the capture_user to SYS.</p> <p>If you change the capture user, then this procedure grants the new capture user enqueue privilege on the queue used by the capture process and configures the user as a secure queue user of the queue. In addition, ensure that the capture user has the following privileges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EXECUTE privilege on the rule sets used by the capture process EXECUTE privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the rule set <p>These privileges can be granted directly to the capture user, or they can be granted through roles.</p> <p>In addition, the capture user must be granted EXECUTE privilege on all packages, including Oracle-supplied packages, that are invoked in rule-based transformations run by the capture process. These privileges must be granted directly to the capture user. They cannot be granted through roles.</p> <p>The capture process is stopped and restarted automatically when you change the value of this parameter.</p> <p>Note: If the capture user for a capture process is dropped using DROP USER . . . CASCADE, then the capture process is also dropped automatically.</p> |
| checkpoint_retention_time | <p>Either the number of days that a capture process retains checkpoints before purging them automatically, or DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.INFINITE if checkpoints should not be purged automatically. If NULL, then the checkpoint retention time is not changed.</p> <p>If a number is specified, then a capture process purges a checkpoint the specified number of days after the checkpoint was taken. Partial days can be specified using decimal values. For example, .25 specifies 6 hours.</p> <p>When a checkpoint is purged, LogMiner data dictionary information for the archived redo log file that corresponds to the checkpoint is purged, and the first_scn of the capture process is reset to the SCN value corresponding to the first change in the next archived redo log file.</p> |
| start_time | <p>A valid time from which the capture process starts capturing changes. The capture process must be stopped before resetting its start time.</p> <p>An error is returned if an invalid time is specified or if the capture process is enabled.</p> <p>The start_scn and start_time parameters are mutually exclusive.</p> |
| oldest_scn | <p>The oldest SCN of the transactions currently being processed.</p> |

Usage Notes

If you want to alter the first SCN for a capture process, then the value specified must meet the conditions in the description for the `first_scn` parameter.

Examples

The following query determines the current first SCN, applied SCN, and required checkpoint SCN for each capture process in a database:

```
SELECT CAPTURE_NAME, FIRST_SCN, APPLIED_SCN, REQUIRED_CHECKPOINT_SCN
       FROM DBA_CAPTURE;
```

40.3.6 ALTER_SYNC_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure alters a synchronous capture.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.ALTER_SYNC_CAPTURE (
    capture_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
    rule_set_name IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    capture_user  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 40-7 ALTER_SYNC_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>capture_name</code> | The name of the synchronous capture being altered. You must specify an existing synchronous capture name. Do not specify an owner. |
| <code>rule_set_name</code> | The name of the positive rule set for the synchronous capture. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the synchronous capture to capture changes. To change the rule set for the synchronous capture, specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code> . For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema named <code>sync_cap_rules</code> , enter <code>strmadmin.sync_cap_rules</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. If <code>NULL</code> , then the rule set is not changed. |

Table 40-7 (Cont.) ALTER_SYNC_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| capture_user | <p>The user in whose security domain a synchronous capture captures changes that satisfy its rule set and runs custom rule-based transformations configured for synchronous capture rules. If NULL, then the capture user is not changed.</p> <p>To change the capture user, the user who invokes the ALTER_SYNC_CAPTURE procedure must be granted the DBA role. Only the SYS user can set the capture_user to SYS.</p> <p>If you change the capture user, then this procedure grants the new capture user enqueue privilege on the queue used by the synchronous capture and configures the user as a secure queue user of the queue. In addition, ensure that capture user has the following privileges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EXECUTE privilege on the rule sets used by the synchronous capture EXECUTE privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the rule set <p>These privileges can be granted directly to the capture user, or they can be granted through roles.</p> <p>In addition, the capture user must be granted EXECUTE privilege on all packages, including Oracle-supplied packages, that are invoked in rule-based transformations run by the synchronous capture. These privileges must be granted directly to the capture user. They cannot be granted through roles.</p> |

Usage Notes

If the capture user for a synchronous capture is dropped using DROP USER . . . CASCADE, then the synchronous capture is also dropped automatically.

40.3.7 BUILD Procedure

This procedure extracts the data dictionary of the current database to the redo log and automatically specifies database supplemental logging by running the SQL statement ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA;



Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains the OUT parameter first_scn, and the other does not.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.BUILD(
    first_scn OUT NUMBER);

DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.BUILD;
```

Parameters

Table 40-8 BUILD Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>first_scn</code> | Contains the lowest SCN value corresponding to the data dictionary extracted to the redo log that can be specified as a first SCN for a capture process |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- You can run this procedure multiple times at a source database.
- If you plan to capture changes originating at a source database with a capture process, then this procedure must be executed at the source database at least once. When the capture process is started, either at a local source database or at a downstream database, the capture process uses the extracted information in the redo log to create a LogMiner data dictionary.
- A LogMiner data dictionary is a separate data dictionary used by a capture process to determine the details of a change that it is capturing. The LogMiner data dictionary is necessary because the primary data dictionary of the source database might not be synchronized with the redo data being scanned by a capture process.
- After executing this procedure, you can query the `FIRST_CHANGE#` column of the `V$ARCHIVED_LOG` dynamic performance view where the `DICTIONARY_BEGIN` column is `YES` to determine the lowest SCN value for the database that can be specified as a first SCN for a capture process. The first SCN for a capture process is the lowest SCN in the redo log from which the capture process can capture changes. You can specify the first SCN for a capture process when you run the `CREATE_CAPTURE` or `ALTER_CAPTURE` procedure in the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package.
- In a CDB, the `BUILD` procedure must be executed from the root.

40.3.8 CREATE_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure creates a capture process.

Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.



See Also:

[DBMS_RULE_ADM](#) for more information about rules and rule sets

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.CREATE_CAPTURE(
  queue_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  capture_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  rule_set_name       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  start_scn           IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  source_database     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  use_database_link   IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  first_scn           IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  logfile_assignment  IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'implicit',
  negative_rule_set_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  capture_user        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  checkpoint_retention_time IN NUMBER  DEFAULT 60,
  start_time          IN TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_root_name    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  capture_class       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'Streams');
```

Parameters

Table 40-9 CREATE_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| queue_name | The name of the queue into which the capture process enqueues changes. You must specify an existing queue in the form [<i>schema_name</i> .] <i>queue_name</i> . For example, to specify a queue in the <i>hr</i> schema named <i>streams_queue</i> , enter <i>hr.streams_queue</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. Note: The <i>queue_name</i> setting cannot be altered after the capture process is created. |
| capture_name | The name of the capture process being created. A NULL specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner. Note: The <i>capture_name</i> setting cannot be altered after the capture process is created. |

Table 40-9 (Cont.) CREATE_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>rule_set_name</code> | <p>The name of the positive rule set for the capture process. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the capture process to capture changes.</p> <p>If you want to use a positive rule set for the capture process, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>job_capture_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.job_capture_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and no negative rule set is specified, then the capture process captures all supported changes to all objects in the database, excluding database objects in the <code>SYS</code> and <code>SYSTEM</code> schemas.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and a negative rule set exists for the capture process, then the capture process captures all changes that are not discarded by the negative rule set.</p> |
| <code>start_scn</code> | <p>A valid SCN for the database from which the capture process starts capturing changes.</p> <p>An error is returned if an invalid SCN is specified.</p> <p>The <code>start_scn</code> and <code>start_time</code> parameters are mutually exclusive.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information setting the <code>start_scn</code> parameter</p> |
| <code>source_database</code> | <p>The global name of the source database. The source database is where the changes to be captured originated.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>.EXAMPLE.COM</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM</code> automatically.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, or if the specified name is the same as the global name of the current database, then local capture is assumed and only the default values for <code>use_database_link</code> and <code>first_scn</code> can be specified.</p> |

Table 40-9 (Cont.) CREATE_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <code>use_database_link</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the capture process at a downstream database uses a database link to the source database for administrative purposes relating to the capture process. A database link with the same name as the global name of the source database must exist at the downstream database.</p> <p>The capture process uses the database link to prepare database objects for instantiation at the source database and run the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.BUILD</code> procedure at the source database, if necessary.</p> <p>During the creation of a downstream capture process, if the <code>first_scn</code> parameter is set to <code>NULL</code>, then the <code>use_database_link</code> parameter must be set to <code>TRUE</code>. Otherwise, an error is returned.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then either the capture process is running on the source database, or the capture process at a downstream database does not use a database link to the source database. In this case, you must perform the following administrative tasks manually:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.BUILD</code> procedure at the source database to extract the data dictionary at the source database to the redo log when a capture process is created. • Obtain the first SCN for the downstream capture process if the first SCN is not specified during capture process creation. The first SCN is needed to create and maintain a capture process. • Prepare source database objects for instantiation. |
| <code>first_scn</code> | <p>The lowest SCN in the redo log from which a capture process can capture changes. A non-<code>NULL</code> value for this parameter is valid only if the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.BUILD</code> procedure has been run at least once at the source database.</p> <p>You can query the <code>FIRST_CHANGE#</code> column of the <code>V\$ARCHIVED_LOG</code> dynamic performance view where the <code>DICTIONARY_BEGIN</code> column is <code>YES</code> to determine whether the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.BUILD</code> procedure has been run on a source database. Any of the values returned by such a query can be used as a <code>first_scn</code> value if the redo log containing that SCN value is still available.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information setting the <code>first_scn</code> parameter</p> |

Table 40-9 (Cont.) CREATE_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>logfile_assignment</code> | <p>If <code>implicit</code>, which is the default, then the capture process at a downstream database scans all redo log files added by redo transport services or manually from the source database to the downstream database.</p> <p>If <code>explicit</code>, then a redo log file is scanned by a capture process at a downstream database only if the capture process name is specified in the <code>FOR <i>logminer_session_name</i></code> clause. If <code>explicit</code>, then the redo log file must be added manually to the downstream database, and redo transport services cannot be used to add redo log files to the capture process being created.</p> <p>If you specify <code>explicit</code> for this parameter for a local capture process, then the local capture process cannot use the online redo log to find changes. In this case, the capture process must use the archived redo log.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for information about adding redo log files manually</p> |
| <code>negative_rule_set_name</code> | <p>The name of the negative rule set for the capture process. The negative rule set contains the rules that instruct the capture process to discard changes.</p> <p>If you want to use a negative rule set for the capture process, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[<i>schema_name</i>.]<i>rule_set_name</i></code>. For example, to specify a negative rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>neg_capture_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.neg_capture_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and no positive rule set is specified, then the capture process captures all supported changes to all objects in the database, excluding database objects in the <code>SYS</code> and <code>SYSTEM</code> schemas.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and a positive rule set exists for the capture process, then the capture process captures all changes that are not discarded by the positive rule set.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package.</p> <p>If you specify both a positive and a negative rule set for a capture process, then the negative rule set is always evaluated first.</p> |

Table 40-9 (Cont.) CREATE_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| capture_user | <p>The user in whose security domain a capture process captures changes that satisfy its rule sets and runs custom rule-based transformations configured for capture process rules. If NULL, then the user who runs the CREATE_CAPTURE procedure is used.</p> <p>Note: If the capture user for a capture process is dropped using DROP USER . . . CASCADE, then the capture process is also dropped automatically.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter.</p> |
| checkpoint_retention_time | <p>Either specify the number of days that a capture process retains checkpoints before purging them automatically, or specify DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.INFINITE if checkpoints should not be purged automatically.</p> <p>If a number is specified, then a capture process purges a checkpoint the specified number of days after the checkpoint was taken. Partial days can be specified using decimal values. For example, .25 specifies 6 hours.</p> <p>When a checkpoint is purged, LogMiner data dictionary information for the archived redo log file that corresponds to the checkpoint is purged, and the first_scn of the capture process is reset to the SCN value corresponding to the first change in the next archived redo log file.</p> |
| start_time | <p>A valid time from which the capture process starts capturing changes.</p> <p>An error is returned if an invalid time is specified.</p> <p>The start_scn and start_time parameters are mutually exclusive.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information setting the start_time parameter</p> |
| source_root_name | <p>The global name of the root in the source CDB.</p> <p>If you specify NULL, or if the specified name is the same as the global name of the current root, then local capture is assumed.</p> <p>If not NULL, then remote capture is assumed and a condition is added to the generated rules to filter the LCRs based on the root in the source CDB.</p> <p>Note: In a downstream capture configuration, if the capture database is CDB and the source database is a non-CDB, then specify the same value for source_root_name and source_database. The source_root_name parameter does not need to be specified for local capture for either a CDB or a non-CDB.</p> |

Table 40-9 (Cont.) CREATE_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| capture_class | <p>The valid values are 'Streams', 'XStream' or 'GoldenGate'.</p> <p>If NULL is specified, then 'Streams' is assumed.</p> <p>Note: The capture_class parameter cannot be set to 'Streams' or NULL when the capture database is a CDB.</p> |

Usage Notes

Consider the following usage notes when you run this procedure:

- [DBA Role Requirement](#)
- [Capture User Requirements](#)
- [First SCN and Start SCN Settings](#)
- [Explicit Log File Assignment](#)

DBA Role Requirement

If the user who invokes this procedure is different from the user specified in the capture_user parameter, then the invoking user must be granted the DBA role. If the user who invokes this procedure is the same as the user specified in the capture_user parameter, then the DBA role is not required for the invoking user. Only the SYS user can set the capture_user to SYS.

Capture User Requirements

The capture_user parameter specifies the user who captures changes that satisfy the capture process rule sets. This user must have the necessary privileges to capture changes. This procedure grants the capture user enqueue privilege on the queue used by the capture process and configures the user as a secure queue user of the queue.

In addition, ensure that the capture user has the following privileges:

- EXECUTE privilege on the rule sets used by the capture process
- EXECUTE privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the positive rule set

These privileges can be granted directly to the capture user, or they can be granted through roles.

In addition, the capture user must be granted EXECUTE privilege on all packages, including Oracle-supplied packages, that are invoked in rule-based transformations run by the capture process. These privileges must be granted directly to the capture user. They cannot be granted through roles.

 **Note:**

- A capture user does not require privileges on a database object to capture changes to the database object. The capture process can pass these changes to a rule-based transformation function. Therefore, ensure that you consider security implications when you configure a capture process.
- Creation of the first capture process in a database might take some time because the data dictionary is duplicated during this creation.

First SCN and Start SCN Settings

When you create a capture process using this procedure, you can specify the first SCN and start SCN for the capture process. A capture process scans the redo data from the first SCN or an existing capture process checkpoint forward, even if the start SCN is higher than the first SCN or the checkpoint SCN. In this case, the capture process does not capture any changes in the redo data before the start SCN. Oracle recommends that, at capture process creation time, the difference between the first SCN and start SCN be as small as possible to keep the amount of redo scanned by the capture process to a minimum.

 **Note:**

When you specify the `start_time` parameter instead of the `start_scn` parameter, the `start_time` corresponds with a specific SCN. In this case, the information in this section also applies to the SCN that corresponds with the specified `start_time`.

In some cases, the behavior of the capture process is different depending on the settings of these SCN values and on whether the capture process is local or downstream.

The following table describes capture process behavior for SCN value settings:

| first_scn Setting | start_scn Setting | Capture Process Type | Description |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Non-NULL | NULL | Local or Downstream | <p>The new capture process is created at the local database with a new LogMiner session starting from the value specified for the <code>first_scn</code> parameter. The start SCN is set to the specified first SCN value automatically, and the new capture process does not capture changes that were made before this SCN.</p> <p>The <code>BUILD</code> procedure in the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM</code> package is not run automatically. This procedure must have been run at least once before on the source database, and the specified first SCN must correspond to the SCN value of a previous build that is still available in the redo log. When the new capture process is started for the first time, it creates a new LogMiner data dictionary using the data dictionary information in the redo log. If the <code>BUILD</code> procedure has not been run at least once on the source database, then an error is raised when the capture process is started.</p> <p>Capture process behavior is the same for a local capture process and a downstream capture process created with these SCN settings, except that a local capture process is created at the source database and a downstream capture process is created at the downstream database.</p> |
| Non-NULL | Non-NULL | Local or Downstream | <p>If the specified value for the <code>start_scn</code> parameter is greater than or equal to the specified value for the <code>first_scn</code> parameter, then the new capture process is created at the local database with a new LogMiner session starting from the specified first SCN. In this case, the new capture process does not capture changes that were made before the specified start SCN. If the specified value for the <code>start_scn</code> parameter is less than the specified value for the <code>first_scn</code> parameter, then an error is raised.</p> <p>The <code>BUILD</code> procedure in the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM</code> package is not run automatically. This procedure must have been called at least once before on the source database, and the specified <code>first_scn</code> must correspond to the SCN value of a previous build that is still available in the redo log. When the new capture process is started for the first time, it creates a new LogMiner data dictionary using the data dictionary information in the redo log. If the <code>BUILD</code> procedure has not been run at least once on the source database, then an error is raised.</p> <p>Capture process behavior is the same for a local capture process and a downstream capture process created with these SCN settings, except that a local capture process is created at the source database and a downstream capture process is created at the downstream database.</p> |

| first_scn Setting | start_scn Setting | Capture Process Type | Description |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--|
| NULL | Non-NULL | Local | <p>The new capture process creates a new LogMiner data dictionary if either one of the following conditions is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no existing capture process for the local source database, and the specified value for the <code>start_scn</code> parameter is greater than or equal to the current SCN for the database. • There are existing capture processes, but none of the capture processes have taken a checkpoint yet, and the specified value for the <code>start_scn</code> parameter is greater than or equal to the current SCN for the database. <p>In either of these cases, the <code>BUILD</code> procedure in the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM</code> package is run during capture process creation. The new capture process uses the resulting build of the source data dictionary in the redo log to create a LogMiner data dictionary the first time it is started, and the first SCN corresponds to the SCN of the data dictionary build. If there are any in-flight transactions, then the <code>BUILD</code> procedure waits until these transactions commit before completing. An in-flight transaction is one that is active during capture process creation or a data dictionary build.</p> <p>However, if there is at least one existing local capture process for the local source database that has taken a checkpoint, then the new capture process shares an existing LogMiner data dictionary with one or more of the existing capture processes. In this case, a capture process with a first SCN that is lower than or equal to the specified start SCN must have been started successfully at least once. Also, if there are any in-flight transactions, then the capture process is created after these transactions commit.</p> <p>If there is no existing capture process for the local source database (or if no existing capture processes have taken a checkpoint yet), and the specified start SCN is less than the current SCN for the database, then an error is raised.</p> |

| first_scn Setting | start_scn Setting | Capture Process Type | Description |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| NULL | Non-NULL | Downstream | <p>When the <code>CREATE_CAPTURE</code> procedure creates a downstream capture process, the <code>use_database_link</code> parameter must be set to <code>TRUE</code> when the <code>first_scn</code> parameter is set to <code>NULL</code>. Otherwise, an error is raised. The database link is used to obtain the current SCN of the source database.</p> <p>The new capture process creates a new LogMiner data dictionary if either one of the following conditions is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no existing capture process that captures changes to the source database at the downstream database, and the specified value for the <code>start_scn</code> parameter is greater than or equal to the current SCN for the source database. • There are existing capture processes that capture changes to the source database at the downstream database, but none of the capture processes have taken a checkpoint yet, and the specified value for the <code>start_scn</code> parameter is greater than or equal to the current SCN for the source database. <p>In either of these cases, the <code>BUILD</code> procedure in the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM</code> package is run during capture process creation. The first time you start the new capture process, it uses the resulting build of the source data dictionary in the redo log files copied to the downstream database to create a LogMiner data dictionary. Here, the first SCN for the new capture process corresponds to the SCN of the data dictionary build. If there are any in-flight transactions, then the <code>BUILD</code> procedure waits until these transactions commit before completing.</p> <p>However, if at least one existing capture process has taken a checkpoint and captures changes to the source database at the downstream database, then the new capture process shares an existing LogMiner data dictionary with one or more of these existing capture processes. In this case, one of these existing capture processes with a first SCN that is lower than or equal to the specified start SCN must have been started successfully at least once. Also, if there are any in-flight transactions, then the capture process is created after these transactions commit.</p> <p>If there is no existing capture process that captures changes to the source database at the downstream database (or no existing capture process has taken a checkpoint), and the specified <code>start_scn</code> parameter value is less than the current SCN for the source database, then an error is raised.</p> |
| NULL | NULL | Local or Downstream | <p>The behavior is the same as setting the <code>first_scn</code> parameter to <code>NULL</code> and setting the <code>start_scn</code> parameter to the current SCN of the source database.</p> |



See Also:

[BUILD Procedure](#) for more information about the `BUILD` procedure and the LogMiner data dictionary

Explicit Log File Assignment

If you specify `explicit` for the `logfile_assignment` parameter, then you add a redo log file manually to a downstream database using the following statement:

```
ALTER DATABASE REGISTER LOGICAL LOGFILE
    file_name FOR capture_process;
```

Here, `file_name` is the name of the redo log file being added and `capture_process` is the name of the capture process that will use the redo log file at the downstream database. The `capture_process` is equivalent to the `logminer_session_name` and must be specified. The redo log file must be present at the site running the downstream database. You must transfer this file manually to the site running the downstream database using the `DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER` package, FTP, or some other transfer method.



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference for more information about the `ALTER DATABASE` statement and *Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration* for more information registering redo log files

40.3.9 CREATE_SYNC_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure creates a synchronous capture.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.CREATE_SYNC_CAPTURE(
    queue_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    capture_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    rule_set_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
    capture_user    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 40-10 CREATE_SYNC_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>queue_name</code> | The name of the queue into which the synchronous capture enqueues changes. You must specify an existing queue in the form <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code> . For example, to specify a queue in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema named <code>streams_queue</code> , enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. Note: The <code>queue_name</code> setting cannot be altered after the synchronous capture is created. |
| <code>capture_name</code> | The name of the synchronous capture being created. A <code>NULL</code> specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner. Note: The <code>capture_name</code> setting cannot be altered after the synchronous capture is created. |

Table 40-10 (Cont.) CREATE_SYNC_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>rule_set_name</code> | <p>The name of the positive rule set for the synchronous capture. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the synchronous capture to capture changes.</p> <p>Specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema named <code>sync_cap_rules</code>, enter <code>strmadmin.sync_cap_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then an error is returned.</p> |
| <code>capture_user</code> | <p>The user in whose security domain the synchronous capture captures changes that satisfy its rule set and runs custom rule-based transformations configured for synchronous capture rules. If <code>NULL</code>, then the user who runs the <code>CREATE_SYNC_CAPTURE</code> procedure is used.</p> <p>Only a user who is granted the <code>DBA</code> role can set a capture user. Only the <code>SYS</code> user can set the <code>capture_user</code> to <code>SYS</code>.</p> <p>Note: If the capture user for a synchronous capture is dropped using <code>DROP USER . . . CASCADE</code>, then the synchronous capture is also dropped automatically.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter.</p> |

Usage Notes

When the `CREATE_SYNC_CAPTURE` procedure creates a synchronous capture, the procedure must obtain an exclusive lock on each table for which it will capture changes. The rules in the specified rule set for the synchronous capture determine these tables. If there are outstanding transactions on a table for which the synchronous capture will capture changes, then the procedure waits until it can obtain a lock.

The `capture_user` parameter specifies the user who captures changes that satisfy the synchronous capture rule set. This user must have the necessary privileges to capture changes.

In addition, ensure that the capture user has the following privileges:

- `ENQUEUE` privilege on the queue specified in the `queue_name` parameter
- `EXECUTE` privilege on the rule set used by the synchronous capture
- `EXECUTE` privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the rule set

These privileges can be granted directly to the capture user, or they can be granted through roles.

In addition, the capture user must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on all packages, including Oracle-supplied packages, that are invoked in rule-based transformations run by the synchronous capture. These privileges must be granted directly to the capture user. These privileges cannot be granted through roles.

 **Note:**

A capture user does not require privileges on a database object to capture changes to the database object. The synchronous capture can pass these changes to a rule-based transformation function. Therefore, ensure that you consider security implications when you configure a synchronous capture.

40.3.10 DROP_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure drops a capture process.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.DROP_CAPTURE (
    capture_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    drop_unused_rule_sets IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 40-11 DROP_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| capture_name | The name of the capture process being dropped. Specify an existing capture process name. Do not specify an owner. |
| drop_unused_rule_sets | If TRUE , then the procedure drops any rule sets, positive and negative, used by the specified capture process if these rule sets are not used by any other Oracle Replication client. Oracle Replication clients include capture processes, propagations, apply processes, and messaging clients. If this procedure drops a rule set, then this procedure also drops any rules in the rule set that are not in another rule set. If FALSE , then the procedure does not drop the rule sets used by the specified capture process, and the rule sets retain their rules. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The Capture Process Must Be Stopped Before It Is Dropped](#)
- [The DROP_CAPTURE Procedure and Rules-related Information](#)

The Capture Process Must Be Stopped Before It Is Dropped

A capture process must be stopped before it can be dropped.

 **See Also:**

[STOP_CAPTURE Procedure](#)

The DROP_CAPTURE Procedure and Rules-related Information

When you use this procedure to drop a capture process, rules-related information for the capture process is removed from the data dictionary views for Oracle Replication rules. Information about such a rule is removed even if the rule is not in either rule set for the capture process.

The following are the data dictionary views for Oracle Replication rules:

- ALL_STREAMS_GLOBAL_RULES
- DBA_STREAMS_GLOBAL_RULES
- ALL_STREAMS_SCHEMA_RULES
- DBA_STREAMS_SCHEMA_RULES
- ALL_STREAMS_TABLE_RULES
- DBA_STREAMS_TABLE_RULES
- DBA_STREAMS_RULES

40.3.11 INCLUDE_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure includes or excludes an extra attribute in logical change records (LCRs) captured by the specified capture process or synchronous capture.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.INCLUDE_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE (  
    capture_name    IN  VARCHAR2,  
    attribute_name  IN  VARCHAR2,  
    include         IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 40-12 INCLUDE_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| capture_name | The name of the capture process or synchronous capture. Specify an existing capture process name or synchronous capture name. Do not specify an owner. |

Table 40-12 (Cont.) INCLUDE_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>attribute_name</code> | <p>The name of the attribute to be included in or excluded from LCRs captured by the capture process or synchronous capture. The following names are valid settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>row_id</code> The rowid of the row changed in a row LCR. This attribute is not included in DDL LCRs, or in row LCRs for index-organized tables. The type is <code>VARCHAR2</code>. • <code>serial#</code> The serial number of the session that performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is <code>NUMBER</code>. • <code>session#</code> The identifier of the session that performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is <code>NUMBER</code>. • <code>thread#</code> The thread number of the instance in which the change captured in the LCR was performed. Typically, the thread number is relevant only in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment. The type is <code>NUMBER</code>. • <code>tx_name</code> The name of the transaction that includes the LCR. The type is <code>VARCHAR2</code>. • <code>username</code> The name of the user who performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is <code>VARCHAR2</code>. |
| <code>include</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the specified attribute is included in LCRs captured by the capture process or synchronous capture.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the specified attribute is excluded from LCRs captured by the capture process or synchronous capture.</p> |

Usage Notes

Some information is not captured by a capture process or synchronous capture unless you use this procedure to specify that the information should be captured. If you want to exclude an extra attribute that is being captured by a capture process or synchronous capture, then specify the attribute and specify `FALSE` for the `include` parameter.

40.3.12 PREPARE_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION Procedure

This procedure performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating all the tables in the database at another database and can enable supplemental logging for key columns or all columns in these tables.

This procedure prepares the tables in the database for instantiation when a capture process will be used to capture changes to the tables in the database.

This procedure records the lowest SCN of each object in the database for instantiation. SCNs after the lowest SCN for an object can be used for instantiating the object. Running this procedure prepares all current and future objects in the database for instantiation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.PREPARE_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION
  supplemental_logging IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'KEYS',
  container             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

Parameter

Table 40-13 PREPARE_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| supplemental_logging | <p>Either NONE, KEYS, or ALL.</p> <p>If NONE is specified, then this procedure does not enable supplemental logging for any columns in the tables in the database. This procedure does not remove existing supplemental logging specifications for these tables.</p> <p>If KEYS is specified, then this procedure enables supplemental logging for primary key, unique key, bitmap index, and foreign key columns in the tables in the database and for any table added to the database in the future. Primary key columns are logged unconditionally. Unique key, bitmap index, and foreign key columns are logged conditionally. Specifying KEYS does not enable supplemental logging of bitmap join index columns.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure enables supplemental logging for all columns in the tables in the database and for any table added to the database in the future. The columns are logged unconditionally. Supplemental logging is not enabled for columns of the following types: LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, user-defined types, and Oracle-supplied types.</p> |
| container | <p>Either CURRENT, ALL, or <i>pdb_name</i>.</p> <p>If CURRENT is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for the current container.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for all of the containers in the current CDB.</p> <p>If <i>pdb_name</i> is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for the specified PDB.</p> <p>ALL and <i>pdb_name</i> are valid only when you invoke the procedure from the root.</p> |

Usage Notes

Run this procedure at the source database.

If you use a capture process to capture all of the changes to a database, then use this procedure to prepare the tables in the database for instantiation after the capture process has been configured.

40.3.13 PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION Procedure

This procedure performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating all tables in the schema at another database and can enable supplemental logging for key columns or all columns in these tables.

This procedure prepares the tables in the schema for instantiation when a capture process will be used to capture changes to the tables in the schema.

This procedure records the lowest SCN of each object in the schema for instantiation. SCNs after the lowest SCN for an object can be used for instantiating the object. Running this procedure prepares all current and future objects in the schema for instantiation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION(
  schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  supplemental_logging IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'KEYS',
  container            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

Parameters

Table 40-14 PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| schema_name | The name of the schema. For example, hr. |
| supplemental_logging | <p>Either NONE, KEYS, or ALL.</p> <p>If NONE is specified, then this procedure does not enable supplemental logging for any columns in the tables in the schema. This procedure does not remove existing supplemental logging specifications for these tables.</p> <p>If KEYS is specified, then this procedure enables supplemental logging for primary key, unique key, bitmap index, and foreign key columns in the tables in the schema and for any table added to this schema in the future. Primary key columns are logged unconditionally. Unique key, bitmap index, and foreign key columns are logged conditionally. Specifying KEYS does not enable supplemental logging of bitmap join index columns.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure enables supplemental logging for all columns in the tables in the schema and for any table added to this schema in the future. The columns are logged unconditionally. Supplemental logging is not enabled for columns of the following types: LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, user-defined types, and Oracle-supplied types.</p> |
| container | <p>Either CURRENT, ALL, or pdb_name.</p> <p>If CURRENT is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for the current container.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for all of the containers in the current CDB.</p> <p>If pdb_name is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for the specified PDB</p> <p>ALL and pdb_name are valid only when you invoke the procedure from the root.</p> |

Usage Notes

Run this procedure at the source database. If you use a capture process to capture all of the changes to a schema, then use this procedure to prepare the tables in the schema for instantiation after the capture process has been configured.

40.3.14 PREPARE_SYNC_INSTANTIATION Function

This function performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating one or more tables at another database. This function returns the prepare system change number (SCN) for the table or tables being prepared for instantiation.

This function prepares one or more tables for instantiation when a synchronous capture will be used to capture changes to the tables.

This function records the lowest SCN of each table for instantiation (prepare SCN). SCNs after the lowest SCN for an object can be used for instantiating the object.

This function is overloaded. The `table_names` parameter is `VARCHAR2` datatype in one version and `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY` datatype in the other version.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.PREPARE_SYNC_INSTANTIATION(
    table_names IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.PREPARE_SYNC_INSTANTIATION(
    table_names IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 40-15 PREPARE_SYNC_INSTANTIATION Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>table_names</code> | <p>When the <code>table_names</code> parameter is <code>VARCHAR2</code> datatype, a comma-delimited list of the tables to prepare for instantiation. There must be no spaces between entries.</p> <p>When the <code>table_names</code> parameter is <code>DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY</code> datatype, specify a PL/SQL associative array of this type that contains the names of the tables to prepare for instantiation. The first table name is at position 1, the second at position 2, and so on. The table does not need to be <code>NULL</code> terminated.</p> <p>In either version of the function, specify the name of each table in the form <code>[schema_name.]table_name</code>. For example, <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> |

40.3.15 PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION Procedure

This procedure performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating the table at another database and can enable supplemental logging for key columns or all columns in the table.

This procedure prepares the table for instantiation when a capture process will be used to capture changes to the table.

This procedure records the lowest SCN of the table for instantiation. SCNs after the lowest SCN for an object can be used for instantiating the object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION(
    table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

supplemental_logging IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'KEYS',
container            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CURRENT');

```

Parameters

Table 40-16 PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| table_name | The name of the table specified as [<i>schema_name.</i>] <i>object_name</i> . For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| supplemental_logging | <p>Either NONE, KEYS, or ALL.</p> <p>If NONE is specified, then this procedure does not enable supplemental logging for any columns in the table. This procedure does not remove existing supplemental logging specifications for the table.</p> <p>If KEYS is specified, then this procedure enables supplemental logging for primary key, unique key, bitmap index, and foreign key columns in the table. The procedure places the key columns for the table in three separate log groups: the primary key columns in an unconditional log group, the unique key columns and bitmap index columns in a conditional log group, and the foreign key columns in a conditional log group. Specifying KEYS does not enable supplemental logging of bitmap join index columns.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure enables supplemental logging for all columns in the table. The procedure places all of the columns for the table in an unconditional log group. Supplemental logging is not enabled for columns of the following types: LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, user-defined types, and Oracle-supplied types.</p> |
| container | <p>Either CURRENT , ALL, or <i>pdb_name</i>.</p> <p>If CURRENT is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for the current container.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for all of the containers in the current CDB.</p> <p>If <i>pdb_name</i> is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for the specified PDB.</p> <p>ALL and <i>pdb_name</i> are valid only when you invoke the procedure from the root.</p> |

Usage Notes

Run this procedure at the source database. If you use a capture process to capture all of the changes to a table, then use this procedure to prepare the table for instantiation after the capture process has been configured.

40.3.16 SET_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure sets a capture process parameter to the specified value.

Syntax

```

DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.SET_PARAMETER(
capture_name IN VARCHAR2,

```

```
parameter    IN VARCHAR2,
value        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 40-17 SET_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| capture_name | The name of the capture process. Do not specify an owner. |
| parameter | The name of the parameter you are setting. |
| value | The value to which the parameter is set. If NULL, then the parameter is set to its default value. |

Capture Process Parameters

The following table lists the parameters for the capture process.

Table 40-18 Capture Process Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------|---|---------|--|
| annotateddlsiz | 0 or a positive integer up to 4294967296 (4 GB) | 0 | <p>The maximum length of the DDL text, in bytes, up to which the DDL can be chosen for annotation, if applicable for the DDL. Any DDL text whose size is greater than the specified size is not annotated.</p> <p>The default, 0, indicates that no DDL text processed by this capture process is annotated.</p> <p>Annotating DDL can simplify filtering and transformation of the DDL within Oracle GoldenGate.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for Oracle GoldenGate. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment or in an XStream environment.</p> |

Table 40-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|--|
| capture_idkey_objects | Y or N | N | <p>If Y, then the capture process captures ID key logical change records (LCRs). If N, then the capture process does not capture ID key LCRs.</p> <p>Capture processes do not fully support capturing changes to some data types from the redo log. ID key LCRs enable an XStream configuration to capture these changes and process them with an XStream client application.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter and <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about ID key LCRs</p> |

Table 40-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|---|
| capture_sequence_nextval | Y or N | N | <p>If Y, then the capture process captures sequence LCRs for all of the sequences in the database, except for sequences in Oracle-supplied, administrative schemas such as SYS and SYSTEM. The capture process's rule sets can filter sequence LCRs in the same way that they filter row LCRs and DDL LCRs.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process does not capture sequence LCRs.</p> <p>An apply process or XStream inbound server can use sequence LCRs to ensure that the sequence values at a destination database use the appropriate values. For increasing sequences, the sequence values at the destination are equal to or greater than the sequence values at the source database. For decreasing sequences, the sequence values at the destination are less than or equal to the sequence values at the source database.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter and "SET_PARAMETER Procedure" for information about the <code>apply_sequence_nextval</code> apply process parameter</p> |
| disable_on_limit | Y or N | N | <p>If Y, then the capture process is disabled because it reached a value specified by the <code>time_limit</code> parameter or <code>message_limit</code> parameter.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process is restarted immediately after stopping because it reached a limit.</p> <p>When a capture process is restarted, it starts to capture changes at the point where it last stopped. A restarted capture process gets a new session identifier, and the processes associated with the capture process also get new session identifiers. However, the capture process number (<code>CPnn</code>) remains the same.</p> |

Table 40-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| downstream_real_time_mine | Y or N | Y for local capture processes N for downstream capture processes | <p>If Y, then the capture process is a real-time downstream capture process. After setting this parameter to Y, switch the redo log file at the source database using the SQL statement <code>ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG CURRENT</code> to begin real-time downstream capture. If this parameter is set to Y, then redo data from the source database must be sent to the standby redo log at the downstream database.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process is an archived-log downstream capture process.</p> <p>An error is raised if an attempt is made to set this parameter for a local capture process.</p> |
| excludetag | Comma-delimited list of Oracle Replication tags | NULL | <p>Controls whether the capture process captures DML changes that are tagged with one of the specified Oracle Replication tags. Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |

Table 40-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------|---|---------|---|
| excludetrans | Comma-delimited list of transaction names | NULL | <p>Controls whether the capture process captures DML changes in the specified transaction names.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |
| excludeuser | Comma-delimited list of user names | NULL | <p>Controls whether the capture process captures DML changes made by the specified users.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>Specify an exact pattern match for each user name. The pattern match is case sensitive. For example, specify <code>HR</code> for the <code>hr</code> user.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |

Table 40-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------|--|---------|---|
| excludeuserid | Comma-delimited list of user ID values | NULL | <p>Controls whether the capture process captures data manipulation language (DML) changes made by the specified users.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>To view the user ID for a user, query the <code>USER_ID</code> column in the <code>ALL_USERS</code> data dictionary view.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |
| getapplops | Y or N | Y | <p>If <code>Y</code>, then the capture process captures DML changes if the original user is not specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is not specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>If <code>N</code>, then the capture process ignores DML changes if the original user is not specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is not specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>In either case, the capture process captures a DML change only if it satisfies the capture process's rule sets.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |

Table 40-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--|
| getreplicates | Y or N | N | <p>If Y, then the capture process captures DML changes if the original user is specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process ignores DML changes if the original user is specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>In either case, the capture process captures a DML change only if it satisfies the capture process's rule sets.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |
| ignore_transaction | A valid transaction ID or NULL | NULL | <p>Instructs the capture process to ignore the specified transaction from the source database, effective immediately.</p> <p>The capture process eliminates all subsequent LCRs for the transaction. If the specified transaction is committed successfully at the source database, the destination database will receive a <code>ROLLBACK</code> statement instead, and any LCRs from the transaction that were enqueued before the ignore transaction request are rolled backed at the destination database.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p>Use caution when setting this parameter because ignoring a transaction might lead to data divergence between the source database and destination database.</p> <p>To ignore multiple transactions, specify each transaction in a separate call to the <code>SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure. The <code>DBA_CAPTURE_PARAMETERS</code> view displays a comma-delimited list of all transactions to be ignored. To clear the list of ignored transactions, run the <code>SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure and specify NULL for the <code>ignore_transaction</code> parameter.</p> |

Table 40-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| <code>ignore_unsupported_table</code> | A fully qualified table name, *, or - | * | <p>Controls the behavior of the capture process when it tries to capture changes to a specified table or to an unsupported table.</p> <p>A capture process tries to capture changes to an unsupported table when its rule sets instruct it to do so. If you do not want the capture process to try to capture changes to unsupported tables, then ensure that the capture process's rule sets exclude unsupported tables.</p> <p>When a table name is specified, the capture process does not capture changes to the specified table. The table name must be entered in the form <i>table_owner.table_name</i>. For example, <code>hr.employees</code>. To specify multiple tables, specify each table in a separate call to the <code>SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure.</p> <p>When * is specified and the capture process tries to capture a change to an unsupported table, the capture process ignores the change and continues to run. The change to the unsupported table is not captured, and the capture process records the unsupported table in the alert log.</p> <p>When - is specified and the capture process tries to capture a change to an unsupported table, the capture process aborts.</p> |
| <code>include_objects</code> | A list of tables or schema names separated by commas | none | <p>Directs capture to include changes from the specified tables or schemas.</p> <p>An LCR that is selected by <code>include_objects</code> is passed to the outbound server regardless of any further filtering that is specified.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use or attempt to set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |

Table 40-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---|
| <code>inline_lob_optimization</code> | Y or N | N | <p>If Y, then LOBs that can be processed inline (such as small LOBs) are included in the LCR directly, rather than sending LOB chunk LCRs.</p> <p>If N, then each LOB column is sent as NULL followed by LOB chunk LCRs to update the LOB column.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use or attempt to set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |
| <code>maximum_scn</code> | A valid SCN or INFINITE | INFINITE | <p>The capture process is disabled before capturing a change record with an SCN greater than or equal to the value specified.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then the capture process runs regardless of the SCN value.</p> |

Table 40-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------|--------------------|----------|---|
| max_sga_size | A positive integer | INFINITE | <p>Controls the amount of system global area (SGA) memory allocated specifically to the capture process, in megabytes. The capture process attempts to allocate memory up to this limit. A capture process uses Oracle LogMiner to scan for changes in the redo log.</p> <p>The memory is allocated for the duration of the capture process session and is released when the capture process becomes disabled.</p> <p>Note: The sum of system global area (SGA) memory allocated for all components on a database must be less than the value set for the STREAMS_POOL_SIZE initialization parameter.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture component uses the original default value. A NULL value has the same effect as resetting the parameter to its default value.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use or attempt to set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |

Table 40-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|----------------------------|--|----------|--|
| merge_threshold | A negative integer, 0, a positive integer, or INFINITE | 60 | <p>The amount of time, in seconds, between the message creation time of the original capture process and the message creation time of the cloned capture process.</p> <p>Specifically, if the difference, in seconds, between the <code>CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME</code> of the cloned capture process and the original capture process is less than or equal to the value specified for this parameter, then automatic merge begins by running the <code>MERGE_STREAMS</code> procedure.</p> <p>This parameter is relevant only when changes captured by the capture process are applied by two or more apply processes and the <code>split_threshold</code> parameter is set to a value other than <code>INFINITE</code>.</p> <p>If a negative value is specified, then automatic merge is disabled.</p> <p>If 0 (zero) is specified, then there must be no lag between the original capture process and the cloned capture process to begin the merge.</p> <p>If <code>INFINITE</code> is specified, then automatic merging starts immediately.</p> |
| message_limit | A positive integer or INFINITE | INFINITE | <p>The capture process stops after capturing the specified number of messages.</p> <p>If <code>INFINITE</code>, then the capture process continues to run regardless of the number of messages captured.</p> |
| message_tracking_frequency | 0 or a positive integer | 2000000 | <p>The frequency at which messages captured by the capture process are tracked automatically.</p> <p>For example, if this parameter is set to the default value of 2000000, then every two-millionth message is tracked automatically.</p> <p>The tracking label used for automatic message tracking is <code>capture_process_name:AUTOTRACK</code>, where <code>capture_process_name</code> is the name of the capture process. Only the first 20 bytes of the capture process name are used; the rest is truncated if it exceeds 20 bytes.</p> <p>If 0 (zero), then no messages are tracked automatically.</p> |

Table 40-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|---|--------------------|---------|--|
| <code>parallelism</code> | A positive integer | 1 | <p>The number of preparer servers that can concurrently mine the redo log for the capture process.</p> <p>A capture process consists of one reader server, one or more preparer servers, and one builder server. The preparer servers concurrently format changes found in the redo log into logical change records (LCRs). Each reader server, preparer server, and builder server is a process, and the number of preparer servers equals the number specified for the <code>parallelism</code> capture process parameter. So, if <code>parallelism</code> is set to 5, then a capture process uses a total of seven processes: one reader server, five preparer servers, and one builder server.</p> <p>Setting the <code>parallelism</code> parameter to a number higher than the number of available parallel execution servers might disable the capture process. Ensure that the <code>PROCESSES</code> initialization parameter is set appropriately when you set the <code>parallelism</code> capture process parameter.</p> <p>Note: When you change the value of this parameter, the capture process is stopped and restarted automatically.</p> |
| <code>skip_autofiltere d_table_ddl</code> | Y or N | Y | <p>If Y, then the capture process does not capture data definition language (DDL) changes to tables that are automatically filtered by the capture process.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process can capture DDL changes to tables that are automatically filtered by the capture process if the DDL changes satisfy the capture process rule sets.</p> |

Table 40-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------|--|
| split_threshold | 0, a positive integer, or INFINITE | 1800 | <p>The amount of time, in seconds, that a stream is broken before the stream is automatically split from other streams that flow from the capture process. When a stream is split, the capture process, queue, and propagation are cloned.</p> <p>In this case, a stream is a flow of logical change records (LCRs) that flows from a capture process to an apply. A stream is broken when LCRs captured by the capture process cannot reach the apply process. For example, a stream is broken when the relevant propagation or apply process is disabled.</p> <p>This parameter is relevant only when changes captured by the capture process are applied by two or more apply processes.</p> <p>If 0 (zero), then automatic splitting starts immediately.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then automatic splitting is disabled. The stream is not split regardless of the amount of time that it is broken.</p> <p>This parameters is designed to be used with the merge_threshold parameter.</p> |
| startup_seconds | 0, a positive integer, or INFINITE | 0 | <p>The maximum number of seconds to wait for another instantiation of the same capture process to finish. If the other instantiation of the same capture process does not finish within this time, then the capture process does not start. This parameter is useful only if you are starting the capture process manually.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then the capture process does not start until another instantiation of the same capture process finishes.</p> |
| time_limit | A positive integer or INFINITE | INFINITE | <p>The capture process stops as soon as possible after the specified number of seconds since it started.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then the capture process continues to run until it is stopped explicitly.</p> |
| trace_level | 0 or a positive integer | 0 | <p>Set this parameter only under the guidance of Oracle Support Services.</p> |

Table 40-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

| Parameter Name | Possible Values | Default | Description |
|--------------------|-----------------|--|---|
| use_rac_service | Y or N | Y if Replication N if XStream | <p>If Y, then the capture process is run in the owning instance of its queue.</p> <p>If N, then the client specifies where the capture process is to run.</p> <p>Note: This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use or attempt to set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |
| write_alert_log | Y or N | Y | <p>If Y, then the capture process writes a message to the alert log on exit.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process does not write a message to the alert log on exit.</p> <p>The message specifies the reason the capture process stopped.</p> |
| xout_client_exists | Y or N | Y if the capture process sends LCRs to XStream outbound servers N if the capture process sends LCRs to Oracle Apply processes | <p>Y indicates that the capture process sends LCRs to one or more XStream outbound servers.</p> <p>N indicates that the capture process sends LCRs to one or more Oracle Apply processes.</p> <p>A single capture process cannot send LCRs to both outbound servers and apply processes.</p> <p>In an XStream configuration where an outbound server runs on a different database than its capture process, set this parameter to Y to enable the capture process to send LCRs to the outbound server.</p> <p>Note: Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i>.</p> |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to the `SET_PARAMETER` procedure:

- [Delays Are Possible Before New Parameter Settings Take Effect](#)
- [Parameters Interpreted as Positive Integers](#)
- [Parameters with a System Change Number \(SCN\) Setting](#)
- [Parameters that Require XStream Optimizations](#)

- [XStream or Oracle GoldenGate Integrated Capture Configurations](#)

Delays Are Possible Before New Parameter Settings Take Effect

When you alter a parameter value, a short amount of time might pass before the new value for the parameter takes effect.

Parameters Interpreted as Positive Integers

For all parameters that are interpreted as positive integers, the maximum possible value is 4,294,967,295. Where applicable, specify `INFINITE` for larger values.

Parameters with a System Change Number (SCN) Setting

For parameters that require an SCN setting, any valid SCN value can be specified.

Parameters that Require XStream Optimizations

A capture process uses the following parameters only when the capture process is sending logical change records (LCRs) to an XStream outbound server or when XStream optimizations are enabled for Oracle Replication components:

- `capture_idkey_objects`
- `capture_sequence_nextval`
- `excludetag`
- `excludetrans`
- `excludeuser`
- `excludeuserid`
- `getapplops`
- `getreplicates`
- `include_objects`
- `inline_lob_optimization`
- `max_sga_size`
- `use_rac_services`

The `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS` procedure enables XStream optimizations for Oracle Replication. When XStream optimizations are not enabled by the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS` procedure, a capture process raises an error if one of these parameters is set to any value other than its default value.

When XStream optimizations are enabled for Oracle Replication and the `capture_idkey_objects` parameter is set to `Y`, a capture process can capture ID key LCRs. ID key LCRs do not contain all of the columns for a row change. Instead, they contain the `rowid` of the changed row, a group of key columns to identify the row in the table, and the data for the scalar columns of the table that are supported by capture processes. An apply process can apply these changes using the information available the ID key LCRs.

To determine the database objects for which a capture process will capture ID key LCRs, run the following query on the source database:

```
SELECT OWNER, OBJECT_NAME
       FROM DBA_XSTREAM_OUT_SUPPORT_MODE
       WHERE SUPPORT_MODE='ID KEY';
```

 **Note:**

Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See *Oracle Database XStream Guide*.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database XStream Guide for more information about ID key LCRs

XStream or Oracle GoldenGate Integrated Capture Configurations

In an XStream or Oracle GoldenGate integrated capture configuration, the following parameters control which changes are captured by a capture process:

- `capture_idkey_objects`
- `capture_sequence_nextval`
- `excludetag`
- `excludetrans`
- `excludeuser`
- `excludeuserid`
- `getapplops`
- `getreplicates`
- `include_objects`
- `inline_lob_optimization`
- `max_sga_size`
- `use_rac_services`

You can set these parameters to avoid change cycling. Change cycling sends a change back to the database where it originated. Typically, change cycling should be avoided in a replication environment so that the same change is not made to a database more than once.

In an XStream or Oracle GoldenGate integrated capture configuration that performs bi-directional replication, a GoldenGate Replicat process runs on the source database for a capture process. Therefore, the changes made by the GoldenGate Replicat are recorded in the redo log.

If an integrated configuration performs bi-directional replication, then, to avoid change cycling, the capture process should not capture the changes made by the Oracle GoldenGate Replicat process. To accomplish this goal, use the default settings for the `getapplops` and `getreplicates` parameters and exclude changes made by the user running the Replicat process. To exclude these changes, specify this user in the `excludeuserid` or `excludeuser` parameter. Typically, the user running the Oracle GoldenGate Replicat process is the XStream administrator.

In some configurations, the goal might be to capture or exclude changes made by applications or by the Replicat process. For example, an intermediate database in a replication environment might capture all of the changes made to the database, including both application changes and Replicat process changes, and send these changes to a different destination database.

[Table 40-19](#) describes the capture process behavior when at least one of the exclude parameters is non-NULL.

Table 40-19 Behavior When at Least One exclude Parameter Is Non-NULL

| getapplops Setting | getreplicates Setting | Description |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Y | Y | The capture process captures all DML changes. |
| Y | N | The capture process captures the DML changes made by the users that are not in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters. The capture process captures the DML changes that are not in the transactions in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter. The capture process captures only the DML changes that do not have a tag that is in the <code>excludetags</code> parameter. |
| N | Y | The capture process captures only the DML changes made by the users that are in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters. The capture process captures only the DML changes that are in the transactions in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter. The capture process captures only the DML changes that have a tag that is in the <code>excludetags</code> parameter. |
| N | N | The capture process does not capture any DML changes. |

[Table 40-19](#) describes the capture process behavior when all of the exclude parameters are set to NULL.

Table 40-20 Behavior When All exclude Parameters Are Set to NULL

| getapplops Setting | getreplicates Setting | Description |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Y | Y | The capture process captures all DML changes. |
| Y | N | The capture process captures all DML changes. |
| N | Y | The capture process does not capture any DML changes. |
| N | N | The capture process does not capture any DML changes. |

See the documentation for the Oracle GoldenGate product for more information:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E15881_01/index.htm

 **Note:**

A capture process evaluates a change using these parameters before it evaluates a change using its rule sets. Therefore, a capture process can discard a change before the change is evaluated against the capture process's rule sets. Also, regardless of the settings for these parameters, a capture process captures a change only if the change satisfies the capture process's rule sets.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database XStream Guide

40.3.17 START_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure starts the capture process, which mines redo logs and enqueues the mined redo information into the associated queue.

The start status is persistently recorded. Hence, if the status is `ENABLED`, then the capture process is started upon database instance startup.

The capture process is a background Oracle process and is prefixed by `c`.

The enqueue and dequeue state of `DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE` and `DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE` have no effect on the start status of a capture process.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.START_CAPTURE (
  capture_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 40-21 START_CAPTURE Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>capture_name</code> | The name of the capture process. Do not specify an owner. The capture process uses LogMiner to capture changes in the redo information. A <code>NULL</code> setting is not allowed. |

Usage Notes

The capture process status is persistently recorded. Hence, if the status is `ENABLED`, then the capture process is started upon database instance startup. A capture process (`cnnn`) is an Oracle background process.

40.3.18 STOP_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure stops the capture process from mining redo logs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.STOP_CAPTURE(  
    capture_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    force        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 40-22 STOP_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| capture_name | The name of the capture process. A NULL setting is not allowed. Do not specify an owner. |
| force | If TRUE, then the procedure stops the capture process as soon as possible. If the capture process cannot stop normally, then it aborts. If FALSE, then the procedure stops the capture process as soon as possible. If the capture process cannot stop normally, then an ORA-26672 error is returned, and the capture process might continue to run. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- The capture process status is persistently recorded. Hence, if the status is `DISABLED` or `ABORTED`, then the capture process is not started upon database instance startup.
- A capture process is an Oracle background process with a name in the form `CPnn`, where `nn` can include letters and numbers.
- The enqueue and dequeue state of `DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE` and `DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE` have no effect on the stop status of a capture process.

41

DBMS_CLOUD

The `DBMS_CLOUD` package provides comprehensive support for working with data in Object Storage.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_CLOUD Overview](#)
- [Installing the DBMS_CLOUD Package](#)
- [DBMS_CLOUD Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_CLOUD Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_CLOUD Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS_CLOUD Package File URI Formats](#)
- [DBMS_CLOUD Package Format Options](#)
- [DBMS_CLOUD Avro and Parquet Support](#)

41.1 DBMS_CLOUD Overview

Using `DBMS_CLOUD` to work with data in Object Storage you can do the following:

- Manage your credentials for accessing Object Store.
- Copy data as-is: External data is loaded into the database in a single one-step operation, without the need to create any objects in the database. The load operation is monitored and tracked inside the database.
- Manage the information about your load operations.
- Validate the content of external data prior to consumption. Prior to consumption of external data you verify its content and identify rows that do not conform to the expected external data format.
- Create an external table. Create the necessary object in the database for flexible and continuous consumption.
- Work with objects in object stores and directories.

41.2 Installing the DBMS_CLOUD Package

The `DBMS_CLOUD` package provides a comprehensive support for working with data in Object Storage starting with Oracle Database 19c and later releases. However, this package is not pre-installed with Oracle Database. You need to manually install the `DBMS_CLOUD` package and also configure users or roles to use this package.

For information on installing the `DBMS_CLOUD` package and configuring users/roles, see the MOS-NOTE with Doc ID [2748362.1](#).

41.3 DBMS_CLOUD Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles.

41.4 DBMS_CLOUD Exceptions

The following table describes exceptions for `DBMS_CLOUD`.

| Exception | Code | Description |
|--|-------|---|
| <code>reject_limit</code> | 20003 | The reject limit of an external table was reached. |
| <code>credential_not_exist</code> | 20004 | A credential object does not exist. |
| <code>table_not_exist</code> | 20005 | A table does not exist. |
| <code>unsupported_obj_store</code> | 20006 | An unsupported object store URI was provided. |
| <code>iden_too_long</code> | 20008 | An identifier is too long. |
| <code>invalid_format</code> | 20009 | A format argument is not valid. |
| <code>missing_credential</code> | 20010 | Mandatory credential object information was not specified. |
| <code>invalid_object_uri</code> | 20011 | An invalid object URI was provided. |
| <code>invalid_partitioning_clause</code> | 20012 | An partitioning clause is missing or was not provided. |
| <code>unsupported_feature</code> | 20013 | An unsupported feature was used that is not existent in the current database version. |
| <code>part_not_exist</code> | 20014 | A partition or subpartition does not exist, or a table is not a partitioned external table or hybrid partitioned table. |
| <code>invalid_table_name</code> | 20016 | An invalid table name was used. |
| <code>invalid_schema_name</code> | 20017 | An invalid schema name was used. |
| <code>invalid_dir_name</code> | 20018 | An invalid directory name was used. |
| <code>invalid_file_name</code> | 20019 | An invalid file name was used. |
| <code>invalid_cred_attribute</code> | 20020 | Invalid credential attributes were specified. |
| <code>table_exist</code> | 20021 | A table already exists. |
| <code>credential_exist</code> | 20022 | A credential object already exists. |
| <code>invalid_req_method</code> | 20023 | A request method is either too long or invalid. |
| <code>invalid_req_header</code> | 20024 | An invalid request header was specified. |
| <code>file_not_exist</code> | 20025 | A file does not exist. |
| <code>invalid_response</code> | 20026 | An HTTP response was not valid. |
| <code>invalid_operation</code> | 20027 | An invalid task class or ID was specified. |
| <code>invalid_user_name</code> | 20028 | An invalid username was specified. |

41.5 Summary of DBMS_CLOUD Subprograms

This section covers the `DBMS_CLOUD` subprograms provided with Oracle Database.

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| COPY_DATA Procedure | This procedure loads data into existing Oracle Database tables from files in the Cloud. |
| COPY_DATA Procedure for Avro or Parquet Files | This procedure with the <code>format</code> parameter <code>type</code> set to the value <code>avro</code> or <code>parquet</code> loads data into existing Oracle Database tables from Avro or Parquet files in the Cloud. Similar to text files, the data is copied from the source Avro or Parquet file into the preexisting internal table. |
| CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure | This procedure stores cloud service credentials in Oracle Database. |
| CREATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE Procedure | This procedure creates an external table on files in the Cloud. This allows you to run queries on external data from Oracle Database. |
| CREATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE Procedure for Avro or Parquet Files | This procedure with the <code>format</code> parameter <code>type</code> set to the value <code>avro</code> or <code>parquet</code> creates an external table with either Avro or Parquet format files in the Cloud. This allows you to run queries on external data from Oracle Database. |
| CREATE_EXTERNAL_PART_TABLE Procedure | This procedure creates an external partitioned table on files in the Cloud. This allows you to run queries on external data from Oracle Database. |
| CREATE_HYBRID_PART_TABLE Procedure | This procedure creates a hybrid partitioned table. This allows you to run queries on hybrid partitioned data from Oracle Database. |
| DELETE_ALL_OPERATIONS Procedure | This procedure clears either all data load operations logged in the <code>user_load_operations</code> table in your schema or clears all the data load operations of the specified type, as indicated with the <code>type</code> parameter. |
| DELETE_FILE Procedure | This procedure removes the specified file from the specified directory on Oracle Database |
| DELETE_OBJECT Procedure | This procedure deletes the specified object on object store. |
| DROP_CREDENTIAL Procedure | This procedure removes an existing credential from Oracle Database. |
| GET_OBJECT Procedure and Function | This procedure is overloaded. The procedure form reads an object from Cloud Object Storage and copies it to Oracle Database. The function form reads an object from Cloud Object Storage and returns a <code>BLOB</code> to Oracle Database. |
| LIST_FILES Function | This function lists the files in the specified directory. The results include the file names and additional metadata about the files such as file size in bytes, creation timestamp, and the last modification timestamp. |
| LIST_OBJECTS Function | This function lists objects in the specified location on object store. The results include the object names and additional metadata about the objects such as size, checksum, creation timestamp, and the last modification timestamp. |
| PUT_OBJECT Procedure | This procedure is overloaded. In one form the procedure copies a file from Oracle Database to the Cloud Object Storage. In another form the procedure copies a <code>BLOB</code> from Oracle Database to the Cloud Object Storage. |

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| UPDATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure | This procedure updates cloud service credential attributes in Oracle Database. |
| VALIDATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE Procedure | This procedure validates the source files for an external table, generates log information, and stores the rows that do not match the format options specified for the external table in a <i>badfile</i> table on Oracle Database. |
| VALIDATE_EXTERNAL_PART_TABLE Procedure | This procedure validates the source files for an external partitioned table, generates log information, and stores the rows that do not match the format options specified for the external table in a <i>badfile</i> table on Oracle Database. |
| VALIDATE_HYBRID_PART_TABLE Procedure | This procedure validates the source files for a hybrid partitioned table, generates log information, and stores the rows that do not match the format options specified for the hybrid table in a <i>badfile</i> table on Oracle Database. |

41.5.1 COPY_DATA Procedure

This procedure loads data into existing Oracle Database tables from files in the Cloud. The overloaded form enables you to use the `operation_id` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.COPY_DATA (
    table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    credential_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    file_uri_list       IN CLOB,
    schema_name         IN VARCHAR2,
    field_list          IN CLOB,
    format              IN CLOB);

DBMS_CLOUD.COPY_DATA (
    table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    credential_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    file_uri_list       IN CLOB DEFAULT NULL,
    schema_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    field_list          IN CLOB DEFAULT NULL,
    format              IN CLOB DEFAULT NULL,
    operation_id        OUT NOCOPY NUMBER);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the target table on the database. The target table needs to be created before you run <code>COPY_DATA</code> . |
| <code>credential_name</code> | The name of the credential to access the Cloud Object Storage. |

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>file_uri_list</code> | Comma-delimited list of source file URIs. You can use wildcards in the file names in your URIs. The character "*" can be used as the wildcard for multiple characters, the character "?" can be used as the wildcard for a single character. The format of the URIs depend on the Cloud Object Storage service you are using, for details see DBMS_CLOUD Package File URI Formats . |
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the schema where the target table resides. The default value is NULL meaning the target table is in the same schema as the user running the procedure. |
| <code>field_list</code> | Identifies the fields in the source files and their data types. The default value is NULL meaning the fields and their data types are determined by the target table definition. This argument's syntax is the same as the <code>field_list</code> clause in regular Oracle external tables. For more information about <code>field_list</code> see <i>Oracle® Database Utilities</i> . For an example using <code>field_list</code> , see CREATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE Procedure . |
| <code>format</code> | The options describing the format of the source files. For the list of the options and how to specify the values see DBMS_CLOUD Package Format Options . For Avro or Parquet file format options, see DBMS_CLOUD Package Format Options for Avro or Parquet . |
| <code>operation_id</code> | Use this parameter to track the progress and final status of the load operation as the corresponding ID in the <code>USER_LOAD_OPERATIONS</code> view. |

41.5.2 COPY_DATA Procedure for Avro or Parquet Files

This procedure with the `format` parameter type set to the value `avro` or `parquet` loads data into existing Oracle Database tables from Avro or Parquet files in the Cloud. Similar to text files, the data is copied from the source Avro or Parquet file into the preexisting internal table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.COPY_DATA (
    table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    credential_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    file_uri_list       IN CLOB,
    schema_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT,
    field_list          IN CLOB DEFAULT,
    format              IN CLOB DEFAULT);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the target table on the database. The target table needs to be created before you run <code>COPY_DATA</code> . |
| <code>credential_name</code> | The name of the credential to access the Cloud Object Storage. |

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>file_uri_list</code> | Comma-delimited list of source file URIs. You can use wildcards in the file names in your URIs. The character "*" can be used as the wildcard for multiple characters, the character "?" can be used as the wildcard for a single character. The format of the URIs depend on the Cloud Object Storage service you are using, for details see DBMS_CLOUD Package File URI Formats . |
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the schema where the target table resides. The default value is NULL meaning the target table is in the same schema as the user running the procedure. |
| <code>field_list</code> | Ignored for Avro or Parquet files. The fields in the source match the external table columns by name. Source data types are converted to the external table column data type. For Parquet files, see DBMS_CLOUD Package Parquet to Oracle Data Type Mapping for details on mapping. For Avro files, see DBMS_CLOUD Package Avro to Oracle Data Type Mapping for details on mapping. |
| <code>format</code> | The options describing the format of the source files. For Avro or Parquet files, only two options are supported: see DBMS_CLOUD Package Format Options for Avro or Parquet . |

Usage Notes

- As with other data files, Avro and Parquet data loads generate logs that are viewable in the tables `dba_load_operations` and `user_load_operations`. Each load operation adds a record to `dba[user]_load_operations` that indicates the table containing the logs.

The log table provides summary information about the load.
- For Avro or Parquet, when the `format` parameter type is set to the value `avro` or `parquet`, the `BADFILE_TABLE` table is always empty.
 - For Parquet files, `PRIMARY KEY` constraint errors throw an `ORA` error.
 - If data for a column encounters a conversion error, for example, the target column is not large enough to hold the converted value, the value for the column is set to `NULL`. This does not produce a rejected record.

41.5.3 CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This procedure stores cloud service credentials in Oracle Database.

Use stored cloud service credentials to access the cloud service for data loading, for querying external data residing in the cloud, or for other cases when you use `DBMS_CLOUD` procedures with a `credential_name` parameter. This procedure is overloaded. Use the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure-related parameters, including: `user_ocid`, `tenancy_ocid`, `private_key`, and `fingerprint` only when you are using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Signing Keys authentication.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_CREDENTIAL (
    credential_name    IN VARCHAR2,
```



```
username      IN VARCHAR2,
password      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_CREDENTIAL (
  credential_name IN VARCHAR2,
  user_ocid       IN VARCHAR2,
  tenancy_ocid    IN VARCHAR2,
  private_key     IN VARCHAR2,
  fingerprint     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| credential_name | The name of the credential to be stored. |
| username | The <code>username</code> and <code>password</code> arguments together specify your cloud service credentials. See below for what to specify for the <code>username</code> and <code>password</code> for different cloud services. |
| password | The <code>username</code> and <code>password</code> arguments together specify your cloud service credentials. |
| user_ocid | Specifies the user's OCID. See Where to Get the Tenancy's OCID and User's OCID for details on obtaining the User's OCID. |
| tenancy_ocid | Specifies the tenancy's OCID. See Where to Get the Tenancy's OCID and User's OCID for details on obtaining the Tenancy's OCID. |
| private_key | Specifies the generated private key. Private keys generated with a passphrase are not supported. You need to generate the private key without a passphrase. See How to Generate an API Signing Key for details on generating a key pair in PEM format. |
| fingerprint | Specifies a fingerprint. After a generated public key is uploaded to the user's account the fingerprint is displayed in the console. Use the displayed fingerprint for this argument. See How to Get the Key's Fingerprint and How to Generate an API Signing Key for more details. |

Usage Notes

- This operation stores the credentials in the database in an encrypted format.
- You can see the credentials in your schema by querying the `user_credentials` table.
- The `ADMIN` user can see all the credentials by querying the `dba_credentials` table.
- You only need to create credentials once unless your cloud service credentials change. Once you store the credentials you can then use the same credential name for `DBMS_CLOUD` procedures that require a `credential_name` parameter.
- This procedure is overloaded. If you provide one of the key based authentication attributes, `user_ocid`, `tenancy_ocid`, `private_key`, or `fingerprint`, the call is assumed to be an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Signing Key based credential.
- On Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, private keys generated with a passphrase are not supported. You need to generate the private key without a passphrase. See [How to Generate an API Signing Key](#) for more information.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Credentials (Auth Tokens)

For Oracle Cloud Infrastructure the `username` is your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure user name. The `password` is your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure auth token. See [Working with Auth Tokens](#).

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Classic Credentials

If your source files reside in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Classic, the `username` is your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic user name and the `password` is your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic password.

Amazon Web Services (AWS) Credentials

If your source files reside in Amazon S3 or you are calling an AWS API, the `username` is your AWS access key ID and the `password` is your AWS secret access key. See [AWS Identity and Access Management](#).

Microsoft Azure Credentials

If your source files reside in Azure Blob Storage or you are calling an Azure API, the `username` is your Azure storage account name and the `password` is an Azure storage account access key. See [About Azure storage accounts](#).

41.5.4 CREATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates an external table on files in the Cloud. This allows you to run queries on external data from Oracle Database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE (
  table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  credential_name IN VARCHAR2,
  file_uri_list   IN CLOB,
  column_list     IN CLOB,
  field_list      IN CLOB DEFAULT,
  format          IN CLOB DEFAULT);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the external table. |
| <code>credential_name</code> | The name of the credential to access the Cloud Object Storage. |
| <code>file_uri_list</code> | Comma-delimited list of source file URIs. You can use wildcards in the file names in your URIs. The character "*" can be used as the wildcard for multiple characters, the character "?" can be used as the wildcard for a single character. The format of the URIs depend on the Cloud Object Storage service you are using, for details see DBMS_CLOUD Package File URI Formats . |

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>column_list</code> | Comma-delimited list of column names and data types for the external table. |
| <code>field_list</code> | Identifies the fields in the source files and their data types. The default value is NULL meaning the fields and their data types are determined by the <code>column_list</code> parameter. This argument's syntax is the same as the <code>field_list</code> clause in regular Oracle external tables. For more information about <code>field_list</code> see <i>Oracle® Database Utilities</i> . |
| <code>format</code> | The options describing the format of the source files. For the list of the options and how to specify the values see DBMS_CLOUD Package Format Options . For Avro or Parquet format files, see CREATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE Procedure for Avro or Parquet Files . |

Usage Notes

- The procedure `DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE` supports external partitioned files in the supported cloud object storage services, including:
 - Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage
 - Azure Blob Storage
 - Amazon S3

The credential is a table level property; therefore, the external files must be on the same object store.

See [DBMS_CLOUD Package File URI Formats](#) for more information.

Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE (
    table_name => 'WEATHER_REPORT_DOUBLE_DATE',
    credential_name => 'OBJ_STORE_CRED',
    file_uri_list => '&base_URL/
Charlotte_NC_Weather_History_Double_Dates.csv',
    format => json_object('type' value 'csv', 'skipheaders' value '1'),
    field_list => 'REPORT_DATE DATE 'mm/dd/yy'',
                REPORT_DATE_COPY DATE 'yyyy-mm-dd'',
                ACTUAL_MEAN_TEMP,
                ACTUAL_MIN_TEMP,
                ACTUAL_MAX_TEMP,
                AVERAGE_MIN_TEMP,
                AVERAGE_MAX_TEMP,
                AVERAGE_PRECIPITATION',
    column_list => 'REPORT_DATE DATE,
                REPORT_DATE_COPY DATE,
                ACTUAL_MEAN_TEMP NUMBER,
                ACTUAL_MIN_TEMP NUMBER,
                ACTUAL_MAX_TEMP NUMBER,
                AVERAGE_MIN_TEMP NUMBER,
                AVERAGE_MAX_TEMP NUMBER,
```

```

                                AVERAGE_PRECIPITATION NUMBER');
END;
/

SELECT * FROM WEATHER_REPORT_DOUBLE_DATE where
       actual_mean_temp > 69 and actual_mean_temp < 74

```

41.5.5 CREATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE Procedure for Avro or Parquet Files

This procedure with the `format` parameter type set to the value `avro` or `parquet` creates an external table with either Avro or Parquet format files in the Cloud. This allows you to run queries on external data from Oracle Database.

Syntax

```

DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE (
    table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    credential_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    file_uri_list       IN CLOB,
    column_list         IN CLOB,
    field_list          IN CLOB DEFAULT,
    format              IN CLOB DEFAULT);

```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the external table. |
| <code>credential_name</code> | The name of the credential to access the Cloud Object Storage. |
| <code>file_uri_list</code> | <p>Comma-delimited list of source file URIs. You can use wildcards in the file names in your URIs. The character "*" can be used as the wildcard for multiple characters, the character "?" can be used as the wildcard for a single character.</p> <p>The format of the URIs depend on the Cloud Object Storage service you are using, for details see DBMS_CLOUD Package File URI Formats.</p> |
| <code>column_list</code> | <p>(Optional) This field, when specified, overrides the <code>format->schema</code> parameter which specifies that the schema, columns, and data types, are derived automatically. See the <code>format</code> parameter for details.</p> <p>When the <code>column_list</code> is specified for Avro or Parquet source, the column names must match those columns found in the file. Oracle data types must map appropriately to the Avro or Parquet data types.</p> <p>For Parquet files, see DBMS_CLOUD Package Parquet to Oracle Data Type Mapping for details.</p> <p>For Avro files, see DBMS_CLOUD Package Avro to Oracle Data Type Mapping for details.</p> |

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>field_list</code> | Ignored for Avro or Parquet files. The fields in the source match the external table columns by name. Source data types are converted to the external table column data type. For Parquet files, see DBMS_CLOUD Package Parquet to Oracle Data Type Mapping for details. For Avro files, see DBMS_CLOUD Package Avro to Oracle Data Type Mapping for details. |
| <code>format</code> | For Avro or Parquet, there are only two supported parameters. See DBMS_CLOUD Package Format Options for Avro or Parquet for details. |

Examples Avro

```
format => '{"type":"avro", "schema": "all"}'
```

```
format => json_object('type' value 'avro', 'schema' value 'first')
```

Examples Parquet

```
format => '{"type":"parquet", "schema": "all"}'
```

```
format => json_object('type' value 'parquet', 'schema' value 'first')
```

Avro or Parquet Column Name Mapping to Oracle Column Names

See [DBMS_CLOUD Package Avro and Parquet to Oracle Column Name Mapping](#) for information on column name mapping and column name conversion usage in Oracle SQL.

41.5.6 CREATE_EXTERNAL_PART_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates an external partitioned table on files in the Cloud. This allows you to run queries on external data from Oracle Database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_EXTERNAL_PART_TABLE (
  table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  credential_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  partitioning_clause IN CLOB,
  column_list         IN CLOB,
  field_list          IN CLOB DEFAULT,
  format              IN CLOB DEFAULT);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the external table. |
| <code>credential_name</code> | The name of the credential to access the Cloud Object Storage. |
| <code>partitioning_clause</code> | Specifies the complete partitioning clause, including the location information for individual partitions. |
| <code>column_list</code> | Comma-delimited list of column names and data types for the external table. |
| <code>field_list</code> | Identifies the fields in the source files and their data types. The default value is NULL meaning the fields and their data types are determined by the <code>column_list</code> parameter. This argument's syntax is the same as the <code>field_list</code> clause in regular Oracle external tables. For more information about <code>field_list</code> see <i>Oracle® Database Utilities</i> . |
| <code>format</code> | The options describing the format of the source files. For the list of the options and how to specify the values see DBMS_CLOUD Package Format Options . |

Usage Notes

- With Avro or Parquet data format using `DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_EXTERNAL_PART_TABLE`, the `schema format` option is not available and the `column_list` parameter must be specified. The `schema format` option is available with `DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE`.
- The procedure `DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_EXTERNAL_PART_TABLE` supports external partitioned files in the supported cloud object storage services, including:
 - Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage
 - Azure Blob Storage
 - Amazon S3
 See [DBMS_CLOUD Package File URI Formats](#) for more information.

Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_EXTERNAL_PART_TABLE (
    table_name => 'PET1',
    credential_name => 'OBJ_STORE_CRED',
    format => json_object('delimiter' value ',', 'recorddelimiter'
value 'newline', 'characterset' value 'us7ascii'),
    column_list => 'col1 number, col2 number, col3 number',
    partitioning_clause => 'partition by range (col1)
                          (partition p1 values less than (1000)
location
                          ( '&base_URL//file_11.txt' )
                          ,
                          partition p2 values less than (2000)
location
                          ( '&base_URL//file_21.txt' )
```

```

                                ,
                                partition p3 values less than (3000)
location                          ( '&base_URL/file_31.txt' )
                                )'
                                );
END;
/

```

41.5.7 CREATE_HYBRID_PART_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a hybrid partitioned table. This allows you to run queries on hybrid partitioned data from Oracle Database.

Syntax

```

DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_HYBRID_PART_TABLE (
  table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  credential_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  partitioning_clause IN CLOB,
  column_list         IN CLOB,
  field_list          IN CLOB DEFAULT,
  format              IN CLOB DEFAULT);

```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| table_name | The name of the external table. |
| credential_name | The name of the credential to access the Cloud Object Storage. |
| partitioning_clause | Specifies the complete partitioning clause, including the location information for individual partitions. |
| column_list | Comma-delimited list of column names and data types for the external table. |
| field_list | Identifies the fields in the source files and their data types. The default value is NULL meaning the fields and their data types are determined by the <i>column_list</i> parameter. This argument's syntax is the same as the <i>field_list</i> clause in regular Oracle external tables. For more information about <i>field_list</i> see <i>Oracle® Database Utilities</i> . |
| format | The options describing the format of the source files. For the list of the options and how to specify the values see DBMS_CLOUD Package Format Options . |

Usage Note

- The procedure `DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_HYBRID_PART_TABLE` supports external partitioned files in the supported cloud object storage services, including:
 - Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage
 - Azure Blob Storage
 - Amazon S3

The credential is a table level property; therefore, the external files must be on the same object store.

See [DBMS_CLOUD Package File URI Formats](#) for more information.

Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_HYBRID_PART_TABLE(
    table_name =>'HPT1',
    credential_name =>'OBJ_STORE_CRED',
    format => json_object('delimiter' value ',', 'recorddelimiter'
value 'newline', 'characterset' value 'us7ascii'),
    column_list => 'col1 number, col2 number, col3 number',
    partitioning_clause => 'partition by range (col1)
                          (partition p1 values less than (1000)
external location
                          ( '&base_URL/file_11.txt' )
                          ,
                          partition p2 values less than (2000)
external location
                          ( '&base_URL/file_21.txt' )
                          ,
                          partition p3 values less than (3000)
                          )'
    );
END;
/
```

41.5.8 DELETE_ALL_OPERATIONS Procedure

This procedure clears either all data load operations logged in the `user_load_operations` table in your schema or clears all the data load operations of the specified type, as indicated with the `type` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.DELETE_ALL_OPERATIONS (
  type          IN VARCHAR DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>type</code> | Specifies the type of operation to delete. Type values can be found in the <code>TYPE</code> column in the <code>user_load_operations</code> table. If no <code>type</code> is specified all rows are deleted. |

Usage Note

- `DBMS_CLOUD.DELETE_ALL_OPERATIONS` does not delete currently running operations (operations in a "Running" status).

41.5.9 DELETE_FILE Procedure

This procedure removes the specified file from the specified directory on Oracle Database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.DELETE_FILE (
    directory_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    file_name         IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| directory_name | The name of the directory on the Oracle Database instance. |
| file_name | The name of the file to be removed. |

Note:

To run `DBMS_CLOUD.DELETE_FILE` you need to grant write privileges on the directory that contains the file to the user. For example, run the following command as ADMIN to grant write privileges to `db_user`:

```
GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY data_pump_dir TO db_user;
```

Example

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_CLOUD.DELETE_FILE(
        directory_name => 'DATA_PUMP_DIR',
        file_name => 'exp1.dmp' );
END;
/
```

41.5.10 DELETE_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified object on object store.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.DELETE_OBJECT (
    credential_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    object_uri         IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| credential_name | The name of the credential to access the Cloud Object Storage. |
| object_uri | Object or file URI for the object to delete. The format of the URI depends on the Cloud Object Storage service you are using, for details see DBMS_CLOUD Package File URI Formats . |

Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_CLOUD.DELETE_OBJECT(
    credential_name => 'DEF_CRED_NAME',
    object_uri => 'https://objectstorage.us-
ashburn-1.oraclecloud.com/n/namespaces-string/b/bucketname/o/exp1.dmp');
END;
/
```

41.5.11 DROP_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This procedure removes an existing credential from Oracle Database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.DROP_CREDENTIAL (
  credential_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| credential_name | The name of the credential to be removed. |

41.5.12 GET_OBJECT Procedure and Function

This procedure is overloaded. The procedure form reads an object from Cloud Object Storage and copies it to Oracle Database. The function form reads an object from Cloud Object Storage and returns a BLOB to Oracle Database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.GET_OBJECT (
  credential_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  object_uri           IN VARCHAR2,
  directory_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  file_name            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  startoffset          IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
  endoffset            IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
  compression          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```

DBMS_CLOUD.GET_OBJECT(
    credential_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    object_uri         IN VARCHAR2,
    startoffset        IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    endoffset          IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    compression        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BLOB;

```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| credential_name | The name of the credential to access the Cloud Object Storage. |
| object_uri | Object or file URI. The format of the URI depends on the Cloud Object Storage service you are using, for details see DBMS_CLOUD Package File URI Formats . |
| directory_name | The name of the directory on the database. 1 |
| file_name | Specifies the name of the file to create. If file name is not specified, the file name is taken from after the last slash in the <code>object_uri</code> parameter. For special cases, for example when the file name contains slashes, use the <code>file_name</code> parameter. |
| startoffset | The offset, in bytes, from where the procedure starts reading. |
| endoffset | The offset, in bytes, until where the procedure stops reading. |
| compression | Specifies the compression used to store the object. When <code>compression</code> is set to 'AUTO' the file is uncompressed (the value 'AUTO' implies the object specified with <code>object_uri</code> is compressed with Gzip). |



Note:

To run `DBMS_CLOUD.GET_OBJECT`, you need to grant `WRITE` privileges on the directory to the user. For example, run the following command as `ADMIN` to grant write privileges to `db_user`:

```
GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY data_pump_dir TO db_user;
```

Return Values

The function form reads from Object Store and `DBMS_CLOUD.GET_OBJECT` returns a `BLOB`.

Examples

```

BEGIN
    DBMS_CLOUD.GET_OBJECT(
        credential_name => 'OBJ_STORE_CRED',
        object_uri => 'https://objectstorage.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/n/
namespace-string/b/bucketname/o/file.txt',
        directory_name => 'DATA_PUMP_DIR');

```

```
END;
/
```

To read character data from a file in Object Store:

```
SELECT to_clob(
  DBMS_CLOUD.GET_OBJECT(
    credential_name => 'OBJ_STORE_CRED',
    object_uri => 'https://objectstorage.us-
phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/n/namespace-string/b/bucketname/o/file.txt'))
FROM DUAL;
```

To add an image stored on Object Store in a BLOB in the database:

```
DECLARE
  l_blob BLOB := NULL;
BEGIN
  l_blob := DBMS_CLOUD.GET_OBJECT(
    credential_name => 'OBJ_STORE_CRED',
    object_uri => 'https://objectstorage.us-
phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/n/namespace-string/b/bucketname/o/
MyImage.gif' );
END;
/
```

In this example, *namespace-string* is the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure object storage namespace and *bucketname* is the bucket name. See [Understanding Object Storage Namespaces](#) for more information.

41.5.13 LIST_FILES Function

This function lists the files in the specified directory. The results include the file names and additional metadata about the files such as file size in bytes, creation timestamp, and the last modification timestamp.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.LIST_FILES (
  directory_name      IN VARCHAR2)
  RETURN TABLE;
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| directory_name | The name of the directory on the database. |

Usage Notes

- `DBMS_CLOUD.LIST_FILES` is only supported for directory objects mapping to Oracle File System (OFS) or Database File System (DBFS) file systems.

- To run `DBMS_CLOUD.LIST_FILES`, you need to grant read privileges on the directory to the user. For example, run the following command as ADMIN to grant read privileges to `db_user`:

```
GRANT READ ON DIRECTORY data_pump_dir TO db_user;
```

- This is a pipelined table function with return type as `DBMS_CLOUD_TYPES.list_object_ret_t`.
- `DBMS_CLOUD.LIST_FILES` does not obtain the checksum value and returns `NULL` for this field.

Example

This is a pipelined function that returns a row for each file. For example, use the following query to use this function:

```
SELECT * FROM DBMS_CLOUD.LIST_FILES('DATA_PUMP_DIR');
```

| OBJECT_NAME | BYTES | CHECKSUM | CREATED | LAST_MODIFIED |
|-------------|-------|----------|----------------------|---------------|
| cwallet.sso | 2965 | | 2018-12-12T18:10:47Z | |
| | | | 2019-11-23T06:36:54Z | |

41.5.14 LIST_OBJECTS Function

This function lists objects in the specified location on object store. The results include the object names and additional metadata about the objects such as size, checksum, creation timestamp, and the last modification timestamp.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.LIST_OBJECTS (
    credential_name IN VARCHAR2,
    location_uri    IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN TABLE;
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>credential_name</code> | The name of the credential to access the Cloud Object Storage. |
| <code>location_uri</code> | Object or file URI. The format of the URI depends on the Cloud Object Storage service you are using, for details see DBMS_CLOUD Package File URI Formats . |

Usage Notes

- Depending on the capabilities of the object store, `DBMS_CLOUD.LIST_OBJECTS` does not return values for certain attributes and the return value for the field is `NULL` in this case.

All supported Object Stores return values for the `OBJECT_NAME`, `BYTES`, and `CHECKSUM` fields.

The following table shows support for the fields `CREATED` and `LAST_MODIFIED` by Object Store:

| Object Store | CREATED | LAST_MODIFIED |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Native | Returns timestamp | Returns NULL |
| Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Swift | Returns NULL | Returns timestamp |
| Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic | Returns NULL | Returns timestamp |
| Amazon S3 | Returns NULL | Returns timestamp |
| Azure | Returns timestamp | Returns timestamp |

- The checksum value is the MD5 checksum. This is a 32-character hexadecimal number that is computed on the object contents. It is expected to have a different checksum value if `OCI$RESOURCE_PRINCIPAL` credential is used.
- This is a pipelined table function with return type as `DBMS_CLOUD_TYPES.list_object_ret_t`.

Example

This is a pipelined function that returns a row for each object. For example, use the following query to use this function:

```
SELECT * FROM DBMS_CLOUD.LIST_OBJECTS('OBJ_STORE_CRED',
    'https://objectstorage.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/n/namespace-
string/b/bucketname/o/');
```

```
OBJECT_NAME  BYTES          CHECKSUM
CREATED      LAST_MODIFIED
-----
-----
cwallet.sso  2965           2339a2731ba24a837b26d344d643dc07
2019-11-23T06:36:54Z
```

In this example, *namespace-string* is the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure object storage namespace and *bucketname* is the bucket name. See [Understanding Object Storage Namespaces](#) for more information.

41.5.15 PUT_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure is overloaded. In one form the procedure copies a file from Oracle Database to the Cloud Object Storage. In another form the procedure copies a `BLOB` from Oracle Database to the Cloud Object Storage.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.PUT_OBJECT (
    credential_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    object_uri       IN VARCHAR2,
    directory_name   IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

        file_name          IN VARCHAR2);

DBMS_CLOUD.PUT_OBJECT (
    credential_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    object_uri            IN VARCHAR2,
    contents               IN BLOB,
    file_name             IN VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| credential_name | The name of the credential to access the Cloud Object Storage. |
| object_uri | Object or file URI. The format of the URI depends on the Cloud Object Storage service you are using, for details see DBMS_CLOUD Package File URI Formats . |
| directory_name | The name of the directory on the Oracle Database. 1 |
| file_name | The name of the file in the specified directory. |

Note:

To run `DBMS_CLOUD.PUT_OBJECT`, you need to grant read privileges on the directory to the user. For example, run the following command as `ADMIN` to grant read privileges to `db_user`:

```
GRANT READ ON DIRECTORY data_pump_dir TO db_user;
```

Example

To handle `BLOB` data after in-database processing and then store the data directly into a file in the object store:

```

DECLARE
    my_blob_data BLOB;
BEGIN
    /* Some processing producing BLOB data and populating my_blob_data */
    DBMS_CLOUD.PUT_OBJECT(
        credential_name => 'OBJ_STORE_CRED',
        object_uri => 'https://objectstorage.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/n/
namespace-string/b/bucketname/o/my_new_file',
        contents => my_blob_data));
END;
/

```

Usage Notes

Depending on your Cloud Object Storage, the size of the object you transfer is limited as follows:

| Cloud Object Storage Service | Object Transfer Size Limit |
|--|----------------------------|
| Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage | 50 GB |
| Amazon S3 | 5 GB |
| Azure Blob Storage | 256 MB |

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure object store does not allow writing files into a public bucket without supplying credentials (Oracle Cloud Infrastructure allows users to download objects from public buckets). Thus, you must supply a credential name with valid credentials to store an object in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure public bucket using `PUT_OBJECT`.

See [DBMS_CLOUD Package File URI Formats](#) for more information.

41.5.16 UPDATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This procedure updates cloud service credential attributes in Oracle Database.

Use stored credentials for data loading, for querying external data residing in the Cloud, or wherever you use `DBMS_CLOUD` procedures with a `credential_name` parameter. This procedure lets you update an attribute with a new value for a specified `credential_name`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.UPDATE_CREDENTIAL (
    credential_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute        IN VARCHAR2,
    value           IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>credential_name</code> | The name of the credential to be stored. |
| <code>attribute</code> | Name of attribute to update: <code>USERNAME</code> or <code>PASSWORD</code> . |
| <code>value</code> | New value for the selected attribute. |

Usage Notes

- The user name is case sensitive. It cannot contain double quotes or spaces.
- You only need to create credentials once unless your cloud service credentials change. Once you store the credentials you can then use the same credential name for `DBMS_CLOUD` procedures that require a `credential_name` parameter.

Example

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_CLOUD.UPDATE_CREDENTIAL(
        credential_name => 'OBJ_STORE_CRED',
        attribute => 'PASSWORD',
```



```

        value => 'password');
END;
/

```

41.5.17 VALIDATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE Procedure

This procedure validates the source files for an external table, generates log information, and stores the rows that do not match the format options specified for the external table in a *badfile* table on Oracle Database. The overloaded form enables you to use the `operation_id` parameter.

Syntax

```

DBMS_CLOUD.VALIDATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE (
    table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT,
    rowcount        IN NUMBER DEFAULT,
    stop_on_error   IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT);

```

```

DBMS_CLOUD.VALIDATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE (
    table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    operation_id    OUT NOCOPY NUMBER,
    schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    rowcount        IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    stop_on_error   IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the external table. |
| <code>operation_id</code> | Use this parameter to track the progress and final status of the load operation as the corresponding ID in the <code>USER_LOAD_OPERATIONS</code> view. |
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the schema where the external table resides. The default value is <code>NULL</code> meaning the external table is in the same schema as the user running the procedure. |
| <code>rowcount</code> | Number of rows to be scanned. The default value is <code>NULL</code> meaning all the rows in the source files are scanned. |
| <code>stop_on_error</code> | <p>Determines if the validate should stop when a row is rejected. The default value is <code>TRUE</code> meaning the validate stops at the first rejected row. Setting the value to <code>FALSE</code> specifies that the validate does not stop at the first rejected row and validates all rows up to the value specified for the <code>rowcount</code> parameter.</p> <p>If the external table refers to Avro or Parquet files then the validate stops at the first rejected row.</p> <p>When the external table specifies the <code>format</code> parameter type set to the value <code>avro</code> or <code>parquet</code>, the parameter <code>stop_on_error</code> effectively always has the value <code>TRUE</code>. Thus, the table <i>badfile</i> will always be empty for an external table referring to Avro or Parquet files.</p> |

Usage Notes

- `DBMS_CLOUD.VALIDATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE` works with both partitioned external tables and hybrid partitioned tables. This potentially reads data from all external partitions until `rowcount` is reached or `stop_on_error` applies. You do not have control over which partition, or parts of a partition, is read in which order.

41.5.18 VALIDATE_EXTERNAL_PART_TABLE Procedure

This procedure validates the source files for an external partitioned table, generates log information, and stores the rows that do not match the format options specified for the external table in a *badfile* table on Oracle Database. The overloaded form enables you to use the `operation_id` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.VALIDATE_EXTERNAL_PART_TABLE (
    table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name       IN CLOB DEFAULT,
    schema_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT,
    rowcount              IN NUMBER DEFAULT,
    partition_key_validation IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT,
    stop_on_error         IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT);
```

```
DBMS_CLOUD.VALIDATE_EXTERNAL_PART_TABLE (
    table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    operation_id          OUT NUMBER,
    partition_name       IN CLOB DEFAULT,
    schema_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT,
    rowcount              IN NUMBER DEFAULT,
    partition_key_validation IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT,
    stop_on_error         IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the external table. |
| <code>operation_id</code> | Use this parameter to track the progress and final status of the load operation as the corresponding ID in the <code>USER_LOAD_OPERATIONS</code> view. |
| <code>partition_name</code> | If defined, then only a specific partition is validated. If not specified then read all partitions sequentially until <code>rowcount</code> is reached. |
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the schema where the external table resides. The default value is <code>NULL</code> meaning the external table is in the same schema as the user running the procedure. |
| <code>rowcount</code> | Number of rows to be scanned. The default value is <code>NULL</code> meaning all the rows in the source files are scanned. |

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <code>partition_key_validation</code> | For internal use only. Do not use this parameter. |
| <code>stop_on_error</code> | <p>Determines if the validate should stop when a row is rejected. The default value is <code>TRUE</code> meaning the validate stops at the first rejected row. Setting the value to <code>FALSE</code> specifies that the validate does not stop at the first rejected row and validates all rows up to the value specified for the <code>rowcount</code> parameter.</p> <p>If the external table refers to Avro or Parquet files then the validate stops at the first rejected row.</p> <p>When the external table specifies the <code>format</code> parameter type set to the value <code>avro</code> or <code>parquet</code>, the parameter <code>stop_on_error</code> effectively always has the value <code>TRUE</code>. Thus, the table <code>badfile</code> will always be empty for an external table referring to Avro or Parquet files.</p> |

41.5.19 VALIDATE_HYBRID_PART_TABLE Procedure

This procedure validates the source files for a hybrid partitioned table, generates log information, and stores the rows that do not match the format options specified for the hybrid table in a *badfile* table on Oracle Database. The overloaded form enables you to use the `operation_id` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CLOUD.VALIDATE_HYBRID_PART_TABLE (
    table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name     IN CLOB DEFAULT,
    schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT,
    rowcount           IN NUMBER DEFAULT,
    partition_key_validation IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT,
    stop_on_error      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT);
```

```
DBMS_CLOUD.VALIDATE_HYBRID_PART_TABLE (
    table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    operation_id       OUT NUMBER,
    partition_name     IN CLOB DEFAULT,
    schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT,
    rowcount           IN NUMBER DEFAULT,
    partition_key_validation IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT,
    stop_on_error      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the external table. |
| <code>operation_id</code> | Use this parameter to track the progress and final status of the load operation as the corresponding ID in the <code>USER_LOAD_OPERATIONS</code> view. |

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <code>partition_name</code> | If defined, then only a specific partition is validated. If not specified then read from all external partitions sequentially until <code>rowcount</code> is reached. |
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the schema where the external table resides. The default value is NULL meaning the external table is in the same schema as the user running the procedure. |
| <code>rowcount</code> | Number of rows to be scanned. The default value is NULL meaning all the rows in the source files are scanned. |
| <code>partition_key_validation</code> | For internal use only. Do not use this parameter. |
| <code>stop_on_error</code> | <p>Determines if the validate should stop when a row is rejected. The default value is <code>TRUE</code> meaning the validate stops at the first rejected row. Setting the value to <code>FALSE</code> specifies that the validate does not stop at the first rejected row and validates all rows up to the value specified for the <code>rowcount</code> parameter.</p> <p>If the external table refers to Avro or Parquet files then the validate stops at the first rejected row.</p> <p>When the external table specifies the <code>format</code> parameter <code>type</code> set to the value <code>avro</code> or <code>parquet</code>, the parameter <code>stop_on_error</code> effectively always has the value <code>TRUE</code>. Thus, the table badfile will always be empty for an external table referring to Avro or Parquet files.</p> |

41.6 DBMS_CLOUD Package File URI Formats

Describes the format of the source file URIs in operations with `DBMS_CLOUD`. The format depends on the object storage service you are using.

`DBMS_CLOUD` guarantees secure communication and any URI that you specify must use HTTPS, with `https://` as the prefix for the URI.

Topics

- [Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Native URI Format](#)
- [Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Swift URI Format](#)
- [Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage URI Format Using Pre-Authenticated Request URL](#)
- [URI Format Using Public URL](#)
- [Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Classic URI Format](#)
- [Amazon S3 URI Format](#)
- [Azure Blob Storage URI Format](#)

41.6.1 Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Native URI Format

If your source files reside on the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage you can use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure native URIs, with the format:

```
https://objectstorage.region.oraclecloud.com/n/namespace-string/b/
bucket/o/filename
```

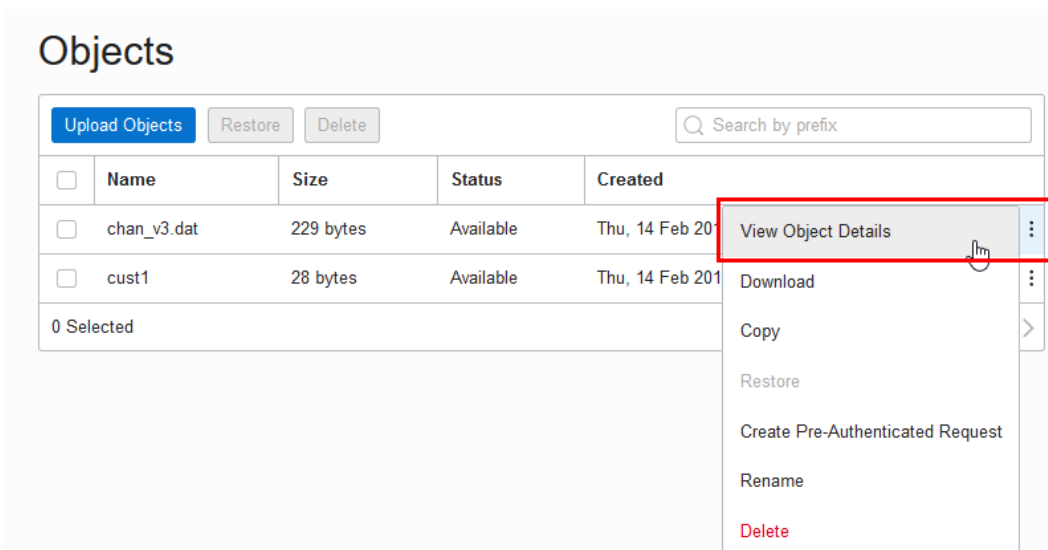
For example, the Native URI for the file `channels.txt` in the `bucketname` bucket in the Phoenix data center is:

```
https://objectstorage.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/n/namespace-string/b/  
bucketname/o/channels.txt
```

In this example, `namespace-string` is the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure object storage namespace and `bucketname` is the bucket name. See [Understanding Object Storage Namespaces](#) for more information.

You can find the URI from the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage "Object Details" in the right hand side ellipsis menu in the Object Store:

1. From the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure left navigation list click **Object Storage** → **Object Storage**.
2. From the **Name** column, select a bucket.
3. In the Objects area, click **View Object Details**.



The screenshot shows the 'Objects' page in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console. At the top, there are buttons for 'Upload Objects', 'Restore', and 'Delete', and a search bar labeled 'Search by prefix'. Below this is a table with columns: Name, Size, Status, and Created. The table contains two rows: 'chan_v3.dat' (229 bytes, Available, Thu, 14 Feb 201) and 'cust1' (28 bytes, Available, Thu, 14 Feb 201). A context menu is open for the 'chan_v3.dat' row, with 'View Object Details' highlighted. Other menu items include Download, Copy, Restore, Create Pre-Authenticated Request, Rename, and Delete. The status '0 Selected' is shown at the bottom of the table.

| <input type="checkbox"/> | Name | Size | Status | Created | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | chan_v3.dat | 229 bytes | Available | Thu, 14 Feb 201 | View Object Details |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | cust1 | 28 bytes | Available | Thu, 14 Feb 201 | Download |
| 0 Selected | | | | | |

4. On the **Object Details** page, the **URL Path (URI)** field shows the URI to access the object.

 **Note:**

The source files need to be stored in an Object Storage tier bucket. Oracle Database does not support buckets in the Archive Storage tier. See [Overview of Object Storage](#) for more information.

41.6.2 Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Swift URI Format

If your source files reside on the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage you can use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Swift URIs with the format:

```
https://swiftobjectstorage.region.oraclecloud.com/v1/namespace-string/  
bucket/filename
```

For example, the Swift URI for the file `channels.txt` in the `bucketname` bucket in the Phoenix data center is:

```
https://swiftobjectstorage.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/v1/namespace-  
string/bucketname/channels.txt
```

In this example, `namespace-string` is the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure object storage namespace and `bucketname` is the bucket name. See [Understanding Object Storage Namespaces](#) for more information.



Note:

The source files need to be stored in an Object Storage tier bucket. Oracle Database does not support buckets in the Archive Storage tier. See [Overview of Object Storage](#) for more information.

41.6.3 Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage URI Format Using Pre-Authenticated Request URL

If your source files reside on the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage you can use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure pre-authenticated URIs. When you create a pre-authenticated request, a unique URL is generated. You can then provide the unique URL to users in your organization, partners, or third parties to access the Object Storage resource target identified in the pre-authenticated request.



Note:

Carefully assess the business requirement for and the security ramifications of pre-authenticated access. When you create the pre-authenticated request URL, note the **Expiration** and the **Access Type** to make sure they are appropriate for your use.

A pre-authenticated request URL gives anyone who has the URL access to the targets identified in the request for as long as the request is active. In addition to considering the operational needs of pre-authenticated access, it is equally important to manage its distribution.

The format for pre-authenticated request URLs is:

```
https://objectstorage.region.oraclecloud.com/p/encrypted_string/n/namespace-string/b/  
bucket/o/filename
```

For example, a sample pre-authenticated URI for the file `channels.txt` in the `bucketname` bucket in the Phoenix data center is:

```
https://objectstorage.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/p/2xN-uDtWJNsId910UCYGue/n/  
namespace-string/b/bucketname/o/channels.txt
```

In this example, `namespace-string` is the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure object storage namespace and `bucketname` is the bucket name. See [Understanding Object Storage Namespaces](#) for more information.

You can use a pre-authenticated URL in any `DBMS_CLOUD` procedure that takes a URL to access files in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure object store, without the need to create a credential. You need to either specify the `credential_name` parameter as `NULL` or not supply a `credential_name` parameter.

For example:

```
BEGIN  
  DBMS_CLOUD.COPY_DATA(  
    table_name => 'CHANNELS',  
    file_uri_list => 'https://objectstorage.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/p/  
unique-pre-authenticated-string/n/namespace-string/b/bucketname/o/  
channels.txt',  
    format => json_object('delimiter' value ',') );  
END;  
/
```

**Note:**

A list of mixed URLs is valid. If the URL list contains both pre-authenticated URLs and URLs that require authentication, `DBMS_CLOUD` uses the specified `credential_name` to access the URLs that require authentication and for the pre-authenticated URLs the specified `credential_name` is ignored.

See [Using Pre-Authenticated Requests](#) for more information.

41.6.4 URI Format Using Public URL

If your source files reside on an Object Store that provides public URLs, you can use public URLs with `DBMS_CLOUD` procedures. Public means the Object Storage service supports anonymous, unauthenticated access to the Object Store files. See your Cloud Object Storage service for details on how to make an object public in a supported Object Store.

**Note:**

Carefully assess the business requirement for and the security ramifications of using public URLs. When you use public URLs, due to the file content not being authenticated, make sure this is appropriate for your use.

You can use a public URL in any `DBMS_CLOUD` procedure that takes a URL to access files in your object store, without the need to create a credential. You need to either specify the `credential_name` parameter as `NULL` or not supply a `credential_name` parameter.

For example the following uses `DBMS_CLOUD.COPY_DATA` without a `credential_name`:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_CLOUD.COPY_DATA(
    table_name => 'CHANNELS',
    file_uri_list => 'https://objectstorage.us-
ashburn-1.oraclecloud.com/n/namespace-string/b/bucketname/o/
chan_v3.dat',
    format => json_object('delimiter' value ',') );
END;
/
```

In this example, `namespace-string` is the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure object storage namespace and `bucketname` is the bucket name. See [Understanding Object Storage Namespaces](#) for more information.

**Note:**

A list of mixed URLs is valid. If the URL list contains both public URLs and URLs that require authentication, `DBMS_CLOUD` uses the specified `credential_name` to access the URLs that require authentication and for the public URLs the specified `credential_name` is ignored.

See [Public Buckets](#) for information on using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure public buckets.

41.6.5 Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Classic URI Format

If your source files reside in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Classic, see the REST page for a description of the URI format for accessing your files: [About REST URLs for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Classic Resources](#).

41.6.6 Amazon S3 URI Format

If your source files reside in Amazon S3, see the following for a description of the URI format for accessing your files: [Accessing a Bucket](#).

For example the following refers to the file `channels.txt` in the `adb` bucket in the `us-west-2` region.

```
https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/adb/channels.txt
```


**Note:**

DBMS_CLOUD only supports native S3 storage, and no S3-compliant APIs or storage devices.

41.6.7 Azure Blob Storage URI Format

If your source files reside in Azure Blob Storage, see the following for a description of the URI format for accessing your files: [Resource URI Syntax](#).

For example the following refers to the file `channels.txt` in the `adb` container in the storage account `db_user`:

```
https://db_user.blob.core.windows.net/adb/channels.txt
```

**Note:**

You can use Shared Access Signatures (SAS) URL in any DBMS_CLOUD procedure that takes a URL to access files in Azure Blob Storage, without the need to create a credential. To use a Shared Access Signature (SAS) URL, either specify the `credential_name` parameter as NULL, or do not supply a `credential_name` parameter.

See [Grant Limited Access to Azure Storage Resources Using Shared Access Signatures \(SAS\)](#) for more information.

41.7 DBMS_CLOUD Package Format Options

The `format` argument in DBMS_CLOUD specifies the format of source files.

The two ways to specify the `format` argument are:

```
format => '{"format_option" : "format_value" }'
```

And:

```
format => json_object('format_option' value 'format_value')
```

Examples:

```
format => json_object('type' VALUE 'CSV')
```

To specify multiple format options, separate the values with a `,`.

For example:

```
format => json_object('ignoremissingcolumns' value 'true', 'removequotes' value
'true',
                    'dateformat' value 'YYYY-MM-DD-HH24-MI-SS', 'blankasnull'
value 'true')
```

**Note:**

For Avro or Parquet format options, see [DBMS_CLOUD Package Format Options for Avro or Parquet](#).

| Format Option | Description | Syntax |
|----------------------|---|--|
| blankasnull | When set to <code>true</code> , loads fields consisting of spaces as null. | <code>blankasnull : true</code> Default value: <code>False</code> |
| characterset | Specifies the character set of source files | <code>characterset: <i>string</i></code> Default value: Database character set |
| compression | Specifies the compression type of the source file. ZIP archiving format is not supported. Specifying the value <code>auto</code> checks for the compression types: <code>gzip</code> , <code>zlib</code> , <code>bzip2</code> . | <code>compression: auto gzip zlib bzip2</code> Default value: Null value meaning no compression. |
| conversionerrors | If a row is rejected because of data type conversion errors, the related columns are stored as null or the row is rejected. | <code>conversionerrors: reject_record store_null</code> Default value: <code>reject_record</code> |
| dateformat | Specifies the date format in the source file. The format option <code>AUTO</code> searches for the following formats: J MM-DD-YYYYBC MM-DD-YYYY YYYYMMDD HHMISS YMMDD HHMISS YYYY.DDD YYYY-MM-DD | <code>dateformat : <i>string</i></code> Default value: Database date format |
| delimiter | Specifies the field delimiter. To use a special character as the delimiter, specify the HEX value of the ASCII code of the character. For example, the following specifies the TAB character as the delimiter: <code>format => json_object('delimiter' value 'X'9''')</code> | <code>delimiter : <i>character</i></code> Default value (pipe character) |
| escape | The character <code>"\"</code> is used as the escape character when specified. | <code>escape : true</code> Default value: <code>False</code> |
| ignoreblanklines | Blank lines are ignored when set to <code>true</code> . | <code>ignoreblanklines : true</code> Default value: <code>False</code> |
| ignoremissingcolumns | If there are more columns in the <code>field_list</code> than there are in the source files, the extra columns are stored as null. | <code>ignoremissingcolumns : true</code> Default value <code>False</code> |

| Format Option | Description | Syntax |
|-------------------|---|---|
| language | Specifies a language name (for example, FRENCH), from which locale-sensitive information can be derived. | language: <i>string</i> Default value: Null See Locale Data in <i>Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide</i> for a listing of Oracle-supported languages. |
| numericcharacters | Specifies the characters to use as the group separator and decimal character. <i>decimal_character</i> : The decimal separates the integer portion of a number from the decimal portion. <i>group_separator</i> : The group separator separates integer groups (that is, thousands, millions, billions, and so on). | numericcharacters: ' <i>decimal_character</i> <i>group_separator</i> ' Default value: ". , " See NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTERS in <i>Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide</i> for more information. |
| numberformat | Specifies the number format model. Number format models cause the number to be rounded to the specified number of significant digits. A number format model is composed of one or more number format elements. This is used in combination with <i>numericcharacters</i> . | numberformat: <i>number_format_model</i> Default value: is derived from the setting of the NLS_TERRITORY parameter See Number Format Models in <i>SQL Language Reference</i> for more information. |
| quote | Specifies the quote character for the fields, the quote characters are removed during loading when specified. | quote: <i>character</i> Default value: Null meaning no quote |

| Format Option | Description | Syntax |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| <code>recorddelimiter</code> | <p>Specifies the record delimiter.</p> <p>By default, <code>DBMS_CLOUD</code> tries to automatically find the correct newline character as the delimiter. It first searches the file for the Windows newline character <code>"\r\n"</code>. If it finds the Windows newline character, this is used as the record delimiter for the file. If a Windows newline character is not found, it searches for the UNIX/Linux newline character <code>"\n"</code> and if it finds one it uses it as the record delimiter for the file.</p> <p>Specify this argument explicitly if you want to override the default behavior, for example:</p> <pre>format => json_object('recorddelimiter' VALUE ''\r\n'')</pre> <p>To indicate that there is no record delimiter you can specify a <code>recorddelimiter</code> that does not occur in the input file. For example, to indicate that there is no delimiter, specify the control character <code>0x01</code> (SOH) as a value for the <code>recorddelimiter</code> and set the <code>recorddelimiter</code> value to <code>"0x'01'"</code> (this character does not occur in JSON text). For example:</p> <pre>format => '{"recorddelimiter" : "0x'01'"}</pre> | <p><code>recorddelimiter</code>: <i>character</i></p> <p>Default value: newline</p> |
| <code>rejectlimit</code> | The operation will error out after specified number of rows are rejected. | <p><code>rejectlimit</code>: <i>number</i></p> <p>Default value: 0</p> |
| <code>removequotes</code> | Removes any quotes that are around any field in the source file. | <p><code>removequotes</code>: <i>true</i></p> <p>Default value: <i>False</i></p> |
| <code>skipheaders</code> | Specifies how many rows should be skipped from the start of the file. | <p><code>skipheaders</code>: <i>number</i></p> <p>Default value: 0 if not specified, 1 if specified without a value</p> |
| <code>territory</code> | Specifies a territory name to further determine input data characteristics. | <p><code>territory</code>: <i>string</i></p> <p>Default value: Null</p> <p>See <i>Locale Data in Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide</i> for a listing of Oracle-supported territories.</p> |
| <code>timestampformat</code> | <p>Specifies the timestamp format in the source file. The format option <code>AUTO</code> searches for the following formats:</p> <pre>YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS.FF YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS.FF3 MM/DD/YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF3</pre> | <p><code>timestampformat</code> : <i>string</i></p> <p>Default value: Database timestamp format</p> <p>The string can contain wildcard characters such as <code>"\$"</code>.</p> |

| Format Option | Description | Syntax |
|------------------------|---|---|
| timestamplocaltzformat | Specifies the timestamp with local timezone format in the source file. The format option AUTO searches for the following formats: DD Mon YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF TZR MM/DD/YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF TZR YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS+/-TZR YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS.FF3 DD.MM.YYYY HH:MI:SS TZR | timestamplocaltzformat: <i>string</i> Default value: Database timestamp with local timezone format |
| timestamptzformat | Specifies the timestamp with timezone format in the source file. The format option AUTO searches for the following formats: DD Mon YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF TZR MM/DD/YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF TZR YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS+/-TZR YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS.FF3 DD.MM.YYYY HH:MI:SS TZR | timestamptzformat: <i>string</i> Default value: Database timestamp with timezone format |
| trimspaces | Specifies how the leading and trailing spaces of the fields are trimmed. See the description of trim_spec. | trimspaces: rtrim ltrim notrim lrtrim ldrtrim Default value: notrim |
| truncatecol | If the data in the file is too long for a field, then this option will truncate the value of the field rather than reject the row. | truncatecol: true Default value: False |
| type | Specifies the source file type. See the description of CSV in field_definitions Clause See DBMS_CLOUD Package Format Options for Avro or Parquet for type values avro or parquet. | type: csv csv with embedded csv without embedded csv is the same as csv without embedded. Default value: Null |

41.8 DBMS_CLOUD Avro and Parquet Support

This section covers the DBMS_CLOUD Avro and Parquet support provided with Oracle Database.

Topics

- [DBMS_CLOUD Package Format Options for Avro or Parquet](#)
- [DBMS_CLOUD Package Avro to Oracle Data Type Mapping](#)
- [DBMS_CLOUD Package Parquet to Oracle Data Type Mapping](#)
- [DBMS_CLOUD Package Avro and Parquet Complex Types](#)
- [DBMS_CLOUD Package Avro and Parquet to Oracle Column Name Mapping](#)

41.8.1 DBMS_CLOUD Package Format Options for Avro or Parquet

The format argument in DBMS_CLOUD specifies the format of source files.

The two ways to specify the format argument are:

```
format => '{"format_option" : "format_value" }'
```

And:

```
format => json_object('format_option' value 'format_value')
```

Examples:

```
format => json_object('type' VALUE 'CSV')
```

To specify multiple format options, separate the values with a ",", "

For example:

```
format => json_object('ignoremissingcolumns' value 'true', 'removequotes' value 'true', 'dateformat' value 'YYYY-MM-DD-HH24-MI-SS', 'blankasnull' value 'true')
```

| Format Option | Description | Syntax |
|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| type | Specifies the file type. | type : avro parquet |
| schema | <p>When schema is set to <code>first</code> or <code>all</code>, the external table columns and data types are automatically derived from the Avro or Parquet file metadata.</p> <p>The column names will match those found in Avro or Parquet. The data types are converted from Avro or Parquet data types to Oracle data types. All columns are added to the table.</p> <p>The value <code>first</code> specifies to use the metadata from the first Avro or Parquet file in the <code>file_uri_list</code> to auto generate the columns and their data types. Use <code>first</code> if all of the files have the same schema.</p> <p>The value <code>all</code> specifies to use the metadata from all Avro or Parquet files in the <code>file_uri_list</code> to auto generate the columns and their data types. Use <code>all</code> (slower) if the files may have different schemas.</p> <p>Default: If <code>column_list</code> is specified, then the <code>schema</code> value, if specified is ignored. If <code>column_list</code> is not specified then the <code>schema</code> default value is <code>first</code>.</p> <p>Note: For Avro or Parquet format files the <code>schema</code> format option is not available and the <code>column_list</code> parameter must be specified for partitioned external tables using the <code>DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_EXTERNAL_PART_TABLE</code> procedure.</p> | schema : first all |

41.8.2 DBMS_CLOUD Package Avro to Oracle Data Type Mapping

Describes the mapping of Avro data types to Oracle data types.

Note:

Complex types, such as maps, arrays, and structs are supported starting with Oracle Database 19c. See [DBMS_CLOUD Package Avro and Parquet Complex Types](#) for information on using Avro complex types.

| Avro Type | Oracle Type |
|------------------|--|
| INT | NUMBER(10) |
| LONG | NUMBER(19) |
| BOOL | NUMBER(1) |
| UTF8 BYTE_ARRAY | RAW(2000) |
| FLT | BINARY_FLOAT |
| DBL | BINARY_DOUBLE |
| DECIMAL(p) | NUMBER(p) |
| DECIMAL(p,s) | NUMBER(p,s) |
| DATE | DATE |
| STRING | VARCHAR2 |
| TIME_MILLIS | VARCHAR2(20 BYTE) |
| TIME_MICROS | VARCHAR2(20 BYTE) |
| TIMESTAMP_MILLIS | TIMESTAMP(3) |
| TIMESTAMP_MICROS | TIMESTAMP(6) |
| ENUM | VARCHAR2(<i>n</i>) Where: " <i>n</i> " is the actual maximum length of the AVRO ENUM's possible values |
| DURATION | RAW(2000) |
| FIXED | RAW(2000) |
| NULL | VARCHAR2(1) BYTE |

See [DBMS_CLOUD Package Avro and Parquet Complex Types](#) for information on using Avro complex types.

41.8.3 DBMS_CLOUD Package Parquet to Oracle Data Type Mapping

Describes the mapping of Parquet data types to Oracle data types.



Note:

Complex types, such as maps, arrays, and structs are supported starting with Oracle Database 19c. See [DBMS_CLOUD Package Avro and Parquet Complex Types](#) for information on using Parquet complex types.

| Parquet Type | Oracle Type |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| UINT_64 | NUMBER(20) |
| INT_64 | NUMBER(19) |
| UINT_32 | NUMBER(10) |
| INT_32 | NUMBER(10) |
| UINT_16 | NUMBER(5) |
| INT_16 | NUMBER(5) |
| UINT_8 | NUMBER(3) |
| INT_8 | NUMBER(3) |
| BOOL | NUMBER(1) |
| UTF8 BYTE_ARRAY | VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE) |

| Parquet Type | Oracle Type |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| FLT | BINARY_FLOAT |
| DBL | BINARY_DOUBLE |
| DECIMAL(p) | NUMBER(p) |
| DECIMAL(p,s) | NUMBER(p,s) |
| DATE | DATE |
| STRING | VARCHAR2(4000) |
| TIME_MILLIS | VARCHAR2(20 BYTE) |
| TIME_MILLIS_UTC | VARCHAR2(20 BYTE) |
| TIME_MICROS | VARCHAR2(20 BYTE) |
| TIME_MICROS_UTC | VARCHAR2(20 BYTE) |
| TIMESTAMP_MILLIS | TIMESTAMP(3) |
| TIMESTAMP_MILLIS_UTC | TIMESTAMP(3) |
| TIMESTAMP_MICROS | TIMESTAMP(6) |
| TIMESTAMP_MICROS_UTC | TIMESTAMP(6) |
| TIMESTAMP_NANOS | TIMESTAMP(9) |

See [DBMS_CLOUD Package Avro and Parquet Complex Types](#) for information on using Parquet complex types.

41.8.4 DBMS_CLOUD Package Avro and Parquet Complex Types

Describes the mapping of Avro and Parquet complex data types to Oracle data types.

Oracle Database supports complex data types, including the following complex types:

- struct
- list
- map
- union
- array

When you specify a source file type of Avro or Parquet and the source file includes complex columns, Oracle Database queries return JSON for the complex columns. This simplifies processing of query results; you can use Oracle's powerful JSON parsing features consistently across the file types and data types. The following table shows the format for the complex types in Oracle Database:



Note:

The complex fields map to `VARCHAR2` columns and `VARCHAR2` size limits apply.

| Type | Parquet | Avro | Oracle |
|--------------------------|---------|-------|------------------------|
| List: sequence of values | List | Array | VARCHAR2 (JSON format) |

| Type | Parquet | Avro | Oracle |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------|------------------------|
| Map: list of objects with single key | Map | Map | VARCHAR2 (JSON format) |
| Union: values of different type | Not Available | Union | VARCHAR2 (JSON format) |
| Object: zero or more key-value pairs | Struct | Record | VARCHAR2 (JSON format) |

41.8.5 DBMS_CLOUD Package Avro and Parquet to Oracle Column Name Mapping

Describes rules for how Avro and Parquet column names are converted to Oracle column names.

The following are supported for Avro and Parquet column names, but may require use of double quotes for Oracle SQL references in external tables. Thus, for ease of use and to avoid having to use double quotes when referencing column names, if possible do not use the following in Avro and Parquet column names:

- Embedded blanks
- Leading numbers
- Leading underscores
- Oracle SQL reserved words

The following table shows various types of Avro and Parquet column names, and rules for using the column names in Oracle column names in external tables.

| Avro or Parquet Name | CREATE TABLE Name | Oracle CATALOG | Valid SQL | Notes |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|--|--|
| part, Part, or PART | part, Part, PART | PART | select part select Part select paRt select PART | Oracle implicitly uppercases unquoted column names |
| Ord No | "Ord No" | Ord No | select "Ord No" | Double quotes are required when there are embedded blanks, which also preserves the character case |
| __index_key__ | "__index_key__" | __index_key__ | select "__index_key__" | Double quotes are required when there is a leading underscore, which also preserves the character case |

| Avro or Parquet Name | CREATE TABLE Name | Oracle CATALOG | Valid SQL | Notes |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| 6Way | "6Way" | 6Way | select "6Way" | Double quotes are required when there is a leading numeric digit, which also preserves the character case |
| create, Create, or CREATE, and so on. (any case variation) partition, Partition, PARTITION, and so on (for an Oracle Reserved word) | "CREATE" "PARTITION" | CREATE PARTITION | select "CREATE" select "PARTITION" | Double quotes are required around Oracle SQL Reserved words. These are forced to uppercase, but must always be double-quoted when used anywhere in SQL |
| rowid, Rowid, ROWid, and so on (for ROWID see notes) | rowid | | select "rowid" select "Rowid" select "ROWid" select "rowid" | For ROWID, any mixed or lower-case variation of ROWID preserves the case and must always be double-quoted and use the original case variations. Due to the inherent conflict with Oracle ROWID for the table, if you specify upper-case ROWID, it is automatically stored as lower-case "rowid" and must always be double-quoted when referenced. |

 **Notes:**

- In general a column name in an external table can be referenced without double quotes.
- Unless there is an embedded blank, a leading underscore ("_") or leading numeric digit ("0" through "9") in the column name, the original case of the column name is preserved, and it must always be referenced with double quotes and using the original case (upper, lower or mixed-case) of the Avro or Parquet column name.
- After using `DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_EXTERNAL_TABLE` to create an external table with the format specified as `avro` or `parquet`, use the `DESCRIBE` command in SQL*Plus to view the table's column names.
- When Oracle SQL Reserved Words are used in Avro or Parquet column names, they must always be double-quoted when referenced anywhere in SQL. See Oracle SQL Reserved Words for more information.

DBMS_COMPARISON

The `DBMS_COMPARISON` package provides interfaces to compare and converge database objects at different databases.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Views](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_COMPARISON Subprograms](#)

42.1 DBMS_COMPARISON Overview

The `DBMS_COMPARISON` package is an Oracle-supplied package that you can use to compare database objects at two databases. This package also enables you converge the database objects so that they are consistent at different databases. Typically, this package is used in environments that share a database object at multiple databases. When copies of the same database object exist at multiple databases, the database object is a **shared database object**. Several data dictionary views contain information about comparisons made with the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package.

Shared database objects might be maintained by data replication. For example, materialized views or Oracle Streams components might replicate the database objects and maintain them at multiple databases. A custom application might also maintain shared database objects. When a database object is shared, it can diverge at the databases that share it. You can use this package to identify differences in the shared database objects. After identifying the differences, you can optionally use this package to synchronize the shared database objects.

To compare a database object that is shared at two different databases, complete the following general steps:

1. Run the [CREATE_COMPARISON Procedure](#) in this package to create a **comparison**. The comparison identifies the database objects to compare and specifies parameters for the comparison.
2. Run the [COMPARE Function](#) in this package to compare the database object at the two databases and identify differences. This function returns `TRUE` when no differences are found and `FALSE` when differences are found. This function also populates data dictionary views with comparison results. Separate comparison results are generated for each execution of the `COMPARE` function.
3. If you want to examine the comparison results, query the following data dictionary views:

- DBA_COMPARISON_SCAN
 - USER_COMPARISON_SCAN
 - DBA_COMPARISON_SCAN_VALUES
 - USER_COMPARISON_SCAN_VALUES
 - DBA_COMPARISON_ROW_DIF
 - USER_COMPARISON_ROW_DIF
4. If there are differences, and you want to synchronize the database objects at the two databases, then run the `CONVERGE` procedure in this package.

After you create a comparison with the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure in the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package, you can run the comparison at any time using the `COMPARE` function. Each time you run the `COMPARE` function, it records comparison results in the appropriate data dictionary views. Comparison results might be modified when subprograms in this package are invoked and the scans in the comparison results are specified. For example, comparison results might be modified when you run the `RECHECK` function.

The comparison results for a single execution of the `COMPARE` function can include one or more **scans**. A scan checks for differences in some or all of the rows in a shared database object at a single point in time. You can compare database objects multiple times, and a unique scan ID identifies each scan in the comparison results.

A **bucket** is a range of rows in a database object that is being compared. Buckets improve performance by splitting the database object into ranges and comparing the ranges independently. Every comparison divides the rows being compared into an appropriate number of buckets, and each bucket is compared by a scan.

Each time the `COMPARE` function splits a bucket into smaller buckets, it performs new scans of the smaller buckets. The scan that analyzes a larger bucket is the **parent scan** of each scan that analyzes the smaller buckets into which the larger bucket was split. The **root scan** in the comparison results is the highest level parent scan. The root scan does not have a parent.

You can recheck a scan using the `RECHECK` function, and you can converge a scan using the `CONVERGE` procedure. When you want to recheck or converge all of the rows comparison results, specify the root scan ID for the comparison results in the appropriate subprogram. When you want to recheck or converge a portion of the rows in comparison results, specify the scan ID of the scan that contains the differences.

42.2 DBMS_COMPARISON Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled in one of two ways.

- Granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles.
- Granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

Each subprogram in the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package has a `comparison_name` parameter. The current user must be the owner of the specified comparison to run a subprogram in the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package.

To run the `COMPARE` function, `RECHECK` function, or `CONVERGE` procedure, the following users must have the `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on each copy of the shared database object:

- The comparison owner at the local database
- When a database link is used, the user at the remote database to which the comparison owner connects through a database link

The `CONVERGE` procedure also requires additional privileges for one of these users at the database where it makes changes to the shared database object. The user must have `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, and `DELETE` privileges on the shared database object at this database.

In addition, when the `CONVERGE` procedure is run with either the `local_converge_tag` or `remote_converge_tag` parameter set to a non-NULL value, then the following additional requirements must be met:

- If the local table "wins," then the user at the remote database to which the invoker of the `CONVERGE` procedure connects through a database link must be granted either `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` or `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_STREAMS_ADM` package.
- If the remote table "wins," then the invoker of the `CONVERGE` procedure at the local database must be granted either `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` or `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_STREAMS_ADM` package.



Note:

The database administrator (DBA) can assume control over some of the `DBMS_COMPARISON` functions and procedures owned by other users. This control applies to `DROP_COMPARISON` and `PURGE_COMPARISON`. This DBA override can be particularly useful in cleanup operations when comparisons created by another user need to be dropped

42.3 DBMS_COMPARISON Constants

The `DBMS_COMPARISON` package defines several enumerated constants to use specifying parameter values. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name. For example, `DBMS_COMPARISON.CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL`.

Table 42-1 lists the parameters and enumerated constants.

Table 42-1 DBMS_COMPARISON Parameters with Enumerated Constants

| Parameter | Option | Type | Description |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| <code>comparison_mode</code> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>CMP_COMPARE_MODE_OBJECT</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(30)</code> | <code>CMP_COMPARE_MODE_OBJECT</code> is a database object. This constant can be specified as 'OBJECT'. |

Table 42-1 (Cont.) DBMS_COMPARISON Parameters with Enumerated Constants

| Parameter | Option | Type | Description |
|------------------|--|----------------|---|
| scan_mode | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL CMP_SCAN_MODE_RANDOM CMP_SCAN_MODE_CYCLIC CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM | VARCHAR2 (30) | <p>CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL indicates that the entire database object is compared. This constant can be specified as 'FULL'.</p> <p>CMP_SCAN_MODE_RANDOM indicates that a random portion of the database object is compared. This constant can be specified as 'RANDOM'.</p> <p>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CYCLIC indicates that a portion of the database object is compared when you perform a single comparison. When you compare the database object again, another portion of the database object is compared, starting where the last comparison ended. This constant can be specified as 'CYCLIC'.</p> <p>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM indicates that the user who runs the subprogram specifies the range to compare in the database object. This constant can be specified as 'CUSTOM'.</p> |
| converge_options | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMP_CONVERGE_LOCAL_WINS CMP_CONVERGE_REMOTE_WINS | VARCHAR2 (30) | <p>CMP_CONVERGE_LOCAL_WINS indicates that the column values at the local database replace the column values at the remote database when these column values are different. This constant can be specified as 'LOCAL'.</p> <p>CMP_CONVERGE_REMOTE_WINS indicates that the column values at the remote database replace the column values at the local database when these column values are different. This constant can be specified as 'REMOTE'.</p> |
| null_value | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMP_NULL_VALUE_DEF | VARCHAR2 (100) | <p>CMP_NULL_VALUE_DEF indicates that ORA\$STREAMS\$NV is substituted for NULL values in database objects during comparison. This constant can be specified as 'ORA\$STREAMS\$NV'.</p> |
| max_num_buckets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMP_MAX_NUM_BUCKETS | INTEGER | <p>CMP_MAX_NUM_BUCKETS indicates that the maximum number of buckets is 1,000. This constant can be specified as 1000.</p> |

Table 42-1 (Cont.) DBMS_COMPARISON Parameters with Enumerated Constants

| Parameter | Option | Type | Description |
|--------------------|--|---------|--|
| min_rows_in_bucket | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMP_MIN_ROWS_IN_BUCKET | INTEGER | CMP_MIN_ROWS_IN_BUCKET indicates that the minimum number of rows in a bucket is 10,000. This constant can be specified as 10000. |

42.4 DBMS_COMPARISON Views

The DBMS_COMPARISON package uses several views.

These views are listed below:

- DBA_COMPARISON
- USER_COMPARISON
- DBA_COMPARISON_COLUMNS
- USER_COMPARISON_COLUMNS
- DBA_COMPARISON_SCAN
- USER_COMPARISON_SCAN
- DBA_COMPARISON_SCAN_VALUES
- USER_COMPARISON_SCAN_VALUES
- DBA_COMPARISON_ROW_DIF
- USER_COMPARISON_ROW_DIF

See Also:

Oracle Database Reference

42.5 DBMS_COMPARISON Operational Notes

The DBMS_COMPARISON package has certain requirements and operational notes.

These include the following:

- Oracle Database Release Requirements for the DBMS_COMPARISON Package
- Database Character Set Requirements for the DBMS_COMPARISON Package
- Database Object Requirements for the DBMS_COMPARISON Package
- Index Column Requirements for the DBMS_COMPARISON Package
- Datatype Requirements for the DBMS_COMPARISON Package
- Only Converge Rows That Are Not Being Updated

Oracle Database Release Requirements for the DBMS_COMPARISON Package

Meet the following Oracle Database release requirements when running the subprograms in the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package:

- The local database that runs the subprograms in the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package must be an Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1) database.
- The remote database must be an Oracle Database 10g Release 1 (10.1) or later database. Oracle databases before this release and non-Oracle databases are not supported.

Database Character Set Requirements for the DBMS_COMPARISON Package

The database character sets must be the same for the databases that contain the database objects being compared.



See Also:

Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide for information about database character sets

Database Object Requirements for the DBMS_COMPARISON Package

The `DBMS_COMPARISON` package can compare the following types of database objects:

- Tables
- Single-table views
- Materialized views
- Synonyms for tables, single-table views, and materialized views

Database objects of different types can be compared and converged at different databases. For example, a table at one database and a materialized view at another database can be compared and converged with this package.

To run the subprograms in the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package, the specified database objects must have the same shape at each database. Specifically, the database objects must have the same number of columns at each database, and the datatypes of corresponding columns must match.

If a database object being compared contains columns that do not exist in the other database object, then you can compare the database objects by excluding the extra columns during comparison creation. Use the `column_list` parameter in the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure to list only the columns that exist in both database objects.



See Also:

[CREATE_COMPARISON Procedure](#)

Index Column Requirements for the DBMS_COMPARISON Package

This section discusses number, timestamp, and interval columns. These include the following datatypes:

- Number columns are of the following datatypes: NUMBER, FLOAT, BINARY_FLOAT, and BINARY_DOUBLE.
- Timestamp columns are of the following datatypes: TIMESTAMP, TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE, and TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
- Interval columns are of the following datatypes: INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH and INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND.

For all scan modes to be supported by the DBMS_COMPARISON package, the database objects must have one of the following types of indexes:

- A single-column index on a number, timestamp, interval, or DATE datatype column
- A composite index that only includes number, timestamp, interval, or DATE datatype columns. Each column in the composite index must either have a NOT NULL constraint or be part of the primary key.

For the scan modes CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL and CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM to be supported, the database objects must have one of the following types of indexes:

- A single-column index on a number, timestamp, interval, DATE, VARCHAR2, or CHAR datatype column
- A composite index that only includes number, timestamp, interval, DATE, VARCHAR2, or CHAR columns. Each column in the composite index must either have a NOT NULL constraint or be part of the primary key.

If the database objects do not have one of these types of indexes, then the DBMS_COMPARISON package does not support the database objects. For example, if the database objects only have a single index on an NVARCHAR2 column, then the DBMS_COMPARISON package does not support them. Or, if the database objects have only one index, and it is a composite index that includes a NUMBER column and an NCHAR column, then the DBMS_COMPARISON package does not support them.

You can specify an index when you create a comparison using the `index_schema_name` and `index_name` parameters in the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure. If you specify an index, then make sure the columns in the index meet the requirements of the scan mode used for the comparison.

The index columns in a comparison must uniquely identify every row involved in a comparison. The following constraints satisfy this requirement:

- A primary key constraint
- A unique constraint on one or more non-NULL columns

If these constraints are not present on a table, then use the `index_schema_name` and `index_name` parameters in the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure to specify an index whose columns satisfy this requirement.

When a single index value identifies both a local row and a remote row, the two rows must be copies of the same row in the replicated tables. In addition, each pair of copies of the same row must always have the same index value.

The `DBMS_COMPARISON` package can use an index only if all of the columns in the index are included in the `column_list` parameter when the comparison is created with the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure.

After a comparison is created, you can determine the index column or columns for it by running the following query:

```
SELECT COLUMN_NAME, COLUMN_POSITION FROM DBA_COMPARISON_COLUMNS
WHERE COMPARISON_NAME = 'COMPARE_CUSTOM' AND
      INDEX_COLUMN     = 'Y';
```

If there are multiple index columns, then the index column with 1 for the `COLUMN_POSITION` is the lead index column in the composite index.

See Also:

- ["Constants"](#) for information about scan modes
- [CREATE_COMPARISON Procedure](#) for information about specifying an index for a comparison

Datatype Requirements for the DBMS_COMPARISON Package

The `DBMS_COMPARISON` package can compare data in columns of the following datatypes:

- VARCHAR2
- NVARCHAR2
- NUMBER
- FLOAT
- DATE
- BINARY_FLOAT
- BINARY_DOUBLE
- TIMESTAMP
- TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE
- TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
- INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- RAW
- CHAR
- NCHAR

If a column with datatype `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` is compared, then the two databases must use the same time zone. Also, if a column with datatype `NVARCHAR2` or `NCHAR` is compared, then the two databases must use the same national character set.

The `DBMS_COMPARISON` package cannot compare data in columns of the following datatypes:

- LONG
- LONG RAW
- ROWID
- UROWID
- CLOB
- NCLOB
- BLOB
- BFILE
- User-defined types (including object types, `REFS`, `varrays`, and nested tables)
- Oracle-supplied types (including any types, XML types, spatial types, and media types)

You can compare database objects that contain unsupported columns by excluding the unsupported columns during comparison creation. Use the `column_list` parameter in the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure to list only the supported columns in a shared database object.

See Also:

- [CREATE_COMPARISON Procedure](#)
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for more information about datatypes
- *Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide* for information about national character sets

Only Converge Rows That Are Not Being Updated

You should only converge rows that are not being updated on either database. For example, if the shared database object is updated by replication components, then only converge rows for which replication changes have been applied and make sure no new changes are in the process of being replicated for these rows. If you compare replicated database objects, then it is typically best to compare them during a time of little or no replication activity to identify persistent differences.

Note:

If a scan identifies that a row is different in the shared database object at two databases, and the row is modified after the scan, then it can result in unexpected data in the row after the `CONVERGE` procedure is run.

42.6 DBMS_COMPARISON Data Structures

The `DBMS_COMPARISON` package defines a `RECORD` type.

Contains information returned by the `COMPARE` function or `CONVERGE` procedure in the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package.



Note:

The `COMPARE` function only returns a value for the `scan_id` field.

42.6.1 COMPARISON_TYPE Record Type

This record type contains information returned by the `COMPARE` function or `CONVERGE` procedure in the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package.



Note:

The `COMPARE` function only returns a value for the `scan_id` field.

Syntax

```
TYPE COMPARISON_TYPE IS RECORD(
  scan_id          NUMBER,
  loc_rows_merged NUMBER,
  rmt_rows_merged NUMBER,
  loc_rows_deleted NUMBER,
  rmt_rows_deleted NUMBER);
```

Table 42-2 COMPARISON_TYPE Attributes

| Field | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>scan_id</code> | The scan ID of the scan |
| <code>loc_rows_merged</code> | The number of rows in the local database object updated with information from the database object at the remote site |
| <code>rmt_rows_merged</code> | The number of rows in the database object updated at the remote site with information from the database object at the local site |
| <code>loc_rows_deleted</code> | The number of rows deleted from the local database object |
| <code>rmt_rows_deleted</code> | The number of rows deleted from the remote database object |

42.7 Summary of DBMS_COMPARISON Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_COMPARISON` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 42-3 DBMS_COMPARISON Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| COMPARE Function | Performs the specified comparison |
| CONVERGE Procedure | Executes data manipulation language (DML) changes to synchronize the portion of the database object that was compared in the specified scan |
| CREATE_COMPARISON Procedure | Creates a comparison |
| DROP_COMPARISON Procedure | Drops a comparison |
| PURGE_COMPARISON Procedure | Purges the comparison results, or a subset of the comparison results, for a comparison |
| RECHECK Function | Rechecks the differences in a specified scan for a comparison |

42.7.1 COMPARE Function

This function performs the specified comparison.

Each time a comparison is performed, it results in at least one new scan, and each scan has a unique scan ID. You can define and name a comparison using the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure.



See Also:

- ["Overview"](#)
- [CREATE_COMPARISON Procedure](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_COMPARISON.COMPARE (
    comparison_name IN VARCHAR2,
    scan_info       OUT COMPARISON_TYPE,
    min_value       IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
    max_value       IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
    perform_row_dif IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 42-4 COMPARE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>comparison_name</code> | The name of the comparison. |
| <code>scan_info</code> | Information about the compare operation returned in the <code>COMPARISON_TYPE</code> datatype. See COMPARISON_TYPE Record Type . |

Table 42-4 (Cont.) COMPARE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| min_value | <p>When the scan mode for the comparison is set to <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, specify the minimum index column value for the range of rows that are being compared. To determine the index column for a comparison, query the <code>DBA_COMPARISON_COLUMNS</code> data dictionary view. For a composite index, specify a value for the column with <code>column_position</code> equal to 1 in the <code>DBA_COMPARISON_COLUMNS</code> view. See the index column requirements under DBMS_COMPARISON Operational Notes.</p> <p>If the scan mode is set to a value other than <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, then this parameter must be set to <code>NULL</code>.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and the <code>scan_mode</code> parameter is set to <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, then an error is raised.</p> <p>To determine the scan mode for the comparison, query the <code>DBA_COMPARISON</code> data dictionary view.</p> <p>See DBMS_COMPARISON Constants for information about scan modes.</p> |
| max_value | <p>When the scan mode for the comparison is set to <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, specify the maximum index column value for the range of rows that are being compared. To determine the index column for a comparison, query the <code>DBA_COMPARISON_COLUMNS</code> data dictionary view. For a composite index, specify a value for the column with <code>column_position</code> equal to 1 in the <code>DBA_COMPARISON_COLUMNS</code> view. See the index column requirements under DBMS_COMPARISON Operational Notes.</p> <p>If the scan mode is set to a value other than <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, then this parameter must be set to <code>NULL</code>.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and the <code>scan_mode</code> parameter is set to <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, then an error is raised.</p> <p>To determine the scan mode for the comparison, query the <code>DBA_COMPARISON</code> data dictionary view.</p> <p>See DBMS_COMPARISON Constants for information about scan modes.</p> |
| perform_row_dif | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then compares each row individually in the database object being compared after reaching the smallest possible bucket for the comparison.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then compares buckets for differences but does not compare each row individually when differences are found in the smallest possible bucket.</p> <p>See DBMS_COMPARISON Overview for information about buckets.</p> |

Return Values

This function returns `TRUE` when no differences are found in the database objects being compared. This function returns `FALSE` when differences are found in the database objects being compared.

42.7.2 CONVERGE Procedure

This procedure executes data manipulation language (DML) changes to synchronize the portion of the database objects that was compared in the specified scan.

Syntax

```
DBMS_COMPARISON.CONVERGE (
    comparison_name    IN    VARCHAR2,
```

```

scan_id          IN  NUMBER,
scan_info        OUT COMPARISON_TYPE,
converge_options IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT CMP_CONVERGE_LOCAL_WINS,
perform_commit   IN  BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE,
local_converge_tag IN  RAW        DEFAULT NULL,
remote_converge_tag IN  RAW        DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 42-5 CONVERGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| comparison_name | The name of the comparison. |
| scan_id | The identifier for the scan that contains the differences between the database objects being converged. See " Overview " for more information about specifying a scan ID in this parameter. |
| scan_info | Information about the converge operation returned in the COMPARISON_TYPE datatype. See COMPARISON_TYPE Record Type . |
| converge_options | Either the CMP_CONVERGE_LOCAL_WINS constant or the CMP_CONVERGE_REMOTE_WINS constant. See " Constants " for information about these constants. |
| perform_commit | If TRUE, then performs a COMMIT periodically while making the DML changes. The CONVERGE procedure might perform more than one COMMIT when this parameter is set to TRUE. If FALSE, then does not perform a COMMIT after making DML changes. |
| local_converge_tag | The Replication tag to set in the session on the local database before performing any changes to converge the data in the database objects being converged. If non-NULL, then this parameter setting takes precedence over the local_converge_tag parameter in the CREATE_COMPARISON procedure that created the comparison. If NULL, then this parameter is ignored, and the local_converge_tag parameter in the CREATE_COMPARISON procedure that created the comparison is used. |
| remote_converge_tag | The Replication tag to set in the session on the remote database before performing any changes to converge the data in the database objects being converged. If non-NULL, then this parameter setting takes precedence over the remote_converge_tag parameter in the CREATE_COMPARISON procedure that created the comparison. If NULL, then this parameter is ignored, and the remote_converge_tag parameter in the CREATE_COMPARISON procedure that created the comparison is used. |

Usage Notes

If one of the database objects being converged is a read-only materialized view, then the converge_options parameter must be set to ensure that the read-only materialized view "wins" in the converge operation. The CONVERGE procedure raises an error if it tries to make changes to a read-only materialized view.

42.7.3 CREATE_COMPARISON Procedure

This procedure creates a comparison.

Syntax

```
DBMS_COMPARISON.CREATE_COMPARISON(
  comparison_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  schema_name         IN  VARCHAR2,
  object_name         IN  VARCHAR2,
  dblink_name         IN  VARCHAR2,
  index_schema_name   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  index_name          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remote_schema_name  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remote_object_name  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comparison_mode     IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT CMP_COMPARE_MODE_OBJECT,
  column_list        IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '*',
  scan_mode           IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL,
  scan_percent        IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  null_value          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT CMP_NULL_VALUE_DEF,
  local_converge_tag  IN  RAW        DEFAULT NULL,
  remote_converge_tag IN  RAW        DEFAULT NULL,
  max_num_buckets     IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT CMP_MAX_NUM_BUCKETS,
  min_rows_in_bucket IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT CMP_MIN_ROWS_IN_BUCKET);
```

Parameters

Table 42-6 CREATE_COMPARISON Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| comparison_name | The name of the comparison. |
| schema_name | The name of the schema that contains the local database object to compare. |
| object_name | The name of the local database object to compare. |
| dblink_name | Database link to the remote database. The specified database object in the remote database is compared with the database object in the local database. If NULL, then the comparison is configured to compare two database objects in the local database. In this case, parameters that specify the remote database object apply to the second database object in the comparison and to operations on the second database object. For example, specify the second database object in this procedure by using the <code>remote_schema_name</code> and <code>remote_object_name</code> parameters. |
| index_schema_name | The name of the schema that contains the index. If NULL, then the schema specified in the <code>schema_name</code> parameter is used. |

Table 42-6 (Cont.) CREATE_COMPARISON Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| index_name | <p>The name of the index.</p> <p>If NULL, then the system determines the index columns for the comparison automatically.</p> <p>If the index_schema_name parameter is non-NULL, then the index_name parameter must also be non-NULL. Otherwise, an error is raised.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about specifying an index</p> |
| remote_schema_name | <p>The name of the schema that contains the database object at the remote database. Specify a non-NULL value if the schema names are different at the two databases.</p> <p>If NULL, then the schema specified in the schema_name parameter is used.</p> |
| remote_object_name | <p>The name of the database object at the remote database. Specify a non-NULL value if the database object names are different at the two databases.</p> <p>If NULL, then the database object specified in the object_name parameter is used.</p> |
| comparison_mode | <p>Specify the default value CMP_COMPARE_MODE_OBJECT. Additional modes might be added in future releases.</p> |
| column_list | <p>Specify '*' to include all of the columns in the database objects being compared.</p> <p>To compare a subset of columns in the database objects, specify a comma-delimited list of the columns to check. Any columns that are not in the list are ignored during a comparison and convergence.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for information about columns that are required in the column_list parameter.</p> |
| scan_mode | <p>Either CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL, CMP_SCAN_MODE_RANDOM, CMP_SCAN_MODE_CYCLIC, or CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM.</p> <p>If you specify CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM, then make sure you specify an index using the index_schema_name and index_name parameters. Specifying an index ensures that you can specify the correct min_value and max_value for the lead index column when you run the COMPARE or RECHECK function.</p> <p>See "Constants" for information about these constants.</p> |

Table 42-6 (Cont.) CREATE_COMPARISON Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| scan_percent | <p>The percentage of the database object to scan for comparison when the scan_mode parameter is set to either CMP_SCAN_MODE_RANDOM or CMP_SCAN_MODE_CYCLIC. For these scan_mode settings, a non-NULL value that is greater than 0 (zero) and less than 100 is required.</p> <p>If NULL and the scan_mode parameter is set to CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL, then the entire database object is scanned for comparison.</p> <p>If NULL and the scan_mode parameter is set to CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM, then the portion of the database object scanned for comparison is specified when the COMPARE function is run.</p> <p>If non-NULL and the scan_mode parameter is set to either CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL or CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM, then the scan_percent parameter is ignored.</p> <p>Note: When the scan_percent parameter is non-NULL, and the lead index column for the comparison does not distribute the rows in the database object evenly, the portion of the database object that is compared might be smaller or larger than the specified scan_percent value. See DBMS_COMPARISON Operational Notes for more information about the DBMS_COMPARISON package index requirements for the lead index column.</p> |
| null_value | <p>The value to substitute for each NULL in the database objects being compared. Specify a value or use the CMP_NULL_VALUE_DEF constant.</p> <p>If a column being compared can contain NULLs, then the value specified for this parameter must be different than any non-NULL value in the column. Otherwise, if the value specified for this parameter can appear in the column, some row differences might not be found.</p> <p>See "Constants" for information about this constant.</p> |
| local_converge_tag | <p>The Oracle Replication tag to set in the session on the local database before performing any changes to converge the data in the database objects being compared.</p> <p>If the local_converge_tag parameter is non-NULL in the CONVERGE procedure when comparison results for this comparison are converged, then the setting in the CONVERGE procedure takes precedence. See CONVERGE Procedure for more information.</p> |
| remote_converge_tag | <p>The Oracle Replication tag to set in the session on the remote database before performing any changes to converge the data in the database objects being compared.</p> <p>If the remote_converge_tag parameter is non-NULL in the CONVERGE procedure when comparison results for this comparison are converged, then the setting in the CONVERGE procedure takes precedence. See CONVERGE Procedure for more information.</p> |

Table 42-6 (Cont.) CREATE_COMPARISON Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <code>max_num_buckets</code> | Specify the maximum number of buckets to use. Specify a value or use the <code>CMP_MAX_NUM_BUCKETS</code> constant. See "Constants" for information about this constant. See "Overview" for information about buckets. Note: If an index column for a comparison is a <code>VARCHAR2</code> or <code>CHAR</code> column, then the number of buckets might exceed the value specified for the <code>max_num_buckets</code> parameter. |
| <code>min_rows_in_bucket</code> | Specify the minimum number of rows in each bucket. Specify a value or use the <code>CMP_MIN_ROWS_IN_BUCKET</code> constant. See "Constants" for information about this constant. See "Overview" for information about buckets. |

Usage Notes

This section contains usage notes for the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure.

Usage Notes for the `index_schema_name` and `index_name` Parameters

When you specify an index for a comparison with the `index_schema_name` and `index_name` parameters, the specified index determines the comparison's index columns and their ordering. The order of the columns in the index determines the index column ordering for the comparison. Therefore, the column in column position 1 in the index is the lead column for the comparison.

The index columns and their ordering affect the details of each SQL statement generated and executed for a comparison. For each SQL statement, the optimizer decides whether to use indexes. If the optimizer decides to use indexes, then the optimizer decides which particular indexes to use. An index specified in `column_list` parameter might or might not be used.

The columns in the specified index must meet the requirements described in [DBMS_COMPARISON Operational Notes](#). If the index columns do not meet these requirements, then an error is raised.

Note:

If you do not specify an index when you create a comparison, then the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure selects either the primary key, if it exists, or an existing unique index. The procedure never selects a non-unique index. However, if you specify an index, then the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure does not check its uniqueness. Therefore, if you specify a non-unique index, and duplicate index keys exist, then the results might be incorrect when the `CONVERGE` procedure synchronizes data.

Usage Notes for the `column_list` Parameter

When the `column_list` parameter is set to a value other than `'*'`, the following columns are required in the `column_list` parameter:

- Any columns that are required to meet the index column requirements for the DBMS_COMPARISON package. If the `index_name` parameter is non-NULL, then the columns in the specified index must be in the column list. If the `index_name` parameter is NULL, then see [DBMS_COMPARISON Operational Notes](#) for information about the DBMS_COMPARISON index requirements.
- If you plan to use the CONVERGE procedure to make changes to a database object based on the comparison, then any columns in this database object that have a NOT NULL constraint but no default value must be included in the column list. If these columns are not included, then the CONVERGE procedure returns an error. See [CONVERGE Procedure](#).

42.7.4 DROP_COMPARISON Procedure

This procedure drops a comparison.

Syntax

```
DBMS_COMPARISON.DROP_COMPARISON(
    comparison_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 42-7 DROP_COMPARISON Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <code>comparison_name</code> | The name of the comparison. |

42.7.5 PURGE_COMPARISON Procedure

This procedure purges the comparison results, or a subset of the comparison results, for a comparison.

Note:

At least one of the following parameters must be set to NULL: `scan_id` or `purge_time`. If both the `scan_id` and `purge_time` parameters are NULL, then this procedure purges all comparison results for the comparison.

Syntax

```
DBMS_COMPARISON.PURGE_COMPARISON(
    comparison_name IN VARCHAR2,
    scan_id         IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    purge_time      IN TIMESTAMP   DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 42-8 PURGE_COMPARISON Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>comparison_name</code> | The name of the comparison. |
| <code>scan_id</code> | The scan ID of the scan for which results are purged. The scan ID must identify a root scan. If the scan ID does not identify a root scan, then an error is raised. When a root scan ID is specified, it is purged, and all direct and indirect child scans of the specified root scan are purged. If <code>NULL</code> , then no scan ID is considered when purging comparison results for the comparison. See " Overview " for information about scans. |
| <code>purge_time</code> | The date before which results are purged. If <code>NULL</code> , then no date is considered when purging comparison results for the comparison. |

42.7.6 RECHECK Function

This function rechecks the differences in a specified scan for a comparison.

This function performs one of the following actions:

- If the specified scan completed successfully the last time it ran, then this function checks the previously identified differences in the scan.
- If the specified scan completed partially, then this function continues to check the database object from the point where the previous scan ended.

Note:

This function does not compare the shared database object for differences that were not recorded in the specified comparison scan. To check for those differences, run the `COMPARE` function.

See Also:

[COMPARE Function](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_COMPARISON.RECHECK(  
    comparison_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    scan_id         IN NUMBER,  
    perform_row_dif IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 42-9 RECHECK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>comparison_name</code> | The name of the comparison. |
| <code>scan_id</code> | The scan ID of the scan to recheck. See " Overview " for more information about specifying a scan ID in this parameter. |
| <code>perform_row_dif</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , then compares each row individually in the database objects being compared after reaching the smallest possible bucket for the comparison. If <code>FALSE</code> , then compares buckets for differences but does not compare each row individually when differences are found in the smallest possible bucket. See " Overview " for information about buckets. |

Return Values

This function returns `TRUE` when no differences are found in the database objects being compared. This function returns `FALSE` when differences are found in the database objects being compared.

43

DBMS_COMPRESSION

The `DBMS_COMPRESSION` package provides an interface to facilitate choosing the correct compression level for an application.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_COMPRESSION Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Concepts*
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*
- *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide*
- *Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide*
- *Oracle Database Reference*

43.1 DBMS_COMPRESSION Overview

The `DBMS_COMPRESSION` package gathers compression-related information within a database environment. This includes tools for estimating compressibility of a table for both partitioned and non-partitioned tables, and gathering row-level compression information on previously compressed tables. This gives the user with adequate information to make compression-related decision.

43.2 DBMS_COMPRESSION Security Model

The `DBMS_COMPRESSION` package is defined with `AUTHID CURRENT USER`, so it executes with the privileges of the current user.

43.3 DBMS_COMPRESSION Constants

The `DBMS_COMPRESSION` package uses constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following table:

Table 43-1 DBMS_COMPRESSION Constants - Compression Types

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|--|
| COMP_NOCOMPRESS | NUMBER | 1 | No compression |
| COMP_ADVANCED | NUMBER | 2 | Advanced row compression |
| COMP_QUERY_HIGH | NUMBER | 4 | High for query warehouse compression (Hybrid Columnar Compression) |
| COMP_QUERY_LOW | NUMBER | 8 | Low for query warehouse compression (Hybrid Columnar Compression) |
| COMP_ARCHIVE_HIGH | NUMBER | 16 | High archive compression (Hybrid Columnar Compression) |
| COMP_ARCHIVE_LOW | NUMBER | 32 | Low archive compression (Hybrid Columnar Compression) |
| COMP_BLOCK | NUMBER | 64 | Compressed block |
| COMP_LOB_HIGH | NUMBER | 128 | High compression level for LOB operations |
| COMP_LOB_MEDIUM | NUMBER | 256 | Medium compression level for LOB operations |
| COMP_LOB_LOW | NUMBER | 512 | Low compression level for LOB operations |
| COMP_INDEX_ADVANCED_H IGH | NUMBER | 1024 | High compression level for indexes |
| COMP_INDEX_ADVANCED_L OW | NUMBER | 2048 | Low compression level for indexes |
| COMP_RATIO_LOB_MINROW S | NUMBER | 1000 | Minimum required number of LOBs in the object for which LOB compression ratio is to be estimated |
| COMP_BASIC | NUMBER | 4096 | Basic table compression |
| COMP_RATIO_LOB_MAXROW S | NUMBER | 5000 | Maximum number of LOBs used to compute the LOB compression ratio |
| COMP_INMEMORY_NOCOMPR ESS | NUMBER | 8192 | In-Memory with no compression |
| COMP_INMEMORY_DML | NUMBER | 16384 | In-Memory compression level for DML |

Table 43-1 (Cont.) DBMS_COMPRESSION Constants - Compression Types

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------|--|
| COMP_INMEMORY_QUERY_LOW | NUMBER | 32768 | In-Memory compression level optimized for query performance |
| COMP_INMEMORY_QUERY_HIGH | NUMBER | 65536 | In-Memory compression level optimized on query performance as well as space saving |
| COMP_INMEMORY_CAPACITY_LOW | NUMBER | 131072 | In-Memory low compression level optimizing for capacity |
| COMP_INMEMORY_CAPACITY_HIGH | NUMBER | 262144 | In-Memory high compression level optimizing for capacity |
| COMP_RATIO_MINROWS | NUMBER | 1000000 | Minimum required number of rows in the object for which HCC ratio is to be estimated |
| COMP_RATIO_ALLROWS | NUMBER | -1 | To indicate the use of all the rows in the object to estimate HCC ratio |
| OBJTYPE_TABLE | PLS_INTEGER | 1 | Identifies the object whose compression ratio is estimated as of type table |
| OBJTYPE_INDEX | PLS_INTEGER | 2 | Identifies the object whose compression ratio is estimated as of type index |

**Note:**

Hybrid columnar compression is a feature of certain Oracle storage systems. See *Oracle Database Concepts* for more information.

43.4 DBMS_COMPRESSION Data Structures

The `DBMS_COMPRESSION` package defines a `RECORD` type and a `TABLE` type.

RECORD TYPES

[COMPREC Record Type](#)

TABLE TYPES

[COMPRECLIST Table Type](#)

43.4.1 COMPREC Record Type

The COMPREC record type is a record for calculating an individual index compression ratio on a table.

Syntax

```
TYPE COMPREC IS RECORD(
  ownname          varchar2(255),
  objname          varchar2(255),
  blkcnt_cmp       PLS_INTEGER,
  blkcnt_uncmp     PLS_INTEGER,
  row_cmp          PLS_INTEGER,
  row_uncmp        PLS_INTEGER,
  cmp_ratio        NUMBER,
  objtype          PLS_INTEGER);
```

Fields

Table 43-2 COMPREC Attributes

| Field | Description |
|--------------|--|
| ownname | Schema of the object owner |
| objname | Name of the object |
| blkcnt_cmp | Number of blocks used by the compressed sample of the object |
| blkcnt_uncmp | Number of blocks used by the uncompressed sample of the object |
| row_cmp | Number of rows in a block in compressed sample of the object |
| row_uncmp | Number of rows in a block in uncompressed sample of the object |
| cmp_ratio | Compression ratio, blkcnt_uncmp divided by blkcnt_cmp |
| objtype | Type of the object |

43.4.2 COMPRECLIST Table Type

COMPRECLIST is a table type of the COMPREC Record Type.

Syntax

```
TYPE compreclist IS TABLE OF comprec;
```

Related Topics

- [COMPREC Record Type](#)
The COMPREC record type is a record for calculating an individual index compression ratio on a table.

43.5 Summary of DBMS_COMPRESSION Subprograms

The DBMS_COMPRESSION package uses the GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO Procedure and GET_COMPRESSION_TYPE Function subprograms.

Table 43-3 DBMS_COMPRESSION Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO Procedure | Analyzes the compression ratio of a table, and gives information about compressibility of a table |
| GET_COMPRESSION_TYPE Function | Returns the compression type for a specified row |

43.5.1 GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO Procedure

This procedure analyzes the compression ratio of a table or an index, and gives information about compressibility of the object. Various parameters can be provided by the user to selectively analyze different compression types.

Syntax

Get compression ratio for an object (table or index, default is table):

```
DBMS_COMPRESSION.GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO (
  scratchtbsname      IN      VARCHAR2,
  ownname             IN      VARCHAR2,
  objname            IN      VARCHAR2,
  subobjname         IN      VARCHAR2,
  comptype           IN      NUMBER,
  blkcnt_cmp         OUT     PLS_INTEGER,
  blkcnt_uncmp       OUT     PLS_INTEGER,
  row_cmp            OUT     PLS_INTEGER,
  row_uncmp         OUT     PLS_INTEGER,
  cmp_ratio          OUT     NUMBER,
  comptype_str       OUT     VARCHAR2,
  subset_numrows    IN      NUMBER DEFAULT COMP_RATIO_MINROWS,
  objtype           IN      PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT OBJTYPE_TABLE);
```

Get compression ratio for LOBs:

```
DBMS_COMPRESSION.GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO (
  scratchtbsname      IN      VARCHAR2,
  tabowner           IN      VARCHAR2,
  tabname            IN      VARCHAR2,
  lobname            IN      VARCHAR2,
  partname           IN      VARCHAR2,
  comptype           IN      NUMBER,
  blkcnt_cmp         OUT     PLS_INTEGER,
  blkcnt_uncmp       OUT     PLS_INTEGER,
  lobcnt            OUT     PLS_INTEGER,
  cmp_ratio          OUT     NUMBER,
  comptype_str       OUT     VARCHAR2,
  subset_numrows    IN      number DEFAULT COMP_RATIO_LOB_MAXROWS);
```

Get compression ratio for all indexes on a table. The compression ratios are returned as a collection.

```
DBMS_COMPRESSION.GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO (
  scratchtbsname      IN      VARCHAR2,
  ownname             IN      VARCHAR2,
  tabname            IN      VARCHAR2,
  comptype           IN      NUMBER,
```

```

index_cr          OUT  DBMS_COMPRESSION.COMPRECLIST,
comptype_str     OUT  VARCHAR2,
subset_numrows   IN   NUMBER DEFAULT COMP_RATIO_INDEX_MINROWS);

```

Parameters

Table 43-4 GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| scratchtbsname | Temporary scratch tablespace that can be used for analysis |
| ownname / tabowner | Schema of the table to analyze |
| tablename | Name of the table to analyze |
| objname | Name of the object |
| subobjname | Name of the partition or sub-partition of the object |
| comptype | Compression types for which analysis should be performed When the object is an index, only the following compression types are valid: COMP_INDEX_ADVANCED_HIGH (value 1024) and COMP_INDEX_ADVANCED_LOW (value 2048). Note: The following compression types cannot be specified in this parameter for any type of object: COMP_BLOCK (value 64) and COMP_BASIC (value 4096). |
| blkcnt_cmp | Number of blocks used by compressed sample of the table |
| blkcnt_uncmp | Number of blocks used by uncompressed sample of the table |
| row_cmp | Number of rows in a block in compressed sample of the table |
| row_uncmp | Number of rows in a block in uncompressed sample of the table |
| cmp_ratio | Compression ratio, blkcnt_uncmp divided by blkcnt_cmp |
| comptype_str | String describing the compression type |
| subset_numrows | Number of rows sampled to estimate compression ratio. |
| objtype | Type of the object, either OBJTYPE_TABLE or OBJTYPE_INDEX |
| lobname | Name of the LOB column |
| partname | In case of partitioned tables, the related partition name |
| lobcnt | Number of lobbs actually sampled to estimate compression ratio |
| index_cr | List of indexes and their estimated compression ratios |

Examples

The following example shows how to estimate the compression ratio for advanced row compression:

```

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
  l_blkcnt_cmp    PLS_INTEGER;
  l_blkcnt_uncmp PLS_INTEGER;
  l_row_cmp       PLS_INTEGER;
  l_row_uncmp     PLS_INTEGER;
  l_cmp_ratio     NUMBER;
  l_comptype_str  VARCHAR2(32767);

```

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_COMPRESSION.GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO (
    scratchtbsname => 'USERS' ,
    ownname        => 'TEST' ,
    objname        => 'SALES' ,
    subobjname     => NULL ,
    comptype       => DBMS_COMPRESSION.COMP_ADVANCED,
    blkcnt_cmp     => 1_blkcnt_cmp,
    blkcnt_uncmp   => 1_blkcnt_uncmp,
    row_cmp        => 1_row_cmp,
    row_uncmp      => 1_row_uncmp,
    cmp_ratio      => 1_cmp_ratio,
    comptype_str   => 1_comptype_str,
    subset_numrows => DBMS_COMPRESSION.comp_ratio_minrows,
    objtype        => DBMS_COMPRESSION.objtype_table
  );
  DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Number of blocks used by the compressed sample of the
object      : ' || 1_blkcnt_cmp);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Number of blocks used by the uncompressed sample of
the object  : ' || 1_blkcnt_uncmp);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Number of rows in a block in compressed sample of the
object      : ' || 1_row_cmp);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Number of rows in a block in uncompressed sample of
the object  : ' || 1_row_uncmp);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Estimated Compression Ratio of
Sample      : ' || 1_cmp_ratio);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Compression Type                               : ' ||
1_comptype_str);
END;
/

```

Output of compression advisor estimate for advanced row compression (entire table):

```

Number of blocks used by the compressed sample of the object      : 165
Number of blocks used by the uncompressed sample of the object    : 629
Number of rows in a block in compressed sample of the object     : 599
Number of rows in a block in uncompressed sample of the object   : 157
Estimated Compression Ratio of Sample                           : 3.8
Compression Type                                                : "Compress Advanced"

```

The following example shows how to estimate the compression ratio for advanced index compression (Low):

```

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
  1_blkcnt_cmp      PLS_INTEGER;
  1_blkcnt_uncmp    PLS_INTEGER;
  1_row_cmp         PLS_INTEGER;
  1_row_uncmp       PLS_INTEGER;
  1_cmp_ratio       NUMBER;
  1_comptype_str    VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
  DBMS_COMPRESSION.GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO (
    scratchtbsname =>      'USERS' ,
    ownname        =>      'TEST' ,

```

```

objname          =>      'SALES_IDX' ,
subobjname       =>      NULL ,
comptype         =>      DBMS_COMPRESSION.COMP_INDEX_ADVANCED_LOW,
blkcnt_cmp       =>      1_blkcnt_cmp,
blkcnt_uncmp     =>      1_blkcnt_uncmp,
row_cmp          =>      1_row_cmp,
row_uncmp        =>      1_row_uncmp,
cmp_ratio        =>      1_cmp_ratio,
comptype_str     =>      1_comptype_str,
subset_numrows  =>      DBMS_COMPRESSION.comp_ratio_minrows,
objtype          =>      DBMS_COMPRESSION.objtype_index
);
DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Number of blocks used by the compressed sample
of the object      : ' || 1_blkcnt_cmp);
DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Number of blocks used by the uncompressed
sample of the object : ' || 1_blkcnt_uncmp);
DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Number of rows in a block in compressed sample
of the object      : ' || 1_row_cmp);
DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Number of rows in a block in uncompressed
sample of the object : ' || 1_row_uncmp);
DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Estimated Compression Ratio of
Sample              : ' || 1_cmp_ratio);
DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Compression
Type                 : ' || 1_comptype_str);
END;
/

```

Output of compression advisor estimate for advanced index compression (Low):

```

Number of blocks used by the compressed sample of the object      : 243
Number of blocks used by the uncompressed sample of the object    : 539
Number of rows in a block in compressed sample of the object      : 499
Number of rows in a block in uncompressed sample of the object    : 145
Estimated Compression Ratio of Sample                             : 2.2
Compression Type                                                  : "Compress Advanced Low"

```

The following example shows how to estimate the compression ratio for advanced LOB compression (Medium):

```

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
  1_blkcnt_cmp      PLS_INTEGER;
  1_blkcnt_uncmp    PLS_INTEGER;
  1_row_cmp         PLS_INTEGER;
  1_lobcnt          PLS_INTEGER;
  1_cmp_ratio       NUMBER;
  1_comptype_str    VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
  DBMS_COMPRESSION.GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO (
    scratchtbsname => 'USERS' ,
    tabowner       => 'TEST' ,
    tablename      => 'PARTS' ,
    lobname        => 'PART_DESCRIPTION' ,
    partname       => NULL ,
    comptype       => DBMS_COMPRESSION.COMP_LOB_MEDIUM,

```

```

        blkcnt_cmp      => 1_blkcnt_cmp,
        blkcnt_uncmp    => 1_blkcnt_uncmp,
        row_cmp         => 1_row_cmp,
        lobcnt          => 1_lobcnt,
        cmp_ratio       => 1_cmp_ratio,
        comptype_str    => 1_comptype_str,
        subset_numrows => DBMS_COMPRESSION.comp_ratio_lob_maxrows
    );
    DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Number of blocks used by the compressed sample of the
object      : ' || 1_blkcnt_cmp);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Number of blocks used by the uncompressed sample of
the object  : ' || 1_blkcnt_uncmp);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Number of rows in a block in compressed sample of the
object      : ' || 1_row_cmp);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Number of LOBS actually
sampled     : ' || 1_lobcnt);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Estimated Compression Ratio of
Sample      : ' || 1_cmp_ratio);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Compression
Type                                               : ' || 1_comptype_str);
END;
/

```

Output of compression advisor estimate for advanced LOB compression (Medium):

```

Number of blocks used by the compressed sample of the object  : 199
Number of blocks used by the uncompressed sample of the object : 389
Number of rows in a block in compressed sample of the object  : 293
Number of LOBS actually sampled                               : 55
Estimated Compression Ratio of Sample                        : 1.9
Compression Type                                             : "Compress Medium"

```

Usage Notes

The procedure creates different tables in the scratch tablespace and runs analysis on these objects. It does not modify anything in the user-specified tables.

43.5.2 GET_COMPRESSION_TYPE Function

This function returns the compression type for a specified row. If the row is chained, the function returns the compression type of the head piece only, and does not examine the intermediate or the tail piece since head pieces can be differently compressed.

Syntax

```

DBMS_COMPRESSION.GET_COMPRESSION_TYPE (
    ownname      IN   VARCHAR2,
    tabname      IN   VARCHAR2,
    row_id       IN   ROWID,
    subobjname   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;

```


Parameters

Table 43-5 GET_COMPRESSION_TYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| ownname | Schema name of the table |
| tablename | Name of table |
| rowid | Rowid of the row |
| subobjname | Name of the table partition or subpartition |

Return Values

Flag to indicate the compression type (see [Table 43-1](#)).

DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL

The `DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL` package provides an interface to manage the Database Resident Connection Pools (DRCP).

The database initialization parameter `ENABLE_PER_PDB_DRCP` controls whether DRCP is configured in the CDB `ROOT` DRCP mode or per-PDB DRCP mode. The default value is `FALSE`, which will configure DRCP at the CDB level.

- If the value of the database configuration parameter `ENABLE_PER_PDB_DRCP` is set to `TRUE`, then:
 - Each PDB administrator can manage their pool configuration using the `DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL` package. If the `ROOT` tries to manage the pool configuration using the `DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL` package, then an error is thrown.
 - The values of the `num_cbrok` and `maxconn_cbrok` pool parameters from the `cpool$` table are ignored. The PDB administrator cannot modify these parameters using the `DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL.ALTER_PARAM()` procedure. These parameters can be set using the `CONNECTION_BROKERS` database parameter. Only the `ROOT` can alter these parameters dynamically.
- If the value of the `ENABLE_PER_PDB_DRCP` parameter is set to `FALSE`, then only the `ROOT` can manage the pool configuration, using the `DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL` package. If a PDB administrator tries to manage the pool configuration using the `DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL` package, then an error is thrown.
- The following DRCP parameters can have values ranging from 0 to `SB4MAXVAL` (2147483647) - 1:
 - `minsize`
 - `num_cbrok`
 - `maxconn_cbrok`



See Also:

Oracle Database Concepts for more information on "Database Resident Connection Pooling"

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL Subprograms](#)

44.1 Summary of DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL` subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 44-1 DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ALTER_PARAM Procedure | Alters a specific configuration parameter as a standalone unit and does not affect other parameters |
| CONFIGURE_POOL Procedure | Configures the pool with advanced options |
| START_POOL Procedure | Starts the pool for operations. It is only after this call that the pool could be used by connection clients for creating sessions |
| STOP_POOL Procedure | Stops the pool and makes it unavailable for the registered connection clients |
| RESTORE_DEFAULTS Procedure | Restores the pool to default settings |

44.1.1 ALTER_PARAM Procedure

This procedure alters a specific Database Resident Connection Pool (DRCP) configuration parameter as a standalone unit, and does not affect other parameters.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL.ALTER_PARAM (
    pool_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SYS_DEFAULT_CONNECTION_POOL',
    param_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    param_value    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 44-2 ALTER_PARAM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| pool_name | Pool to be configured. |
| param_name | Any parameter name from <code>CONFIGURE_POOL</code> . For broker parameters: <code>NUM_CBROK</code> and <code>MAXCONN_CBROK</code> , these rules apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If per-PDB DRCP is enabled, then <code>ALTER_PARAM()</code> cannot be used to set these parameters. Using the database initialization parameter <code>connection_brokers</code> is the only way to set them. For the CDB ROOT-level DRCP, if these parameters are not set using <code>connection_brokers</code>, then the administrator can use the <code>ALTER_PARAM()</code> procedure to set them. Using <code>connection_brokers</code> is the recommended way to set these parameters. |
| param_value | Parameter value for <code>param_name</code> . |

 **See Also:**

For the list and description of all the DRCP parameters that can be configured using this procedure, see the *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

Exceptions**Table 44-3 ALTER_PARAM Procedure Exceptions**

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-56500 | Connection pool not found |
| ORA-56504 | Invalid connection pool configuration parameter name |
| ORA-56505 | Invalid connection pool configuration parameter value |
| ORA-56507 | Connection pool alter configuration failed |

Examples

```
DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL.ALTER_PARAM(
    'SYS_DEFAULT_CONNECTION_POOL', 'MAX_LIFETIME_SESSION', '120');
```

44.1.2 CONFIGURE_POOL Procedure

This procedure configures the pool with advanced options.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL.CONFIGURE_POOL (
    pool_name           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SYS_DEFAULT_CONNECTION_POOL',
    minsize             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 4,
    maxsize             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 40,
    incrsiz             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 2,
    session_cached_cursors IN NUMBER DEFAULT 20,
    inactivity_timeout  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 300,
    max_think_time      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 120,
    max_use_session     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 500000,
    max_lifetime_session IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 86400,
    max_txn_think_time  IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters**Table 44-4 CONFIGURE_POOL Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pool_name | Pool to be configured. Currently only the default pool name is supported. |
| minsize | Minimum number of pooled servers in the pool |
| maxsize | Maximum allowed pooled servers in the pool |
| incrsiz | Pool would increment by this number of pooled server when pooled server are unavailable at application request time |

Table 44-4 (Cont.) CONFIGURE_POOL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>session_cached_cursors</code> | Turn on <code>SESSION_CACHED_CURSORS</code> for all connections in the pool. This is an existing <code>init.ora</code> parameter |
| <code>inactivity_timeout</code> | TTL (Time to live) for an idle session in the pool. This parameter helps to shrink the pool when it is not used to its maximum capacity. If a connection remains in the pool idle for this time, it is killed. |
| <code>max_think_time</code> | The maximum time of inactivity, in seconds, for a client after it obtains a pooled server from the pool with no open transactions in it. After obtaining a pooled server from the pool, if the client application does not issue a database call for the time specified by <code>MAX_THINK_TIME</code> , the pooled server is freed and the client connection is terminated. |
| <code>max_use_session</code> | Maximum number of times a connection can be taken and released to the pool |
| <code>max_lifetime_session</code> | TTL (Time to live) for a pooled session |
| <code>max_txn_think_time</code> | The maximum time of inactivity, in seconds, for a client after it obtains a pooled server from the pool with an open transaction. After obtaining the pooled server from the pool, if the client application does not issue a database call for the time specified by <code>MAX_TXN_THINK_TIME</code> , then the pooled server is freed, and the client connection is terminated. The default value of this parameter is the value of the <code>MAX_THINK_TIME</code> parameter. Applications can set the value of the <code>MAX_TXN_THINK_TIME</code> parameter to a value higher than the <code>MAX_THINK_TIME</code> value to allow more time for the connections with open transactions. |

Exceptions

Table 44-5 CONFIGURE_POOL Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-56500 | Connection pool not found |
| ORA-56507 | Connection pool alter configuration failed |

Usage Notes

- All expressions of time are in seconds
- All of the parameters should be set based on statistical request patterns.
- `minsize` should be set keeping in mind that it puts a lower bound on server resource consumption. This is to prevent the timeout from dragging the pool too low, because of a brief period of inactivity.
- `maxsize` should be set keeping in mind that it puts an upper bound on concurrency and response-times and also server resource consumption.
- `session_cached_cursors` is typically set to the number of most frequently used statements. It occupies cursor resource on the server

- In doubt, do not set the `increment` and `inactivity_timeout`. The pool will have reasonable defaults.
- `max_use_session` and `max_lifetime_session` allow for software rejuvenation or defensive approaches to potential bugs, leaks, accumulations, and like problems, by getting brand new sessions once in a while.
- The connection pool reserves 5% of the pooled servers for authentication, and at least one pooled server is always reserved for authentication. When setting the `maxsize` parameter, ensure that there are enough pooled servers for both authentication and connections.

44.1.3 START_POOL Procedure

This procedure starts the pool for operations. It is only after this call that the pool could be used by connection classes for creating sessions.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL.START_POOL (
  pool_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SYS_DEFAULT_CONNECTION_POOL');
```

Parameters

Table 44-6 START_POOL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>pool_name</code> | Pool to be started. Currently only the default pool name is supported. |

Exceptions

Table 44-7 START_POOL Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| ORA-56500 | Connection pool not found |
| ORA-56501 | Connection pool startup failed |

Usage Notes

If the instance is restarted (shutdown followed by startup), the pool is automatically started.

44.1.4 STOP_POOL Procedure

This procedure stops the pool and makes it unavailable for the registered connection classes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL.STOP_POOL (
  pool_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SYS_DEFAULT_CONNECTION_POOL');
```

Parameters

Table 44-8 STOP_POOL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pool_name | Pool to be stopped. Currently only the default pool name is supported. |

Exceptions

Table 44-9 STOP_POOL Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| ORA-56500 | Connection pool not found |
| ORA-56506 | Connection pool shutdown failed |

Usage Notes

This stops the pool and takes it offline. This does not destroy the persistent data (such as, the pool name and configuration parameters) associated with the pool.

44.1.5 RESTORE_DEFAULTS Procedure

This procedure restores the pool to default settings.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL.RESTORE_DEFAULTS (
    pool_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SYS_DEFAULT_CONNECTION_POOL');
```

Parameters

Table 44-10 RESTORE_DEFAULTS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pool_name | Pool to be restored. Currently only the default pool name is supported. |

Exceptions

Table 44-11 RESTORE_DEFAULTS Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-56500 | Connection pool not found |
| ORA-56507 | Connection pool alter configuration failed |

Usage Notes

If the instance is restarted (shutdown followed by startup), the pool is automatically started.

DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION

The `DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` package is part of the database change notification feature that provides the functionality to create registration on queries designated by a client application and so to receive notifications in response to DML or DDL changes on the objects associated with the queries. The notifications are published by the database when the DML or DDL transaction commits.



See Also:

Oracle Database Development Guide regarding implementing database change notification.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION Subprograms](#)

45.1 DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION Overview

The `DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` package provides PL/SQL based registration interfaces. A client can use this interface to create registrations on queries based on objects of interest and specify a PL/SQL callback handler to receive notifications. In case of object level registration, when a transaction changes any of the objects associated with the registered queries and | COMMIT|s, the PL/SQL callback, specified during registration for those objects, is invoked. The application can define client-specific processing inside the implementation of its PL/SQL callback handler.

The interface lets you define a registration block (using a mechanism similar to a `BEGIN-END` block). The recipient of notifications namely the name of the PL/SQL callback handler and a few other registration properties like time-outs can be specified during the `BEGIN` phase. Any queries executed subsequently (inside the registration block) are considered "interesting queries" and objects referenced by those queries during query execution are registered. The registration is completed by `ENDING` the registration block. The registration block lets you create new registrations or add objects to existing registrations.

When a registration is created through the PL/SQL interface, a unique registration ID is assigned to the registration by the RDBMS. The client application can use the registration ID

to keep track of registrations created by it. When a notification is published by the RDBMS, the registration ID will be part of the notification.

Typical Applications

This functionality is useful for example to applications that cache query result sets on mostly read-only objects in the mid-tier to avoid network round trips to the database. Such an application can create a registration on the queries it is interested in caching. On changes to objects referenced inside those queries, the database publishes a notification when the underlying transaction commits. In response to the notification, the mid-tier application can refresh its cache by re-executing the query/queries.

45.2 DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION Security Model

The `DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` package requires that the user have the `CHANGE NOTIFICATION` system privilege in order to receive notifications, and be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` package.

In addition the user is required to have `SELECT` or `READ` privileges on all objects to be registered. Note that if the `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on an object was granted at the time of registration creation but lost subsequently (due to a revoke), then the registration will be purged and a notification to that effect will be published.

45.3 DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION Constants

`DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` constants are used as flag parameters either during registration or when received during the notification.

The `DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` package has sets of constants:

- `EVENT_STARTUP`, `EVENT_SHUTDOWN`, `EVENT_SHUTDOWN_ANY`, `EVENT_DEREG` describe the type of the notification published by the database.
- `INSERTOP`, `DELETEOP`, `UPDATEOP`, `ALTEROP`, `DROPOP` and `UNKNOWNOP` describe the type of operation on a table (during a notification published by the database).
- `QOS_RELIABLE`, `QOS_DEREG_NFY`, `QOS_ROWIDs` describe registration Quality of Service properties that the client requires. These are specified during registration.

The constants are shown in the following table.

Table 45-1 DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|--|
| <code>ALL_OPERATIONS</code> | <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> | 0 | Interested in being notified on all operations, specified as a parameter during registration |
| <code>ALL_ROWS</code> | <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> | 1 | All rows within the table may have been potentially modified |
| <code>EVENT_STARTUP</code> | <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> | 1 | Instance startup notification |
| <code>EVENT_SHUTDOWN</code> | <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> | 2 | Instance shutdown notification |
| <code>EVENT_SHUTDOWN_ANY</code> | <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> | 3 | Any instance shutdown when running Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) |

Table 45-1 (Cont.) DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------|--|
| EVENT_DEREG | BINARY_INTEGER | 5 | Registration has been removed |
| EVENT_OBJCHANGE | BINARY_INTEGER | 6 | Notification for object change |
| EVENT_QUERYCHANGE | BINARY_INTEGER | 7 | Notification for query result set change |
| INSERTOP | BINARY_INTEGER | 2 | Insert operation |
| UPDATEOP | BINARY_INTEGER | 4 | Update operation |
| DELETEOP | BINARY_INTEGER | 8 | Delete operation |
| ALTEROP | BINARY_INTEGER | 16 | Table altered |
| DROPOP | BINARY_INTEGER | 32 | Table dropped |
| UNKNOWNOP | BINARY_INTEGER | 64 | Unknown operation |
| QOS_RELIABLE | BINARY_INTEGER | 1 | Reliable or persistent notification. Also implies that the notifications will be inserted into the persistent storage atomically with the committing transaction that results in an object change. |
| QOS_DEREG_NFY | BINARY_INTEGER | 2 | Purge registration on first notification |
| QOS_ROWIDS | BINARY_INTEGER | 4 | Require rowids of modified rows |
| QOS_QUERY | BINARY_INTEGER | 8 | Register at query granularity |
| QOS_BEST_EFFORT | BINARY_INTEGER | 16 | Best effort evaluation |
| NTFN_GROUPING_CLASS_TIME | BINARY_INTEGER | 1 | Group notifications by time |
| NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_SUMMARY | BINARY_INTEGER | 1 | Summary grouping of notifications |
| NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_LAST | BINARY_INTEGER | 2 | Last notification in the group |
| NTFN_GROUPING_FOREVER | BINARY_INTEGER | -1 | Repeat notifications forever |

45.4 DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION Operational Notes

The following are DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION operational notes.

Object Level Registration

- The notifications are published by the database when a transaction changes the registered objects and `COMMIT`s.
- All objects referenced in the queries executed inside the registration block starting from the previous `NEW_REG_START` or `ENABLE_REG` to `REG_END` are considered interesting objects and added to the registration.

Query Result Change Registration

- The notifications are published by the database when a transaction changes the result set of the registered query and `COMMITs`.

Troubleshooting

If you have created a registration and seem to not receive notifications when the underlying tables are changed, please check the following.

- Is the `job_queue_processes` parameter set to a nonzero value? This parameter needs to be configured to a nonzero value in order to receive PL/SQL notifications through the handler.
- Are the registrations being created as a non-SYS user?
- If you are attempting DML changes on the registered object, are you `COMMITting` the transaction? Please note that the notifications are transactional and will be generated when the transaction `COMMITs`.
- It maybe possible that there are run-time errors during the execution of the PL/SQL callback due to implementation errors. If so, they would be logged to the trace file of the `JOBQ` process that attempts to execute the procedure. The trace file would be usually named `<ORACLE_SID>_j*_<PID>.trc.`

For example, if the `ORACLE_SID` is 'dbs1' and the process is 12483, the trace file might be named 'dbs1_j000_12483.trc.

Suppose a registration is created with 'chnf_callback' as the notification handler and with `registration_id` 100. Let us suppose the user forgets to define the `chnf_callback` procedure. Then the `JOBQ` trace file might contain a message of the following form.

```
Runtime error during execution of PL/SQL cbk chnf_callback for reg CHNF100
Error in PLSQL notification of msgid:
Queue :
Consumer Name :
PLSQL function :chnf_callback
Exception Occured, Error msg:
ORA-00604: error occurred at recursive SQL level 2
ORA-06550: line 1, column 7:
PLS-00201: identifier 'CHNF_CALLBACK' must be declared
ORA-06550: line 1, column 7:
PL/SQL: Statement ignored
```



See Also:

For more information about troubleshooting Database Change Notification, see *Oracle Database Development Guide*.

45.5 DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION Examples

Suppose that a mid-tier application has a lot of queries on the `HR.EMPLOYEES` table. If the `EMPLOYEES` table is infrequently updated, it can obtain better performance by caching rows from the table because that would avoid a round-trip to the backend

database server and server side execution latency. Let us assume that the application has implemented a mid-tier HTTP listener that listens for notifications and updates the mid-tier cache in response to a notification.

Object Change Registration Example

The `DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` package can be utilized in this scenario to send notifications about changes to the table by means of the following steps:

1. Implement a mid-tier listener component of the cache management system (for example, using HTTP) that listens to notification messages sent from the database and refreshes the mid-tier cache in response to the notification.
2. Create a server side stored procedure to process notifications

```
CONNECT system;
Enter password: password
GRANT CHANGE NOTIFICATION TO hr;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION TO hr;

Rem Enable job queue processes to receive notifications.
ALTER SYSTEM SET "job_queue_processes"=2;

CONNECT hr;
Enter password: password
Rem Create a table to record notification events
CREATE TABLE nfevents(regid number, event_type number);

Rem create a table to record changes to registered tables
CREATE TABLE nftablechanges(regid number, table_name varchar2(100),
                             table_operation number);

Rem create a table to record rowids of changed rows.
CREATE TABLE nfrowchanges(regid number, table_name varchar2(100),
                           row_id varchar2(30));

Rem Create a PL/SQL callback handler to process notifications.
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE chnf_callback(ntfnds IN SYS.CHNF$_DESC) IS
  regid          NUMBER;
  tbname         VARCHAR2(60);
  event_type     NUMBER;
  numtables      NUMBER;
  operation_type NUMBER;
  numrows       NUMBER;
  row_id         VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
  regid          := ntfnds.registration_id;
  numtables      := ntfnds.numtables;
  event_type     := ntfnds.event_type;

  INSERT INTO nfevents VALUES(regid, event_type);
  IF (event_type = DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.EVENT_OBJCHANGE) THEN
    FOR i IN 1..numtables LOOP
      tbname          := ntfnds.table_desc_array(i).table_name;
      operation_type := ntfnds.table_desc_array(i).Opflags;
      INSERT INTO nftablechanges VALUES(regid, tbname, operation_type);
      /* Send the table name and operation_type to client side listener using
      UTL_HTTP */
      /* If interested in the rowids, obtain them as follows */
      IF (bitand(operation_type, DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.ALL_ROWS) = 0) THEN
        numrows := ntfnds.table_desc_array(i).numrows;
```

```

ELSE
    numRows :=0;    /* ROWID INFO NOT AVAILABLE */
END IF;

/* The body of the loop is not executed when numRows is ZERO */
FOR j IN 1..numRows LOOP
    Row_id := ntfnfs.table_desc_array(i).row_desc_array(j).row_id;
    INSERT INTO nfrowchanges VALUES(regid, tbnname, Row_id);
    /* optionally Send out row_ids to client side listener using
UTL_HTTP; */
    END LOOP;

END LOOP;
END IF;
COMMIT;
END;
/

```

In Step 2 we can send as much information about the invalidation as the mid-tier application needs based on the information obtained from the notification descriptor.

Notes

- a. In the above example, a registration was created on the `EMPLOYEES` table with 'chnf_callback' as the PL/SQL handler for notifications. During registration, the client specified reliable notifications (`QOS_RELIABLE`) and rowid notifications (`QOS_ROWIDS`).
- b. The handler accesses the table descriptor array from the notification descriptor only if the notification type is of `EVENT_OBJCHANGE`. In all other cases (e.g `EVENT_DEREG`, `EVENT_SHUTDOWN`), the table descriptor array should not be accessed.
- c. The handler accesses the row descriptor array from the table notification descriptor only if the `ALL_ROWS` bit is not set in the table operation flag. If the `ALL_ROWS` bit is set in the table operation flag, then it means that all rows within the table may have been potentially modified. In addition to operations like `TRUNCATE` that affect all rows in the tables, this bit may also be set if individual rowids have been rolled up into a `FULL` table invalidation.

This can occur if too many rows were modified on a given table in a single transaction (more than 80) or the total shared memory consumption due to rowids on the RDBMS is determined too large (exceeds 1% of the dynamic shared pool size). In this case, the recipient must conservatively assume that the entire table has been invalidated and the callback/application must be able to handle this condition.

Also note that the implementation of the user defined callback is up to the developer. In the above example, the callback was used to record event details into database tables. The application can additionally send the notification details to a mid-tier `HTTP` listener of its cache management system (as in the example) using `UTL_HTTP`. The listener could then refresh its cache by querying from the back-end database.

3. Create a registrations on the tables that we wish to be notified about. We pass in the previously defined procedure name (`chnf_callback`) as the name of the server side PL/SQL procedure to be executed when a notification is generated.

```

Rem Create a REGISTRATION on the EMPLOYEES TABLE
DECLARE
  REGDS      SYS.CHNF$_REG_INFO;
  regid      NUMBER;
  mgr_id     NUMBER;
  dept_id    NUMBER;
  qosflags   NUMBER;
BEGIN
  qosflags := DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.QOS_RELIABLE +
              DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.QOS_ROWIDS;
  REGDS := SYS.CHNF$_REG_INFO ('chnf_callback', qosflags, 0,0,0);
  regid := DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.NEW_REG_START (REGDS);
  SELECT manager_id INTO mgr_id FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE employee_id = 200;
  DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.REG_END;
END;
/

```

Once the registration is created in Step 3 above, the server side PL/SQL procedure defined in Step 2 is executed in response to any COMMITTED changes to the HR.EMPLOYEES table. As an example, let us assume that the following update is performed on the employees table.

```
UPDATE employees SET salary=salary*1.05 WHERE employee_id=203;COMMIT;
```

Once the notification is processed, you will find rows which might look like the following in the nfevents, nftablechanges and nfrowchanges tables.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM nfevents;
```

| REGID | EVENT_TYPE |
|-------|------------|
| 20045 | 6 |

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM nftablechanges;
```

| REGID | TABLE_NAME | TABLE_OPERATION |
|-------|--------------|-----------------|
| 20045 | HR.EMPLOYEES | 4 |

```
SQL> select * from nfrowchanges;
```

| REGID | TABLE_NAME | ROW_ID |
|-------|--------------|--------------------|
| 20045 | HR.EMPLOYEES | AAAKB/AABAAAJ8zAAF |

Query Result Change Registration Example

1. Creating a Callback

```

CONNECT system;
Enter password: password
GRANT CHANGE NOTIFICATION TO hr;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION TO hr;
CONNECT hr;
Enter password: password
Rem Create a table to record notification events
CREATE TABLE nfevents(regid NUMBER, event_type NUMBER);

```

```
Rem Create a table to record notification queries
CREATE TABLE nfqueries (qid NUMBER, qop NUMBER);

Rem Create a table to record changes to registered tables
CREATE TABLE nftablechanges (
    qid          NUMBER,
    table_name   VARCHAR2(100),
    table_operation  NUMBER);

Rem Create a table to record rowids of changed rows.
CREATE TABLE nfrowchanges (
    qid          NUMBER,
    table_name   VARCHAR2(100),
    row_id       VARCHAR2(2000));

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE chnf_callback
    (ntfnds IN CQ_NOTIFICATION$_DESCRIPTOR)
IS
    regid          NUMBER;
    tbname         VARCHAR2(60);
    event_type     NUMBER;
    numtables      NUMBER;
    operation_type NUMBER;
    numrows        NUMBER;
    row_id         VARCHAR2(2000);
    numqueries     NUMBER;
    qid NUMBER;
    qop NUMBER;

BEGIN
    regid := ntfnds.registration_id;
    event_type := ntfnds.event_type;
    INSERT INTO nfevents VALUES(regid, event_type);
    numqueries :=0;
    IF (event_type = DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.EVENT_QUERYCHANGE) THEN
        numqueries := ntfnds.query_desc_array.count;
        FOR i in 1..numqueries LOOP
            qid := ntfnds.QUERY_DESC_ARRAY(i).queryid;
            qop := ntfnds.QUERY_DESC_ARRAY(i).queryop;
            INSERT INTO nfqueries VALUES(qid, qop);
            numtables := 0;
            numtables := ntfnds.QUERY_DESC_ARRAY(i).table_desc_array.count;
            FOR j IN 1..numtables LOOP
                tbname :=
ntfnds.QUERY_DESC_ARRAY(i).table_desc_array(j).table_name;
                operation_type :=
ntfnds.QUERY_DESC_ARRAY(i).table_desc_array(j).Opflags;
                INSERT INTO nftablechanges VALUES(qid, tbname, operation_type);
                IF (bitand(operation_type, DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.ALL_ROWS) = 0)
                THEN
                    numrows :=
ntfnds.query_desc_array(i).table_desc_array(j).numrows;
                ELSE
                    numrows :=0; /* ROWID INFO NOT AVAILABLE */
                END IF;

                /* The body of the loop is not executed when numrows is ZERO */
                FOR k IN 1..numrows LOOP
                    Row_id :=
ntfnds.query_desc_array(i).table_desc_array(j).row_desc_array(k).row_id;
```



```

        INSERT INTO nfrowchanges VALUES(qid, tname, Row_id);

        END LOOP; /* loop over rows */
    END LOOP; /* loop over tables */
END LOOP; /* loop over queries */
END IF;
COMMIT;
END;
/

```

2. Creates a query registration

```

DECLARE
    reginfo    cq_notification$_reg_info;
    mgr_id     NUMBER;
    dept_id    NUMBER;
    v_cursor   SYS_REFCURSOR;
    regid      NUMBER;
    qosflags   NUMBER;

BEGIN
    /* Register two queries for result-set-change notifications: */

    /* 1. Construct registration information.
       'chnf_callback' is name of notification handler.
       QOS_QUERY specifies result-set-change notifications. */

    qosflags := DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.QOS_QUERY +
                DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.QOS_ROWIDS;

    reginfo := cq_notification$_reg_info('chnf_callback', qosflags,0, 0, 0);

    /* 2. Create registration */

    regid := DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.NEW_REG_START(reginfo);

    OPEN v_cursor FOR
        SELECT DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.CQ_NOTIFICATION_QUERYID, manager_id
        FROM HR.employees
        WHERE employee_id = 7902;
    CLOSE v_cursor;

    OPEN v_cursor for
        SELECT DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.CQ_NOTIFICATION_QUERYID, department_id
        FROM HR.departments
        WHERE department_name = 'IT';
    CLOSE v_cursor;

    DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.REG_END;
END;
/

```

3. After creating the query registrations, the output from USER_CQ_NOTIFICATION_QUERIES would appear as follows.

```

SQL> SELECT queryid, regid, to_char(querytext)
       FROM user_cq_notification_queries;

```

```

      QUERYID      REGID
-----
TO_CHAR(QUERYTEXT)

```

```

-----
---
          22          41
SELECT HR.DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_ID FROM HR.DEPARTMENTS WHERE
HR.DEPARTMENTS.
DEPARTMENT_NAME = 'IT'

          21          41
SELECT HR.EMPLOYEES.MANAGER_ID FROM HR.EMPLOYEES WHERE
HR.EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE_
ID = 7902

```

Now, let us perform an UPDATE that changes the result of the query with queryid 22 by renaming the department with name 'IT' to FINANCE.

```
SQL> update departments set department_name = 'FINANCE' where
department_name = 'IT';
```

1 row updated.

```
SQL> commit;
```

Commit complete.

Now we can query the notifications that we recorded in the callback.

```
SQL> select * from nfevents;
```

```

          REGID EVENT_TYPE
-----
          61          7

```

Event type 7 corresponds to EVENT_QUERYCHANGE

```
SQL> select * from nfqueries;
```

```

          QID      QOP
-----
          42          7

```

Event type 7 corresponds to EVENT_QUERYCHANGE

```
SQL> select * from nftablechanges;
```

```
SQL> select * from nftablechanges;
```

```

          REGID
-----
TABLE_NAME
-----
---
TABLE_OPERATION
-----
          42
HR.DEPARTMENTS
          4

```

TABLE_OPERATION 4 corresponds to UPDATEOP

```

SQL> select * from nfrowchanges;
          REGID
-----
TABLE_NAME
-----
ROW_ID
-----
          61
HR.DEPARTMENTS
AAANKdAABAAALinAAF

```

45.6 DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION Data Structures

The `DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` package defines several `OBJECT` types.

OBJECT Types

- `CQ_NOTIFICATION$_DESCRIPTOR` Object Type
- `CQ_NOTIFICATION$_QUERY` Object Type
- `CQ_NOTIFICATION$_QUERY_ARRAY` Object (Array) Type
- `CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE` Object Type
- `CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE_ARRAY` Object (Array) Type
- `CQ_NOTIFICATION$_ROW` Object Type
- `CQ_NOTIFICATION$_ROW_ARRAY` Object (Array) Type
- `CQ_NOTIFICATION$_REG_INFO` Object Type

45.6.1 CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_DESCRIPTOR Object Type

This is the top level change notification descriptor type. It is a synonym for the `SYS.CHNF$_DESC` type.

Syntax

```

TYPE SYS.CHNF$_DESC IS OBJECT(
  registration_id    NUMBER,
  transaction_id    RAW(8),
  dbname             VARCHAR2(30),
  event_type         NUMBER,
  numtables          NUMBER,
  table_desc_array   CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE_ARRAY,
  query_desc_array   CQ_NOTIFICATION$_QUERY_ARRAY);

```

Attributes

Table 45-2 `CQ_NOTIFICATION$_DESCRIPTOR` Object Type

| Attribute | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>registration_id</code> | Registration ID returned during registration |

Table 45-2 (Cont.) CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_DESCRIPTOR Object Type

| Attribute | Description |
|------------------|---|
| transaction_id | Transaction ID. transaction_id of the transaction that made the change. Will be NULL unless the event_type is EVENT_OBJCHANGE or EVENT_QUERYCHANGE. |
| dbname | Name of database |
| event_type | Database event associated with the notification. Can be one of EVENT_OBJCHANGE (change to a registered object), EVENT_STARTUP, or EVENT_QUERYCHANGE, EVENT_SHUTDOWN or EVENT_DEREG (registration has been removed due to a timeout or other reason) |
| numtables | Number of modified tables. Will be NULL unless the event_type is EVENT_OBJCHANGE. |
| table_desc_array | Array of table descriptors. Will be NULL unless the event_type is EVENT_OBJCHANGE. |
| query_desc_array | Array of queries changed. This will be NULL unless event_type is EVENT_QUERYCHANGE |

45.6.2 CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_QUERY Object Type

The object type describes the changes to a query result caused by an event such as a transaction commit.

An array of CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_QUERY descriptors is embedded inside the top level notification descriptor (CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_DESCRIPTOR) for events of type EVENT_QUERYCHANGE. The array corresponds to the SET of queryids which were invalidated as a result of the event.

This is a synonym for the base type SYS.CHNF\$_QDESC.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.CHNF$_QDESC IS OBJECT (
  queryid          NUMBER,
  queryop          NUMBER,
  table_desc_array CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE_ARRAY);
```

Attributes

Table 45-3 TYPE SYS.CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_QUERY Object Type

| Attribute | Description |
|------------------|---|
| queryid | Queryid of the changed query |
| queryop | Operation describing change to the query |
| table_desc_array | Array of table changes which contributed to the query Result Set change |

45.6.3 CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_QUERY_ARRAY Object (Array) Type

This type corresponds to an array of CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_QUERY objects. It is a synonym for the SYS.CHNF\$_QUERY_ARRAY type.

Syntax

```
TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE_ARRAY IS VARRAY (1073741824) OF CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE;
```

45.6.4 CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_TABLE Object Type

This descriptor type describes a change to a table and is embedded inside the top level change notification descriptor type for EVENT_OBJCHANGE event types. For query result set changes (event type will be set to EVENT_QUERYCHANGE), the array of table descriptors is embedded inside each query change descriptor.

Note that this is a synonym for the type previously named SYS.CHNF\$_TDESC.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.CHNF$_TDESC IS OBJECT (
  opflags          NUMBER,
  table_name       VARCHAR2(2*M_IDEN+1),
  numrows         NUMBER,
  row_desc_array   CQ_NOTIFICATION$_ROW_ARRAY)
```

Attributes

Table 45-4 TYPE SYS.CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_TABLE Object Type

| Attribute | Description |
|----------------|---|
| opflags | Table level operation flags. This is a flag field (bit-vector) that describes the operations that occurred on the table. It can be an OR of the following bit fields - INSERTOP, UPDATEOP, DELETEOP, DROPOP, ALTEROP, ALL_ROWS. If the ALL_ROWS (0x1) bit is set it means that either the entire table is modified (for example, DELETE * FROM t) or row level granularity of information is not requested or not available in the notification and the receiver has to conservatively assume that the entire table has been invalidated. |
| table_name | Name of modified table |
| numrows | Number of modified rows within the table. numrows will be NULL and hence should not be accessed if the ALL_ROWS bit is set in the table change descriptor. |
| row_desc_array | Array of row descriptors. This field will be NULL if the ALL_ROWS bit is set in opflags. |

45.6.5 CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_TABLE_ARRAY Object (Array) Type

This type corresponds to an array of CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_TABLE objects. It is a synonym for the SYS.CHNF\$_TDESC_ARRAY type.

Syntax

```
TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE_ARRAY IS VARRAY (1073741824) OF
CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE;
```

45.6.6 CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_ROW Object Type

An array of CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_ROW is embedded inside a CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_TABLE (table change descriptor), if the QOS_ROWIDS option was chosen at registration and the ALL_ROWS bit is not set in the opflags field of the table change descriptor.

Note that this is a synonym for the type previously named SYS.CHNF\$_RDESC.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.CHNF$_RDESC IS OBJECT (
  opflags          NUMBER,
  row_id           VARCHAR2 (2000));
```

Attributes

Table 45-5 TYPE SYS.CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_ROW Object Type

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|---|
| opflags | Row level operation flags. The flag field (bit vector) describes the operations in the row (could be INSERTOP, UPDATEOP or DELETEOP). |
| row_id | The rowid of the modified row |

45.6.7 CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_ROW_ARRAY Object (Array) Type

This object type corresponds to an array of CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_ROW objects. It is embedded inside the CQ_NOTIFICATION\$_TABLE if QOS_ROWIDS was specified during registration and the ALL_ROWS bit is not set in the opflags field of the table change descriptor.

This type is a synonym for the SYS.CHNF\$_RDESC_ARRAY type.

Syntax

```
TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATION$_ROW_ARRAY IS VARRAY (1073741824) OF CQ_NOTIFICATION$_ROW;
```

45.6.8 CQ_NOTIFICATIONS\$ _REG_INFO Object Type

The object type describes the attributes associated with creating a new registration. It is a synonym for the type previously named `SYS.CHNF$_REG_INFO`.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.CHNF$_REG_INFO IS OBJECT (
  callback                VARCHAR2(20),
  qosflags                NUMBER,
  timeout                 NUMBER,
  operations_filter       NUMBER,
  transaction_lag         NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_class     NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_value     NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_type      NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_start_time  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  ntfn_grouping_repeat_count NUMBER);
```

Attributes

Table 45-6 TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATIONS\$ _REG_INFO Object Type

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|--|
| callback | Name of the server side PL/SQL procedure to be executed on a notification. Prototype is <code><call_backname>(ntfnds IN SYS.chnf\$_desc)</code> |
| qosflags | Quality of service flags. Can be set to an OR of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>QOS_RELIABLE (0x1)</code>: Notifications are reliable (persistent) and survive instance death. This means that on an instance death in an Oracle RAC cluster, surviving instances will be able to deliver any queued invalidations. Similarly, pending invalidations can be delivered on instance restart, in a single instance configuration. The disadvantage is that there is a CPU cost/ latency involved in inserting the invalidation message to a persistent store. If this parameter is false, then server side CPU and latency are minimized, because invalidations are buffered into an in memory queue but the client could lose invalidation messages on an instance shutdown. • <code>QOS_DEREG_NFY (0x2)</code>: The registration will be expunged on the first notification • <code>QOS_ROWIDS (0x4)</code>: The notification needs to include information about the rowids that were modified • <code>QOS_QUERY (0x8)</code>: specifies query result change notification as opposed to object change notification • <code>QOS_BEST_EFFORT (0x10)</code> or <code>QOS_BEST_EFFORT (0x16)</code>: can register simplified versions of queries and minimizes evaluation with some false positives. |

Table 45-6 (Cont.) TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATIONS\$ REG_INFO Object Type

| Attribute | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| timeout | If set to a nonzero value, specifies the time in seconds after which the registration is automatically expunged by the database. If zero / NULL, the registration lives until explicitly deregistered. Note that the <code>timeout</code> option can be combined with the purge on notification (<code>QOS_DEREG_NFY</code>) option as well. |
| operations_filter | if nonzero, specifies a filter to be selectively notified on certain operations. These flags can be used to filter based on specific operation types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: Notify on all operations (<code>DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.ALL_OPERATIONS</code>) • 0x2: Notify on every INSERT (<code>DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.INSERTOP</code>) • 0x4: Notify on every UPDATE (<code>DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.UPDATEOP</code>) • 0x8: Notify on every DELETE (<code>DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.DELETEOP</code>) A combination of operations can be specified by using a bitwise OR. Caution: This parameter will be honored for object level registrations but ignored for query result change registrations. To implement notification flow control in 11g, the applications can use the "GROUPING notification" option. |
| transaction_lag | Lag between consecutive notifications in units of transactions. Can be used to specify the number of transactions/database changes, by which the client is willing to lag behind the database. If 0, it means that the client needs to receive an invalidation message as soon as it is generated. Caution: This parameter will be honored for object level registrations but ignored for query result change notification registrations. |
| ntfn_grouping_class | When grouping notifications, the class based on which the group is derived. Currently, the only allowed value is <code>DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.NTFN_GROUPING_CLASS_TIME</code> by which notifications are grouped by time. |
| ntfn_grouping_value | The grouping value. This describes the time interval that defines the group in seconds. For example, if this were set to 900, it would mean that notifications that were generated in each 15 minute interval would be grouped together. |
| ntfn_grouping_type | The type of grouping desired. It can be one of two allowed values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_SUMMARY</code> - all notifications in the group are summarized into a single notification • <code>DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_LAST</code> - only the last notification in the group is published and the earlier ones discarded |

Table 45-6 (Cont.) TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATION\$ REG_INFO Object Type

| Attribute | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| ntfn_grouping_start_time | When to start generating notifications. If specified as NULL, it defaults to the current system generated time. |
| ntfn_grouping_repeat_count | How many times the notification should be repeated. Set this to DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.NTFN_GROUPING_FOREVER to receive notifications for the life time of the registration. Set to a nonzero value if only a certain number of notifications are desired for the life time of the registration. |

Usage Notes

- The type declaration incorporates three other alternative constructors. In the first case all other parameters default to their default values.

```
TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATION$ REG_INFO IS OBJECT (
  callback          VARCHAR2(20),
  qosflags          NUMBER,
  timeout           NUMBER);
```

The second option applies to the type constructor defined in a previous release, and which is retained for backward compatibility:

```
TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATION$ REG_INFO IS OBJECT (
  callback          VARCHAR2(20),
  qosflags          NUMBER,
  timeout           NUMBER,
  operations_filter NUMBER,
  transaction_lag   NUMBER);
```

The third definition contains all the members of the type except `transaction_lag` which is being deprecated:

```
TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATION$ REG_INFO IS OBJECT (
  callback          VARCHAR2(20),
  qosflags          NUMBER,
  timeout           NUMBER,
  operations_filter NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_class NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_value NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_type NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_start_time  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  ntfn_grouping_repeat_count NUMBER);
```

- In response to a database change, the server side PL/SQL procedure specified by "callback" is executed. The PL/SQL procedure name has to be specified in the format `schema_name.procedure_name`. The procedure must have the following signature:

```
PROCEDURE <procedure_name>(ntfnds IN SYS.chnf$_desc)
```

CHNF\$_DESC describes the change notification descriptor.

- The `init.ora` parameter `job_queue_processes` must be set to a nonzero value to receive PL/SQL notifications, because the specified procedure is executed inside a job queue process when a notification is generated.

45.7 Summary of DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 45-7 DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CQ_NOTIFICATION_QUERYID Function | Returns the queryid of the most recent query that was attempted to be registered in a registration block |
| DEREGISTER Procedure | De-subscribes the client with the supplied registration identifier (ID) |
| ENABLE_REG Procedure | Begins a registration block using an existing registration identifier (ID) |
| NEW_REG_START Function | Begins a new registration block |
| REG_END Procedure | Ends the registration boundary |
| SET_ROWID_THRESHOLD Procedure | Configures the maximum number of rows of a table published in a change notification if the rows of the table are modified in a transaction |

45.7.1 CQ_NOTIFICATION_QUERYID Function

This function returns the queryid of the most recent query that was attempted to be registered in a registration block.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.CQ_NOTIFICATION_QUERYID
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Return Values

Returns the queryid of the most recently registered query.

45.7.2 DEREGISTER Procedure

This procedure describes the client with the specified registration identifier (ID).

Syntax

```
DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.DEREGISTER (
    regid IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 45-8 DEREGISTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------|
| regid | Client registration ID |

Usage Notes

Only the user that created the registration (or the SYS user) will be able to unsubscribe the registration.

45.7.3 ENABLE_REG Procedure

This procedure adds objects to an existing registration identifier (ID).

It is similar to the interface for creating a new registration, except that it takes an existing `regid` to which to add objects. Subsequent execution of queries causes the objects referenced in the queries to be added to the specified `regid`, and the registration is completed on invoking the [REG_END Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.ENABLE_REG (
    regid IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 45-9 ENABLE_REG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| <code>regid</code> | Client registration ID |

Usage Notes

Only the user that created the registration will be able to add further objects to the registration.

45.7.4 NEW_REG_START Function

This procedure begins a new registration block.

Any objects referenced by queries executed within the registration block are considered interesting objects and added to the registration. The registration block ends upon calling the `REG_END` procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.NEW_REG_START (
    regds IN sys.chnf$_reg_info)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 45-10 NEW_REG_START Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>sys.chnf\$_reg_info</code> | Registration descriptor describing the notification handler and other properties of the registration |

Return Values

The procedure returns a registration-id which is a unique integer assigned by the database to this registration. The registration-id will be echoed back in every notification received for this registration.

Usage Notes

- The only operations permitted inside a registration block are queries (the ones the user wishes to register). DML and DDL operations are not permitted.
- The registration block is a session property and implicitly terminates upon exiting the session. While the registration block is a session property, the registration itself is a persistent database entity. Once created, the registration survives until explicitly deregistered by the client application or timed-out or removed by the database for some other reason (such as loss of privileges).
- The user must have the `CHANGE NOTIFICATION` system privilege and `SELECT` or `READ` privileges on any objects to be registered.
- The `SYS` user will not be permitted to create new registrations.
- Nesting of registration block is not permitted.

45.7.5 REG_END Procedure

This procedure marks the end of the registration block. No newly executed queries are tracked.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.REG_END;
```

45.7.6 SET_ROWID_THRESHOLD Procedure

This procedure configures the maximum number of rows of a table published in a change notification if the rows of the table are modified in a transaction.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.SET_ROWID_THRESHOLD (
  tname      IN  VARCHAR2,
  threshold  IN  NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 45-11 SET_ROWID_THRESHOLD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| tname | Table name qualified by the schema name in the form <code>schemaname.tablename</code> |
| threshold | Maximum number of modified rows of the table to be published in the change notification |

Usage Notes

- The table needs to be registered for change notification either at object change granularity or at query result set granularity.
- The threshold set by means of this subprogram applies to that instance only and does not persist across instance startup/shutdown.

DBMS_CREDENTIAL

The `DBMS_CREDENTIAL` package provides an interface for authenticating and impersonating `EXTPROC` callout functions, as well as external jobs, remote jobs and file watchers from the `SCHEDULER`.

See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* regarding Specifying Job Credentials
- *Oracle Database Security Guide* regarding Guidelines for Securing External Processes

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_CREDENTIAL Subprograms](#)

46.1 DBMS_CREDENTIAL Overview

Credentials are database objects that hold a username/password pair for authenticating and impersonating `EXTPROC` callout functions, as well as remote jobs, external jobs and file watchers from the `SCHEDULER`.

They are created using the [CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#). The procedure also allows you to specify the Windows domain for remote external jobs executed against a Windows server.

46.2 DBMS_CREDENTIAL Security Model

Every Oracle credential has a unique credential name and you can associate a credential through its unique credential name with `EXTPROC` by means of a PL/SQL alias library.

In order to associate a credential with a PL/SQL alias library and external procedure, you must have the `CREATE AND/OR REPLACE LIBRARY` privilege or `CREATE AND/OR REPLACE FUNCTION / PROCEDURE` privilege and read permission of the DLL or shared object that the alias library to be associated with so that you can create and/or replace function or procedure to make use of the alias library.

Once authenticated, `EXTPROC` must act on behalf of the client based on client's identity defined in the supplied user credential. If not authenticated, `EXTPROC` must return an error message.

In order to create or alter a credential, you must have the `CREATE CREDENTIAL` privilege. If you are attempting to create or alter a credential in a schema other than your own, you must have the `CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL` privilege.

46.3 DBMS_CREDENTIAL Operational Notes

As the existing `CREATE OR REPLACE LIBRARY` statement and `CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION/PROCEDURE` do not support a `CREDENTIAL` clause, this model requires syntax and semantic changes in `CREATE OR REPLACE LIBRARY` and `CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION/PROCEDURE` statements.

For example:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE LIBRARY test
  AS '$ORACLE_HOME/bin/test.so' CREDENTIAL ricky_cred;
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION ftest1
  (x VARCHAR2, y BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER
AS LANGUAGE C
LIBRARY test
NAME "negative"
PARAMETERS(x STRING, y INT);
```

The credential name defined in the `CREDENTIAL` clause is a name of a database object. Therefore, do not enclose the credential name with single or double quotes.

An example of a credential being used on an external job:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB(
    job_name          => 'example_job',
    job_type          => 'EXECUTABLE',
    job_action        => '/bin/ls',
    credential_name   => 'ricky_cred');
END;
/
```

46.4 Summary of DBMS_CREDENTIAL Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_CREDENTIAL` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 46-1 DBMS_CREDENTIAL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure | Creates a stored username/password pair in a database object called an Oracle credential |
| DISABLE_CREDENTIAL Procedure | Disables an Oracle credential |
| DROP_CREDENTIAL Procedure | Drops an Oracle credential |
| ENABLE_CREDENTIAL Procedure | Enables an Oracle credential |
| UPDATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure | Updates an existing Oracle credential |

46.4.1 CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This procedure creates a stored username/password pair in a database object called an Oracle credential. You can also use this procedure to manage the credentials used for accessing files stored in cloud object storage.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CREDENTIAL.CREATE_CREDENTIAL (
  credential_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  username         IN  VARCHAR2,
  password        IN  VARCHAR2,
  database_role   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  windows_domain  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  comments        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  enabled         IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 46-2 *CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| credential_name | Name of the credential. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema. This cannot be set to NULL. It is converted to upper case unless enclosed in double quotes. |
| username | User name to login to the operating system or remote database to run a job if this credential is chosen. This cannot be set to NULL. |
| password | Password to login to the remote operating system to run a job if this credential is chosen. It is case sensitive. |
| database_role | Whether a database job using this credential should attempt to log in with administrative privileges. Values: SYSDBA, SYSDG, SYSADMIN or SYSBACKUP. |
| windows_domain | For a Windows remote executable target, this is the domain that the specified user belongs to. The domain will be converted to uppercase automatically. |
| comments | A text string that can be used to describe the credential to the user. The Scheduler does not use this field. |
| enabled | Determines whether the credential is enabled or not |

Usage Notes

- Credentials reside in a particular schema and can be created by any user with the `CREATE CREDENTIAL` or `CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL` system privilege. To create a credential in a schema other than your own, you must have the `CREATE CREDENTIAL` or `CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL` privilege.
- The user name is case sensitive. It cannot contain double quotes or spaces.
- Attempting to create a credential with an existing credential name returns an error. To alter an existing credential, users must drop the existing credential first using the [DROP_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#).

- Attempting to drop an existing credential, which is already referenced by alias libraries, returns an error. To drop an existing credential without any checking, users must set the `force` parameter of [DROP_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#) to `TRUE`.
- You may also alter a credential, by means of the [UPDATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#).

Examples

Create a Basic Credential

```
CONN scott
Enter password: password

BEGIN
-- Basic credential.
  DBMS_CREDENTIAL.CREATE_CREDENTIAL(
    credential_name => 'JAMES_SMITH',
    username        => 'james_smith',
    password        => 'password');
END
```

Create a Windows Credential

```
CONN scott
Enter password: password

-- Credential including Windows domain
BEGIN
  DBMS_CREDENTIAL.CREATE_CREDENTIAL(
    credential_name => 'JAMES_SMITH_WIN_CREDENTIAL',
    username        => 'james_smith',
    password        => 'password',
    windows_domain  => 'localdomain');
END
```

Display Information about Credentials

Information about credentials is displayed using the `[DBA|ALL|USER] _CREDENTIALS` views.

```
COLUMN credential_name FORMAT A25
COLUMN username FORMAT A20
COLUMN windows_domain FORMAT A20
SELECT credential_name,
       username,
       windows_domain
FROM   user_credentials
ORDER BY credential_name;
```

| CREDENTIAL_NAME | USERNAME | WINDOWS_DOMAIN |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| JAMES_SMITH_CREDENTIAL | james_smith | |
| JAMES_SMITH_WIN_CREDENTIAL | james_smith | LOCALDOMAIN |

2 rows selected.

SQL>

46.4.2 DISABLE_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This procedure disables an Oracle credential.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CREDENTIAL.DISABLE_CREDENTIAL (  
    credential_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    force           IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 46-3 *DISABLE_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| credential_name | Name of the credential. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema. This cannot be set to NULL. It is converted to upper case unless enclosed in double quotes. |
| force | If FALSE, the credential is not disabled provided it has no dependency on any existing scheduler job or PL/SQL library. An error is returned if the dependency is observed. If TRUE, the credential is disabled whether or not there is any scheduler job or PL/SQL library referencing it. |

Usage Notes

- Credentials reside in a particular schema and can be disabled by any user with the `CREATE CREDENTIAL` or `CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL` system privilege. To disable a credential in a schema other than your own, you must have the `CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL` privilege.
- A credential for an OS user can be viewed as an entry point into an operating system as a particular user. Allowing a credential to be disabled lets an administrator (or credential owner) to quickly, easily and reversibly disallow all logins from the database to the OS as a particular user of external jobs, database jobs, file transfers, external procedures, and file watching. To enable an existing disabled credential, you need to use the [ENABLE_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#).
- A library can become invalid if the properties of the credential – windows domain, username, password, its enable/disable bit – are changed.

46.4.3 DROP_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This procedure drops an Oracle credential.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CREDENTIAL.DROP_CREDENTIAL (  
    credential_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    force           IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 46-4 *DROP_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| credential_name | Name of the credential. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema. This cannot be set to NULL. |
| force | If set to FALSE, the credential must not be referenced by any EXTPROC alias library or an error is raised. If set to TRUE, the credential is dropped whether or not there are extproc alias libraries referencing it. EXTPROC alias libraries that reference the dropped credential become invalid. |

Usage Notes

Only the owner of a credential or a user with the CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL system privilege may drop the credential.

Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_CREDENTIAL.DROP_CREDENTIAL('JAMES_SMITH_CREDENTIAL', FALSE);
EXEC DBMS_CREDENTIAL.DROP_CREDENTIAL('JAMES_SMITH_WIN_CREDENTIAL', FALSE);
```

46.4.4 ENABLE_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This procedure enables an Oracle credential.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CREDENTIAL.ENABLE_CREDENTIAL (
    credential_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 46-5 *ENABLE_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| credential_name | Name of the credential. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema. This cannot be set to NULL. It is converted to upper case unless enclosed in double quotes. |

Usage Notes

- Credentials reside in a particular schema and can be disabled by any user with the CREATE CREDENTIAL OR CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL system privilege. To disable a credential in a schema other than your own, you must have the CREATE CREDENTIAL OR CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL privilege.
- A credential for an OS user can be viewed as an entry point into an operating system as a particular user. Allowing a credential to be disabled would allow an administrator (or credential owner) to quickly, easily and reversibly disallow all logins from the database to the OS as a particular user (external jobs, file

transfers, external procedures, file watching). To disable an existing credential, you need to use the [DISABLE_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#).

- A library can become invalid if the properties of the credential – windows domain, username, password, its enable/disable bit – are changed.

46.4.5 UPDATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This procedure updates an existing Oracle credential.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CREDENTIAL.UPDATE_CREDENTIAL (
  credential_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute        IN  VARCHAR2,
  value           IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 46-6 *UPDATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| credential_name | Name of the credential. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema. This cannot be set to NULL. It is converted to upper case unless enclosed in double quotation marks. |
| attribute | Name of attribute to update: USERNAME, PASSWORD, WINDOWS_DOMAIN, DATABASE_ROLE or COMMENTS |
| value | New value for the selected attribute |

Usage Notes

- Credentials reside in a particular schema and can be created by any user with the `CREATE CREDENTIAL` or `CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL` system privilege. To create a credential in a schema other than your own, you must have the `CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL` privilege.
- The user name is case sensitive. It cannot contain double quotes or spaces.
- `EXTPROC` alias libraries that reference the updated credential will become invalid. A library becomes invalid if the properties of the credential – windows domain, username, password, its enable/disable bit – are changed.

Examples

Update a Basic Credential

```
CONN scott
Enter password: password

BEGIN
-- Basic credential.
  DBMS_CREDENTIAL.UPDATE_CREDENTIAL (
    credential_name => 'JAMES_SMITH_CREDENTIAL',
    attribute       => 'password',
    value          => 'password2');

  DBMS_CREDENTIAL.UPDATE_CREDENTIAL (
    credential_name => 'JAMES_SMITH_CREDENTIAL',
```

```

        attribute      => 'username',
        value          => 'james_smith');
END;
```

Update a Windows Credential

```

CONN scott
Enter password: password

-- Credential including Windows domain
BEGIN
  DBMS_CREDENTIAL.UPDATE_CREDENTIAL(
    credential_name => 'JAMES_SMITH_WIN_CREDENTIAL',
    username        => 'james_smith',
    password        => 'password',
    windows_domain  => 'localdomain');
END
```

Display Information about Credentials

Information about credentials is displayed using the [DBA|ALL|USER] _CREDENTIALS views.

```

COLUMN credential_name FORMAT A25
COLUMN username FORMAT A20
COLUMN windows_domain FORMAT A20
SELECT credential_name,
       username,
       windows_domain
FROM   all_credentials
ORDER BY credential_name;
```

| CREDENTIAL_NAME | USERNAME | WINDOWS_DOMAIN |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| JAMES_SMITH_CREDENTIAL | james_smith | |
| JAMES_SMITH_WIN_CREDENTIAL | james_smith | LOCALDOMAIN |

2 rows selected.

SQL>

DBMS_CRYPTO

DBMS_CRYPTO provides an interface to encrypt and decrypt stored data, and can be used in conjunction with PL/SQL programs running network communications. It provides support for several industry-standard encryption and hashing algorithms, including the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption algorithm. AES has been approved by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to replace the Data Encryption Standard (DES).

 **Note:**

- Starting from Oracle Database 21c Release, the use of MD5 and MD4 algorithms are deprecated.
- Starting from Oracle Database 21c Release, the use of SHA-1 for SQLNET and DBMS_CRYPTO is deprecated.

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated values in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Datatypes](#)
- [Algorithms](#)
- [Restrictions](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [DBMS_CRYPTO Examples](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_CRYPTO Subprograms](#)

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database Security Guide* for more information about using this package and about encrypting data in general.
- *What Is Oracle Wallet Manager?* for more information on Oracle Wallet Manager.

47.1 DBMS_CRYPT0 Overview

DBMS_CRYPT0 contains basic cryptographic functions and procedures. To use this package correctly and securely, a general level of security expertise is assumed.

The DBMS_CRYPT0 package enables encryption and decryption for common Oracle datatypes, including RAW and large objects (LOBs), such as images and sound. Specifically, it supports BLOBs and CLOBs. In addition, it provides Globalization Support for encrypting data across different database character sets. It also supports asymmetric key functions.

The following cryptographic algorithms are supported:

- Data Encryption Standard (DES), Triple DES (3DES, 2-key and 3-key)
- Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)
- MD5, MD4, SHA-1, and SHA-2 cryptographic hashes
- MD5, SHA-1, and SHA-2 Message Authentication Code (MAC)

Block cipher modifiers are also provided with DBMS_CRYPT0. You can choose from several padding options, including PKCS (Public Key Cryptographic Standard) #5, and from four block cipher chaining modes, including Cipher Block Chaining (CBC).

Table 47-1 summarizes the DBMS_CRYPT0 package features.

Table 47-1 DBMS_CRYPT0 Features

| Package Feature | DBMS_CRYPT0 |
|--|--|
| Cryptographic algorithms | DES, 3DES, AES, 3DES_2KEY |
| Padding forms | PKCS5, zeroes |
| Block cipher chaining modes | CBC, CFB, ECB, OFB |
| Cryptographic hash algorithms | MD5, MD4, SHA-1, SHA-2 (SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512) |
| Keyed hash (MAC) algorithms | HMAC_MD5, HMAC_SH1, HMAC_SH256, HMAC_SH384, HMAC_SH512 |
| Cryptographic pseudo-random number generator | RAW, NUMBER, BINARY_INTEGER |
| Database types | RAW, CLOB, BLOB |

The DBMS_CRYPT0 package replaces DBMS_OBFUSCATION_TOOLKIT, providing greater ease of use and support for a range of algorithms to accommodate new and existing systems. Specifically, 3DES_2KEY are provided for backward compatibility. It is not recommended that you use these algorithms because they do not provide the same level of security as provided by 3DES, AES, MD5, SHA-1, or SHA-2.

47.2 DBMS_CRYPT0 Security Model

Oracle Database installs this package in the SYS schema. You can then grant package access to existing users and roles as needed.

47.3 DBMS_CRYPT0 Constants

The `DBMS_CRYPT0` package uses the constants listed and described in this topic.

Table 47-2 DBMS_CRYPT0 Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| LEGACY_DEFAULT_IV | VARCHAR2(16) | 0123456789ABCDEF | <p>If you did not provide the IV argument when creating a triple-DES ciphertext using the desupported <code>DBMS_OBFUSCATION_TOOLKIT</code>, then provide IV as <code>hextoraw(DBMS_CRYPT0.LEGACY_DEFAULT_IV)</code> when invoking <code>DBMS_CRYPT0</code> to decrypt the triple-DES ciphertext.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>plaintext := DBMS_CRYPT0.decrypt (src => ciphertext_from_legacy_DES3Encrypt ,typ => DBMS_CRYPT0.DES3_CBC_NONE ,key => key_information ,iv => hextoraw(dbms_crypto.LEGACY_DEFAULT_IV));</pre> |
| DES3_CBC_NONE | PLS_INTEGER | ENCRYPT_3DES + CHAIN_CBC + PAD_NONE | <p>If you are using <code>DBMS_CRYPT0</code> to decipher a triple-DES ciphertext that you created in the past using the desupported <code>DBMS_OBFUSCATION_TOOLKIT</code>, then set the <code>typ</code> argument of <code>DBMS_CRYPT0.decrypt</code> to the value <code>DBMS_CRYPT0.DES3_CBC_NONE</code> to ensure that the PKCS#5 padding is disabled.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>plaintext := DBMS_CRYPT0.decrypt (src => ciphertext_from_legacy_DES3Encrypt ,typ => DBMS_CRYPT0.DES3_CBC_NONE ,key => key_information ,iv => hextoraw(DBMS_CRYPT0.LEGACY_DEFAULT_IV));</pre> |

47.4 DBMS_CRYPT0 Datatypes

Parameters for the `DBMS_CRYPT0` subprograms use these datatypes.

Table 47-3 DBMS_CRYPT0 Datatypes

| Type | Description |
|------|------------------------------------|
| BLOB | A source or destination binary LOB |

Table 47-3 (Cont.) DBMS_CRYPTO Datatypes

| Type | Description |
|-------------|--|
| CLOB | A source or destination character LOB (excluding NCLOB) |
| PLS_INTEGER | Specifies a cryptographic algorithm type (used with BLOB, CLOB, and RAW datatypes) |
| RAW | A source or destination RAW buffer |

47.5 DBMS_CRYPTO Algorithms

The DBMS_CRYPTO package contains predefined cryptographic algorithms, modifiers, and cipher suites.

These are shown in the following tables.

Table 47-4 DBMS_CRYPTO Cryptographic Hash Functions

| Name | Description |
|------------|--|
| HASH_MD4 | Produces a 128-bit hash, or message digest of the input message. |
| HASH_MD5 | Also produces a 128-bit hash, but is more complex than MD4. |
| HASH_SH1 | Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA-1). Produces a 160-bit hash. |
| HASH_SH256 | SHA-2, produces a 256-bit hash. |
| HASH_SH384 | SHA-2, produces a 384-bit hash. |
| HASH_SH512 | SHA-2, produces a 512-bit hash. |

Table 47-5 DBMS_CRYPTO MAC (Message Authentication Code) Functions

| Name | Description |
|------------|---|
| HMAC_MD5 | Same as MD5 hash function, except it requires a secret key to verify the hash value. |
| HMAC_SH1 | Same as SHA hash function, except it requires a secret key to verify the hash value. Complies with IETF RFC 2104 standard. |
| HMAC_SH256 | Same as SHA-2 256-bit hash function, except it requires a secret key to verify the hash value. |
| HMAC_SH384 | Same as SHA-2 384-bit hash function, except it requires a secret key to verify the hash value. |
| HMAC_SH512 | Same as SHA-2 512-bit hash function, except it requires a secret key to verify the hash value. |

Table 47-6 DBMS_CRYPTO Encryption Algorithms

| Name | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ENCRYPT_DES | Data Encryption Standard. Block cipher. Uses key length of 56 bits. |

Table 47-6 (Cont.) DBMS_CRYPTO Encryption Algorithms

| Name | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| ENCRYPT_3DES_2KEY | Data Encryption Standard. Block cipher. Operates on a block 3 times with 2 keys. Effective key length of 112 bits. |
| ENCRYPT_3DES | Data Encryption Standard. Block cipher. Operates on a block 3 times. |
| ENCRYPT_AES128 | Advanced Encryption Standard. Block cipher. Uses 128-bit key size. |
| ENCRYPT_AES192 | Advanced Encryption Standard. Block cipher. Uses 192-bit key size. |
| ENCRYPT_AES256 | Advanced Encryption Standard. Block cipher. Uses 256-bit key size. |

Table 47-7 DBMS_CRYPTO Block Cipher Suites

| Name | Description |
|----------------|---|
| DES_CBC_PKCS5 | ENCRYPT_DES ¹ + CHAIN_CBC ² + PAD_PKCS5 ³ |
| DES3_CBC_PKCS5 | ENCRYPT_3DES ¹ + CHAIN_CBC ² + PAD_PKCS5 ³ |

¹ See [Table 47-6](#)

² See [Table 47-8](#)

³ See [Table 47-9](#)

Table 47-8 DBMS_CRYPTO Block Cipher Chaining Modifiers

| Name | Description |
|-----------|---|
| CHAIN_ECB | Electronic Codebook. Encrypts each plaintext block independently. |
| CHAIN_CBC | Cipher Block Chaining. Plaintext is XORed with the previous ciphertext block before it is encrypted. |
| CHAIN_CFB | Cipher-Feedback. Enables encrypting units of data smaller than the block size. |
| CHAIN_OFB | Output-Feedback. Enables running a block cipher as a synchronous stream cipher. Similar to CFB, except that <i>n</i> bits of the previous output block are moved into the right-most positions of the data queue waiting to be encrypted. |

Table 47-9 DBMS_CRYPTO Block Cipher Padding Modifiers

| Name | Description |
|-----------|---|
| PAD_PKCS5 | Provides padding which complies with the PKCS #5: Password-Based Cryptography Standard |
| PAD_NONE | Provides option to specify no padding. Caller must ensure that blocksize is correct, else the package returns an error. |
| PAD_ZERO | Provides padding consisting of zeroes |

47.6 DBMS_CRYPTO Restrictions

The `VARCHAR2` datatype is not directly supported by `DBMS_CRYPTO`. Before you can perform cryptographic operations on data of the type `VARCHAR2`, you must convert it to the uniform database character set `AL32UTF8`, and then convert it to the `RAW` datatype. After performing these conversions, you can then encrypt it with the `DBMS_CRYPTO` package.



See Also:

[DBMS_CRYPTO Operational Notes](#) for information about the conversion rules for converting datatypes.

47.7 DBMS_CRYPTO Exceptions

The following table lists exceptions that have been defined for `DBMS_CRYPTO`.

Table 47-10 DBMS_CRYPTO Exceptions

| Exception | Code | Description |
|---------------------------------|-------|---|
| <code>CipherSuiteInvalid</code> | 28827 | The specified cipher suite is not defined. |
| <code>CipherSuiteNull</code> | 28829 | No value has been specified for the cipher suite to be used. |
| <code>KeyNull</code> | 28239 | The encryption key has not been specified or contains a <code>NULL</code> value. |
| <code>KeyBadSize</code> | 28234 | DES keys: Specified key size is too short. DES keys must be at least 8 bytes (64 bits). AES keys: Specified key size is not supported. AES keys must be 128, 192, or 256 bits in length. |
| <code>DoubleEncryption</code> | 28233 | Source data was previously encrypted. |

47.8 DBMS_CRYPTO Operational Notes

This section describes several `DBMS_CRYPTO` operational notes.

- When to Use Encrypt and Decrypt Procedures or Functions
- When to Use Hash or Message Authentication Code (MAC) Functions
- About Generating and Storing Encryption Keys
- Conversion Rules

When to Use Encrypt and Decrypt Procedures or Functions

This package includes both `ENCRYPT` and `DECRYPT` procedures and functions. The procedures are used to encrypt or decrypt `LOB` datatypes (overloaded for `CLOB` and

BLOB datatypes). In contrast, the `ENCRYPT` and `DECRYPT` functions are used to encrypt and decrypt `RAW` datatypes. Data of type `VARCHAR2` must be converted to `RAW` before you can use `DBMS_CRYPT0` functions to encrypt it.

When to Use Hash or Message Authentication Code (MAC) Functions

This package includes two different types of one-way hash functions: the `HASH` function and the `MAC` function. Hash functions operate on an arbitrary-length input message, and return a fixed-length hash value. One-way hash functions work in one direction only. It is easy to compute a hash value from an input message, but it is extremely difficult to generate an input message that hashes to a particular value. Note that hash values should be at least 128 bits in length to be considered secure.

You can use hash values to verify whether data has been altered. For example, before storing data, the user runs `DBMS_CRYPT0.HASH` against the stored data to create a hash value. On returning the stored data, the user can again run the hash function against it, using the same algorithm. If the second hash value is identical to the first one, then the data has not been altered. Hash values are similar to "file fingerprints" and are used to ensure data integrity.

The `HASH` function included with `DBMS_CRYPT0`, is a one-way hash function that you can use to generate a hash value from either `RAW` or `LOB` data. The `MAC` function is also a one-way hash function, but with the addition of a secret key. It works the same way as the `DBMS_CRYPT0.HASH` function, except only someone with the key can verify the hash value.

MACs can be used to authenticate files between users. They can also be used by a single user to determine if her files have been altered, perhaps by a virus. A user could compute the MAC of his files and store that value in a table. If the user did not use a MAC function, then the virus could compute the new hash value after infection and replace the table entry. A virus cannot do that with a MAC because the virus does not know the key.

About Generating and Storing Encryption Keys

The `DBMS_CRYPT0` package can generate random material for encryption keys, but it does not provide a mechanism for maintaining them. Application developers must take care to ensure that the encryption keys used with this package are securely generated and stored. Also note that the encryption and decryption operations performed by `DBMS_CRYPT0` occur on the server, not on the client. Consequently, if the key is sent over the connection between the client and the server, the connection must be protected by using network encryption. Otherwise, the key is vulnerable to capture over the wire.

Although `DBMS_CRYPT0` cannot generate keys on its own, it does provide tools you can use to aid in key generation. For example, you can use the `RANDOMBYTES` function to generate random material for keys.

When generating encryption keys for DES, it is important to remember that some numbers are considered weak and semiweak keys. Keys are considered weak or semiweak when the pattern of the algorithm combines with the pattern of the initial key value to produce ciphertext that is more susceptible to cryptanalysis. To avoid this, filter out the known weak DES keys. Lists of the known weak and semiweak DES keys are available on several public Internet sites.

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database Security Guide* for information about configuring network encryption and SSL
- [RANDOMBYTES Function](#)

Conversion Rules

- To convert `VARCHAR2` to `RAW`, use the `UTL_I18N.STRING_TO_RAW` function to perform the following steps:
 1. Convert `VARCHAR2` in the current database character set to `VARCHAR2` in the `AL32UTF8` database character.
 2. Convert `VARCHAR2` in the `AL32UTF8` database character set to `RAW`.

Syntax example:

```
UTL_I18N.STRING_TO_RAW (string, 'AL32UTF8');
```

- To convert `RAW` to `VARCHAR2`, use the `UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR` function to perform the following steps:
 1. Convert `RAW` to `VARCHAR2` in the `AL32UTF8` database character set.
 2. Convert `VARCHAR2` in the `AL32UTF8` database character set to `VARCHAR2` in the database character set you wish to use.

Syntax example:

```
UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR (data, 'AL32UTF8');
```

 **See Also:**

[UTL_I18N](#) for information about using the `UTL_I18N` PL/SQL package.

- If you want to store encrypted data of the `RAW` datatype in a `VARCHAR2` database column, then use `RAWTOHEX` or `UTL_ENCODE.BASE64_ENCODE` to make it suitable for `VARCHAR2` storage. These functions expand data size by 2 and 4/3, respectively.

47.9 DBMS_CRYPT0 Examples

The examples in this section demonstrate different types of PL/SQL coding using `DBMS_CRYPT0` functions.

Example 1: AES Encryption with Cipher Block Chaining and PKCS#5 Compliant Padding

This example shows PL/SQL block encrypting and decrypting pre-defined `input_string` using 256-bit AES algorithm with Cipher Block Chaining and PKCS#5 compliant padding.

```
DECLARE
    input_string    VARCHAR2 (200) := 'Secret Message';
```

```

output_string      VARCHAR2 (200);
encrypted_raw      RAW (2000);           -- stores encrypted binary text
decrypted_raw      RAW (2000);           -- stores decrypted binary text
num_key_bytes      NUMBER := 256/8;     -- key length 256 bits (32 bytes)
key_bytes_raw      RAW (32);             -- stores 256-bit encryption key
encryption_type    PLS_INTEGER :=       -- total encryption type

                                DBMS_CRYPTO.ENCRYPT_AES256
                                + DBMS_CRYPTO.CHAIN_CBC
                                + DBMS_CRYPTO.PAD_PKCS5;

iv_raw             RAW (16);

BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ( 'Original string: ' || input_string);
  key_bytes_raw := DBMS_CRYPTO.RANDOMBYTES (num_key_bytes);
  iv_raw        := DBMS_CRYPTO.RANDOMBYTES (16);
  encrypted_raw := DBMS_CRYPTO.ENCRYPT
  (
    src => UTL_I18N.STRING_TO_RAW (input_string, 'AL32UTF8'),
    typ => encryption_type,
    key => key_bytes_raw,
    iv  => iv_raw
  );

  -- The encrypted value "encrypted_raw" can be used here

  decrypted_raw := DBMS_CRYPTO.DECRYPT
  (
    src => encrypted_raw,
    typ => encryption_type,
    key => key_bytes_raw,
    iv  => iv_raw
  );

  output_string := UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR (decrypted_raw, 'AL32UTF8');

  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Decrypted string: ' || output_string);
END;
```

Example 2: PKENCRYPTION and PKDECRYPTION Functions

```

DECLARE
  ip_str    VARCHAR (200) := 'Secret Message';
  op_str    VARCHAR (200);
  -- Use OpenSSL to generate the private and public key (2048 bit RSA key)
  -- openssl genrsa -out private.pem 2048
  -- openssl rsa -in private.pem -outform PEM -pubout -out public.pem
  pubkey    VARCHAR (2000) := 'XXXX';
  prvkey    VARCHAR (2000) := 'YYYY';
  enc_raw   RAW (2000);
  dec_raw   RAW (2000);
  eType     PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_CRYPTO.PKENCRYPT_RSA_PKCS1_OAEP;
  kType     PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_CRYPTO.KEY_TYPE_RSA;

BEGIN

  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Original String := ' || ip_str);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
  enc_raw:= DBMS_CRYPTO.PKENCRYPT
```

```

(
  src      => UTL_I18N.STRING_TO_RAW(ip_str,'AL32UTF8'),
  pub_key  => UTL_I18N.STRING_TO_RAW( pubkey, 'AL32UTF8'),
  pubkey_alg => kType,
  enc_alg  => eType
);

dec_raw := DBMS_CRYPTO.PKDECRYPT
(
  src      => enc_raw,
  prv_key  => UTL_I18N.STRING_TO_RAW( prvkey, 'AL32UTF8'),
  pubkey_alg => kType,
  enc_alg  => eType
);
op_str := UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR(dec_raw,'AL32UTF8');
dbms_output.put_line('-----');
dbms_output.put_line('Decrypted String := ' || op_str);
dbms_output.put_line('-----');
end;
/

```

Example 3: SIGN and VERIFY Functions

```

DECLARE
  ip_str      VARCHAR2 (200) := 'Secret Message';
  -- Use OpenSSL to generate the private and public key (2048 bit RSA key)
  -- openssl genrsa -out private.pem 2048
  -- openssl rsa -in private.pem -outform PEM -pubout -out public.pem
  pubkey     VARCHAR (2000) := 'XXXX';
  prvkey     VARCHAR (2000) := 'YYYY';
  sign_raw   RAW (2000);
  returnval  BOOLEAN := false;
  sType      PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_CRYPTO.SIGN_SHA224_RSA;
  kType      PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_CRYPTO.KEY_TYPE_RSA;
BEGIN
  sign_raw := DBMS_CRYPTO.SIGN
  (
    src      => UTL_I18N.STRING_TO_RAW(ip_str,'AL32UTF8'),
    prv_key  => UTL_I18N.STRING_TO_RAW( prvkey, 'AL32UTF8'),
    pubkey_alg => kType,
    sign_alg  => sType
  );
  returnval := DBMS_CRYPTO.VERIFY
  (
    src      => UTL_I18N.STRING_TO_RAW( ip_str,'AL32UTF8'),
    sign     => sign_raw,
    pub_key  => UTL_I18N.STRING_TO_RAW( pubkey, 'AL32UTF8'),
    pubkey_alg => kType,
    sign_alg  => sType
  );
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
  IF returnval THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('True');
  ELSE
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('False');
  END IF;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
END;
/

```

47.10 Summary of DBMS_CRYPTO Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_CRYPTO subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 47-11 DBMS_CRYPTO Package Subprograms



| Subprogram | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| DECRYPT Function | Decrypts RAW data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV (initialization vector) |
| DECRYPT Procedures | Decrypts LOB data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV |
| ENCRYPT Function | Encrypts RAW data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV |
| ENCRYPT Procedures | Encrypts LOB data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV |
| HASH Function | Applies one of the supported cryptographic hash algorithms (MD5, MD4, SHA-1, or SHA-2) to data. |
| | <div style="border-left: 2px solid #0070C0; border-right: 2px solid #0070C0; border-bottom: 2px solid #0070C0; padding: 10px; background-color: #E6F2FF;"> <p> Note:</p> <p>Starting from Oracle Database 20c Release, the use of MD5, MD4, and SHA-1 are deprecated. Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated values in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.</p> </div> |
| MAC Function | Applies Message Authentication Code algorithms (MD5, SHA-1, or SHA-2) to data to provide keyed message protection. |
| | <div style="border-left: 2px solid #0070C0; border-right: 2px solid #0070C0; border-bottom: 2px solid #0070C0; padding: 10px; background-color: #E6F2FF;"> <p> Note:</p> <p>Starting from Oracle Database 20c Release, the use of MD5 and SHA-1 are deprecated. Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated values in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.</p> </div> |
| PKDECRYPT Function | Decrypts RAW data using a private key assisted with key algorithm and encryption algorithm and returns decrypted data. |
| PKENCRYPT Function | Encrypts RAW data using a public key assisted with key algorithm and encryption algorithm and returns encrypted data |
| RANDOMBYTES Function | Returns a RAW value containing a cryptographically secure pseudo-random sequence of bytes, and can be used to generate random material for encryption keys |

Table 47-11 (Cont.) DBMS_CRYPTO Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| RANDOMINTEGER Function | Returns a random <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> |
| RANDOMNUMBER Function | Returns a random 128-bit integer of the <code>NUMBER</code> datatype |
| SIGN Function | Signs <code>RAW</code> data using a private key assisted with key algorithm and sign algorithm, and returns a signature |
| VERIFY Function | Verifies <code>RAW</code> data using the signature, public key assisted with key algorithm, and sign algorithm. It returns <code>TRUE</code> if the signature was verified |

47.10.1 DECRYPT Function

This function decrypts `RAW` data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV (initialization vector).

Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPTO.DECRYPT (
  src IN RAW,
  typ IN PLS_INTEGER,
  key IN RAW,
  iv  IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (decrypt, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 47-12 DECRYPT Function Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|------------------|--|
| <code>src</code> | <code>RAW</code> data to be decrypted. |
| <code>typ</code> | Stream or block cipher type and modifiers to be used. |
| <code>key</code> | Key to be used for decryption. |
| <code>iv</code> | Optional initialization vector for block ciphers. Default is <code>NULL</code> . |

Usage Notes

- To retrieve original plaintext data, `DECRYPT` must be called with the same cipher, modifiers, key, and IV that was used to encrypt the data originally.

 **See Also:**

"Usage Notes" for the ENCRYPT function for additional information about the ciphers and modifiers available with this package.

- If VARCHAR2 data is converted to RAW before encryption, then it must be converted back to the appropriate database character set by using the UTL_I18N package.

 **See Also:**

DBMS_CRYPT0 Operational Notes for a discussion of the VARCHAR2 to RAW conversion rules

47.10.2 DECRYPT Procedures

These procedures decrypt LOB data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV (initialization vector).

Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.DECRYPT (
  dst IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  src IN              BLOB,
  typ IN             PLS_INTEGER,
  key IN            RAW,
  iv IN             RAW          DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_CRYPT.DECRYPT (
  dst IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB          CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  src IN              BLOB,
  typ IN             PLS_INTEGER,
  key IN            RAW,
  iv IN             RAW          DEFAULT NULL);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (decrypt, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 47-13 DECRYPT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|----------------|--|
| dst | LOB locator of output data. The value in the output LOB <dst> will be overwritten. |
| src | LOB locator of input data. |
| typ | Stream or block cipher type and modifiers to be used. |
| key | Key to be used for decryption. |
| iv | Optional initialization vector for block ciphers. Default is all zeroes. |

47.10.3 ENCRYPT Function

This function encrypts RAW data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV (initialization vector).

Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPTO.ENCRYPT (
  src IN RAW,
  typ IN PLS_INTEGER,
  key IN RAW,
  iv  IN RAW          DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (encrypt, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 47-14 ENCRYPT Function Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|----------------|--|
| src | RAW data to be encrypted. |
| typ | Stream or block cipher type and modifiers to be used. |
| key | Encryption key to be used for encrypting data. |
| iv | Optional initialization vector for block ciphers. Default is NULL. |

Usage Notes

- Block ciphers may be modified with chaining and padding type modifiers. The chaining and padding type modifiers are added to the block cipher to produce a cipher suite. Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) is the most commonly used chaining type, and PKCS #5 is the recommended padding type. See [Table 47-8](#) and [Table 47-9](#) for block cipher chaining and padding modifier constants that have been defined for this package.
- To improve readability, you can define your own package-level constants to represent the cipher suites you use for encryption and decryption. For example, the following example defines a cipher suite that uses DES, cipher block chaining mode, and no padding:

```
DES_CBC_NONE CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_CRYPTO.ENCRYPT_DES
+ DBMS_CRYPTO.CHAIN_CBC
+ DBMS_CRYPTO.PAD_NONE;
```

See [Table 47-7](#) for the block cipher suites already defined as constants for this package.

- To encrypt VARCHAR2 data, it should first be converted to the AL32UTF8 character set.

 **See Also:**The discussion of conversion rules under [DBMS_CRYPT0 Operational Notes](#)

47.10.4 ENCRYPT Procedures

These procedures encrypt LOB data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV (initialization vector).

Syntax

```

DBMS_CRYPT0.ENCRYPT (
  dst IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  src IN              BLOB,
  typ IN              PLS_INTEGER,
  key IN              RAW,
  iv IN              RAW          DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_CRYPT0.ENCRYPT (
  dst IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  src IN              CLOB          CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  typ IN              PLS_INTEGER,
  key IN              RAW,
  iv IN              RAW          DEFAULT NULL);

```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (encrypt, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 47-15 ENCRYPT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|----------------|--|
| dst | LOB locator of output data. The value in the output LOB <dst> will be overwritten. |
| src | LOB locator of input data. |
| typ | Stream or block cipher type and modifiers to be used. |
| key | Encryption key to be used for encrypting data. |
| iv | Optional initialization vector for block ciphers. Default is NULL. |

Usage Notes

See [DBMS_DEBUG Operational Notes](#) for more information about the conversion rules for the ENCRYPT procedure.

47.10.5 HASH Function

A one-way hash function takes a variable-length input string, the data, and converts it to a fixed-length (generally smaller) output string called a *hash value*. The hash value serves as a

unique identifier (like a fingerprint) of the input data. You can use the hash value to verify whether data has been changed or not.

Note that a one-way hash function is a hash function that works in one direction. It is easy to compute a hash value from the input data, but it is hard to generate data that hashes to a particular value. Consequently, one-way hash functions work well to ensure data integrity. Refer to “When to Use Hash or Message Authentication Code (MAC) Functions” in [DBMS_CRYPT0 Operational Notes](#) for more information about using one-way hash functions.

This function applies to data one of the supported cryptographic hash algorithms listed in [Table 47-4](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.Hash (
    src IN RAW,
    typ IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN RAW;

DBMS_CRYPT0.Hash (
    src IN BLOB,
    typ IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN RAW;

DBMS_CRYPT0.Hash (
    src IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    typ IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (hash, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 47-16 HASH Function Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| src | The source data to be hashed. |
| typ | The hash algorithm to be used. |

Usage Note

Oracle recommends that you use the SHA-1 (Secure Hash Algorithm) or SHA-2.

47.10.6 MAC Function

This function applies Message Authentication Code (MAC) algorithms to data to provide keyed message protection.

A MAC is a key-dependent one-way hash function. MACs have the same properties as the one-way hash function described in [HASH Function](#), but they also include a key. Only someone with the identical key can verify the hash. Also refer to “When to Use Hash or Message Authentication Code (MAC) Functions” in [DBMS_CRYPT0 Operational Notes](#) for more information about using MACs.

See [Table 47-5](#) for a list of MAC algorithms that have been defined for this package.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPTO.MAC (
    src IN RAW,
    typ IN PLS_INTEGER,
    key IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;

DBMS_CRYPTO.MAC (
    src IN BLOB,
    typ IN PLS_INTEGER
    key IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;

DBMS_CRYPTO.MAC (
    src IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    typ IN PLS_INTEGER
    key IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (mac, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 47-17 MAC Function Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|----------------|--|
| src | Source data to which MAC algorithms are to be applied. |
| typ | MAC algorithm to be used. |
| key | Key to be used for MAC algorithm. |

47.10.7 PKDECRYPT Function

This function decrypts RAW data using a private key assisted with key algorithm and encryption algorithm and returns decrypted data.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPTO.PKDECRYPT (
    src IN RAW,
    prv_key IN RAW,
    pubkey_alg IN BINARY_INTEGER,
    enc_alg IN BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 47-18 PKDECRYPT Function Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| src | RAW data to be decrypted. |

Table 47-18 (Cont.) PKDECRYPT Function Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|----------------|--|
| prv_key | Private key. |
| pubkey_alg | Specify the KEY_TYPE_RSA RSA key type. |
| enc_alg | Specify the algorithm PKENCRYPT_RSA_PKCS1_OAEP, for RSA Public Key Cryptosystem with PKCS1 and OAEP padding. |

47.10.8 PKENCRYPT Function

This function encrypts RAW data using a public key assisted with key algorithm and encryption algorithm and returns encrypted data.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPTO.PKENCRYPT(
  src IN RAW,
  pub_key IN RAW,
  pubkey_alg IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  enc_alg IN BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 47-19 PKENCRYPT Function Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|----------------|--|
| src | RAW data to be encrypted. |
| pub_key | Public key. |
| pubkey_alg | Specify the KEY_TYPE_RSA RSA key type. |
| enc_alg | Specify the algorithm PKENCRYPT_RSA_PKCS1_OAEP, for RSA Public Key Cryptosystem with PKCS1 and OAEP padding. |

47.10.9 RANDOMBYTES Function

This function returns a RAW value containing a cryptographically secure pseudo-random sequence of bytes, which can be used to generate random material for encryption keys.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPTO.RANDOMBYTES (
  number_bytes IN POSITIVE)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (randombytes, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 47-20 RANDOMBYTES Function Parameter

| Parameter Name | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>number_bytes</code> | The number of pseudo-random bytes to be generated. |

Usage Note

The `number_bytes` value should not exceed the maximum length of a RAW variable.

47.10.10 RANDOMINTEGER Function

This function returns an integer in the complete range available for the Oracle `BINARY_INTEGER` datatype.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.RANDOMINTEGER  
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (randominteger, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

47.10.11 RANDOMNUMBER Function

This function returns an integer in the Oracle `NUMBER` datatype in the range of $[0..2^{128}-1]$.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.RANDOMNUMBER  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (randomnumber, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

47.10.12 SIGN Function

This function signs RAW data using a private key assisted with key algorithm and sign algorithm, and returns a signature.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.SIGN(  
  src IN RAW,  
  prv_key IN RAW,  
  pubkey_alg IN BINARY_INTEGER,  
  sign_alg IN BINARY_INTEGER)  
RETURN RAW;
```


Parameters

Table 47-21 SIGN Function Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|----------------|---|
| src | RAW data to be signed. |
| prv_key | Private key. |
| pubkey_alg | Specify the KEY_TYPE_RSA RSA key type. |
| sign_alg | Specify one of the algorithms that are listed in the Usage Notes. |

Usage Notes

Table 47-22 SHA Hash Algorithms

| Hash Algorithm | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| SIGN_SHA1_RSA | SHA1 hash function with RSA |
| SIGN_SHA1_RSA_X931 | SHA1 hash function with RSA and X931 padding |
| SIGN_SHA224_RSA | SHA 224 bit hash function with RSA |
| SIGN_SHA256_RSA | SHA 256 bit hash function with RSA |
| SIGN_SHA256_RSA_X931 | SHA 256 bit hash function with RSA and X931 padding |
| SIGN_SHA384_RSA | SHA 384 bit hash function with RSA |
| SIGN_SHA384_RSA_X931 | SHA 384 bit hash function with RSA and X931 padding |
| SIGN_SHA512_RSA | SHA 512 bit hash function with RSA |
| SIGN_SHA512_RSA_X931 | SHA 512 bit hash function with RSA and X931 padding |

47.10.13 VERIFY Function

This function verifies RAW data using the signature, public key assisted with key algorithm, and sign algorithm. It returns TRUE if the signature was verified.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.VERIFY(
  src IN RAW,
  sign IN RAW,
  pub_key IN RAW,
  pubkey_alg IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  sign_alg IN BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 47-23 VERIFY Function Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| src | RAW data to be verified. |

Table 47-23 (Cont.) VERIFY Function Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|----------------|--|
| sign | Message signature. |
| pub_key | Public key. |
| pubkey_alg | Specify the KEY_TYPE_RSA RSA key type. |
| sign_alg | Specify one of the algorithms that are listed the Usage Notes. |

Usage Notes**Table 47-24 SHA Hash Algorithms**

| Hash Algorithm | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| SIGN_SHA1_RSA | SHA hash function with RSA |
| SIGN_SHA1_RSA_X931 | SHA hash function with RSA and X931 padding |
| SIGN_SHA224_RSA | SHA 224 bit hash function with RSA |
| SIGN_SHA256_RSA | SHA 256 bit hash function with RSA |
| SIGN_SHA256_RSA_X931 | SHA 256 bit hash function with RSA and X931 padding |
| SIGN_SHA384_RSA | SHA 384 bit hash function with RSA |
| SIGN_SHA384_RSA_X931 | SHA 384 bit hash function with RSA and X931 padding |
| SIGN_SHA512_RSA | SHA 512 bit hash function with RSA |
| SIGN_SHA512_RSA_X931 | SHA 512 bit hash function with RSA and X931 padding |

DBMS_CSX_ADMIN

The `DBMS_CSX_ADMIN` package provides an interface to customize the setup when transporting a tablespace containing binary XML data.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_CSX_ADMIN](#)

48.1 DBMS_CSX_ADMIN Overview

This package can be used by DBAs to customize the setup when transporting a tablespace containing binary XML data. The use of the package is not required in order for a transportable tablespace job to run.

By default, all binary XML tables will use the default token table set, which will be replicated during transport on the target database. To avoid the cost of transporting a potentially large token table set, the DBA may opt for registering a new set of token tables for a given tablespace. The package provides routines for token table set registration and lookup.

48.2 DBMS_CSX_ADMIN Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_CSX_ADMIN` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `SYS` or `XDB` or `DBA`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

48.3 DBMS_CSX_ADMIN Constants

The `DBMS_CSX_ADMIN` package uses several constants.

These are described in the following table.

Table 48-1 DBMS_CSX_ADMIN Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|--|
| <code>DEFAULT_LEVEL</code> | <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> | 0 | Default token table |
| <code>TAB_LEVEL</code> | <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> | 1 | Token table set associated with tables, not tablespaces |
| <code>TBS_LEVEL</code> | <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> | 2 | Token table set associated with a tablespace |
| <code>NO_CREATE</code> | <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> | 0 | Token tables already exist, associate them with the given table/tablespace |

Table 48-1 (Cont.) DBMS_CSX_ADMIN Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|---|
| NO_INDEXES | BINARY_INTEGER | 1 | Do not create indexes on the new set of token tables |
| WITH_INDEXES | BINARY_INTEGER | 2 | Create indexes on the token tables |
| DEFAULT_TOKS | BINARY_INTEGER | 0 | Prepopulate the token tables with default token mappings |
| NO_DEFAULT_TOKS | BINARY_INTEGER | 1 | Do not prepopulate the token tables with default token mappings |

48.4 Summary of DBMS_CSX_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS_CSX_ADMIN Package subprograms.

Table 48-2 DBMS_CSX_ADMIN Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| GETTOKENTABLEINFO Procedure & Function | Returns the GUID of the token table set where token mappings for this table |
| GETTOKENTABLEINFOBYTABLESPACE Procedure | Returns the GUID and the token table names for this tablespace |
| NAMESPACEIDTABLE Function | Returns default namespace-ID token table |
| PATHIDTABLE Function | Returns the default path-ID token table |
| QNAMEIDTABLE Function | Returns the default qname-ID token table. |

48.4.1 GETTOKENTABLEINFO Procedure & Function

This procedure is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Given the table name and the owner, the first overload of the procedure returns the globally unique identifier (GUID) of the token table set where token mappings for this table can be found. The procedure returns also the names of the token tables, and whether the token table set is the default one.

Given the object number of a table, the second overload of the procedure returns the GUID of the token table set used by the table, and whether this is the default token table set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CSX_ADMIN.GETTOKENTABLEINFO (
  ownername      IN  VARCHAR2,
  tablename      IN  VARCHAR2,
  guid           OUT RAW,
  qnametable     OUT  VARCHAR2,
  nmspctable     OUT  VARCHAR2,
  level         OUT  NUMBER,
  tabno         OUT  NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_CSX_ADMIN.GETTOKENTABLEINFO (
    tabno      IN  NUMBER,
    guid       OUT RAW);
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 48-3 GETTOKENTABLEINFO Procedure & Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| ownername | Owner of the table |
| tablename | Name of the table |
| guid | GUID of the token table set used by the given table |
| qnametable | Name of the qname-ID table in the new set |
| nmspctable | Name of the namespace-ID table in the new set |
| level | DEFAULT_LEVEL if default token table set, TBS_LEVEL if same token table set is used by all tables in the same tablespace as the given table, TAB_LEVEL otherwise |
| tabno | Table object number |

48.4.2 GETTOKENTABLEINFOBYTABLESPACE Procedure

Given a tablespace number, this procedure returns the GUID and the token table names for this tablespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CSX_ADMIN.GETTOKENTABLEINFOBYTABLESPACE (
    tsname      IN  VARCHAR2,
    tablespaceno IN  NUMBER,
    guid       OUT  RAW,
    qnametable  OUT  VARCHAR2,
    nmspctable  OUT  VARCHAR2,
    isdefault   OUT  BOOLEAN,
    containTokTab OUT  BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 48-4 GETTOKENTABLEINFOBYTABLESPACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| tsname | Tablespace name |
| tablespaceno | Tablespace number |
| guid | GUID of the token table set associated with this tablespace (if any) |
| qnametable | Name of the qname-ID table |
| nmspctable | Name of the namespace-ID table |
| isdefault | TRUE if the token table is the default one |
| containTokTab | TRUE if the tablespace contains its own token table set |

48.4.3 NAMESPACEIDTABLE Function

This procedure returns default namespace-ID token table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CSX_ADMIN.NAMESPACEIDTABLE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

48.4.4 PATHIDTABLE Function

This procedure returns the default path-ID token table. This is used for granting permissions on the default path-ID token table for a user before executing `EXPLAIN PLAN` for a query on an XML table with an XML index.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CSX_ADMIN.PATHIDTABLE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

48.4.5 QNAMEIDTABLE Function

This procedure returns the default qname-ID token table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CSX_ADMIN.QNAMEIDTABLE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

DBMS_CUBE

DBMS_CUBE contains subprograms that create OLAP cubes and dimensions, and that load and process the data for querying.



See Also:

OLAP Technology in the Oracle Database in *Oracle OLAP User's Guide* regarding use of the OLAP option to support business intelligence and analytical applications.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS_CUBE](#)
- [Using SQL Aggregation Management](#)
- [Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_CUBE Subprograms](#)

49.1 Using DBMS_CUBE

Cubes and cube dimensions are first class data objects that support multidimensional analytics. They are stored in a container called an analytic workspace. Multidimensional objects and analytics are available with the OLAP option to Oracle Database.

Cubes can be enabled as cube materialized views for automatic refresh of the cubes and dimensions, and for query rewrite. Several DBMS_CUBE subprograms support the creation and maintenance of cube materialized views as a replacement for relational materialized views. These subprograms are discussed in "[Using SQL Aggregation Management](#)".

The metadata for cubes and dimensions is defined in XML documents, called *templates*, which you can derive from relational materialized views using the CREATE_CUBE or DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW functions. Using a graphical tool named Analytic Workspace Manager, you can enhance the cube with analytic content or create the metadata for new cubes and cube dimensions from scratch.

Several other DBMS_CUBE subprograms provide a SQL alternative to Analytic Workspace Manager for creating an analytic workspace from an XML template and for refreshing the data stored in cubes and dimensions. The IMPORT_XML procedure creates an analytic workspace with its cubes and cube dimensions from an XML template. The BUILD procedure loads data into the cubes and dimensions from their data sources and performs whatever processing steps are needed to prepare the data for querying.

49.1.1 DBMS_CUBE Security Model

Certain roles and system privileges are required to use the DBMS_CUBE package.

To create dimensional objects in the user's own schema:

- OLAP_USER role
- CREATE SESSION privilege

To create dimensional objects in different schemas:

- OLAP_DBA role
- CREATE SESSION privilege

To create cube materialized views in the user's own schema:

- CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW privilege
- CREATE DIMENSION privilege
- ADVISOR privilege

To create cube materialized views in different schemas:

- CREATE ANY MATERIALIZED VIEW privilege
- CREATE ANY DIMENSION privilege
- ADVISOR privilege

If the source tables are in a different schema, then the owner of the dimensional objects needs SELECT object privileges on those tables.

49.2 Using SQL Aggregation Management

SQL Aggregation Management is a group of PL/SQL subprograms in DBMS_CUBE that supports the rapid deployment of cube materialized views from existing relational materialized views.

Cube materialized views are cubes that have been enhanced to use the automatic refresh and query rewrite features of Oracle Database. A single cube materialized view can replace many of the relational materialized views of summaries on a fact table, providing uniform response time to all summary data.

Cube materialized views bring the fast update and fast query capabilities of the OLAP option to applications that query summaries of detail relational tables. The summary data is generated and stored in a cube, and query rewrite automatically redirects queries to the cube materialized views. Applications experience excellent querying performance.

In the process of creating the cube materialized views, DBMS_CUBE also creates a fully functional analytic workspace including a cube and the cube dimensions. The cube stores the data for a cube materialized view instead of the table that stores the data for a relational materialized view. A cube can also support a wide range of analytic functions that enhance the database with information-rich content.

Cube materialized views are registered in the data dictionary along with all other materialized views. A `CB$` prefix identifies a cube materialized view.

The `DBMS_CUBE` subprograms also support life-cycle management of cube materialized views.

 **See Also:**

Adding Materialized View Capability to a Cube in *Oracle OLAP User's Guide* for more information about cube materialized views and enhanced OLAP analytics.

49.2.1 Subprograms in SQL Aggregation Management

SQL Aggregation Management includes four subprograms.

- [CREATE_MVIEW Function](#)
- [DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW Function](#)
- [DROP_MVIEW Procedure](#)
- [REFRESH_MVIEW Procedure](#)

49.2.2 Requirements for the Relational Materialized View

SQL Aggregation Management uses an existing relational materialized view to derive all the information needed to generate a cube materialized view. The relational materialized view determines the detail level of data that is stored in the cube materialized view. The related relational dimension objects determine the scope of the aggregates, from the lowest level specified in the `GROUP BY` clause of the materialized view subquery, to the highest level of the dimension hierarchy.

The relational materialized view must conform to these requirements:

- Explicit `GROUP BY` clause for one or more columns.
- No expressions in the select list or `GROUP BY` clause.
- At least one of these numeric aggregation methods: `SUM`, `MIN`, `MAX`, or `AVG`.
- No outer joins.
- Summary keys with at least one simple column associated with a relational dimension.

or

- Summary keys with at least one simple column and no hierarchies or levels.
- Numeric datatype of any type for the fact columns. All facts are converted to `NUMBER`.
- Eligible for rewrite. `REWRITE_CAPABILITY` should be `GENERAL`; it cannot be `NONE`. Refer to the `ALL_MVIEWS` entry in the *Oracle Database Reference*.
- Cannot use the `DISTINCT` or `UNIQUE` keywords with an aggregate function in the defining query. For example, `AVG(DISTINCT units)` causes an error in `STRICT` mode and is ignored in `LOOSE` mode.

You can choose between two modes when rendering the cube materialized view, `LOOSE` and `STRICT`. In `STRICT` mode, any deviation from the requirements raises an exception and

prevents the materialized view from being created. In `LOOSE` mode (the default), some deviations are allowed, but they affect the content of the materialized view. These elements in the relational materialized view generate warning messages:

- Complex expressions in the defining query are ignored and do not appear in the cube materialized view.
- The `AVG` function is changed to `SUM` and `COUNT`.
- The `COUNT` function without a `SUM`, `MIN`, `MAX`, or `AVG` function is ignored.
- The `STDDEV` and `VARIANCE` functions are ignored.

You can also choose how conditions in the `WHERE` clause are filtered. When filtering is turned off, the conditions are ignored. When turned on, valid conditions are rendered in the cube materialized view, but asymmetric conditions among dimension levels raise an exception.

49.2.3 Permissions for Managing and Querying Cube Materialized Views

Certain permissions are required to manage and query cube materialized views.

To create cube materialized views, you must have these privileges:

- `CREATE [ANY] MATERIALIZED VIEW` privilege
- `CREATE [ANY] DIMENSION` privilege
- `ADVISOR` privilege

To access cube materialized views from another schema using query rewrite, you must have these privileges:

- `GLOBAL QUERY REWRITE` privilege
- `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on the relational source tables
- `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on the analytic workspace (`AW$name`) that supports the cube materialized view
- `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on the cube
- `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on the dimensions of the cube

Note that you need `SELECT` or `READ` privileges on the database objects that *support* the cube materialized views, but not on the cube materialized views.

49.2.4 Example of SQL Aggregation Management

Six examples of SQL Aggregate Management are given. All these examples use the sample Sales History schema, which is installed in Oracle Database with two relational materialized views: `CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV` and `FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES_MV`.

- About Relational Materialized View `CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV`
- Creating the Cube Materialized View
- Disabling the Relational Materialized Views
- Creating Execution Plans for Cube Materialized Views

- Maintaining Cube Materialized Views
- New Database Objects

About Relational Materialized View CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV

This example uses CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV as the basis for creating a cube materialized view. The following query was used to create CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV. CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV summarizes the daily sales data stored in the SALES table by month.

```
SELECT query FROM user_mviews
      WHERE mview_name='CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV';
```

QUERY

```
-----
SELECT  t.calendar_month_desc
      ,   sum(s.amount_sold) AS dollars
FROM    sales s
      ,   times t
WHERE   s.time_id = t.time_id
GROUP BY t.calendar_month_desc
```

DBMS_CUBE uses relational dimensions to derive levels and hierarchies for the cube materialized view. The SH schema has relational dimensions for most dimension tables in the schema, as shown by the following query.

```
SELECT dimension_name FROM user_dimensions;
```

DIMENSION_NAME

```
-----
CUSTOMERS_DIM
PRODUCTS_DIM
TIMES_DIM
CHANNELS_DIM
PROMOTIONS_DIM
```

Creating the Cube Materialized View

This PL/SQL script uses the CREATE_MVIEW function to create a cube materialized view from CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV. CREATE_MVIEW sets the optional BUILD parameter to refresh the cube materialized view immediately.

```
SET serverout ON format wrapped

DECLARE
    salesaw varchar2(30);

BEGIN
    salesaw := dbms_cube.create_mview('SH', 'CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV',
                                     'build=immediate');

END;
/
```

These messages confirm that the script created and refreshed CB\$CAL_MONTH_SALES successfully:

```
Completed refresh of cube mview "SH"."CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES" at 20130212 08:42:58.0
03.
Created cube organized materialized view "CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES" for rewrite at 200
130212 08:42:58.004.
```

The following query lists the materialized views in the SH schema:

```
SELECT mview_name FROM user_mvviews;
```

```
MVIEW_NAME
-----
CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES
CB$TIMES_DIM_D1_CAL_ROLLUP
CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV
FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES_MV
```

Two new materialized views are registered in the data dictionary:

- CB\$CAL_MONTH_SALES: Cube materialized view
- CB\$TIMES_DIM_D1_CAL_ROLLUP: Cube dimension materialized view for the TIME_DIM Calendar Rollup hierarchy

Cube dimension materialized views support refresh of the cube materialized view. You do not directly administer dimension materialized views.

Disabling the Relational Materialized Views

After creating a cube materialized view, disable query rewrite on all relational materialized views for the facts now supported by the cube materialized view. You can drop them when you are sure that you created the cube materialized view with the optimal parameters.

```
ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW cal_month_sales_mv DISABLE QUERY REWRITE;
```

Materialized view altered.

You can also use the `DISABLEQRW` parameter in the `CREATE_MVIEW` function, which disables query rewrite on the source materialized view as described in [Table 49-7](#).

Creating Execution Plans for Cube Materialized Views

You can create execution plans for cube materialized views the same as for relational materialized views. The following command generates an execution plan for a query against the SALES table, which contains data at the day level. The answer set requires data summarized by quarter. Query rewrite would not use the original relational materialized view for this query, because its data is summarized by month. However, query rewrite can use the new cube materialized view for summary data for months, quarters, years, and all years.

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR SELECT
      t.calendar_quarter_desc,
      sum(s.amount_sold) AS dollars
FROM   sales s,
      times t
WHERE  s.time_id = t.time_id
AND    t.calendar_quarter_desc LIKE '2001%'
GROUP BY t.calendar_quarter_desc
ORDER BY t.calendar_quarter_desc;
```

The query returns these results:

```
CALENDAR_QUARTER_DESC    DOLLARS
-----
2001-01                  6547097.44
2001-02                  6922468.39
```

```
2001-03          7195998.63
2001-04          7470897.52
```

The execution plan shows that query rewrite returned the summary data from the cube materialized view, CB\$CAL_MONTH_SALES, instead of recalculating it from the SALES table.

```
SELECT plan_table_output FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display());
```

```
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

```
-----
Plan hash value: 2999729407
```

```
-----
| Id | Operation                               | Name                | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU)| Time     |
-----
|  0 | SELECT STATEMENT                       |                     |     1 |    30 |     3   (34)| 00:00:01 |
|  1 |   SORT GROUP BY                        |                     |     1 |    30 |     3   (34)| 00:00:01 |
|*  2 |    MAT_VIEW REWRITE CUBE ACCESS        | CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES |     1 |    30 |     2   (0)| 00:00:01 |
-----
```

```
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
-----
```

```
2 - filter("CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES"."D1_CALENDAR_QUARTER_DESC" LIKE '2001%' AND
           "CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES"."SYS_GID"=63)
```

```
15 rows selected.
```

Maintaining Cube Materialized Views

You can create a cube materialized view that refreshes automatically. However, you can force a refresh at any time using the [REFRESH_MVIEW Procedure](#):

```
BEGIN
    dbms_cube.refresh_mview('SH', 'CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES');
END;
/
```

```
Completed refresh of cube mview "SH"."CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES" at 20130212
14:30:59.534.
```

If you want to drop a cube materialized view, use the [DROP_MVIEW Procedure](#) so that all supporting database objects (analytic workspace, cube, cube dimensions, and so forth) are also dropped:

```
BEGIN
    dbms_cube.drop_mview('SH', 'CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES');
END;
/
```

```
Dropped cube organized materialized view "SH"."CAL_MONTH_SALES" including
container analytic workspace "SH"."CAL_MONTH_SALES_AW" at 20130212 13:38:47.878.
```

New Database Objects

The CREATE_MVIEW function creates several first class database objects in addition to the cube materialized views. You can explore these objects through the data dictionary by querying views such as ALL_CUBES and ALL_CUBE_DIMENSIONS.

This example created the following supporting objects:

- Analytic workspace CAL_MONTH_SALES_AW (AW\$CAL_MONTH_SALES_AW table)
- Cube CAL_MONTH_SALES

- Cube dimension `TIMES_DIM_D1`
- Dimension hierarchy `CAL_ROLLUP`
- Dimension levels `ALL_TIMES_DIM`, `YEAR`, `QUARTER`, and `MONTH`
- Numerous attributes for levels in the `CAL_ROLLUP` hierarchy

49.3 Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces

You can upgrade an OLAP 10g analytic workspace to OLAP 12c by saving the OLAP 10g objects as an XML template and importing the XML into a different schema. The original analytic workspace remains accessible and unchanged by the upgrade process.

Oracle OLAP metadata is the same in OLAP 11g and OLAP 12c so you do not need to upgrade an OLAP 11g analytic workspace to OLAP 12c. This topic describes upgrading an Oracle OLAP 10g analytic workspace to OLAP 12c.



Tip:

Oracle recommends using Analytic Workspace Manager for performing upgrades. See *Upgrading Metadata From Oracle OLAP 10g in Oracle OLAP User's Guide*.

These subprograms in `DBMS_CUBE` support the upgrade process:

- [CREATE_EXPORT_OPTIONS Procedure](#)
- [CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS Procedure](#)
- [EXPORT_XML Procedure](#)
- [EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE Procedure](#)
- [IMPORT_XML Procedure](#)
- [INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE Procedure](#)
- [UPGRADE_AW Procedure](#)

Prerequisites:

- The OLAP 10g analytic workspace can use OLAP standard form metadata.
- Customizations to the OLAP 10g analytic workspace may not be exported to the XML template. You must re-create them in OLAP 12c.
- The original relational source data must be available to load into the new analytic workspace. If the data is in a different schema or the table names are different, then you must remap the dimensional objects to the new relational sources after the upgrade.
- You can create the OLAP 12c analytic workspace in the same schema as the OLAP 10g analytic workspace. However, if you prefer to create it in a different schema, then create a new user with the following privileges:
 - `SELECT` or `READ` privileges on the OLAP 10g analytic workspace (`GRANT SELECT ON schema.AW$analytic_workspace`).

- `SELECT` or `READ` privileges on all database tables and views that contain the source data for the OLAP 10g analytic workspace.
- Appropriate privileges for an OLAP administrator.
- Same default tablespace as the Oracle 10g user.

See the *Oracle OLAP User's Guide*.

Correcting Naming Conflicts

The namespaces are different in OLAP 10g than those in OLAP 12c. For a successful upgrade, you must identify any 10g object names that are used multiple times under the 12c naming rules and provide unique names for them.

The following namespaces control the uniqueness of OLAP object names in Oracle 12c:

- **Schema:** The names of cubes, dimensions, and measure folders must be unique within a schema. They cannot conflict with the names of tables, views, indexes, relational dimensions, or any other first class objects. However, these OLAP 12c object names do not need to be distinct from 10g object names, because they are in different namespaces.
- **Cube:** The names of measures must be unique within a cube.
- **Dimension:** The names of hierarchies, levels, and attributes must be unique within a dimension. For example, a dimension cannot have a hierarchy named Customers and a level named Customers.

You can use an initialization table and a rename table to rename objects in the upgraded 12c analytic workspace.

Initialization Table

The `INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` procedure identifies ambiguous names under the OLAP 12c naming rules. For example, a 10g dimension might have a hierarchy and a level with the same name. Because hierarchies and levels are in the same 12c namespace, the name is not unique in 12c; to a 12c client, the hierarchy and the level cannot be differentiated by name.

`INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` creates and populates a table named `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` with unique names for these levels, hierarchies, and attributes. By using the unique names provided in the table, a 12c client can browse the OLAP 12c metadata. You cannot attach an OLAP 12c client to the analytic workspace or perform an upgrade without a `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` table, if the 10g metadata contains ambiguous names.

You can edit `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` to change the default unique names to names of your choosing. You can also add rows to change the names of any other objects. When using an 12c client, you see the new object names. When using an 10g client, you see the original names. However, the `INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` procedure overwrites this table, so you may prefer to enter customizations in a rename table.

During an upgrade from OLAP 10g, the unique object names in `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` are used as the names of 12c objects in the new analytic workspace. However, `INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` does not automatically provide unique names for cubes, dimensions, and measure folders. To complete an upgrade, you must assure that these objects have unique names within the 12c namespace. You can provide these objects with new names in the `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` table or in a rename table.

OLAP 12c clients automatically use `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` when it exists in the same schema as the OLAP 10g analytic workspace.



See Also:

"[INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE Procedure](#)"

Rename Table

You can create a rename table that contains new object names for an OLAP 12c analytic workspace. You can then use the rename table in the `CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS` and `UPGRADE_AW` procedures.

When upgrading within the same schema, you must provide a unique name for the 12c analytic workspace. The `UPGRADE_AW` procedure provides a parameter for this purpose; otherwise, you must provide the new name in the rename table. The duplication of cube names does not create ambiguity because the 12c cubes are created in a different namespace than the 10g cubes.

The names provided in a rename table are used only during an upgrade and overwrite any names entered in the `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` table.

To create a rename table:

1. Open SQL*Plus or another SQL client, and connect to Oracle Database as the owner of the 10g analytic workspace.
2. Issue a command like the following:

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (  
    source_id    VARCHAR2(300),  
    new_name     VARCHAR2(30),  
    object_type  VARCHAR2(30));
```

3. Populate the rename table with the appropriate values, as follows.

`table_name` is the name of the rename table.

`source_id` is the identifier for an object described in the XML document supplied to `IMPORT_XML`. The identifier must have this format:

```
schema_name.object_name[.subobject_name]
```

`new_name` is the object name given during the import to the object specified by `source_id`.

`object_type` is the object type as described in the XML, such as `StandardDimension` or `DerivedMeasure`.

For example, these SQL statements populate the table with new names for the analytic workspace, a cube, and four dimensions:

```
INSERT INTO my_object_map VALUES('GLOBAL_AW.GLOBAL10.AW', 'GLOBAL12', 'AW');  
INSERT INTO my_object_map VALUES('GLOBAL_AW.UNITS_CUBE', 'UNIT_SALES_CUBE',  
'Cube');  
INSERT INTO my_object_map VALUES('GLOBAL_AW.CUSTOMER', 'CUSTOMERS',  
'StandardDimension');
```



```
INSERT INTO my_object_map VALUES('GLOBAL_AW.CHANNEL', 'CHANNELS', 'StandardDimension');
INSERT INTO my_object_map VALUES('GLOBAL_AW.PRODUCT', 'PRODUCTS', 'StandardDimension');
INSERT INTO my_object_map VALUES('GLOBAL_AW.TIME', 'TIME_PERIODS', 'TimeDimension');
```



See Also:

"[CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS Procedure](#)"

Simple Upgrade

A simple upgrade creates an OLAP 12c analytic workspace from an OLAP 10g analytic workspace.

To perform a simple upgrade of an Oracle OLAP 10g analytic workspace:

1. Open SQL*Plus or a similar SQL command-line interface and connect to Oracle Database 12c as the schema owner for the OLAP 12c analytic workspace.
2. To rename any objects in the 12c analytic workspace, create a rename table as described in the Rename Table section. (Optional)
3. Perform the upgrade, as described in "[UPGRADE_AW Procedure](#)".
4. Use the `DBMS_CUBE.BUILD` procedure to load data into the cube.

Example 49-1 Performing a Simple Upgrade to the GLOBAL Analytic Workspace

This example creates an OLAP 12c analytic workspace named `GLOBAL12` from an OLAP 10g analytic workspace named `GLOBAL10`. `GLOBAL10` contains no naming conflicts between cubes, dimensions, measure folders, or tables in the schema, so a rename table is not needed in this example.

```
BEGIN
    -- Upgrade the analytic workspace
    dbms_cube.upgrade_aw(sourceaw =>'GLOBAL10', destaw => 'GLOBAL12');

    -- Load and aggregate the data
    dbms_cube.build(script => 'UNITS_CUBE, PRICE_AND_COST_CUBE');

END;
/
```

Custom Upgrade

A custom upgrade enables you to set the export and import options.

To perform a custom upgrade of an Oracle OLAP 10g analytic workspace:

1. Open SQL*Plus or a similar SQL command-line interface and connect to Oracle Database 12c as the schema owner of the OLAP 12c analytic workspace.
2. Generate an initialization table, as described in the Initialization Table section. Review the new, default object names and modify them as desired.
3. Create a rename table, as described in the Rename Table section. If you are upgrading in the same schema, you must use a rename table to provide a unique name for the 12c analytic workspace. Otherwise, a rename table is needed only if names are duplicated among the cubes, dimensions, and measure folders of the analytic workspace, or

between those names and the existing cubes, dimensions, measure folders, or tables of the destination schema.

4. Create a SQL script that does the following:
 - a. Create an XML document for the export options, as described in "CREATE_EXPORT_OPTIONS Procedure". The `SUPPRESS_NAMESPACE` option must be set to `TRUE` for the upgrade to occur.
 - b. Create an XML document for the import options, as described in "CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS Procedure".
 - c. Create an XML template in OLAP 12c format, as described in "EXPORT_XML Procedure".
 - d. Create an OLAP 12c analytic workspace from the XML template, as described in "IMPORT_XML Procedure".
5. Load and aggregate the data in the new analytic workspace, as described in "BUILD Procedure".

Example 49-2 Performing a Custom Upgrade to the GLOBAL Analytic Workspace

This example upgrades the `GLOBAL10` analytic workspace from OLAP 10g metadata to OLAP 12c metadata in the `GLOBAL_AW` schema.

The rename table provides the new name of the analytic workspace. These commands define the rename table.

```
CREATE TABLE my_object_map(
    source_id    VARCHAR2(300),
    new_name     VARCHAR2(30),
    object_type  VARCHAR2(30));

INSERT INTO my_object_map VALUES('GLOBAL_AW.GLOBAL10.AW', 'GLOBAL12', 'AW');
COMMIT;
```

Following is the script for performing the upgrade.

```
set serverout on

DECLARE
    importClob    clob;
    exportClob    clob;
    exportOptClob clob;
    importOptClob clob;

BEGIN

    -- Create table of reconciled names
    dbms_cube.initialize_cube_upgrade;

    -- Create a CLOB containing the export options
    dbms_lob.createtemporary(exportOptClob, TRUE);
    dbms_cube.create_export_options(out_options_xml=>exportOptClob,
    suppress_namespace=>TRUE, preserve_table_owners=>TRUE);

    -- Create a CLOB containing the import options
    dbms_lob.createtemporary(importOptClob, TRUE);
    dbms_cube.create_import_options(out_options_xml=>importOptClob, rename_table
=> 'MY_OBJECT_MAP');
```

```

-- Create CLOBs for the metadata
dbms_lob.createtemporary(importClob, TRUE);
dbms_lob.createtemporary(exportClob, TRUE);

-- Export metadata from a 10g analytic workspace to a CLOB
dbms_cube.export_xml(object_ids=>'GLOBAL_AW', options_xml=>exportOptClob,
out_xml=>exportClob);

-- Import metadata from the CLOB
dbms_cube.import_xml(in_xml => exportClob, options_xml=>importOptClob,
out_xml=>importClob);

-- Load and aggregate the data
dbms_cube.build('UNITS_CUBE, PRICE_AND_COST_CUBE');

END;
/

```

49.4 Summary of DBMS_CUBE Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS_CUBE procedure subprograms.

Table 49-1 DBMS_CUBE Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| BUILD Procedure | Loads data into one or more cubes and dimensions, and prepares the data for querying. |
| CREATE_EXPORT_OPTIONS Procedure | Creates an input XML document of processing options for the EXPORT_XML procedure. |
| CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS Procedure | Creates an input XML document of processing options for the IMPORT_XML procedure. |
| CREATE_MVIEW Function | Creates a cube materialized view from the definition of a relational materialized view. |
| DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW Function | Creates an XML template for a cube materialized view from the definition of a relational materialized view. |
| DROP_MVIEW Procedure | Drops a cube materialized view. |
| EXPORT_XML Procedure | Exports the XML of an analytic workspace to a CLOB. |
| EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE Procedure | Exports the XML of an analytic workspace to a file. |
| IMPORT_XML Procedure | Creates, modifies, or drops an analytic workspace by using an XML template |
| INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE Procedure | Processes Oracle OLAP 10g objects with naming conflicts to enable Oracle 12c clients to access them. |
| REFRESH_MVIEW Procedure | Refreshes a cube materialized view. |
| UPGRADE_AW Procedure | Upgrades an analytic workspace from Oracle OLAP 10g to 12c. |
| VALIDATE_XML Procedure | Checks the XML to assure that it is valid, without committing the results to the database. |

49.4.1 BUILD Procedure

This procedure loads data into one or more cubes and dimensions, and generates aggregate values in the cubes. The results are automatically committed to the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.BUILD (
    script           IN VARCHAR2,
    method          IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    refresh_after_errors IN BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
    parallelism     IN BINARY_INTEGER   DEFAULT 0,
    atomic_refresh  IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE,
    automatic_order IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT TRUE,
    add_dimensions  IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT TRUE,
    scheduler_job   IN VARCHAR2         DEFAULT NULL,
    master_build_id IN BINARY_INTEGER   DEFAULT 0,
    nested          IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE);
    job_class       IN VARCHAR2         DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS'
```

Parameters

Table 49-2 BUILD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| script | A list of cubes and dimensions and their build options (see "SCRIPT Parameter"). |
| method | <p>A full or a fast (partial) refresh. In a fast refresh, only changed rows are inserted in the cube and the affected areas of the cube are re-aggregated.</p> <p>You can specify a method for each cube and dimension in sequential order, or a single method to apply to all cubes and dimensions. If you list more objects than methods, then the last method applies to the additional objects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C: Complete refresh clears all dimension values before loading. (Default) F: Fast refresh of a cube materialized view, which performs an incremental refresh and re-aggregation of only changed rows in the source table. ?: Fast refresh if possible, and otherwise a complete refresh. P: Recomputes rows in a cube materialized view that are affected by changed partitions in the detail tables. S: Fast solve of a compressed cube. A fast solve reloads all the detail data and re-aggregates only the changed values. <p>See the "Usage Notes" for additional details.</p> <p>Methods do not apply to dimensions.</p> |
| refresh_after_errors | <p>TRUE to roll back just the cube or dimension with errors, and then continue building the other objects.</p> <p>FALSE to roll back all objects in the build.</p> |
| parallelism | Number of parallel processes to allocate to this job (see Usage Notes). |

Table 49-2 (Cont.) BUILD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>atomic_refresh</code> | <p><code>TRUE</code> prevents users from accessing intermediate results during a build. It freezes the current state of an analytic workspace at the beginning of the build to provide current sessions with consistent data. This option thaws the analytic workspace at the end of the build to give new sessions access to the refreshed data. If an error occurs during the build, then all objects are rolled back to the frozen state.</p> <p><code>FALSE</code> enables users to access intermediate results during an build.</p> |
| <code>automatic_order</code> | <p><code>TRUE</code> enables optimization of the build order. Dimensions are loaded before cubes.</p> <p><code>FALSE</code> builds objects in the order you list them in the script.</p> |
| <code>add_dimensions</code> | <p><code>TRUE</code> automatically includes all the dimensions of the cubes in the build, whether or not you list them in the script. If a cube materialized view with a particular dimension is fresh, then that dimension is not reloaded. You can list a cube once in the script.</p> <p><code>FALSE</code> includes only dimensions specifically listed in the script.</p> |
| <code>scheduler_job</code> | Any text identifier for the job, which will appear in the log table. The string does not need to be unique. |
| <code>master_build_id</code> | A unique name for the build. |
| <code>nested</code> | <p><code>TRUE</code> performs nested refresh operations for the specified set of cube materialized views. Nested refresh operations refresh all the depending materialized views and the specified set of materialized views based on a dependency order to ensure the nested materialized views are truly fresh with respect to the underlying base tables.</p> <p>All objects must reside in a single analytic workspace.</p> |
| <code>job_class</code> | The class this job is associated with. |

SCRIPT Parameter

The `SCRIPT` parameter identifies the objects to include in the build, and specifies the type of processing to perform on each one. The parameter has this syntax:

```
[VALIDATE | NO COMMIT] objects [ USING ( commands ) ][,...]
```

Where:

`VALIDATE` checks all steps of the build and sends the planned steps to `CUBE_BUILD_LOG` without executing the steps. You can view all generated SQL in the `OUTPUT` column of the log table.

`NO COMMIT` builds the objects in the current attach mode (or Read Only when the analytic workspace is not attached) but does not commit the changes. This option supports what-if analysis, since it enables you to change data values temporarily. See "[SCRIPT Parameter: USING Clause: SET command](#)".

`objects` is the qualified name of one or more cubes or dimensions, separated by commas, in the form `[aw_name.]object`, such as `UNITS_CUBE` or `GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE`.

SCRIPT Parameter: USING Clause

The `USING` clause specifies the processing options. It consists of one or more commands separated by commas.

**Note:**

A cube with a rewrite materialized view cannot have a `USING` clause, except for the `ANALYZE` command. It uses the default build options.

The `commands` can be any of the following.

- `AGGREGATE USING [MEASURE]`
Generates aggregate values using the syntax described in "[SCRIPT Parameter: USING Clause: AGGREGATE command](#)".
- `ANALYZE`
Runs `DBMS_AW_STATS.ANALYZE`, which generates and stores optimizer statistics for cubes and dimensions.
- `CLEAR [VALUES | LEAVES | AGGREGATES] [SERIAL | PARALLEL]`
Prepares the cube for a data refresh. It can also be used on dimensions, but `CLEAR` removes all dimension keys, and thus deletes all data values for cubes that use the dimension.

These optional arguments control the refresh method. If you omit the argument, then the behavior of `CLEAR` depends on the refresh method. The 'C' (complete) refresh method runs `CLEAR VALUES`, and all other refresh methods run `CLEAR LEAVES`.
 - `VALUES`: Clears all data in the cube. All facts must be reloaded and all aggregates must be recomputed. This option supports the `COMPLETE` refresh method. (Default for the `C` and `F` methods)
 - `LEAVES`: Clears the detail data and retains the aggregates. All facts must be reloaded, and the aggregates for any new or changed facts must be computed. This option supports the `FAST` refresh method. (Default for the `?` method)
 - `AGGREGATES`: Retains the detail data and clears the aggregates. All aggregates must be recomputed.
 These optional arguments control the load method, and can be combined with any of the refresh options:
 - `PARALLEL`: Each partition is cleared separately. (Default)
 - `SERIAL`: All partitions are cleared together.
 If you omit the `CLEAR` command, `DBMS_CUBE` loads new and updated facts, but does not delete any old detail data. This is equivalent to a `LOAD NO SYNC` for dimensions.
- `COMPILE [SORT | NO SORT | SORT ONLY]`
Creates the supporting structures for the dimension. (Dimensions only)

These options control the use of a sort order attribute:

- SORT: The user-defined sort order attribute populates the sort column in the embedded-total (ET) view. (Default)
- NO SORT: Any sort order attribute is ignored. This option is for very large dimensions where sorting could consume too many resources.
- SORT ONLY: The compile step only runs the sort.

- EXECUTE PLSQL string

Executes a PL/SQL command or script in the database.

- EXECUTE OLAP DML string [PARALLEL | SERIAL]

Executes an OLAP DML command or program in the analytic workspace. The options control execution of the command or program:

- PARALLEL: Execute the command or program once for each partition. This option can be used to provide a performance boost to complex DML operations, such as forecasts and models.
- SERIAL: Execute the command or program once for the entire cube. (Default)

- [INSERT | MERGE] INTO [ALL HIERARCHIES | HIERARCHIES (*dimension.hierarchy*)] VALUES (*dim_key*, *parent*, *level_name*)

Adds a dimension member to one or more hierarchies. INSERT throws an error if the member already exists, while MERGE does not. See "[Dimension Maintenance Example](#)".

dimension.hierarchy: The name of a hierarchy the new member belongs to. Enclose each part of the name in double quotes, for example, "PRODUCT"."PRIMARY".

dim_key: The DIM_KEY value of the dimension member.

parent: The parent of the dimension key.

level_name: The level of the dimension key.

- UPDATE [ALL HIERARCHIES | HIERARCHIES (*dimension.hierarchy*)] SET PARENT = *parent*, LEVEL=*level_name* WHERE MEMBER = *dim_key*

Alters the level or parent of an existing dimension member. See INSERT for a description of the options. Also see "[Dimension Maintenance Example](#)".

- DELETE FROM DIMENSION WHERE MEMBER=*dim_key*

Deletes a dimension member. See "[Dimension Maintenance Example](#)".

dim_key: The DIM_KEY value of the dimension member to be deleted.

- SET *dimension.attribute*[*qdr*] = CAST('attribute_value' AS VARCHAR2)

Sets the value of an attribute for a dimension member. See "[Dimension Maintenance Example](#)".

dimension.attribute: The name of the attribute. Enclose each part of the name in double quotes, for example, "PRODUCT"."LONG_DESCRIPTION".

qdr: The dimension member being given an attribute value in the form of a qualified data reference, such as "PRODUCT"='OPT MOUSE'.

attribute_value: The value of the attribute, such as 'Optical Mouse'.

- FOR *dimension_clause* *measure_clause* BUILD (*commands*)

Restricts the build to particular measures and dimension values, using the following arguments. See "[FOR Clause Example](#)".

– *dimension_clause*:

```
dimension ALL | NONE | WHERE condition | LEVELS (level [, level...])
```

dimension is the name of a dimension of the cube.

ALL sets the dimension status to all members before executing the list of commands.

NONE loads values for no dimension members.

WHERE loads values for those dimension members that match the condition.

LEVELS loads values for dimension members in the named levels.

level is a level of the named dimension.

– *measure_clause*:

```
MEASURES (measure [, measure...])
```

measure is the name of a measure in the cube.

– *commands*: Any of the other USING commands.

- LOAD [SYNCH | NO SYNCH | RETAIN] [PRUNE | PARALLEL | SERIAL] [WHERE *condition*]

Loads data into the dimension or cube.

– WHERE limits the load to those values in the mapped relational table that match *condition*.

– *condition* is a valid predicate based on the columns of the mapped table. See the "[Examples](#)".

These optional arguments apply only to dimensions:

– SYNCH matches the dimension keys to the relational data source. (Default)

– NO SYNCH loads new dimension keys but does not delete old keys.

If the parent of a dimension key has changed in the relational data source, this option allows the load to change the parent/child relation in the analytic workspace.

– RETAIN loads new dimension keys but does not delete old keys.

This option does not allow the parent of a dimension key to change. If the parent has changed, the load rejects the record. The rejection generates an error in the rejected records log, if the log is enabled.

These optional arguments apply only to cubes:

– PRUNE: Runs a full table scan on the fact table to determine which partitions to load. For example, if a cube is partitioned by month and the fact table has values only for the last two months, then jobs are only started to load the partitions for the last two months.

– PARALLEL: Each partition is loaded separately. (Default)

– SERIAL: All partitions are loaded in one SELECT statement.

- `MODEL model_name [PARALLEL | SERIAL]`
Executes a model previously created for the cube. It accepts these arguments:
 - `PARALLEL`: The model runs separately on each partition.
 - `SERIAL`: The model runs on all cubes at the same time. (Default)
- `SET`
Supports write-back to the cube using the syntax described in "[SCRIPT Parameter: USING Clause: SET command](#)". (Cubes only)
- `SOLVE [PARALLEL | SERIAL]`
Aggregates the cube using the rules defined for the cube, including the aggregation operator and the precompute specifications. (Cubes only)
It accepts these arguments:
 - `PARALLEL`: Each partition is solved separately. (Default)
 - `SERIAL`: All partitions are solved at the same time.

SCRIPT Parameter: USING Clause: AGGREGATE command

The `AGGREGATE` command in a script specifies the aggregation rules for one or more measures.

**Note:**

The `AGGREGATE` command is available only for uncompressed cubes.

`AGGREGATE` has the following syntax:

```
{ AGGREGATE USING MEASURE
  WHEN measure1 THEN operator1
  WHEN measure2 THEN operator2...
  ELSE default_operator
|
[AGGREGATE USING] operator_clause }
processing_options
OVER { ALL | dimension | dimension HIERARCHIES (hierarchy) }
```

USING MEASURE Clause

This clause enables you to specify different aggregation operators for different measures in the cube.

Operator Clause

The `operator_clause` has this syntax:

```
operator(WEIGHTBY expression | SCALEBY expression)
```

`WEIGHTBY` multiplies each data value by an expression before aggregation.

`SCALEBY` adds the value of an expression to each data value before aggregation.

Table 49-3 Aggregation Operators

| Operator | Option | Description |
|----------------|-----------------------|--|
| AVG | WEIGHTBY | Adds data values, then divides the sum by the number of data values that were added together. |
| FIRST | WEIGHTBY | The first real data value. |
| HIER_AVG | WEIGHTBY | Adds data values, then divides the sum by the number of the children in the dimension hierarchy. Unlike AVERAGE, which counts only non-NA children, HAVERAGE counts all of the logical children of a parent, regardless of whether each child does or does not have a value. |
| HIER_FIRST | WEIGHTBY | The first data value in the hierarchy, even when that value is NA. |
| HIER_LAST | WEIGHTBY | The last data value in the hierarchy, even when that value is NA. |
| LAST | WEIGHTBY | The last real data value. |
| MAX | WEIGHTBY | The largest data value among the children of each parent. |
| MIN | WEIGHTBY | The smallest data value among the children of each parent. |
| NO AGGREGATION | No option | Do not aggregate the values of the dimension or dimensions. Leave all aggregated values as NA. |
| SUM | SCALEBY WEIGHTBY | Adds data values. (Default) |

Processing Options

You can specify these processing options for aggregation:

- (ALLOW | DISALLOW) OVERFLOW
Specifies whether to allow decimal overflow, which occurs when the result of a calculation is very large and can no longer be represented by the exponent portion of the numerical representation.
 - ALLOW: A calculation that generates overflow executes without error and produces null results. (Default)
 - DISALLOW: A calculation involving overflow stops executing and generates an error message.
- (ALLOW | DISALLOW) DIVISION BY ZERO
Specifies whether to allow division by zero.
 - ALLOW: A calculation involving division by zero executes without error but returns a null value. (Default)
 - DISALLOW: A calculation involving division by zero stops executing and generates an error message.
- (CONSIDER | IGNORE) NULLS
Specifies whether nulls are included in the calculations.

- **CONSIDER:** Nulls are included in the calculations. A calculation that includes a null value returns a null value.
- **IGNORE:** Only actual data values are used in calculations. Nulls are treated as if they do not exist. (Default)
- **MAINTAIN COUNT**
Stores an up-to-date count of the number of dimension members for use in calculating averages. Omit this option to count the members on the fly.

SCRIPT Parameter: USING Clause: SET command

The **SET** command in a script assigns values to one or more cells in a stored measure. It has this syntax:

```
SET target = expression
```

Where:

target is a a measure or a qualified data reference.

expression returns values of the appropriate datatype for *target*.

Qualified Data References

Qualified data references (QDRs) limit a dimensional object to a single member in one or more dimensions for the duration of a query.

A QDR has the following syntax:

```
expression [ { dimension = member } [ , { dimension = member } ... ] ]
```

Where:

expression is a dimensional expression, typically the name of a measure.

dimension is a primary dimension of expression.

member is a value of dimension.

The outside square brackets shown in bold are literal syntax elements; they do not indicate an optional argument. The inside square brackets shown in regular text delimit an optional argument and are not syntax elements.

This example returns Sales values for calendar year 2007:

```
global.sales[global.time = 'CY2007']
```

The next example returns Sales values only for the United States in calendar year 2007:

```
sales[customer = 'US', time = 'CY2007']
```

See the Examples for qualified data references in SET commands.

Usage Notes

Build Methods

The **C**, **S**, and **?** methods always succeed and can be used on any cube.

The `F` and `P` methods require that the cube have a materialized view that was created as a fast or a rewrite materialized view.

Parallelism

Partitioned cubes can be loaded and aggregated in parallel processes. For example, a cube with five partitions can use up to five processes. Dimensions are always loaded serially.

The number of parallel processes actually allocated by a build is controlled by the smallest of these factors:

- Number of cubes in the build and the number of partitions in each cube.
- Setting of the `PARALLELISM` argument of the `BUILD` procedure.
- Setting of the `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` database initialization parameter.

Suppose `UNITS_CUBE` has 12 partitions, `PARALLELISM` is set to 10, and `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` is set to 4. OLAP uses four processes, which appear as slave processes in the build log.

The SQL engine may allocate additional processes when the `PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY` database initialization parameter is set to `AUTO` or `LIMITED`. For example, if OLAP allocates four processes, the SQL engine might determine that two of those processes should be done by four processes instead, for a total of six processes.

Build Logs

OLAP generates three logs that provide diagnostic information about builds:

- Cube build log
- Rejected records log
- Cube dimension compile log

Analytic Workspace Manager creates these logs automatically as tables in the same schema as the analytic workspace. If you do not use Analytic Workspace Manager, you can create and manage the logs in PL/SQL using the `DBMS_CUBE_LOG` package.

You can also create the cube log file by running `$ORACLE_HOME/olap/admin/utlolarlog.sql`. This script creates three additional views:

- `CUBE_BUILD_LATEST`: Returns rows only from the last build.
- `CUBE_BUILD_REPORT`: Returns one row for each command with elapsed times.
- `CUBE_BUILD_REPORT_LATEST`: Returns a report like `CUBE_BUILD_REPORT` only from the last build.

This report shows a successfully completed build of the objects in the `GLOBAL` analytic workspace, which has four dimensions and two cubes.

```
SELECT command, status, build_object, build_object_type type
       FROM cube_build_report_latest;
```

| COMMAND | STATUS | BUILD_OBJECT | TYPE |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| BUILD | COMPLETED | | BUILD |
| FREEZE | COMPLETED | | BUILD |
| LOAD NO SYNCH | COMPLETED | CHANNEL | DIMENSION |

```

COMPILE                COMPLETED CHANNEL                DIMENSION
UPDATE/COMMIT          COMPLETED CHANNEL                DIMENSION
LOAD NO SYNCH          COMPLETED CUSTOMER             DIMENSION
COMPILE                COMPLETED CUSTOMER             DIMENSION
UPDATE/COMMIT          COMPLETED CUSTOMER             DIMENSION
LOAD NO SYNCH          COMPLETED PRODUCT              DIMENSION
COMPILE                COMPLETED PRODUCT              DIMENSION
UPDATE/COMMIT          COMPLETED PRODUCT              DIMENSION
LOAD NO SYNCH          COMPLETED TIME                  DIMENSION
COMPILE                COMPLETED TIME                  DIMENSION
UPDATE/COMMIT          COMPLETED TIME                  DIMENSION
COMPILE AGGMAP         COMPLETED PRICE_CUBE           CUBE
UPDATE/COMMIT          COMPLETED PRICE_CUBE           CUBE
COMPILE AGGMAP         COMPLETED UNITS_CUBE           CUBE
UPDATE/COMMIT          COMPLETED UNITS_CUBE           CUBE
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB COMPLETED PRICE_CUBE           CUBE
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB COMPLETED UNITS_CUBE           CUBE
BUILD                  COMPLETED                      BUILD
LOAD                   COMPLETED PRICE_CUBE           CUBE
SOLVE                  COMPLETED PRICE_CUBE           CUBE
UPDATE/COMMIT          COMPLETED PRICE_CUBE           CUBE
BUILD                  COMPLETED                      BUILD
LOAD                   COMPLETED UNITS_CUBE           CUBE
SOLVE                  COMPLETED UNITS_CUBE           CUBE
UPDATE/COMMIT          COMPLETED UNITS_CUBE           CUBE
ANALYZE                COMPLETED PRICE_CUBE           CUBE
ANALYZE                COMPLETED UNITS_CUBE           CUBE
THAW                   COMPLETED                      BUILD

```

31 rows selected.

Examples

This example uses the default parameters to build UNITS_CUBE.

```
EXECUTE DBMS_CUBE.BUILD('GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE');
```

The next example builds UNITS_CUBE and explicitly builds two of its dimensions, TIME and CHANNEL. The dimensions use the complete (c) method, and the cube uses the fast solve (s) method.

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_CUBE.BUILD(
    script=>'GLOBAL."TIME", GLOBAL.CHANNEL, GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE',
    method=>'CCS',
    parallelism=>2);
END;
/

```

The following example loads only the selection of data identified by the WHERE clause:

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_CUBE.BUILD(q'!
  GLOBAL."TIME",
  GLOBAL.CHANNEL,
  GLOBAL.CUSTOMER,
  GLOBAL.PRODUCT,
  GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE USING (LOAD NO SYNCH
    WHERE UNITS_FACT.MONTH_ID LIKE '2006%'
    AND UNITS_FACT.SALES > 5000)!');

```

```
END;
/
```

FOR Clause Example

In this example, the Time dimension is partitioned by calendar year, and DBMS_CUBE builds only the partition identified by CY2006. The HIER_ANCESTOR is an analytic function in the OLAP expression syntax.

```
BEGIN
  dbms_cube.build(q'!
    UNITS_CUBE USING
    (
      FOR "TIME"
        WHERE HIER_ANCESTOR(WITHIN "TIME".CALENDAR LEVEL "TIME".CALENDAR_YEAR) =
'CY2006'
      BUILD (LOAD, SOLVE)
    )!',
    parallelism=>1);
END;
/
```

The next example uses a FOR clause to limit the build to the SALES measure in 2006. All objects are built using the complete (C) method.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_CUBE.BUILD(
    script => '
    GLOBAL."TIME",
    GLOBAL.CHANNEL,
    GLOBAL.CUSTOMER,
    GLOBAL.PRODUCT,
    GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE USING
    (
      FOR MEASURES (GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE.SALES)
        BUILD(LOAD NO SYNCH WHERE GLOBAL.UNITS_FACT.MONTH_ID LIKE ''2006%'')
    )',
    method => 'C',
    parallelism => 2);
END;
/
```

Write-Back Examples

The following examples show various use of the SET command in a USING clause.

This example sets Sales Target to Sales increased by 5%:

```
DBMS_CUBE.BUILD('UNITS_CUBE USING(
  SET UNITS_CUBE.SALES_TARGET = UNITS_CUBE.SALES * 1.05, SOLVE)');
```

This example sets the price of the Deluxe Mouse in May 2007 to \$29.99:

```
DBMS_CUBE.BUILD('PRICE_CUBE USING(
  SET PRICE_CUBE.UNIT_PRICE["TIME"=''2007.05'', "PRODUCT"=''DLX MOUSE'']
  = 29.99, SOLVE)');
```

The next example contains two SET commands, but does not reaggregate the cube:

```
DBMS_CUBE.BUILD('PRICE_CUBE USING(
  SET PRICE_CUBE.UNIT_PRICE["TIME"=''2006.12'', "PRODUCT"=''DLX MOUSE'']
```

```

= 29.49,
SET PRICE_CUBE.UNIT_PRICE["TIME"='2007.05', "PRODUCT"='DLX MOUSE']
= 29.99)];

```

Dimension Maintenance Example

This script shows dimension maintenance. It adds a new dimension member named `OPT MOUSE` to all hierarchies, alters its position in the Primary hierarchy, assigns it a long description, then deletes it from the dimension.

```

BEGIN
dbms_output.put_line('Add optical mouse');
dbms_cube.build(q!'
  "PRODUCT" using (MERGE INTO ALL HIERARCHIES
    VALUES ('ITEM_OPT MOUSE', 'CLASS_SFT', "PRODUCT"."FAMILY"))
!');

dbms_output.put_line('Alter optical mouse');
dbms_cube.build(q!'
  "PRODUCT" using (UPDATE HIERARCHIES ("PRODUCT"."PRIMARY")
    SET PARENT = 'FAMILY_ACC', LEVEL = "PRODUCT"."ITEM"
    WHERE MEMBER = 'ITEM_OPT MOUSE')
!');

dbms_output.put_line('Provide attributes to optical mouse');
dbms_cube.build(q!'
  "PRODUCT" USING (SET "PRODUCT"."LONG_DESCRIPTION"["PRODUCT" = 'ITEM_OPT MOUSE']
    = CAST('Optical Mouse' AS VARCHAR2))
!');

dbms_output.put_line('Delete optical mouse');
dbms_cube.build(q!'
  "PRODUCT" USING (DELETE FROM DIMENSION WHERE MEMBER='ITEM_OPT MOUSE')
!');

END;
/

```

OLAP DML Example

This example uses the OLAP DML to add comments to the cube build log:

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_CUBE.BUILD(q!'
    global.units_cube USING (
      EXECUTE OLAP DML 'SHOW STATLEN(units_cube_prt_list)' PARALLEL,
      EXECUTE OLAP DML 'SHOW LIMIT(units_cube_prt_list KEEP ALL)' PARALLEL,
      EXECUTE OLAP DML 'SHOW STATLEN(time)' parallel,
      EXECUTE OLAP DML 'SHOW LIMIT(time KEEP time_levelrel ''CALENDAR_YEAR'')'
parallel)!',
    parallelism=>2,
    add_dimensions=>false);
END;
/

```

This query shows the comments in the cube build log:

```

SELECT partition, slave_number, TO_CHAR(output) output
FROM cube_build_log
WHERE command = 'OLAP DML'
AND status = 'COMPLETED'

```

```

ORDER BY slave_number, time;

PARTITION    SLAVE_NUMBER OUTPUT
-----
P10:CY2007      1 <OLAPDMLEExpression
                  Expression="TO_CHAR(statlen(units_cube_prt_list))"
                  Value="1"/>

P10:CY2007      1 <OLAPDMLEExpression
                  Expression="TO_CHAR(limit(units_cube_prt_list keep al
                  1))"
                  Value="P10"/>

P10:CY2007      1 <OLAPDMLEExpression
                  Expression="TO_CHAR(statlen(time))"
                  Value="17"/>

P10:CY2007      1 <OLAPDMLEExpression
                  Expression="TO_CHAR(limit(time keep time_levelrel &ap
                  os;CALENDAR_YEAR&apos;))"
                  Value="CALENDAR_YEAR_CY2007"/>

P9:CY2006       2 <OLAPDMLEExpression
                  Expression="TO_CHAR(statlen(units_cube_prt_list))"
                  Value="1"/>

P9:CY2006       2 <OLAPDMLEExpression
                  Expression="TO_CHAR(limit(units_cube_prt_list keep al
                  1))"
                  Value="P9"/>

P9:CY2006       2 <OLAPDMLEExpression
                  Expression="TO_CHAR(statlen(time))"
                  Value="17"/>
.
.
.

```

49.4.2 CREATE_EXPORT_OPTIONS Procedure

This procedure creates an input XML document that describes processing options for the EXPORT_XML Procedure and the EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE Procedure.

Syntax

```

DBMS_CUBE.CREATE_EXPORT_OPTIONS (
    out_options_xml      IN/OUT  CLOB,
    target_version       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    suppress_owner      IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    suppress_namespace  IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    preserve_table_owners IN     BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    metadata_changes    IN      CLOB      DEFAULT NULL);

```


Parameters

Table 49-4 CREATE_EXPORT_OPTIONS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| out_options_xml | Contains the generated XML document, which can be passed into the options_xml parameter of the EXPORT_XML Procedure . |
| target_version | Specifies the version of Oracle Database in which the XML document generated by EXPORT_XML or EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE will be imported. You can specify two to five digits, such as 12.1 or 12.1.0.1.0. This parameter defaults to the current database version, and so can typically be omitted. |
| suppress_owner | Controls the use of the Owner attribute in XML elements and the owner qualifier in object names. Enter <code>True</code> to drop the owner from the XML, or enter <code>False</code> to retain it. Enter <code>True</code> if you plan to import the exported metadata into a different schema. |
| suppress_namespace | Controls the use of Namespace attributes in XML elements and the namespace qualifier in object names. Enter <code>True</code> to drop the namespace from the XML, or enter <code>False</code> to retain it (default). Enter <code>True</code> when upgrading to Oracle OLAP 12c metadata. Namespaces allow objects created in Oracle 10g to coexist with objects created in Oracle 12c. You cannot set or change namespaces. |
| preserve_table_owners | Controls the use of the owner in qualifying table names in the mapping elements, such as GLOBAL.UNITS_HISTORY_FACT instead of UNITS_HISTORY_FACT. Enter <code>True</code> to retain the table owner, or enter <code>False</code> to default to the current schema for table mappings. If you plan to import the exported metadata to a different schema, you must set this option to <code>True</code> to load data from tables and views in the original schema, unless the destination schema has its own copies of the tables and views. |
| metadata_changes | Contains an 12c XML description of an object that overwrites the exported object description. The XML document must contain all parent XML elements of the modified element with the attributes needed to uniquely identify them. Use the Name attribute if it exists. See the Examples. |

Examples

The following example generates an XML document of export options:

```
DECLARE
    optionsClob CLOB;

BEGIN
    dbms_lob.createtemporary(optionsClob, false, dbms_lob.CALL);
    dbms_cube.create_export_options(out_options_xml=>optionsClob,
    suppress_namespace=>TRUE);
    dbms_output.put_line(optionsClob);
END;
/
```

The DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE procedure displays this XML document (formatted for readability):

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<Export TargetVersion="12.1.0.1">
```

```

<ExportOptions>
  <Option Name="SuppressOwner" Value="FALSE"/>
  <Option Name="SuppressNamespace" Value="TRUE"/>
  <Option Name="PreserveTableOwners" Value="FALSE"/>
</ExportOptions>
</Export>

```

The next example generates an XML document with a metadata change to the mapping of the American long description attribute of the CHANNEL dimension.

```

DECLARE
  importClob          clob;
  exportClob          clob;
  overClob            clob;
  exportOptClob       clob;
  importOptClob       clob;

BEGIN
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(overClob, TRUE);
  dbms_lob.open(overClob, DBMS_LOB.LOB_READWRITE);
  dbms_lob.writeappend(overClob,58, '<Metadata Version="1.3"
MinimumDatabaseVersion="12.1.0.1">');
  dbms_lob.writeappend(overClob,34, '<StandardDimension Name="CHANNEL">');
  dbms_lob.writeappend(overClob,75, '<Description Type="Description"
Language="AMERICAN" Value="Sales Channel"/>');
  dbms_lob.writeappend(overClob,20, '</StandardDimension>');
  dbms_lob.writeappend(overClob,11, '</Metadata>');
  dbms_lob.close(overClob);

  -- Enable Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) clients to access 10g metadata
  dbms_cube.initialize_cube_upgrade;

  -- Create a CLOB containing the export options
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(exportOptClob, TRUE);
  dbms_cube.create_export_options(out_options_xml=>exportOptClob,
suppress_namespace=>TRUE, metadata_changes=>overClob);

  -- Create a CLOB containing the import options
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(importOptClob, TRUE);
  dbms_cube.create_import_options(out_options_xml=>importOptClob, rename_table
=> 'MY_OBJECT_MAP');

  -- Create CLOBs for the metadata
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(importClob, TRUE);
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(exportClob, TRUE);

  -- Export metadata from a 10g analytic workspace to a CLOB
  dbms_cube.export_xml(object_ids=>'GLOBAL_AW', options_xml=>exportOptClob,
out_xml=>exportClob);

  -- Import metadata from the CLOB
  dbms_cube.import_xml(in_xml => exportClob, options_xml=>importOptClob,
out_xml=>importClob);

  -- Load and aggregate the data
  dbms_cube.build(script=>'UNITS_CUBE, PRICE_AND_COST_CUBE');

END;
/

```

The following is the content of `exportClob` (formatting added for readability). The XML document changes the description of Channel to Sales Channel.

```
<Metadata Version="1.3" MinimumDatabaseVersion="12.1.0.1">
  <StandardDimension Name="CHANNEL">
    <Description Type="Description" Language="AMERICAN" Value="Sales Channel"/>
  </StandardDimension>
</Metadata>
```

Related Topics

- [EXPORT_XML Procedure](#)
This procedure writes OLAP metadata to a CLOB.
- [EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE Procedure](#)
This procedure exports OLAP metadata to a file. This file can be imported into a new or existing analytic workspace using the `IMPORT_XML` procedure. In this way, you can create a copy of the analytic workspace in another schema or database.

49.4.3 CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS Procedure

This procedure creates an input XML document that describes processing options for the `IMPORT_XML` Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS (
    out_options_xml IN/OUT CLOB,
    validate_only   IN     BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    rename_table    IN     VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 49-5 CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>out_options_xml</code> | Contains the generated XML document, which can be passed to the <code>options_xml</code> parameter of the IMPORT_XML Procedure . |
| <code>validate_only</code> | TRUE causes the <code>IMPORT_XML</code> procedure to validate the metadata described in the input file or the <code>in_xml</code> parameter, without committing the changes to the metadata. |
| <code>rename_table</code> | The name of a table identifying new names for the imported objects, in the form <code>[schema_name.]table_name</code> . The <code>IMPORT_XML</code> procedure creates objects using the names specified in the table instead of the ones specified in the XML document. See the Usage Notes for the format of the rename table. |

Usage Notes

See the information about using a rename table in [DBMS_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#).

Examples

This example specifies validation only and a rename table. For an example of the import CLOB being used in an import, see "[IMPORT_XML Procedure](#)".

```

DECLARE
importClob  clob;

BEGIN
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(importClob, TRUE);

  dbms_cube.create_import_options(out_options_xml => importClob, rename_table =>
'MY_OBJECT_MAP', validate_only => TRUE);

  dbms_output.put_line(importClob);
END;
/

```

It generates the following XML document:

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<Import>
  <ImportOptions>
    <Option Name="ValidateOnly" Value="TRUE"/>
    <Option Name="RenameTable" Value="MY_OBJECT_MAP"/>
  </ImportOptions>
</Import>

```

Related Topics

- [IMPORT_XML Procedure](#)
This procedure creates, modifies, or drops an analytic workspace by using an XML template.

49.4.4 CREATE_MVIEW Function

This function creates a cube materialized view from the definition of a relational materialized view.

Syntax

```

DBMS_CUBE.CREATE_MVIEW (
  mvowner          IN  VARCHAR2,
  mvname           IN  VARCHAR2,
  sam_parameters   IN  CLOB   DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 49-6 CREATE_MVIEW Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| mvowner | Owner of the relational materialized view. |
| mvname | Name of the relational materialized view. For restrictions, see "Requirements for the Relational Materialized View" . A single cube materialized view can replace many of the relational materialized views for a table. Choose the materialized view that has the lowest levels of the dimension hierarchies that you want represented in the cube materialized view. |
| sam_parameters | Parameters in the form ' <i>parameter1=value1, parameter2=value2,...</i> '. See "SQL Aggregation Management Parameters" . |

SQL Aggregation Management Parameters

The `CREATE_MVIEW` and `DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW` functions use the SQL aggregation management (SAM) parameters described in [Table 49-7](#). Some parameters support the development of cubes with advanced analytics. Other parameters support the development of Java applications. The default settings are appropriate for cube materialized views that are direct replacements for relational materialized views.

Table 49-7 SQL Aggregation Management Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| ADDTOPS | <p>Adds a top level and a level member to every dimension hierarchy in the cube. If the associated relational dimension has no hierarchy, then a dimension hierarchy is created.</p> <p>TRUE: Creates levels named <code>ALL_dimension</code> with level members <code>All_dimension</code>. (Default)</p> <p>FALSE: Creates only the hierarchies and levels identified by the relational dimensions.</p> |
| ADDUNIQUEKEYPREFIX | <p>Controls the creation of dimension keys.</p> <p>TRUE: Creates cube dimension keys by concatenating the level name with the relational dimension key. This practice assures that the dimension keys are unique across all levels, such as <code>CITY_NEW_YORK</code> and <code>STATE_NEW_YORK</code>. (Default)</p> <p>FALSE: Uses the relational dimension keys as cube dimension keys.</p> |
| ATRMATYPE | <p>Specifies whether attributes are mapped by hierarchy levels, dimension levels, or both.</p> <p>HIER_LEVEL: Maps attributes to the levels of a particular dimension hierarchy. (Default)</p> <p>DIM_LEVEL: Maps attributes to the levels of the dimension regardless of hierarchy.</p> <p>BOTH: Maps attributes to both dimension and hierarchy levels.</p> <p>AUTO: Maps attributes to the levels of the dimension for a star schema and to the levels of a particular dimension hierarchy for a snowflake schema.</p> |
| AWNAME | <p>Provides the name of the analytic workspace that owns the cube. Choose a simple database object name of 1 to 30 bytes. The default name is <code>fact_tablename_AWn</code>.</p> |
| BUILD | <p>Specifies whether a data refresh will immediately follow creation of the cube materialized view.</p> <p>IMMEDIATE: Refreshes immediately.</p> <p>DEFERRED: Does not perform a data refresh. (Default)</p> <p>Note: Only the <code>CREATE_MVIEW</code> function uses this parameter.</p> |

Table 49-7 (Cont.) SQL Aggregation Management Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| CUBEMVOPTION | <p>Controls validation and creation of a cube materialized view. Regardless of this setting, the function creates an analytic workspace containing a cube and its related cube dimensions.</p> <p>COMPLETE_REFRESH: Creates a complete refresh cube materialized view (full update).</p> <p>FAST_REFRESH: Creates a fast refresh materialized view (incremental update).</p> <p>REWRITE_READY: Runs validation checks for a rewrite cube materialized view, but does not create it.</p> <p>REWRITE: Creates a rewrite cube materialized view.</p> <p>REWRITE_WITH_ATTRIBUTES: Creates a rewrite cube materialized view that includes columns with dimension attributes, resulting in faster query response times. (Default)</p> <p>Note: <i>The following settings do not create a cube materialized view. Use Analytic Workspace Manager to drop an analytic workspace that does not have a cube materialized view. You can use the DROP_MVIEW procedure to delete an analytic workspace only when it supports a cube materialized view.</i></p> <p>NONE: Does not create a cube materialized view.</p> <p>COMPLETE_REFRESH_READY: Runs validation checks for a complete refresh cube materialized view, but does not create it.</p> <p>FAST_REFRESH_READY: Runs validation checks for fast refresh, but does not create the cube materialized view.</p> |
| CUBENAME | <p>Provides the name of the cube derived from the relational materialized view. Choose simple database object name of 1 to 30 bytes. The default name is <i>fact_tablename_Cn</i>.</p> |
| DIMJAVABINDVARS | <p>Supports access by Java programs to the XML document.</p> <p>TRUE: Generates an XML template that uses Java bind variable notation for the names of dimensions. No XML validation is performed. You cannot use the IMPORT_XML procedure to create a cube using this template.</p> <p>FALSE: Generates an XML template that does not support Java bind variables. (Default)</p> |
| DISABLEQRW | <p>Controls disabling of query rewrite on the source relational materialized view.</p> <p>TRUE: Issues an ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW <i>mview_name</i> DISABLE QUERY REWRITE command.</p> <p>FALSE: No action.</p> <p>Note: Only the CREATE_MVIEW function with BUILD=IMMEDIATE uses this parameter.</p> |
| EXPORTXML | <p>Exports the XML that defines the dimensional objects to a file, which you specify as <i>dir/filename</i>. Both the directory and the file name are case sensitive.</p> <p><i>dir</i>: Name of a database directory.</p> <p><i>filename</i>: The name of the file, typically given an XML filename extension.</p> |

Table 49-7 (Cont.) SQL Aggregation Management Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| FILTERPARTITIONANCESTORLEVELS | <p>Controls the generation of aggregate values above the partitioning level of a partitioned cube.</p> <p>TRUE: Removes levels above the partitioning level from the cube. Requests for summary values above the partitioning level are solved by SQL.</p> <p>FALSE: All levels are retained in the cube. Requests for summary values are solved by OLAP. (Default)</p> |
| LOGDEST | <p>Directs and stores log messages. By default, the messages are not available.</p> <p>SERVEROUT: Sends messages to server output (typically the screen), which is suitable when working interactively such as in SQL*Plus or SQL Developer.</p> <p>TRACEFILE: Sends messages to the session trace file.</p> |
| PARTITIONOPTION | <p>Controls partitioning of the cube.</p> <p>NONE: Prevents partitioning.</p> <p>DEFAULT: Allows the Sparsity Advisor to determine whether partitioning is needed and how to partition the cube. (Default)</p> <p>FORCE: Partitions the cube even when the Sparsity Advisor recommends against it. The Sparsity Advisor identifies the best dimension, hierarchy, and level to use for partitioning.</p> <p><i>dimension.hierarchy.level</i>: Partitions the cube using the specified dimension, hierarchy, and level.</p> |
| POPULATELINEAGE | <p>Controls the appearance of attributes in a cube materialized view.</p> <p>TRUE: Includes all dimension attributes in the cube materialized view. (Default)</p> <p>FALSE: Omits all dimension attributes from the cube materialized view.</p> |
| PRECOMPUTE | <p>Identifies a percentage of the data that is aggregated and stored. The remaining values are calculated as required by queries during the session.</p> <p><i>precompute_percentage[:precompute_top_percentage]</i></p> <p>Specify the top percentage for partitioned cubes. The default value is 35:0, which specifies precomputing 35% of the bottom partition and 0% of the top partition. If the cube is not partitioned, then the second number is ignored.</p> |
| REMAPCOMPOSITEKEYS | <p>Controls how multicolumn keys are rendered in the cube.</p> <p>TRUE: Creates a unique key attribute whose values are concatenated string expressions with an underscore between the column values. For example, the value BOSTON_MA_USA might be an expression produced from a multicolumn key composed of CITY, STATE, and COUNTRY columns. In addition, an attribute is created for each individual column to store the relational keys. (Default)</p> <p>FALSE: Creates a unique key attribute for each column.</p> |

Table 49-7 (Cont.) SQL Aggregation Management Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| RENDERINGMODE | <p>Controls whether a loss in fidelity between the relational materialized view and the cube materialized view results in a warning message or an exception. See "Requirements for the Relational Materialized View".</p> <p>LOOSE: Losses are noted in the optional logs generated by the CREATE_MVIEW Function and the DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW Function. No exceptions are raised. (Default)</p> <p>STRICT: Any loss in fidelity raises an exception so that no XML template is created.</p> |
| SEEFILTERS | <p>Controls whether conditions in the WHERE clause of the relational materialized view's defining query are retained or ignored.</p> <p>TRUE: Renders valid conditions in the XML template. (Default)</p> <p>FALSE: Ignores all conditions.</p> |
| UNIQUENAMES | <p>Controls whether top level dimensional objects have unique names. Cross namespace conflicts may occur because dimensional objects have different namespaces than relational objects.</p> <p>TRUE: Modifies all relational names when they are rendered in the cube.(Default)</p> <p>FALSE: Duplicates relational names in the cube unless a naming conflict is detected. In that case, a unique name is created.</p> |
| UNKNOWNKEYASDIM | <p>Controls handling of simple columns with no levels or hierarchies in the GROUP BY clause of the relational materialized view's defining query.</p> <p>TRUE: Renders a simple column without a relational dimension as a cube dimension with no levels or hierarchies.</p> <p>FALSE: Raises an exception when no relational dimension is found for the column. (Default)</p> |
| VALIDATEXML | <p>Controls whether the generated XML document is validated.</p> <p>TRUE: Validates the template using the <code>VALIDATE_XML</code> procedure. (Default)</p> <p>FALSE: No validation is done.</p> |

Returns

The name of the cube materialized view created by the function.

Usage Notes

See "[Using SQL Aggregation Management](#)"

Examples

All examples for the SQL Aggregate Management subprograms use the sample Sales History schema, which is installed in Oracle Database with two relational materialized views: `CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV` and `FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES_MV`.

The following script creates a cube materialized view using `CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV` as the relational materialized view. It uses all default options.


```

SET serverout ON format wrapped

DECLARE
    salesaw varchar2(30);

BEGIN
    salesaw := dbms_cube.create_mvview('SH', 'CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV');
END;
/

```

The next example sets several parameters for creating a cube materialized view from FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES_MV. These parameters change the cube materialized view in the following ways:

- **ADDTOPS:** Adds a top level consisting of a single value to the hierarchies. All of the dimensions in Sales History have a top level already.
- **PRECOMPUTE:** Changes the percentage of materialized aggregates from 35:0 to 40:10.
- **EXPORTXML:** Creates a text file for the XML document.
- **BUILD:** Performs a data refresh.

```

DECLARE
    salescubemv varchar2(30);
    sam_param clob := 'ADDTOPS=FALSE,
                     PRECOMPUTE=40:10,
                     EXPORTXML=WORK_DIR/sales.xml,
                     BUILD=IMMEDIATE';

BEGIN
    salescubemv := dbms_cube.create_mvview('SH', 'FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES_MV',
                                           sam_param);
END;
/

```

49.4.5 DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW Function

This function generates an XML template that defines a cube with materialized view capabilities, using the information derived from an existing relational materialized view.

Syntax

```

DBMS_CUBE.DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW (
    mvowner      IN VARCHAR2,
    mvname       IN VARCHAR2,
    sam_parameters IN CLOB DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;

```

Parameters

Table 49-8 DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| mvowner | Owner of the relational materialized view. |

Table 49-8 (Cont.) DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| mvname | Name of the relational materialized view. For restrictions, see "Requirements for the Relational Materialized View" . A single cube materialized view can replace many of the relational materialized views for a table. Choose the materialized view that has the lowest levels of the dimension hierarchies that you want represented in the cube materialized view. |
| sam_parameters | Optional list of parameters in the form ' <i>parameter1=value1, parameter2=value2,...</i> '. See "SQL Aggregation Management Parameters" . |

Returns

An XML template that defines an analytic workspace containing a cube enabled as a materialized view.

Usage Notes

To create a cube materialized view from an XML template, use the `IMPORT_XML` procedure. Then use the `REFRESH_MVIEW` procedure to refresh the cube materialized view with data.

See ["Using SQL Aggregation Management"](#).

Examples

The following example generates an XML template named `sales_cube.xml` from the `CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV` relational materialized view in the `SH` schema.

```
DECLARE
    salescubexml clob := null;
    sam_param    clob := 'exportXML=WORK_DIR/sales_cube.xml';

BEGIN
    salescubexml := dbms_cube.derive_from_mview('SH', 'CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV',
        sam_param);
END;
/
```

49.4.6 DROP_MVIEW Procedure

This procedure drops a cube materialized view and all associated objects from the database. These objects include the dimension materialized views, cubes, cube dimensions, levels, hierarchies, and the analytic workspace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.DROP_MVIEW (
    mvowner      IN VARCHAR2,
    mvname       IN VARCHAR2,
    sam_parameters IN CLOB DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 49-9 DROP_MVIEW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| mvowner | Owner of the cube materialized view |
| mvname | Name of the cube materialized view |
| sam_parameters | EXPORTXML: Exports the XML that drops the dimensional objects to a file, which you specify as <i>dir/filename</i> . Both the directory and the file name are case sensitive. <i>dir</i> : Name of a database directory. <i>filename</i> : The name of the file, typically given an XML filename extension. |

Usage Notes

Use this procedure to drop a cube materialized view that you created using the `CREATE_MVIEW` and `DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW` functions. If you make modifications to the cubes or dimensions, then `DROP_MVIEW` may not be able to drop the cube materialized view.

Some of the `CUBEMVOPTION` parameters used by the `CREATE_MVIEW` and `DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW` functions do not create a materialized view. Use Analytic Workspace Manager to drop the analytic workspace, cubes, and cube dimensions.

If you use the `EXPORTXML` parameter, then you can use the XML document to drop the cube materialized view, after you re-create it. Use the `IMPORT_XML` procedure.

See ["Using SQL Aggregation Management"](#).

Examples

The current schema has four materialized views. `CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES` is a cube materialized view for the `SALES` table. `CB$TIMES_DIM_D1_CAL_ROLLUP` is a cube dimension materialized view for the `TIMES_DIM` dimension on the `TIMES` dimension table. The others are relational materialized views.

```
SELECT mview_name FROM user_mvviews;
```

```
MVIEW_NAME
-----
CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES
CB$TIMES_DIM_D1_CAL_ROLLUP
CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV
FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES_MV
```

The following command drops both `CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES` and `CB$TIMES_DIM_D1_CAL_ROLLUP`.

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube.drop_mview('SH', 'CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES');
```

```
Dropped cube organized materialized view "SH"."CAL_MONTH_SALES"
including container analytic workspace "SH"."CAL_MONTH_SALES_AW"
at 20130213 16:31:40.056.
```

This query against the data dictionary confirms that the materialized views have been dropped.

```
SELECT mview_name FROM user_mviews;

MVIEW_NAME
-----
CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV
FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES_MV
```

49.4.7 EXPORT_XML Procedure

This procedure writes OLAP metadata to a CLOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.EXPORT_XML
  (object_ids          IN      VARCHAR2,
   out_xml             IN/OUT CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.EXPORT_XML
  (object_ids          IN      VARCHAR2,
   options_xml        IN      CLOB,
   out_xml             IN/OUT CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.EXPORT_XML
  (object_ids          IN      VARCHAR2,
   options_dirname    IN      VARCHAR2,
   options_filename   IN      VARCHAR2,
   out_xml             IN/OUT CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 49-10 EXPORT_XML Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| object_ids | <p>Any of these identifiers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name of a schema, such as GLOBAL. The fully qualified name of an analytic workspace in the form <i>owner.aw_name.AW</i>, such as GLOBAL.GLOBAL.AW. Cube Dimension Named build process Measure folder <p>You can specify multiple objects by separating the names with commas.</p> <p>Note: When exporting an individual object, be sure to export any objects required to reconstruct it. For example, when exporting a cube, you must also export the dimensions of the cube.</p> |
| options_dirname | The case-sensitive name of a database directory that contains <i>options_filename</i> . |
| options_filename | A file containing an XML document of export options. |
| options_xml | A CLOB variable that contains an XML document of export options. Use the CREATE_EXPORT_OPTIONS Procedure to generate this document. |

Table 49-10 (Cont.) EXPORT_XML Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| out_xml | A CLOB variable that will store the XML document of OLAP metadata for the objects listed in <i>object_ids</i> . |

Export Options

The default settings for the export options are appropriate in many cases, so you can omit the *options_xml* parameter or the *options_dirname* and *options_filename* parameters. However, when upgrading Oracle OLAP 10g metadata to OLAP 12c, you must specify an XML document that changes the default settings. This example changes all of the parameters from False to True; set them appropriately for your schema.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<Export>
  <ExportOptions>
    <Option Name="SuppressNamespace" Value="True"/>
    <Option Name="SuppressOwner" Value="True"/>
    <Option Name="PreserveTableOwners" Value="True"/>
  </ExportOptions>
</Export>
```

You can create this XML document manually or by using the [CREATE_EXPORT_OPTIONS Procedure](#).

Usage Notes

See "[DBMS_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#)".

Example

For an example of using `EXPORT_XML` in an upgrade to the same schema, see "[DBMS_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#)".

The following PL/SQL script copies an OLAP 12c analytic workspace named `GLOBAL12` from the `GLOBAL_AW` schema to the `GLOBAL` schema. No upgrade is performed.

To upgrade into a different schema, change the example as follows:

- Call the `INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` procedure.
- Call the `CREATE_EXPORT_OPTIONS` procedure with the additional parameter setting `SUPPRESS_NAMESPACE=>TRUE`.

The PL/SQL client must be connected to the database as `GLOBAL`. The `GLOBAL` user must have `SELECT` permissions on `GLOBAL_AW.AW$GLOBAL` and on all relational data sources.

```
BEGIN
  -- Create a CLOB for the export options
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(optionsClob, TRUE);
  dbms_cube.create_export_options(out_options_xml=>optionsClob, suppress_owner=>TRUE,
  preserve_table_owners=>TRUE);

  -- Create a CLOB for the XML template
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(exportClob, TRUE);

  -- Export metadata from an analytic workspace to a CLOB
```

```

dbms_cube.export_xml(object_ids=>'GLOBAL_AW.GLOBAL12.AW',
options_xml=>optionsClob, out_xml=>exportClob);

-- Import metadata from the CLOB
dbms_cube.import_xml(in_xml=>exportClob);

-- Load and aggregate the data
dbms_cube.build(script=>'GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE, GLOBAL.PRICE_AND_COST_CUBE');

END;
/

```

49.4.8 EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE Procedure

This procedure exports OLAP metadata to a file. This file can be imported into a new or existing analytic workspace using the `IMPORT_XML` procedure. In this way, you can create a copy of the analytic workspace in another schema or database.

This procedure can also be used as part of the process for upgrading OLAP standard form metadata contained in an Oracle OLAP 10g analytic workspace to OLAP 12c format.

Syntax

```

DBMS_CUBE.EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE
(object_ids          IN      VARCHAR2,
 output_dirname     IN      VARCHAR2,
 output_filename    IN      VARCHAR2);

```

```

DBMS_CUBE.EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE
(object_ids          IN      VARCHAR2,
 options_dirname    IN      VARCHAR2,
 options_filename   IN      VARCHAR2,
 output_dirname     IN      VARCHAR2,
 output_filename    IN      VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 49-11 EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>object_ids</code> | <p>Any of these identifiers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name of a schema, such as <code>GLOBAL</code>. The fully qualified name of an analytic workspace in the form <code>owner.aw_name.AW</code>, such as <code>GLOBAL.GLOBAL.AW</code>. Cube Dimension Named build process Measure folder <p>You can specify multiple objects by separating the names with commas.</p> <p>Note: When exporting an individual object, be sure to export any objects required to reconstruct it. For example, when you export a cube, you must also export the dimensions of the cube.</p> |
| <code>options_dirname</code> | <p>The case-sensitive name of a database directory that contains <code>options_filename</code>. See "Export Options".</p> |

Table 49-11 (Cont.) EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| options_filename | The name of a file containing an XML document of export options. See " Export Options ". |
| output_dirname | The case-sensitive name of a database directory where <i>output_filename</i> is created. |
| output_filename | The name of the template file created by the procedure. |

Export Options

The default settings for the export options are appropriate in most cases, and you can omit the *options_dirname* and *options_filename* parameters. However, when upgrading Oracle OLAP 10g metadata to OLAP 12c, you must specify an XML document that changes the default settings, like the following:

```
<?xml version="2.0"?>
<Export>
  <ExportOptions>
    <Option Name="SuppressNamespace" Value="True"/>
    <Option Name="SuppressOwner" Value="True"/>
    <Option Name="PreserveTableOwners" Value="True"/>
  </ExportOptions>
</Export>
```

You can create this XML document manually or by using the [CREATE_EXPORT_OPTIONS Procedure](#).

Usage Notes

See "[DBMS_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#)".

Examples

The following example generates an XML file named *global.xml* in OLAP 12c format using the default export settings. The metadata is derived from all analytic workspaces and CWM metadata in the *GLOBAL_AW* schema. The output file is generated in the *WORK_DIR* database directory.

```
execute dbms_cube.export_xml_to_file('GLOBAL_AW', 'WORK_DIR', 'global.xml');
```

The next example also generates an XML file named *global.xml* in OLAP 12c format using the export options set in *options.xml*. The metadata is derived from the *GLOBAL* analytic workspace in the *GLOBAL_AW* schema. Both the options file and the output file are in the *WORK_DIR* database directory.

```
execute dbms_cube.export_xml_to_file('GLOBAL_AW.GLOBAL.AW', 'WORK_DIR', 'options.xml',
'WORK_DIR', 'global.xml');
```

49.4.9 IMPORT_XML Procedure

This procedure creates, modifies, or drops an analytic workspace by using an XML template.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.IMPORT_XML
  (dirname           IN      VARCHAR2,
   filename          IN      VARCHAR2 );
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.IMPORT_XML
  (dirname           IN      VARCHAR2,
   filename          IN      VARCHAR2,
   out_xml           IN/OUT  CLOB );
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.IMPORT_XML
  (input_dirname    IN      VARCHAR2,
   input_filename   IN      VARCHAR2,
   options_dirname  IN      VARCHAR2,
   options_filename IN      VARCHAR2,
   out_xml          IN/OUT  CLOB );
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.IMPORT_XML
  (in_xml           IN      CLOB );
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.IMPORT_XML
  (in_xml           IN      CLOB,
   out_xml          IN/OUT  CLOB );
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.IMPORT_XML
  (in_xml           IN      CLOB,
   options_xml      IN      CLOB,
   out_xml          IN/OUT  CLOB );
```

Parameters

Table 49-12 IMPORT_XML Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| dirname | The case-sensitive name of a database directory containing the XML document describing an analytic workspace. |
| filename | A file containing an XML document describing an analytic workspace. |
| in_xml | A CLOB containing an XML document describing an analytic workspace. |
| input_dirname | The case-sensitive name of a database directory containing the XML document describing an analytic workspace. |
| input_filename | A file containing an XML document describing an analytic workspace. |
| options_dirname | The case-sensitive name of a database directory containing a file of import options. |
| options_filename | A file of import options. |

Table 49-12 (Cont.) IMPORT_XML Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| options_xml | An XML document describing the import options. Use the CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS Procedure to generate this document. |
| out_xml | An XML document that either describes the analytic workspace or, for validation only, describes any errors. It may contain changes that DBMS_CUBE made to the imported XML, such as setting default values or making minor corrections to the XML. |

Usage Notes

The XML can define, modify, or drop an entire analytic workspace, or one or more cubes or dimensions. When defining just cubes or dimensions, you must do so within an existing analytic workspace.

You can also use `IMPORT_XML` to drop an analytic workspace by using the XML document generated by the `DROP_MVIEW` procedure with the `EXPORTXML` parameter.

See "[DBMS_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#)".

Example

This example loads an XML template from a file named `GLOBAL.XML` and located in a database directory named `XML_DIR`.

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube.import_xml('XML_DIR', 'GLOBAL.XML');
```

The next example exports an OLAP 10g template and uses `IMPORT_XML` to validate it before an upgrade to 12c.

```
DECLARE

    exportOptClob clob;
    importOptClob clob;
    importClob    clob;
    exportClob    clob;

BEGIN

    -- Create a CLOB for the export options
    dbms_lob.createtemporary(exportOptClob, TRUE);
    dbms_cube.create_export_options(out_options_xml=>exportOptClob,
    suppress_namespace=>TRUE, preserve_table_owners=>TRUE);

    -- Create a CLOB for the XML template
    dbms_lob.createtemporary(exportClob, TRUE);

    -- Create a CLOB for import options
    dbms_lob.createtemporary(importOptClob, TRUE);
    dbms_cube.create_import_options(out_options_xml=>importOptClob, validate_only=>TRUE);

    -- Create a CLOB for the change log
    dbms_lob.createtemporary(importClob, TRUE);

    -- Enable Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) clients to access 10g metadata
```

```

dbms_cube.initialize_cube_upgrade;

-- Export metadata from an analytic workspace to a CLOB
dbms_cube.export_xml(object_ids=>'GLOBAL_AW', options_xml=>exportOptClob,
out_xml=>exportClob);

/* Import metadata from the CLOB. No objects are committed to the database
   because the validate_only parameter of CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS is set to
   TRUE.
*/

dbms_cube.import_xml(in_xml=>exportClob, options_xml=>importOptClob,
out_xml=>importClob);

-- Output the metadata changes
dbms_output.put_line('This is the validation log:');
dbms_output.put_line(importClob);

END;
/

```

The contents of `importClob` show that the XML is valid. Otherwise, error messages appear in the `<RootCommitResult>` element.

```

This is the validation log:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-16"?>
<RootCommitResult>

</RootCommitResult>

```

For an example of `IMPORT_XML` within the context of an upgrade from 10g to 12c metadata, see the Custom Upgrade section of "[DBMS_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#)".

49.4.10 INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE Procedure

This procedure processes analytic workspaces created in Oracle OLAP 10g so they can be used by Oracle OLAP 12c clients. It processes all analytic workspaces in the current schema. Run this procedure once for each schema in which there are 10g analytic workspaces.

Without this processing step, 12c clients cannot connect to a database containing a 10g analytic workspace with subobjects of a dimension or cube having the same name. Additionally, some `DBMS_CUBE` procedures and functions, such as `EXPORT_XML` and `EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE`, do not work on the 10g metadata.

After processing, OLAP 12c clients can connect and use the alternate names provided by `INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` for the conflicting subobjects. OLAP 10g clients continue to use the original names.

`INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` does not upgrade any OLAP 10g objects to OLAP 12c format.

See "[DBMS_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#)".

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE;
```

Usage Notes

This procedure creates and populates a table named `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO`. If it already exists, the table is truncated and repopulated.

While the 10g namespace allowed subobjects with the same name in the same dimension or cube, the 12c namespace does not. When `INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` detects a name conflict among subobjects such as levels, hierarchies, and dimension attributes, it creates a row in `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` providing a new, unique name for each one. Rows may also be created for objects that do not require renaming; these rows are distinguished by a value of 0 or null in the `CONFLICT` column. Top-level objects, such as dimensions and cubes, are not listed.

You can edit the table using SQL `INSERT` and `UPDATE` if you want to customize the names of OLAP 10g objects on OLAP 12c clients.

The `UPGRADE_AW`, `EXPORT_XML` and `EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE` procedures use the names specified in the `NEW_NAME` column of the table to identify objects in CWM or OLAP standard form (AWXML) analytic workspaces, rather than the original names.

The following table describes the columns of `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO`.

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|--------------|----------|----------|--|
| OWNER | VARCHAR2 | NOT NULL | Owner of the analytic workspace. |
| AW | VARCHAR2 | NOT NULL | Name of the analytic workspace. |
| AWXML_ID | VARCHAR2 | NOT NULL | Full logical name of the object requiring modification, in the form <i>simple_name.[subtype_name].object_type</i> . For example, <code>TIME.DIMENSION</code> and <code>PRODUCT.COLOR.ATTRIBUTE</code> . |
| NEW_NAME | VARCHAR2 | NOT NULL | The name the object will have in Oracle 12c after the upgrade. |
| OBJECT_CLASS | VARCHAR2 | -- | DerivedMeasure for calculated measures, or empty for all other object types. |
| CONFLICT | NUMBER | -- | Indicates the reason that the row was added to <code>CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO</code> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: The object does not have a naming conflict but appears in the table for other reasons. 1: Two objects have the same name and would create a conflict in the OLAP 12c namespace. The object type (such as level or hierarchy) will be added to the names. |

Examples

The following command creates and populates the `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` table:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube.initialize_cube_upgrade;
```

The table shows that the OLAP 10g analytic workspace has a hierarchy and a level named `MARKET_SEGMENT`, which will be renamed. The table also contains rows for calculated measures, but these objects do not require renaming: The value of `CONFLICT` is 0.

```
SELECT awxml_id, new_name, conflict FROM cube_upgrade_info;
```

```
AWXML_ID                                NEW_NAME                                CONFLICT
-----
```

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| CUSTOMER.MARKET_SEGMENT.HIERARCHY | MARKET_SEGMENT_HIERARCHY | 1 |
| CUSTOMER.MARKET_SEGMENT.LEVEL | MARKET_SEGMENT_LEVEL | 1 |
| UNITS_CUBE.EXTENDED_COST.MEASURE | EXTENDED_COST | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.EXTENDED_MARGIN.MEASURE | EXTENDED_MARGIN | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.CHG_SALES_PP.MEASURE | CHG_SALES_PP | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.CHG_SALES_PY.MEASURE | CHG_SALES_PY | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.PCTCHG_SALES_PP.MEASURE | PCTCHG_SALES_PP | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.PCTCHG_SALES_PY.MEASURE | PCTCHG_SALES_PY | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.PRODUCT_SHARE.MEASURE | PRODUCT_SHARE | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.CHANNEL_SHARE.MEASURE | CHANNEL_SHARE | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.MARKET_SHARE.MEASURE | MARKET_SHARE | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.CHG_EXTMRGN_PP.MEASURE | CHG_EXTMRGN_PP | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.CHG_EXTMRGN_PY.MEASURE | CHG_EXTMRGN_PY | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.PCTCHG_EXTMRGN_PP.MEASURE | PCTCHG_EXTMRGN_PP | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.PCTCHG_EXTMRGN_PY.MEASURE | PCTCHG_EXTMRGN_PY | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.CHG_UNITS_PP.MEASURE | CHG_UNITS_PP | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.EXTMRGN_PER_UNIT.MEASURE | EXTMRGN_PER_UNIT | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.SALES_YTD.MEASURE | SALES_YTD | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.SALES_YTD_PY.MEASURE | SALES_YTD_PY | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.PCTCHG_SALES_YTD_PY.MEASURE | PCTCHG_SALES_YTD_PY | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.SALES_QTD.MEASURE | SALES_QTD | 0 |
| UNITS_CUBE.CHG_UNITS_PY.MEASURE | CHG_UNITS_PY | 0 |

49.4.11 REFRESH_MVIEW Procedure

This procedure refreshes the data in a cube materialized view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.REFRESH_MVIEW (
    mvowner          IN VARCHAR2,
    mvname           IN VARCHAR2,
    method           IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    refresh_after_errors IN BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
    parallelism      IN BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT 0,
    atomic_refresh   IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE,
    scheduler_job    IN VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL,
    sam_parameters   IN CLOB             DEFAULT NULL,
    nested           IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE );
```

Parameters

Table 49-13 REFRESH_MVIEW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| mvowner | Owner of the cube materialized view. |
| mvname | Name of the cube materialized view. |

Table 49-13 (Cont.) REFRESH_MVIEW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| method | <p>A full or a fast (partial) refresh. In a fast refresh, only changed rows are inserted in the cube and the affected areas of the cube are re-aggregated.</p> <p>You can specify a method for each cube in sequential order, or a single method to apply to all cubes. If you list more cubes than methods, then the last method applies to the additional cubes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C: Complete refresh clears all dimension values before loading. (Default) • F: Fast refresh of a cube materialized view, which performs an incremental refresh and re-aggregation of only changed rows in the source table. • ?: Fast refresh if possible, and otherwise a complete refresh. • P: Recomputes rows in a cube materialized view that are affected by changed partitions in the detail tables. • S: Fast solve of a compressed cube. A fast solve reloads all the detail data and re-aggregates only the changed values. <p>See the "Usage Notes" for the BUILD procedure for additional details.</p> |
| refresh_after_errors | <p>TRUE to roll back just the cube or dimension with errors, and then continue building the other objects.</p> <p>FALSE to roll back all objects in the build.</p> |
| parallelism | <p>Number of parallel processes to allocate to this job.</p> <p>See the "Usage Notes" for the BUILD procedure for additional details.</p> |
| atomic_refresh | <p>TRUE prevents users from accessing intermediate results during a build. It freezes the current state of an analytic workspace at the beginning of the build to provide current sessions with consistent data. This option thaws the analytic workspace at the end of the build to give new sessions access to the refreshed data. If an error occurs during the build, then all objects are rolled back to the frozen state.</p> <p>FALSE enables users to access intermediate results during an build.</p> |
| scheduler_job | <p>Any text identifier for the job, which will appear in the log table. The string does not need to be unique.</p> |
| sam_parameters | <p>None.</p> |
| nested | <p>TRUE performs nested refresh operations for the specified set of cube materialized views. Nested refresh operations refresh all the depending materialized views and the specified set of materialized views based on a dependency order to ensure the nested materialized views are truly fresh with respect to the underlying base tables.</p> <p>All objects must reside in a single analytic workspace.</p> |

Usage Notes

REFRESH_MVIEW changes *mvname* to the name of the cube, then passes the cube name and all parameters to the BUILD procedure. Thus, you can use the BUILD procedure to refresh a cube

materialized view. See the "[BUILD Procedure](#)" for additional information about the parameters.

Examples

The following example uses the default settings to refresh a cube materialized view named `CB$FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES`.

```
SET serverout ON format wrapped

EXECUTE dbms_cube.refresh_mview('SH', 'CB$FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES');
```

The next example changes the refresh method to use fast refresh if possible, continue refreshing after an error, and use two parallel processes.

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube.refresh_mview('SH', 'CB$FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES', '?', TRUE, 2);
```

After successfully refreshing the cube materialized view, `REFRESH_MVIEW` returns a message like the following:

```
Completed refresh of cube mview "SH"."CB$FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES" at 20130212
15:04:46.370.
```

49.4.12 UPGRADE_AW Procedure

This procedure creates an Oracle OLAP 12c analytic workspace from a copy of the metadata contained in an OLAP 10g analytic workspace. The original OLAP 10g analytic workspace is not affected and can exist at the same time and in the same schema as the OLAP 12c analytic workspace.

`UPGRADE_AW` automatically runs `INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` if the `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` table does not exist. If it does exist, then `UPGRADE_AW` does not overwrite it, thus preserving any changes you made to the table.

See "[DBMS_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#)".

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.UPGRADE_AW
    (sourceaw          IN VARCHAR2,
     destaw            IN VARCHAR2,
     upgoptions        IN CLOB DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 49-14 UPGRADE_AW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>sourceaw</code> | The name of a 10g analytic workspace. |
| <code>destaw</code> | A new name for the generated 12c analytic workspace. It cannot be the same as <code>sourceaw</code> . |

Table 49-14 (Cont.) UPGRADE_AW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| upgoptions | <p>One or more of these upgrade options, as a string in the form <code>'OPTION=VALUE'</code>. Separate multiple options with commas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRESERVE_TABLE_OWNERS: YES preserves the original source table mappings. Use this option when creating an OLAP 12c analytic workspace in a different schema from the 10g analytic workspace, and you want the new objects mapped to tables in the original schema. (Default) NO removes the schema owner from the source table mappings. Use this option when creating an OLAP 12c analytic workspace in a different schema from the 10g analytic workspace, and you want the new objects mapped to tables in the destination schema. RENAME_TABLE: The name of a table that specifies new names for objects as they are created in OLAP 12c format. These changes are in addition to those specified by the <code>INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE</code> procedure. See "CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS Procedure" for information about creating a rename table. TARGET_VERSION: The version of the upgrade, specified by a 2- to 5-part number, such as 11.2 or 11.2.0.2.0. If you enter an unsupported version number, then the closest version below it is used. |

Examples

This example upgrades an OLAP 10g analytic workspace named `GLOBAL10` to an OLAP 12c analytic workspace named `GLOBAL12`, using a rename table named `MY_OBJECT_MAP`:

```
BEGIN
    -- Upgrade the analytic workspace
    dbms_cube.upgrade_aw(sourceaw =>'GLOBAL10', destaw => 'GLOBAL12', upgoptions =>
'RENAME_TABLE=MY_OBJECT_MAP');

    -- Load and aggregate the data
    dbms_cube.build(script=>'UNITS_CUBE, PRICE_AND_COST_CUBE');

END;
/
```

49.4.13 VALIDATE_XML Procedure

This procedure checks the XML to assure that it is valid without committing the results to the database. It does not create an analytic workspace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.VALIDATE_XML
    (dirname           IN VARCHAR2,
     filename          IN VARCHAR2 );
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.VALIDATE_XML
    (in_xml          IN CLOB );
```

Parameters

Table 49-15 VALIDATE_XML Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| dirname | The case-sensitive name of a database directory. |
| filename | The name of a file containing an XML template. |
| IN_XML | The name of a CLOB containing an XML template. |

Usage Notes

You should always load a template into the same version and release of Oracle Database as the one used to generate the template. The XML may not be valid if it was generated by a different release of the software.

Example

This example reports a problem in the schema:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube.validate_xml('UPGRADE_DIR', 'MYGLOBAL.XML');
BEGIN dbms_cube.validate_xml('UPGRADE_DIR', 'MYGLOBAL.XML'); END;

*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-37162: OLAP error
'GLOBAL.PRICE_CUBE.$AW_ORGANIZATION': XOQ-01950: The AWCubeOrganization for
cube "GLOBAL.PRICE_CUBE" contains multiple BuildSpecifications with the same
name.
'GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE.$AW_ORGANIZATION': XOQ-01950: The AWCubeOrganization for
cube "GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE" contains multiple BuildSpecifications with the same
name.
XOQ-01400: invalid metadata objects
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_CUBE", line 411
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_CUBE", line 441
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_CUBE", line 501
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_CUBE", line 520
ORA-06512: at line 1
```

After the problems are corrected, the procedure reports no errors:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube.validate_xml('UPGRADE_DIR', 'MYGLOBAL.XML');

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

This example loads an XML template into a temporary CLOB, then validates it. The script is named GLOBAL.XML, and it is located in a database directory named XML_DIR.

```
DEFINE xml_file = 'GLOBAL.XML';

SET ECHO ON;
SET SERVEROUT ON;

DECLARE
    xml_file      BFILE := bfilename('XML_DIR', '&xml_file');
```



```
in_xml      CLOB;
out_xml     CLOB := NULL;
dest_offset INTEGER := 1;
src_offset  INTEGER := 1;
lang_context INTEGER := 0;
warning     INTEGER;
BEGIN
  -- Setup the clob from a file
  DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY(in_xml, TRUE);
  DBMS_LOB.OPEN(in_xml, DBMS_LOB.LOB_READWRITE);
  DBMS_LOB.OPEN(xml_file, DBMS_LOB.FILE_READONLY);
  DBMS_LOB.LOADCLOBFROMFILE(in_xml, xml_file, DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE,
    dest_offset, src_offset, 0, lang_context, warning);

  -- Validate the xml
  DBMS_CUBE.VALIDATE_XML(in_xml);
END;
/
```

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DBMS_CUBE_ADVISE

DBMS_CUBE_ADVISE contains subprograms for evaluating cube materialized views to support log-based fast refresh and query rewrite.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_CUBE_ADVISE Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_CUBE_ADVISE Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle OLAP User's Guide for information about cube materialized views

50.1 DBMS_CUBE_ADVISE Security Model

The MV_CUBE_ADVISE function requires the ADVISOR privilege.

50.2 Summary of DBMS_CUBE_ADVISE Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS_CUBE_ADVISE subprograms.

Table 50-1 Summary of DBMS_CUBE_ADVISE Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| MV_CUBE_ADVISE Function | Evaluates the metadata of a cube materialized view and generates recommendations for constraints, SQL dimension objects, and materialized view logs to support a broad range of query rewrite and fast refresh opportunities. |
| SET_CNS_EXCEPTION_LOG Procedure | Identifies the name of an exception log used in validated constraints generated by MV_CUBE_ADVISE. |
| TRACE Procedure | Displays or suppresses diagnostic messages for MV_CUBE_ADVISE. |

50.2.1 MV_CUBE_ADVISE Function

This table function evaluates the metadata for a specified cube materialized view. It generates recommendations and returns them as a SQL result set. These SQL statements can be used to create constraints, SQL dimension objects, and materialized view logs that

allow the broadest range of query rewrite transformations and log-based fast refresh of the cube materialized view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_ADVISE.MV_CUBE_ADVISE (
    owner          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT USER,
    mvname         IN  VARCHAR2,
    reqtype        IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '0',
    validate       IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT 0)
RETURN COAD_ADVICE_T PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 50-2 MV_CUBE_ADVISE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| owner | Owner of the cube materialized view |
| mvname | Name of the cube, such as UNITS_CUBE, or the cube materialized view, such as CB\$UNITS_CUBE |
| reqtype | Type of advice to generate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: All applicable advice types • 1: Column NOT NULL constraints • 2: Primary key constraints • 3: Foreign key constraints • 4: Relational dimension objects • 5: Cube materialized view logs with primary key |
| validate | Validation option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: Validate the constraints • 1: Do not validate the constraints |

Returns

A table of type COAD_ADVICE_T, consisting of a set of rows of type COAD_ADVICE_REC. [Table 50-3](#) describes the columns.

Table 50-3 MV_CUBE_ADVISE Return Values

| Column | Datatype | Description |
|-----------|---------------|--|
| OWNER | VARCHAR2 (30) | Owner of the dimensional object identified in APIOBJECT. |
| APIOBJECT | VARCHAR2 (30) | Name of a cube enhanced with materialized view capabilities, such as UNITS_CUBE. |
| SQLOBJOWN | VARCHAR2 (30) | Owner of the relational object identified in SQLOBJECT. |
| SQLOBJECT | VARCHAR2 (65) | Name of the master table, such as UNITS_FACT, or the cube materialized view, such as CB\$UNITS_CUBE. |

Table 50-3 (Cont.) MV_CUBE_ADVISE Return Values

| Column | Datatype | Description |
|-------------|--------------|--|
| ADVICETYPE | NUMBER(38,0) | Type of recommendation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: Create NOT NULL constraints on the foreign key columns • 2: Create primary key constraints on the master table • 3: Create primary key constraints on the master view • 4: Create foreign key constraints on the master table • 5: Create foreign key constraints on the master view • 6: Create relational dimensions on the master dimension tables • 7: Create a materialized view log • 8: Compile the materialized view |
| DISPOSITION | CLOB | Pre-existing conditions that conflict with the recommendations and should be resolved before SQLTEXT can be executed. |
| SQLTEXT | CLOB | SQL statement that implements the recommendation. |
| DROPTEXT | CLOB | SQL statement that reverses SQLTEXT. Pre-existing conditions may prevent these statements from restoring the schema to its previous state. |

Usage Notes

This function is available in Analytic Workspace Manager as the Materialized View Advisor, which will generate a SQL script with the recommendations.

You can query the returned rows the same as any other table, as shown in the example.

MV_CUBE_ADVISE generates unique object names each time it is called. You should execute the function once, capture the results, and work with those SQL statements.

Take care when dropping database objects. If a table already has a materialized view log, it will have the same name used in the SQL DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG statement in the DROPTEXT column. You should avoid inadvertently dropping materialized view logs, especially when they may be used for remote data replication.

Examples

The following query displays the SQL statements recommended by MV_CUBE_ADVISE. UNITS_FACT is the master table for UNITS_CUBE, and MV_CUBE_ADVISE generates an ALTER TABLE command to add primary key constraints.

It also generates an ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW command to compile the CB\$UNITS_CUBE cube materialized view.

```
SQL> SELECT apiobject, sqlobject, sqltext
       FROM TABLE(dbms_cube_advise.mv_cube_advise('GLOBAL', 'CB$UNITS_CUBE'));
```

```
APIOBJECT      SQLOBJECT      SQLTEXT
```

```

-----
UNITS_CUBE  UNITS_FACT  alter table "GLOBAL"."UNITS_FACT" add constrai
int "COAD_PK000208" PRIMARY KEY ("CHANNEL_ID"
, "ITEM_ID", "SHIP_TO_ID", "MONTH_ID") rely d
isable novalidate

UNITS_CUBE  CB$UNITS_CUBE  alter materialized view "GLOBAL"."CB$UNITS_CU
BE" compile

```

50.2.2 SET_CNS_EXCEPTION_LOG Procedure

This procedure identifies the name of an exception log used in validated constraints generated by MV_CUBE_ADVICE.

Syntax

```

DBMS_CUBE_ADVISE.SET_CNS_EXCEPTION_LOG (
    exceptlogtab IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT user.EXCEPTIONS);

```

Parameters

Table 50-4 SET_CNS_EXCEPTION_LOG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| exceptlogtab | The name of an existing exception log. |

Usage Notes

To create an exception log, use the `utlexcpt.sql` or the `utlexpt1.sql` script before executing `SET_CNS_EXCEPTION_LOG`.

The `validate` parameter of `MV_CUBE_ADVICE` must be set to 1.

Examples

The `utlexcpt.sql` script creates a table named `EXCEPTIONS`, and the `SET_CNS_EXCEPTION_LOG` procedure identifies it as the exception log for `MV_CUBE_ADVICE`. The `ALTER TABLE` statement now includes the clause `VALIDATE EXCEPTIONS INTO "GLOBAL"."EXCEPTIONS"`.

```

SQL> @utlexcpt
Table created.

```

```

SQL> EXECUTE dbms_cube_advise.set_cns_exception_log;
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

```

SQL> SELECT apiobject, sqlobject, advicetype type, sqltext
FROM TABLE(
    dbms_cube_advise.mv_cube_advise('GLOBAL', 'CB$UNITS_CUBE', '2', 1));

```

| APIOBJECT | SQLOBJECT | TYPE | SQLTEXT |
|------------|------------|------|---|
| UNITS_CUBE | UNITS_FACT | 2 | alter table "GLOBAL"."UNITS_FACT" add constraint "COAD_PK000219" PRIMARY KEY ("CHANNEL_ID", "ITEM_ID", "SHIP_TO_ID", "MONTH_ID") norely enable validate exceptions into "GLOBAL"."EXCEPTIONS" |

```
UNITS_CUBE    CB$UNITS_CUBE    8 alter materialized view "GLOBAL"."CB$UNITS_CUBE"
E" compile
```

50.2.3 TRACE Procedure

This procedure turns on and off diagnostic messages to server output for the MV_CUBE_ADVICE function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_ADVICE.TRACE (
    diaglevel          IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters

Table 50-5 TRACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| diaglevel | 0 to turn tracing off, or 1 to turn tracing on. |

Examples

The following example directs the diagnostic messages to server output. The SQL*Plus SERVEROUTPUT setting displays the messages.

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUT ON FORMAT WRAPPED
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_cube_advise.trace(1);
DBMS_COAD_DIAG: Changing diagLevel from [0] to [1]
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> SELECT sqlobject, sqltext, droptext
FROM TABLE(
    dbms_cube_advise.mv_cube_advise('GLOBAL', 'CB$UNITS_CUBE'))
WHERE apiobject='UNITS_CUBE';
```

| SQLOBJECT | SQLTEXT | DROPTEXT |
|----------------|--|---|
| UNITS_FACT | alter table "GLOBAL"."UNITS_FACT" add constraint "COAD_PK000222" PRIMARY KEY ("CHANNEL_ID", "ITEM_ID", "SHIP_TO_ID", "MONTH_ID") rely disable novalidate | alter table "GLOBAL"."UNITS_FACT" drop constraint "COAD_PK000222" cascade |
| CB\$UNITS_CUBE | alter materialized view "GLOBAL"."CB\$UNITS_CUBE" compile | alter materialized view "GLOBAL"."CB\$UNITS_CUBE" compile |

```
20070706 07:25:27.462780000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Parameter mvOwner : GLOBAL
20070706 07:25:27.462922000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Parameter mvName : CB$UNITS_CUBE
20070706 07:25:27.462967000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Parameter factTab : .
20070706 07:25:27.463011000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Parameter cubeName : UNITS_CUBE
20070706 07:25:27.463053000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Parameter cnsState : rely disable novalidate
20070706 07:25:27.463094000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Parameter NNState : disable novalidate
20070706 07:25:27.462368000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Begin NN:
20070706 07:25:27.833530000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: End NN:
20070706 07:25:27.833620000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Begin PK:
20070706 07:25:28.853418000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: End PK:
```

```
20070706 07:25:28.853550000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Begin FK:
20070706 07:25:28.853282000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: End   FK:
20070706 07:25:28.853359000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Begin RD:
20070706 07:25:29.660471000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: End   RD:
20070706 07:25:29.661363000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Begin CM:
20070706 07:25:29.665106000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: End   CM:
```

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_cube_advise.trace(0);
DBMS_COAD_DIAG: Changing diagLevel from [1] to [0]
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

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DBMS_CUBE_LOG

DBMS_CUBE_LOG contains subprograms for creating and managing logs for cubes and cube dimensions.



See Also:

OLAP Technology in the Oracle Database in *Oracle OLAP User's Guide* regarding use of the OLAP option to support business intelligence and analytical applications.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS_CUBE_LOG](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_CUBE_LOG Subprograms](#)

51.1 Using DBMS_CUBE_LOG

DBMS_CUBE_LOG manages several logs that enable you to track the progress of long running processes, then use the results to profile performance characteristics.

They provide information to help you diagnose and remedy problems that may occur during development and maintenance of a cube, such as hierarchies that are improperly structured in the relational source tables, records that fail to load, or data refreshes that take too long to complete. They also help diagnose performance problems in querying cubes.

Analytic Workspace Manager creates the logs automatically using the default names and types. It also disables the logs when Analytic Workspace Manager is closed. To use the same logs outside of Analytic Workspace Manager, you must first enable them. Alternatively, you can create and manage different logs for use outside of Analytic Workspace Manager.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Logging Types](#)
- [Logging Targets](#)
- [Verbosity Levels](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Creating Cube Logs](#)
- [Cube Build Log](#)
- [Cube Dimension Compile Log](#)
- [Cube Operations Log](#)
- [Cube Rejected Records Log](#)

51.1.1 DBMS_CUBE_LOG — Logging Types

Several logs are available, each one dedicated to storing messages of a particular type. You may use all of them or only those that you find particularly valuable.

The logs and their contents are described later in this topic.

- [Cube Build Log](#)
- [Cube Dimension Compile Log](#)
- [Cube Operations Log](#)
- [Cube Rejected Records Log](#)

DBMS_CUBE_LOG provides functions that return the binary integer for each log type. You can produce more readable code by using these functions instead of integers for the argument values of other DBMS_CUBE_LOG procedures and functions. Refer to these descriptions:

- [TYPE_BUILD Function](#)
- [TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE Function](#)
- [TYPE_OPERATIONS Function](#)
- [TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS Function](#)

51.1.2 DBMS_CUBE_LOG — Logging Targets

The TABLE_CREATE procedure creates database tables for storing the logs. Using the ENABLE procedure, you can create additional targets with changes in the destination or logging level. For example, you might target the Cube Operations log to both a table and a disk file.

These are the available targets:

- Disk file
- LOB
- Database table
- Trace file

See [ENABLE Procedure](#) for more information about creating multiple targets.

DBMS_CUBE_LOG provides functions that return the binary integer for each target type. You can produce more readable code by using these functions instead of integers for the argument values of other DBMS_CUBE_LOG procedures and functions. Refer to these descriptions:

- [TARGET_FILE Function](#)
- [TARGET_LOB Function](#)
- [TARGET_TABLE Function](#)
- [TARGET_TRACE Function](#)

51.1.3 DBMS_CUBE_LOG — Verbosity Levels

You can decide how much information is recorded in a log. You may want fewer details when leaving a job to run overnight than when you are monitoring the success of a new build. You can choose from these verbosity levels. Each level adds to the preceding level.

- **LOWEST:** Logs the status of each command used to build the cube dimensions and cubes, the use of slave processes, and summary records. This is the basic logging level.
- **LOW:** Logs messages from the OLAP engine, such as start and finish records for SQL Import, Aggregate, and Update.
- **MEDIUM:** Logs messages at the level used by Analytic Workspace Manager.
- **HIGH:** Logs messages that provide tuning information, such as composite lengths, partitioning details, object sizes, and aggregation work lists. This level is intended for use by Oracle Field Services.
- **HIGHEST:** Logs debugging messages and other information typically sent to a trace file. This level is intended for use by Oracle Support Services.

DBMS_CUBE_LOG provides functions that return the binary integer for each verbosity level. You can produce more readable code by using these functions instead of integers for the argument values of other DBMS_CUBE_LOG procedures and functions. Refer to these descriptions:

- [LEVEL_LOWEST Function](#)
- [LEVEL_LOW Function](#)
- [LEVEL_MEDIUM Function](#)
- [LEVEL_HIGH Function](#)
- [LEVEL_HIGHEST Function](#)

51.1.4 DBMS_CUBE_LOG Security Model

The TABLE_CREATE procedure requires the CREATE TABLE privilege.

51.1.5 DBMS_CUBE_LOG — Creating Cube Logs

To store logging information in a database table, you must create that table using the TABLE_CREATE procedure. Cube Build logs are always stored in tables. The ENABLE procedure creates the other target types for the other logs.

To create a Cube Build log:

- Execute the TABLE_CREATE procedure.

The following command creates a Cube Build log with the default name of CUBE_BUILD_LOG:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.table_create(dbms_cube_log.type_build);
```

To create a Cube Dimension Compile log, Cube Operations log, or Cube Rejected Records log with a database table target:

1. Execute the TABLE_CREATE procedure to create the table.

2. Execute the ENABLE procedure to begin logging.

These commands create and enable a Cube Operations table with the default name of CUBE_OPERATIONS_LOG and the default verbosity level:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.table_create(dbms_cube_log.type_operations);
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_operations);
```

To create a Cube Dimension Compile log, Cube Operations log, or Cube Rejected Records log with a trace file, disk file, or LOB target:

- Execute the ENABLE procedure.

This command enables the Cube Rejected Records log, sets verbosity to the lowest level, and directs the output to a disk file named rejects.log in the WORK_DIR database directory:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records, -
    dbms_cube_log.target_file, dbms_cube_log.level_lowest, -
    'WORK_DIR/rejects.log');
```

51.1.6 DBMS_CUBE_LOG — Cube Build Log

The Cube Build log provides information about what happened during a build. Use this log to determine whether the build produced the results you were expecting, and if not, why not.

The contents of the Cube Build log are refreshed continuously during a build. You can query the log at any time to evaluate the progress of the build and to estimate the time to completion.

The default name of the Cube Build log is CUBE_BUILD_LOG. The following table describes its contents.

**Note:**

To manage a Cube Build log, use only the TABLE_CREATE and VERSION procedures.

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|--------------|----------------|------|--|
| BUILD_ID | NUMBER | -- | A unique sequence number for the build. The same number is used for slave processes in a parallel build. |
| SLAVE_NUMBER | NUMBER | -- | A counter for slave processes in a parallel build: 0 is the master process, 1 is the first slave, 2 is the second slave, and so forth. |
| STATUS | VARCHAR2 (10) | -- | The current status of the command: STARTED, COMPLETED, FAILED, or WORKING. |
| COMMAND | VARCHAR2 (25) | -- | The name of the command being executed, such as BUILD, LOAD, and SOLVE. |
| BUILD_OBJECT | VARCHAR2 (500) | -- | The name of the cube or cube dimension being processed. |

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|-----------------------|----------------|------|--|
| BUILD_OBJECT_TYPE | VARCHAR2 (10) | -- | The type of object: CUBE, DIMENSION, or BUILD. |
| OUTPUT | CLOB | -- | Information structured like an XML document about the command, or NULL when there is no additional information, such as for a STARTED row. |
| AW | VARCHAR2 (30) | -- | The name of the analytic workspace that contains the objects of the build. |
| OWNER | VARCHAR2 (30) | -- | The owner of the analytic workspace and all the objects of the build. |
| PARTITION | VARCHAR2 (10) | -- | The name of the partition being processed, or NULL when the current operation does not correspond to a partition. |
| SCHEDULER_JOB | VARCHAR2 (100) | -- | A user-specified string to identify the build. |
| TIME | TIMESTAMP (6) | -- | The time the row is added to the table. |
| BUILD_SCRIPT | CLOB | -- | The cube build script. Populated only in rows where COMMAND is BUILD. |
| BUILD_TYPE | VARCHAR2 (22) | -- | The origin of the build: DBMS_CUBE, DBMS_MVIEW, JAVA, or SLAVE. |
| COMMAND_DEPTH | NUMBER (2) | -- | The nesting depth of the command. For example, COMPILE HIERARCHIES is a component step of COMPILE, so if COMPILE has a depth of 1, then COMPILE HIERARCHIES has a depth of 2. |
| BUILD_SUB_OBJECT | VARCHAR2 (30) | -- | The name of a subobject being processed, such as a measure that does not inherit the aggregation rules of the cube. |
| REFRESH_METHOD | VARCHAR2 (1) | -- | The refresh method, such as C or F, that is associated with the current command. The refresh method is important only for the CLEAR step. |
| SEQ_NUMBER | NUMBER | -- | Not currently used. |
| COMMAND_NUMBER | NUMBER | -- | The sequence number of the command in the current process, which can be used to distinguish the same command on different objects. For example, a LOAD on PRODUCT and a LOAD on TIME. |
| IN_BRANCH | NUMBER (1) | -- | Not currently used. |
| COMMAND_STATUS_NUMBER | NUMBER | -- | Identifies the sequence number of all rows for a particular command. For example, a particular command might be represented by four rows: The first row has a status of STARTED and the last row has a status of COMPLETED. This column is used for sorting. |

51.1.7 DBMS_CUBE_LOG — Cube Dimension Compile Log

When solving a cube, OLAP checks the dimension hierarchies to make sure they are valid. Errors that occur during this validation are written to the Cube Dimension Compile log.

The checks include:

- **Circularity:** Hierarchies are defined by parent-child relations among dimension members. Circularity occurs when a dimension member is specified as its own ancestor or descendant.
- **Hierarchy type:** Hierarchies can be level based or value based. You can define a cube so that only level-based hierarchies are valid, such as a cube materialized view.
- **Level options:** Level-based hierarchies can be regular, ragged, or skip level. You can define a dimension so that only regular hierarchies are valid, such as a Time dimension.

The default name of the Cube Dimension Compile log is `CUBE_DIMENSION_COMPILE`. The following table describes its contents.

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|------------------|----------------|----------|---|
| ID | NUMBER | -- | Current operation identifier |
| SEQ_NUMBER | NUMBER | -- | Sequence number in the Cube Build log |
| ERROR# | NUMBER(8) | NOT NULL | Number of the error being reported |
| ERROR_MESSAGE | VARCHAR2(2000) | -- | Error message associated with the error |
| DIMENSION | VARCHAR2(100) | -- | Name of the dimension being compiled |
| DIMENSION_MEMBER | VARCHAR2(100) | -- | Faulty dimension member |
| MEMBER_ANCESTOR | VARCHAR2(100) | -- | Parent of DIMENSION_MEMBER |
| HIERARCHY1 | VARCHAR2(100) | -- | First hierarchy involved in the error |
| HIERARCHY2 | VARCHAR2(100) | -- | Second hierarchy involved in the error |
| ERROR_CONTEXT | CLOB | -- | Additional information about the error |

51.1.8 DBMS_CUBE_LOG — Cube Operations Log

The Cube Operations log contains messages and debugging information for all OLAP engine events. You can track current operations at a very detailed level. Using the `SQL_ID` column, you can join the Cube Operations log to dynamic performance views such as `V$SQL`, `V$SESSION`, and `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` to see cube operations in the context of other database operations such as I/O Wait and CPU.

The default name of the Cube Operations log is `CUBE_OPERATIONS_LOG`. The following table describes its contents.

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|---------|----------|-------------|---------------------|
| INST_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL | Instance identifier |

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--|
| SID | NUMBER | NOT NULL | Session identifier |
| SERIAL# | NUMBER | NOT NULL | Session serial number |
| USER# | NUMBER | NOT NULL | User identifier |
| SQL_ID | VARCHAR2 (13) | -- | Executing SQL statement identifier |
| JOB | NUMBER | -- | Job identifier |
| ID | NUMBER | -- | Current operation identifier |
| PARENT_ID | NUMBER | -- | Parent operation identifier |
| SEQ_NUMBER | NUMBER | -- | Sequence number in the Cube Build log |
| TIME | TIMESTAMP (6) WITH TIME ZONE | NOT NULL | Time the record was added to the Cube Operations log |
| LOG_LEVEL | NUMBER (4) | NOT NULL | Verbosity level of the record, as specified by the DBMS_CUBE_LOG.ENABLE procedure. |
| DEPTH | NUMBER (4) | -- | Nesting depth of the record. For example, a level of 0 indicates that the operation and suboperation are not nested within other operations and suboperations. |
| OPERATION | VARCHAR2 (15) | NOT NULL | Current operation, such as AGGREGATE, ROWSOURCE, or SQLIMPORT. |
| SUBOPERATION | VARCHAR2 (20) | -- | Current suboperation, such as Loading or Import |
| STATUS | VARCHAR2 (10) | NOT NULL | Current status of the operation, such as START, TRACE, COMPLETED, or Failed. |
| NAME | VARCHAR2 (20) | NOT NULL | Name of the record, such as ROWS LOADED, AVE_ROW_LEN, and PAGEPOOLSIZ |
| VALUE | VARCHAR2 (4000) | -- | Value of NAME |
| DETAILS | CLOB | -- | Additional information about NAME. |

51.1.9 DBMS_CUBE_LOG — Cube Rejected Records Log

The Cube Rejected Records log contains a summary of the loader job and any records that were rejected because they did not meet the expected format.

A single row in the source table may have errors in more than one field. Each field generates an error in the log, resulting in multiple rows with the same rowid4

in the SOURCE_ROW column.

The default name of the Cube Rejected Records log is CUBE_REJECTED_RECORDS. The following table describes its contents.

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|------------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|
| ID | NUMBER | -- | Current operation identifier |
| SEQ_NUMBER | NUMBER | -- | Sequence number in the Cube Build log |

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|---------------|------------|----------|---|
| ERROR# | NUMBER(8) | NOT NULL | Number of the error triggered by the record |
| ERROR_MESSAGE | VARCHAR2 | -- | Error message associated with the error |
| RECORD# | NUMBER(38) | -- | Input record number |
| SOURCE_ROW | ROWID | -- | Rowid of the row in the source table; null when the source is a view or a query |

51.2 Summary of DBMS_CUBE_LOG Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms.

Table 51-1 DBMS_CUBE_LOG Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| DEFAULT_NAME Function | Returns the default table names of the various log types. |
| DISABLE Procedure | Turns logging off for the duration of a session. |
| ENABLE Procedure | Turns on logging for the duration of a session, redirects logging to additional output types, and changes the verbosity level in the logs. |
| FLUSH Procedure | Forces all buffered messages to be written to the logs. |
| GET_LOG Procedure | Returns the current settings for the level and location of a particular log. |
| GET_LOG_SPEC Function | Retrieves a description of all active logs. |
| GET_PARAMETER Function | Returns the current values of the options that control various aspects of logging. |
| LEVEL_HIGH Function | Returns the integer value of the high verbosity level. |
| LEVEL_HIGHEST Function | Returns the integer value of the highest verbosity level. |
| LEVEL_LOW Function | Returns the integer value of the low verbosity level. |
| LEVEL_LOWEST Function | Returns the integer value of the lowest verbosity level. |
| LEVEL_MEDIUM Function | Returns the integer value of the medium verbosity level. |
| SET_LOG_SPEC Procedure | Sets all logging to the values specified in the input string. |
| SET_PARAMETER Procedure | Sets options that control various aspects of logging. |
| TABLE_CREATE Procedure | Creates the table targets for the OLAP logs. |
| TARGET_FILE Function | Returns the integer value of a disk file target. |
| TARGET_LOB Function | Returns the integer value of a LOB target. |
| TARGET_TABLE Function | Returns the integer value of a database table target |
| TARGET_TRACE Function | Returns the integer value of a trace file target. |
| TYPE_BUILD Function | Returns the integer value of the Cube Build log. |
| TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE Function | Returns the integer value of the Cube Dimension Compile log. |

Table 51-1 (Cont.) DBMS_CUBE_LOG Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| TYPE_OPERATIONS Function | Returns the integer value of the Cube Operations log. |
| TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS Function | Returns the integer value of the Cube Rejected Records log. |
| VERSION Function | Returns the version number of a specific log table or the current version number of a specific log type. |

51.2.1 DEFAULT_NAME Function

This function returns the default table names of the various log types.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.DEFAULT_NAME (
    LOG_TYPE          IN  BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT TYPE_OPERATIONS)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 51-2 DEFAULT_NAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| log_type | One of the following log types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: TYPE_OPERATIONS 2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS 3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE 4: TYPE_BUILD See " Logging Types ". |

Returns

The default table name of the specified log type.

Examples

This example returns the default name of the Cube Operations log:

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.default_name FROM dual;
```

```
DEFAULT_NAME
-----
CUBE_OPERATIONS_LOG
```

The next example returns the default name of the Cube Rejected Records log:

```
select dbms_cube_log.default_name(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records) -
       "Default Name" from dual;
```

```
Default Name
-----
CUBE_REJECTED_RECORDS
```


51.2.2 DISABLE Procedure

This procedure turns logging off for the duration of a session, unless logging is explicitly turned on again with the `ENABLE` procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.DISABLE (
    LOG_TYPE      IN  BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT,
    LOG_TARGET    IN  BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT);
```

Parameters

Table 51-3 DISABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| log_type | <p>One of the following log types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: TYPE_OPERATIONS 2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS 3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE <p>Note: You cannot disable the Cube Build log with this procedure. See "Logging Types".</p> |
| log_target | <p>One of the following destinations for the logging records. The logs are sent to a table unless you previously specified a different target using the <code>ENABLE</code> procedure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: TARGET_TABLE 2: TARGET_TRACE 3: TARGET_FILE 4: TARGET_LOB <p>See "Logging Targets".</p> |

Example

This command disables the dimension compilation error log table:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.disable(dbms_cube_log.type_dimension_compile);
```

51.2.3 ENABLE Procedure

This procedure turns on logging for the duration of a session or until it is turned off using the `DISABLE` procedure.

The `ENABLE` procedure also allows you to direct logging to additional output types and to change the amount of detail in the logs. You can enable a log type to each of the log targets. For example, you can enable the Cube Operations log to the trace file, a table, and a file at different verbosity levels, but you cannot enable the Cube Operations log to two files at the same time.

This procedure also checks the format of the logs and updates them if necessary.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.ENABLE (
    LOG_TYPE      IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_TARGET    IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_LEVEL     IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.ENABLE (
    LOG_TYPE      IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_TARGET    IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_LEVEL     IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_LOCATION  IN      VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.ENABLE (
    LOG_TYPE      IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_TARGET    IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_LEVEL     IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_LOCATION  IN/OUT CLOB );
```

Parameters

Table 51-4 ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| log_type | <p>One of the following log types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: TYPE_OPERATIONS 2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS 3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE <p>Note: You cannot disable the Cube Build log with this procedure. See "Logging Types".</p> |
| log_target | <p>One of the following destinations for the logging records. The logs are sent to a table unless you previously specified a different target using the ENABLE procedure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: TARGET_TABLE 2: TARGET_TRACE 3: TARGET_FILE 4: TARGET_LOB <p>See "Logging Targets".</p> |
| log_level | <p>One of the following log verbosity levels. Each level adds new types of messages to the previous level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: LEVEL_LOWEST 2: LEVEL_LOW 3: LEVEL_MEDIUM 4: LEVEL_HIGH 5: LEVEL_HIGHEST <p>See "Verbosity Levels".</p> |
| log_location | <p>The full identity of the log, such as <i>owner.table_name</i> when log_target is a table.</p> |

Examples

The following command enables all cube logs:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable;
```

The following PL/SQL procedure sets the log level to LEVEL_LOWEST:

```
BEGIN
    dbms_cube_log.disable(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records);
    dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records,
        dbms_cube_log.target_table, dbms_cube_log.level_lowest);
END;
/
```

51.2.4 FLUSH Procedure

This procedure forces all buffered messages to be written to the logs.

The buffers are flushed automatically throughout a session, but manually flushing them before viewing the logs assures that you can view all of the messages.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.FLUSH ( );
```

Example

The following example flushes the buffers for all of the logs:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.flush;
```

51.2.5 GET_LOG Procedure

This procedure returns the current settings for the level and location of a particular log.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.GET_LOG (
    LOG_TYPE      IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT TYPE_OPERATIONS,
    LOG_TARGET    IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT TARGET_TABLE,
    LOG_LEVEL     OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    LOG_LOCATION  OUT  VARCHAR2 );
```

Parameters

Table 51-5 GET_LOG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| log_type | One of the following log types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: TYPE_OPERATIONS • 2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS • 3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE See "Logging Types". |

Table 51-5 (Cont.) GET_LOG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| log_target | One of the following destinations for the logging records. The logs are sent to a table unless you previously specified a different target using the ENABLE procedure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: TARGET_TABLE 2: TARGET_TRACE 3: TARGET_FILE 4: TARGET_LOB See " Logging Targets " |
| log_level | One of the following log verbosity levels. Each level adds new types of messages to the previous level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: LEVEL_LOWEST 2: LEVEL_LOW 3: LEVEL_MEDIUM 4: LEVEL_HIGH 5: LEVEL_HIGHEST See " Verbosity Levels ". |
| log_location | The full identity of the log, such as <i>owner.table_name</i> when log_target is a table. |

Usage Notes

If log_type is not active, then log_level and log_location are null. Use DBMS_CUBE_LOG.ENABLE to activate a log.

Examples

This PL/SQL procedure provides information about the Cube Rejected Records log:

```
SET serverout ON format wrapped

DECLARE
    myloglevel binary_integer;
    mylogtarget varchar2(128);

BEGIN
    dbms_cube_log.get_log(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records,
        dbms_cube_log.target_table, myloglevel, mylogtarget);

    dbms_output.put_line('Log Level: ' || myloglevel);
    dbms_output.put_line('Log Target: ' || mylogtarget);
END;
/
```

The procedure generates results like the following:

```
Log Level: 5

Log Target: GLOBAL.CUBE_REJECTED_RECORDS
```

51.2.6 GET_LOG_SPEC Function

This function retrieves a description of all active Cube Operations logs, Cube Rejected Records logs, and Cube Dimension Compile logs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.GET_LOG_SPEC ( )
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns

The type and target of all active logs.

Usage Notes

You can use the output from this function as the input to SET_LOG_SPEC.

Examples

The following example shows that the Cube Operations log, Cube Rejected Records log, and Cube Dimension Compile log are active. The Cube Operations log is stored in the session trace file and the other logs are stored in tables.

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.get_log_spec FROM dual;

GET_LOG_SPEC
-----
OPERATIONS(TABLE, TRACE) REJECTED_RECORDS(TABLE[DEBUG])
```

51.2.7 GET_PARAMETER Function

This function returns the current values of the options that control various aspects of logging. To set these options, use the SET_PARAMETER function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.GET_PARAMETER (
    LOG_TYPE          IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    LOG_PARAMETER     IN  BINARY_INTEGER )
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 51-6 GET_PARAMETER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| log_type | One of the following log types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: TYPE_OPERATIONS 2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS 3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE See " Logging Types ". |

Table 51-6 (Cont.) GET_PARAMETER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| log_parameter | <p>One of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: MAX_ERRORS • 2: FLUSH_INTERVAL • 3: LOG_FULL_RECORD • 4: LOG_EVERY_N • 5: ALLOW_ERRORS <p>See "SET_PARAMETER Procedure".</p> |

Returns

The value of the specified *log_parameter*.

Examples

This example shows the current maximum number of errors in the Cube Rejected Records log before logging stops. This parameter was previously set with the SET_PARAMETER procedure.

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.get_parameter(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records, 1) -
       "Maximum Records" FROM dual;
```

```
Maximum Records
-----
                100
```

51.2.8 LEVEL_HIGH Function

This function returns the integer value of the high verbosity level.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.LEVEL_HIGH ()
       RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Returns

4

Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the *LOG_LEVEL* parameter in DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms. See "[Verbosity Levels](#)".

Example

This command sets the verbosity level of the cube operations table to high:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_operations, -
                             dbms_cube_log.target_table, dbms_cube_log.level_high);
```

51.2.9 LEVEL_HIGHEST Function

This function returns the integer value of the highest verbosity level.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.LEVEL_HIGHEST ()  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Returns

5

Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG_LEVEL parameter in DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms. See "[Verbosity Levels](#)".

Example

This command sets the verbosity level of the cube operations table to highest:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_operations, -  
    dbms_cube_log.target_table, dbms_cube_log.level_highest);
```

51.2.10 LEVEL_LOW Function

This function returns the integer value of the low verbosity level.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.LEVEL_LOW ()  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Returns

2

Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG_LEVEL parameter in DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms. See "[Verbosity Levels](#)".

Example

This command sets the verbosity level of the cube operations table to low:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_operations, -  
    dbms_cube_log.target_table, dbms_cube_log.level_low);
```

51.2.11 LEVEL_LOWEST Function

This function returns the integer value of the lowest verbosity level. This level logs the status of each command used to build the cube dimensions and cubes, the use of slave processes, and summary records.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.LEVEL_LOWEST ()  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Returns

1

Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG_LEVEL parameter in DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms. See "[Verbosity Levels](#)".

Example

This command sets the verbosity level of the cube operations table to lowest:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_operations, -  
    dbms_cube_log.target_table, dbms_cube_log.level_lowest);
```

51.2.12 LEVEL_MEDIUM Function

This function returns the integer value of the medium verbosity level.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.LEVEL_MEDIUM ()  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Returns

3

Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG_LEVEL parameter in DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms. See "[Verbosity Levels](#)".

Example

This command sets the verbosity level of the cube operations table to medium:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_operations, -  
    dbms_cube_log.target_table, dbms_cube_log.level_medium);
```


51.2.13 SET_LOG_SPEC Procedure

This procedure sets all logging to the values specified in the input string.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.SET_LOG_SPEC (
    LOG_SPEC      IN  VARCHAR2 );
```

Parameters

Table 51-7 SET_LOG_SPEC Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| log_spec | <p>A string consisting of <i>type(target)</i> pairs.</p> <p><i>Type</i> can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPERATIONS • REJECTED_RECORDS • DIMENSION_COMPILE <p><i>Target</i> can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TABLE • TRACE • FILE • LOB |

Usage Notes

The GET_LOG_SPEC function returns a properly formatted string for SET_LOG_SPEC.

Examples

This PL/SQL procedure disables all logs, verifies that they are disabled, then activates the Cube Operations log and the Cube Rejected Records log.

```
BEGIN
    dbms_cube_log.disable;
    dbms_output.put_line('Cube Logs: ' || dbms_cube_log.get_log_spec);

    dbms_cube_log.set_log_spec('OPERATIONS(TRACE) REJECTED_RECORDS(TABLE)');
    dbms_output.put_line('Cube Logs: ' || dbms_cube_log.get_log_spec);
END;
/
```

The output from the procedure verifies that the DISABLE function de-activated all logs, and the SET_LOG_SPEC function activated two logs:

Cube Logs:

Cube Logs: OPERATIONS(TRACE) REJECTED_RECORDS(TABLE)

51.2.14 SET_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure sets options that control various aspects of logging.

To obtain the current value of these options, use the `GET_PARAMETER` function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.SET_PARAMETER (
    LOG_TYPE      IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    LOG_PARAMETER IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    VALUE         IN  BINARY_INTEGER );
```

Parameters

Table 51-8 SET_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>log_type</code> | <p>One of the following log types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: <code>TYPE_OPERATIONS</code> 2: <code>TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS</code> 3: <code>TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE</code> 4: <code>TYPE_BUILD</code> <p>See "Logging Types".</p> |
| <code>log_parameter</code> | <p>One of the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: <code>MAX_ERRORS</code> Maximum number of records before signalling an end to logging, such as the number of rejected records in the Cube Rejected Records log or the number of compilation errors in the dimension compilation error log. 2: <code>FLUSH_INTERVAL</code> The number of seconds to buffer the records before writing them to a log. When this parameter is 0, the records are written directly to the logs without buffering. 3: <code>LOG_FULL_RECORD</code> Controls logging of rejected records. Set this parameter to one of the following constants: 0: <code>FULL_RECORD_AUTO</code>: Log the full record when no row ID is available. 1: <code>FULL_RECORD_ALWAYS</code>: Always log the full record. 2: <code>FULL_RECORD_NEVER</code>: Never log the full record. 4: <code>LOG EVERY N</code> Enters a progress message every <i>n</i> rows during data maintenance. 5: <code>ALLOW_ERRORS</code>: Displays logging errors, which are initially turned off to allow processing to proceed. |
| <code>value</code> | The new value of <code>log_parameter</code> . |

Examples

This PL/SQL procedure sets the two parameters, then uses the `GET_PARAMETER` function to show the settings:

```

BEGIN
  dbms_cube_log.set_parameter(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records, 1, 150);
  dbms_cube_log.set_parameter(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records, 2, 5);

  dbms_output.put_line('Max rejected records: ' ||
    dbms_cube_log.get_parameter(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records, 1));

  dbms_output.put_line('Buffer time: ' ||
    dbms_cube_log.get_parameter(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records, 2) ||
    ' seconds');
END;
/

```

The procedure displays this information:

Max rejected records: 150

Buffer time: 5 seconds

51.2.15 TABLE_CREATE Procedure

This procedure creates the table targets for the OLAP logs. You must have the `CREATE TABLE` privilege to use this procedure.

`TABLE_CREATE` also upgrades existing log tables to the current version while preserving the data.

Syntax

```

DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TABLE_CREATE (
  LOG_TYPE      IN  BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT,
  TBLNAME       IN  VARCHAR2        DEFAULT );

```

Parameters

Table 51-9 TABLE_CREATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| log_type | One of the following log types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: TYPE_OPERATIONS 2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS 3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE 4: TYPE_BUILD See " Logging Types ". |
| tblname | A table name for the log. These are the default names: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CUBE_OPERATIONS_LOG CUBE_REJECTED_RECORDS CUBE_DIMENSION_COMPILE CUBE_BUILD_LOG |

Examples

This example creates a Cube Operations log table named `CUBE_OPERATIONS_LOG`:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.table_create;
```

This example creates a Cube Rejected Records log table named CUBE_REJECTED_RECORDS:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.table_create(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records);
```

The next example creates a Cube Build log table named MY_BUILD_LOG:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.table_create -  
      (dbms_cube_log.type_build, 'MY_BUILD_LOG');
```

51.2.16 TARGET_FILE Function

This function returns the integer value of a file target in DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TARGET_FILE ()  
      RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Returns

3

Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the *LOG_LEVEL* parameter in DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms. See "[Logging Targets](#)".

Example

This command disables the Cube Operations log file:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.disable -  
      (dbms_cube_log.type_operations, dbms_cube_log.target_file);
```

51.2.17 TARGET_LOB Function

This function returns the integer value of a LOB target.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TARGET_LOB ()  
      RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Returns

4

Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the *LOG_LEVEL* parameter in DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms. See "[Logging Targets](#)".

Example

This command disables the Cube Operations log LOB:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.disable -  
      (dbms_cube_log.type_operations, dbms_cube_log.target_lob);
```

51.2.18 TARGET_TABLE Function

This function returns the integer value of a table target.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TARGET_TABLE ()  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Returns

1

Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG_TARGET parameter in DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms. See "[Logging Targets](#)".

Example

This command disables the Cube Operations log table:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.disable -  
    (dbms_cube_log.type_operations, dbms_cube_log.target_table);
```

51.2.19 TARGET_TRACE Function

This function returns the integer value of a trace file target.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TARGET_TRACE ()  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Returns

2

Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG_TARGET parameter in DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms. See "[Logging Targets](#)".

Example

This command disables the Cube Operations log trace file:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.disable -  
    (dbms_cube_log.type_operations, dbms_cube_log.target_trace);
```

51.2.20 TYPE_BUILD Function

This function returns the integer value of the Cube Build log.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TYPE_BUILD ()  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Returns

4

Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG_TYPE parameter in DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms. See ["Logging Types"](#).

Example

This query returns the default name of a Cube Build log:

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.default_name(dbms_cube_log.type_build) "Log Name" -  
       FROM dual;
```

```
Log Name  
-----  
CUBE_BUILD_LOG
```

51.2.21 TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE Function

This function returns the integer value of the Cube Dimension Compile log.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE ()  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Returns

3

Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG_TYPE parameter in DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms. See ["Logging Types"](#).

Example

This query returns the default name of a Cube Dimension Compile log:

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.default_name(dbms_cube_log.type_dimension_compile) -  
       "Log Name" FROM dual;
```

```
Log Name  
-----  
CUBE_DIMENSION_COMPILE
```

51.2.22 TYPE_OPERATIONS Function

This function returns the integer value of the Cube Operations log.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TYPE_OPERATIONS ()  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Returns

1

Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG_TYPE parameter in DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms. See ["Logging Types"](#).

Example

This query returns the default name of a Cube Dimension Compile log:

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.default_name(dbms_cube_log.type_operations) "Log Name" -  
       FROM dual;
```

```
Log Name  
-----  
CUBE_OPERATIONS_LOG
```

51.2.23 TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS Function

This function returns the integer value of the cube Cube Rejected Records log.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS ()  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Returns

2

Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG_TYPE parameter in DBMS_CUBE_LOG subprograms. See ["Logging Types"](#).

Example

This query returns the default name of a Cube Rejected Records log:

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.default_name(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records) -  
       "Log Name" FROM dual;
```

```
Log Name  
-----  
CUBE_REJECTED_RECORDS
```

51.2.24 VERSION Function

This function returns the version number of a specific log table or the current version number of a specific log type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.VERSION (
    LOG_TYPE      IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
    TBLNAME       IN  VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 51-10 VERSION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| log_type | One of the following log types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: TYPE_OPERATIONS 2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS 3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE 4: TYPE_BUILD See " Logging Types ". |
| tblname | The name of the log table whose version is returned. |

Returns

A version number

Examples

This example returns the current version of the Cube Operations log:

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.version FROM dual;

VERSION
-----
      2
```

This example returns the version number of an existing Cube Rejected Records log named CUBE_REJECTED_RECORDS.

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.version(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records, -
    'CUBE_REJECTED_RECORDS') version FROM dual;

VERSION
-----
      2
```


DBMS_DATA_MINING

The `DBMS_DATA_MINING` package is the application programming interface for creating, evaluating, and querying Oracle Machine Learning for SQL models.

In Oracle Database Release 21c, Oracle Data Mining has been rebranded to Oracle Machine Learning for SQL (Oracle Machine Learning for SQL). The PL/SQL package name, however, has not changed and remains `DBMS_DATA_MINING`.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Mining Functions](#)
- [Model Settings](#)
- [Algorithm Specific Settings](#)
- [Solver Settings](#)
- [Datatypes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DATA_MINING Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- [Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts](#)
- [Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide](#)
- [DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM](#)
- [DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS](#)

52.1 DBMS_DATA_MINING Overview

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL supports both supervised and unsupervised machine learning. Supervised machine learning predicts a target value based on historical data. Unsupervised machine learning discovers natural groupings and does not use a target. You can use Oracle Machine Learning for SQL procedures on structured data and unstructured text.

Supervised machine learning techniques include:

- Classification
- Regression
- Feature Selection (Attribute Importance)
- Time Series

Unsupervised machine learning techniques include:

- Clustering
- Association
- Feature Extraction
- Anomaly Detection

The steps you use to build and apply a machine learning model depend on the machine learning technique and the algorithm being used. The algorithms supported by Oracle Machine Learning for SQL are listed in the following table.

Table 52-1 Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Algorithms

| Algorithm | Abbreviation | Function |
|---|--------------|---|
| Apriori | AR | Association |
| CUR Matrix Decomposition | CUR | Attribute importance |
| Decision Tree | DT | Classification |
| Expectation Maximization | EM | Clustering |
| Explicit Semantic Analysis | ESA | Feature extraction, classification |
| Exponential Smoothing | ESM | Time series |
| Generalized Linear Models | GLM | Classification, regression |
| <i>k</i> -Means | KM | Clustering |
| Minimum Descriptor Length | MDL | Attribute importance |
| Multivariate State Estimation Technique - Sequential Probability Ratio Test | MSET-SPRT | Anomaly detection, classification |
| Naive Bayes | NB | Classification |
| Neural Network | NN | Classification, regression |
| Non-Negative Matrix Factorization | NMF | Feature extraction |
| Orthogonal Partitioning Clustering | O-Cluster | Clustering |
| Random Forest | RF | Classification |
| Singular Value Decomposition and Principal Component Analysis | SVD and PCA | Feature extraction |
| Support Vector Machine | SVM | Classification, regression, anomaly detection |
| XGBoost | XGBoost | Classification, regression |

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL supports more than one algorithm for the classification, regression, clustering, and feature extraction machine learning techniques. Each of these machine learning techniques has a default algorithm, as shown in the following table.

Table 52-2 Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Default Algorithms

| Mining Function | Default Algorithm |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Classification | Naive Bayes |
| Clustering | <i>k</i> -Means |

Table 52-2 (Cont.) Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Default Algorithms

| Mining Function | Default Algorithm |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Feature Extraction | Non-Negative Matrix Factorization |
| Feature Selection | Minimum Descriptor Length |
| Regression | Support Vector Machine |
| Time Series | Exponential Smoothing |

52.2 DBMS_DATA_MINING Security Model

The `DBMS_DATA_MINING` package is owned by user `SYS` and is installed as part of database installation. Execution privilege on the package is granted to `public`. The routines in the package are run with invokers' rights (run with the privileges of the current user).

The `DBMS_DATA_MINING` package exposes APIs that are leveraged by the Oracle Machine Learning for SQL. Users who wish to create machine learning models in their own schema require the `CREATE MINING MODEL` system privilege. Users who wish to create machine learning models in other schemas require the `CREATE ANY MINING MODEL` system privilege.

Users have full control over managing models that exist within their own schema. Additional system privileges necessary for managing machine learning models in other schemas include `ALTER ANY MINING MODEL`, `DROP ANY MINING MODEL`, `SELECT ANY MINING MODEL`, `COMMENT ANY MINING MODEL`, and `AUDIT ANY`.

Individual object privileges on machine learning models, `ALTER MINING MODEL` and `SELECT MINING MODEL`, can be used to selectively grant privileges on a model to a different user.

See Also:

Oracle Data Mining User's Guide for more information about the security features of Oracle Machine Learning for SQL

52.3 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Machine Learning Functions

A machine learning **function** refers to the methods for solving a given class of machine learning problems.

The machine learning function must be specified when a model is created. You specify a machine learning function with the `mining_function` parameter of the `CREATE_MODEL` Procedure or the `CREATE_MODEL2` Procedure.

Table 52-3 Machine Learning Functions

| Value | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| ASSOCIATION | <p>Association is a descriptive machine learning function. An association model identifies relationships and the probability of their occurrence within a data set.</p> <p>Association models use the Apriori algorithm.</p> |
| ATTRIBUTE_IMPORTANCE | <p>Attribute importance is a predictive machine learning function, also known as feature selection. An attribute importance model identifies the relative importance of an attribute in predicting a given outcome.</p> <p>Attribute importance models can use Minimum Description Length (MDL) or CUR Matrix Decomposition. MDL is the default.</p> |
| CLASSIFICATION | <p>Classification is a predictive machine learning function. A classification model uses historical data to predict a categorical target.</p> <p>Classification models can use: Decision Tree, logistic regression, Multivariate State Estimation Technique - Sequential Probability Ratio Test, Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machine (SVM), or XGBoost. The default is Naive Bayes.</p> <p>The classification function can also be used for anomaly detection. For anomaly detection, you can use the Multivariate State Estimation Technique - Sequential Probability Ratio Test algorithm or the SVM algorithm with a null target (One-Class SVM).</p> |
| CLUSTERING | <p>Clustering is a descriptive machine learning function. A clustering model identifies natural groupings within a data set.</p> <p>Clustering models can use <i>k</i>-Means, O-Cluster, or Expectation Maximization. The default is <i>k</i>-Means.</p> |
| FEATURE_EXTRACTION | <p>Feature extraction is a descriptive machine learning function. A feature extraction model creates an optimized data set on which to base a model.</p> <p>Feature extraction models can use Explicit Semantic Analysis, Non-Negative Matrix Factorization, Singular Value Decomposition, or Principal Component Analysis. Non-Negative Matrix Factorization is the default.</p> |
| REGRESSION | <p>Regression is a predictive machine learning function. A regression model uses historical data to predict a numerical target.</p> <p>Regression models can use linear regression, Support Vector Machine, or XGBoost. The default is Support Vector Machine.</p> |
| TIME_SERIES | <p>Time series is a predictive machine learning function. A time series model forecasts the future values of a time-ordered series of historical numeric data over a user-specified time window. Time series models use the Exponential Smoothing algorithm.</p> |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for more information about mining functions

52.4 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Model Settings

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL uses settings to specify the algorithm and other characteristics of a model. Some settings are general, some are specific to a machine learning function, and some are specific to an algorithm.

All settings have default values. If you want to override one or more of the settings for a model, then you must create a settings table. The settings table must have the column names and data types shown in the following table.

Table 52-4 Required Columns in the Model Settings Table

| Column Name | Data Type |
|---------------|-----------------|
| SETTING_NAME | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| SETTING_VALUE | VARCHAR2 (4000) |

The information you provide in the settings table is used by the model at build time. The name of the settings table is an optional argument to the [CREATE_MODEL Procedure](#). You can also provide these settings through the [CREATE_MODEL2 Procedure](#).

The settings used by a model can be found by querying the data dictionary view `ALL_MINING_MODEL_SETTINGS`. This view displays the model settings used by the machine learning models to which you have access. All of the default and user-specified setting values are included in the view.

See Also:

- `ALL_MINING_MODEL_SETTINGS` in *Oracle Database Reference*
- *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for information about specifying model settings

52.4.1 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Names

The `ALGO_NAME` setting specifies the model algorithm.

The values for the `ALGO_NAME` setting are listed in the following table.

Table 52-5 Algorithm Names

| ALGO_NAME Value | Description | Machine Learning Function |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| ALGO_AI_MDL | Minimum Description Length | Attribute importance |
| ALGO_APRIORI_ASSOCIATION_RULES | Apriori | Association rules |
| ALGO_CUR_DECOMPOSITION | CUR Matrix Decomposition | Attribute importance |
| ALGO_DECISION_TREE | Decision Tree | Classification |
| ALGO_EXPECTATION_MAXIMIZATION | Expectation Maximization | Clustering |

Table 52-5 (Cont.) Algorithm Names

| ALGO_NAME Value | Description | Machine Learning Function |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| ALGO_EXPLICIT_SEMANTIC_ANALYS | Explicit Semantic Analysis | Feature extraction Classification |
| ALGO_EXPONENTIAL_SMOOTHING | Exponential Smoothing | Time series |
| ALGO_EXTENSIBLE_LANG | Language used for extensible algorithm | All mining functions supported |
| ALGO_GENERALIZED_LINEAR_MODEL | Generalized Linear Model | Classification, regression; also feature selection and generation |
| ALGO_KMEANS | Enhanced <i>k</i> -Means | Clustering |
| ALGO_MSET_SPRT | Multivariate State Estimation Technique - Sequential Probability Ratio Test | Classification |
| ALGO_NAIVE_BAYES | Naive Bayes | Classification |
| ALGO_NEURAL_NETWORK | Neural Network | Classification |
| ALGO_NONNEGATIVE_MATRIX_FACTOR | Non-Negative Matrix Factorization | Feature extraction |
| ALGO_O_CLUSTER | O-Cluster | Clustering |
| ALGO_RANDOM_FOREST | Random Forest | Classification |
| ALGO_SINGULAR_VALUE_DECOMP | Singular Value Decomposition | Feature extraction |
| ALGO_SUPPORT_VECTOR_MACHINES | Support Vector Machine | Classification and regression |
| ALGO_XGBOOST | XGBoost | Classification and regression |

**See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about algorithms

52.4.2 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Automatic Data Preparation

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL supports fully Automatic Data Preparation (ADP), user-directed general data preparation, and user-specified embedded data preparation. The `PREP_*` settings enable the user to request fully automated or user-directed general data preparation. By default, fully Automatic Data Preparation (`PREP_AUTO_ON`) is enabled.

When you enable ADP, the model uses heuristics to transform the build data according to the requirements of the algorithm. Instead of fully ADP, the user can request that the data be shifted and/or scaled with the `PREP_SCALE*` and `PREP_SHIFT*` settings. The transformation instructions are stored with the model and reused whenever the model is applied. The model settings can be viewed in `USER_MINING_MODEL_SETTINGS`.

You can choose to supplement Automatic Data Preparations by specifying additional transformations in the `xform_list` parameter when you build the model. See "[CREATE_MODEL Procedure](#)" and "[CREATE_MODEL2 Procedure](#)".

If you do not use ADP *and* do not specify transformations in the `xform_list` parameter to `CREATE_MODEL`, you must implement your own transformations separately in the build, test, and scoring data. You must take special care to implement the exact same transformations in each data set.

If you do not use ADP, but you *do* specify transformations in the `xform_list` parameter to `CREATE_MODEL`, Oracle Machine Learning for SQL embeds the transformation definitions in the model and prepares the test and scoring data to match the build data.

The values for the `PREP_*` setting are described in the following table.

Table 52-6 `PREP_*` Setting

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| <code>PREP_AUTO</code> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>PREP_AUTO_ON</code> <code>PREP_AUTO_OFF</code> | This setting enables fully automated data preparation. The default is <code>PREP_AUTO_ON</code> . |
| <code>PREP_SCALE_2DNUM</code> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>PREP_SCALE_STDDEV</code> <code>PREP_SCALE_RANGE</code> | This setting enables scaling data preparation for two-dimensional numeric columns. <code>PREP_AUTO</code> must be <code>OFF</code> for this setting to take effect. The following are the possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>PREP_SCALE_STDDEV</code>: A request to divide the column values by the standard deviation of the column and is often provided together with <code>PREP_SHIFT_MEAN</code> to yield z-score normalization. <code>PREP_SCALE_RANGE</code>: A request to divide the column values by the range of values and is often provided together with <code>PREP_SHIFT_MIN</code> to yield a range of [0,1]. |
| <code>PREP_SCALE_NNUM</code> | <code>PREP_SCALE_MAXABS</code> | This setting enables scaling data preparation for nested numeric columns. <code>PREP_AUTO</code> must be <code>OFF</code> for this setting to take effect. If specified, then the valid value for this setting is <code>PREP_SCALE_MAXABS</code> , which yields data in the range of [-1,1]. |
| <code>PREP_SHIFT_2DNUM</code> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>PREP_SHIFT_MEAN</code> <code>PREP_SHIFT_MIN</code> | This setting enables centering data preparation for two-dimensional numeric columns. <code>PREP_AUTO</code> must be <code>OFF</code> for this setting to take effect. The following are the possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>PREP_SHIFT_MEAN</code>: Results in subtracting the average of the column from each value. <code>PREP_SHIFT_MIN</code>: Results in subtracting the minimum of the column from each value. |



See Also:

[Oracle® Machine Learning for SQL](#) for information about data transformations

52.4.3 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Machine Learning Function Settings

The settings described in this table apply to a machine learning function.

Table 52-7 Machine Learning Function Settings

| Machine Learning Function | Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| Association | ASSO_MAX_RULE_LENGTH | TO_CHAR(2< = <i>numeric_exp</i> <i>r</i> <=20) | Maximum rule length for association rules. Default is 4. |
| Association | ASSO_MIN_CONFIDENCE | TO_CHAR(0< = <i>numeric_exp</i> <i>r</i> <=1) | Minimum confidence for association rules. Default is 0.1. |
| Association | ASSO_MIN_SUPPORT | TO_CHAR(0< = <i>numeric_exp</i> <i>r</i> <=1) | Minimum support for association rules Default is 0.1. |
| Association | ASSO_MIN_SUPPORT_INT | a positive integer | Minimum absolute support that each rule must satisfy. The value must be an integer. The default is 1. |
| Association | ASSO_MIN_REV_CONFIDENCE | TO_CHAR(0< = <i>numeric_exp</i> <i>r</i> <=1) | Sets the Minimum Reverse Confidence that each rule should satisfy. The Reverse Confidence of a rule is defined as the number of transactions in which the rule occurs divided by the number of transactions in which the consequent occurs. The value is real number between 0 and 1. The default is 0. |
| Association | ASSO_IN_RULES | NULL | Sets Including Rules applied for each association rule: it specifies the list of items that at least one of them must appear in each reported association rule, either as antecedent or as consequent. It is a comma separated string containing the list of including items. If not set, the default behavior is, the filtering is not applied. For example, INSERT INTO sett_tab (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES (dbms_data_mining.asso_in_rules, 'a', 'b'); |

Table 52-7 (Cont.) Machine Learning Function Settings

| Machine Learning Function | Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--|
| Association | ASSO_EX_RULES | NULL | <p>Sets Excluding Rules applied for each association rule: it specifies the list of items that none of them can appear in each reported association rules. It is a comma separated string containing the list of excluded items. No rule can contain any item in the list.</p> <p>The default is NULL.</p> <p>For example,</p> <pre>INSERT INTO sett_tab (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES (dbms_data_mining.asso_ex_rules, '''a','b''');</pre> |
| Association | ASSO_ANT_IN_RULES | NULL | <p>Sets Including Rules for the antecedent: it specifies the list of items that at least one of them must appear in the antecedent part of each reported association rule. It is a comma separated string containing the list of including items. The antecedent part of each rule must contain at least one item in the list.</p> <p>The default is NULL.</p> <p>For example,</p> <pre>INSERT INTO sett_tab (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES (dbms_data_mining.asso_ant_in_rules, '''a','b''');</pre> |
| Association | ASSO_ANT_EX_RULES | NULL | <p>Sets Excluding Rules for the antecedent: it specifies the list of items that none of them can appear in the antecedent part of each reported association rule. It is a comma separated string containing the list of excluded items. No rule can contain any item in the list in its antecedent part.</p> <p>The default is NULL.</p> <p>For example,</p> <pre>INSERT INTO sett_tab (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES (dbms_data_mining.asso_ant_ex_rules, '''a','b''');</pre> |

Table 52-7 (Cont.) Machine Learning Function Settings

| Machine Learning Function | Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---|
| Association | ASSO_CONS_IN_RULES | NULL | <p>Sets Including Rules for the consequent: it specifies the list of items that at least one of them must appear in the consequent part of each reported association rule. It is a comma separated string containing the list of including items. The consequent of each rule must be an item in the list.</p> <p>The default is NULL.</p> <p>For example,</p> <pre>INSERT INTO sett_tab (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES (dbms_data_mining.asso_cons_in_rules , 'a','b');</pre> |
| Association | ASSO_CONS_EX_RULES | NULL | <p>Sets Excluding Rules for the consequent: it specifies the list of items that none of them can appear in the consequent part of each reported association rule. It is a comma separated string containing the list of excluded items. No rule can have any item in the list as its consequent.</p> <p>The excluding rule can be used to reduce the data that must be stored, but the user may be required to build an extra model for executing different including or Excluding Rules.</p> <p>The default is NULL.</p> <p>For example,</p> <pre>INSERT INTO sett_tab (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES (dbms_data_mining.asso_cons_ex_rules , 'a','b');</pre> |

Table 52-7 (Cont.) Machine Learning Function Settings

| Machine Learning Function | Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Association | ASSO_AGGREGATES | NULL | <p>Specifies the columns to be aggregated. It is a comma separated string containing the names of the columns for aggregation. The number of columns in the list must be ≤ 10.</p> <p>You can set ASSO_AGGREGATES if ODMS_ITEM_ID_COLUMN_NAME is set indicating transactional input data. See DBMS_DATA_MINING - Global Settings. The data table must have valid column names such as ITEM_ID and CASE_ID which are derived from ODMS_ITEM_ID_COLUMN_NAME and case_id_column_name respectively. ITEM_VALUE is not a mandatory value.</p> <p>The default is NULL.</p> <p>For each item, the user may supply several columns to aggregate. It requires more memory to buffer the extra data. Also, the performance impact can be seen because of the larger input data set and more operation.</p> |
| Association | ASSO_ABS_ERROR | $0 < \text{ASSO_ABS_ERROR} \leq \text{MAX}(\text{ASSO_MIN_SUPPORT}, \text{ASSO_MIN_CONFIDENCE})$ | <p>Specifies the absolute error for the association rules sampling.</p> <p>A smaller value of ASSO_ABS_ERROR obtains a larger sample size which gives accurate results but takes longer computational time. "Set a reasonable value for ASSO_ABS_ERROR, such as its default value, to avoid large sample size. The default value is $0.5 * \text{MAX}(\text{ASSO_MIN_SUPPORT}, \text{ASSO_MIN_CONFIDENCE})$.</p> |
| Association | ASSO_CONF_LEVEL | 0.95 | <p>Specifies the confidence level for an association rules sample.</p> <p>A larger value of ASSO_CONF_LEVEL obtains a larger sample size. Any value between 0.9 and 1 is suitable. The default value is 0.95.</p> |
| Classification | CLAS_COST_TABLE_NAME | <i>table_name</i> | <p>(Decision tree only) Name of a table that stores a cost matrix to be used by the algorithm in building the model. The cost matrix specifies the costs associated with misclassifications.</p> <p>Only decision tree models can use a cost matrix at build time. All classification algorithms can use a cost matrix at apply time.</p> <p>The cost matrix table is user-created. See "ADD_COST_MATRIX Procedure" for the column requirements.</p> <p>See <i>Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts</i> for information about costs.</p> |

Table 52-7 (Cont.) Machine Learning Function Settings

| Machine Learning Function | Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| Classification | CLAS_PRIORS_TABLE_NAME | <i>table_name</i> | (Naive Bayes) Name of a table that stores prior probabilities to offset differences in distribution between the build data and the scoring data. The priors table is user-created. See <i>Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide</i> for the column requirements. See <i>Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts</i> for additional information about priors. |
| Classification | CLAS_WEIGHTS_TABLE_NAME | <i>table_name</i> | (GLM and SVM only) Name of a table that stores weighting information for individual target values in SVM classification and GLM logistic regression models. The weights are used by the algorithm to bias the model in favor of higher weighted classes. The class weights table is user-created. See <i>Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide</i> for the column requirements. See <i>Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts</i> for additional information about class weights. |
| Classification | CLAS_WEIGHTS_BALANCED | ON OFF | This setting indicates that the algorithm must create a model that balances the target distribution. This setting is most relevant in the presence of rare targets, as balancing the distribution may enable better average accuracy (average of per-class accuracy) instead of overall accuracy (which favors the dominant class). The default value is OFF. |
| Classification | CLAS_MAX_SUP_BINS | For Decision Tree: $2 \leq a$ <i>number</i> ≤ 2147483647 For Random Forest: $2 \leq a$ <i>number</i> ≤ 254 | This parameter specifies the maximum number of bins for each attribute. The default value is 32. See, DBMS_DATA_MINING — Automatic Data Preparation |

Table 52-7 (Cont.) Machine Learning Function Settings

| Machine Learning Function | Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Clustering | CLUS_NUM_CLUSTERS | <code>TO_CHAR(numeric_expr >=1)</code> | <p>The maximum number of leaf clusters generated by a clustering algorithm. The algorithm may return fewer clusters, depending on the data.</p> <p>Enhanced <i>k</i>-Means usually produces the exact number of clusters specified by <code>CLUS_NUM_CLUSTERS</code>, unless there are fewer distinct data points.</p> <p>Expectation maximization (EM) may return fewer clusters than the number specified by <code>CLUS_NUM_CLUSTERS</code> depending on the data. The number of clusters returned by EM cannot be greater than the number of components, which is governed by algorithm-specific settings. (See <i>Expectation Maximization Settings for Learning</i> table) Depending on these settings, there may be fewer clusters than components. If component clustering is disabled, the number of clusters equals the number of components.</p> <p>For EM, the default value of <code>CLUS_NUM_CLUSTERS</code> is system-determined. For <i>k</i>-Means and O-Cluster, the default is 10.</p> |
| Feature extraction | FEAT_NUM_FEATURES | <code>TO_CHAR(numeric_expr >=1)</code> | <p>The number of features to be extracted by a feature extraction model.</p> <p>The default is estimated from the data by the algorithm. If the matrix rank is smaller than this number, fewer features will be returned.</p> <p>For CUR Matrix Decomposition, the <code>FEAT_NUM_FEATURES</code> value is the same as the <code>CURS_SVD_RANK</code> value.</p> |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about machine learning functions

52.4.4 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Global Settings

The configuration settings in this table are applicable to any type of model, but are currently only implemented for specific algorithms.

Table 52-8 Global Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| ODMS_ITEM_ID_COLUMN_NAME | <i>column_name</i> | <p>(Association rules only) Name of a column that contains the items in a transaction. When this setting is specified, the algorithm expects the data to be presented in a native transactional format, consisting of two columns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case ID, either categorical or numeric • Item ID, either categorical or numeric <p>A typical example of transactional data is market basket data, wherein a case represents a basket that may contain many items. Each item is stored in a separate row, and many rows may be needed to represent a case. The case ID values do not uniquely identify each row. Transactional data is also called multi-record case data.</p> <p>Association rules function is normally used with transactional data, but it can also be applied to single-record case data (similar to other algorithms).</p> <p>For more information about single-record and multi-record case data, see <i>Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler User's Guide</i>.</p> |
| ODMS_ITEM_VALUE_COLUMN_NAME | <i>column_name</i> | <p>(Association rules only) Name of a column that contains a value associated with each item in a transaction. This setting is only used when a value has been specified for <code>ODMS_ITEM_ID_COLUMN_NAME</code> indicating that the data is presented in native transactional format.</p> <p>If <code>ASSO_AGGREGATES</code> is used, then the build data must include the following three columns and the columns specified in the <code>AGGREGATES</code> setting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case ID, either categorical or numeric • Item ID, either categorical or numeric, specified by <code>ODMS_ITEM_ID_COLUMN_NAME</code> • Item value, either categorical or numeric, specified by <code>ODMS_ITEM_VALUE_COLUMN_NAME</code> <p>If <code>ASSO_AGGREGATES</code>, Case ID, and Item ID column are present, then the Item Value column may or may not appear.</p> <p>The Item Value column may specify information such as the number of items (for example, three apples) or the type of the item (for example, macintosh apples).</p> <p>For details on <code>ASSO_AGGREGATES</code>, see DBMS_DATA_MINING - Mining Function Settings.</p> |

Table 52-8 (Cont.) Global Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_TREATMENT | ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_MEAN_MODE ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_DELETE_ROW ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_AUTO | <p>Indicates how to treat missing values in the training data. This setting does not affect the scoring data. The default value is ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_AUTO.</p> <p>ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_MEAN_MODE replaces missing values with the mean (numeric attributes) or the mode (categorical attributes) both at build time and apply time where appropriate. ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_AUTO performs different strategies for different algorithms.</p> <p>When ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_TREATMENT is set to ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_DELETE_ROW, the rows in the training data that contain missing values are deleted. However, if you want to replicate this missing value treatment in the scoring data, then you must perform the transformation explicitly.</p> <p>The value ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_DELETE_ROW applies to all algorithms.</p> |
| ODMS_ROW_WEIGHT_COLUMN_NAME | <i>column_name</i> | <p>(GLM only) Name of a column in the training data that contains a weighting factor for the rows. The column data type must be NUMBER.</p> <p>Row weights can be used as a compact representation of repeated rows, as in the design of experiments where a specific configuration is repeated several times. Row weights can also be used to emphasize certain rows during model construction. For example, to bias the model towards rows that are more recent and away from potentially obsolete data.</p> |
| ODMS_TEXT_POLICY_NAME | The name of an Oracle Text POLICY created using CTX_DDL.CREATE_POLICY. | <p>Affects how individual tokens are extracted from unstructured text.</p> <p>For details about CTX_DDL.CREATE_POLICY, see <i>Oracle Text Reference</i>.</p> |
| ODMS_TEXT_MAX_FEATURES | 1 <= value | The maximum number of distinct features, across all text attributes, to use from a document set passed to CREATE_MODEL. The default is 3000. ESA has the default value of 300000. |
| ODMS_TEXT_MIN_DOCUMENTS | Non-negative value | <p>This is a text processing setting that controls how in how many documents a token needs to appear to be used as a feature.</p> <p>The default is 1. ESA has a default of 3.</p> |
| ODMS_PARTITION_COLUMNS | Comma separated list of machine learning attributes | This setting indicates a request to build a partitioned model. The setting value is a comma-separated list of the machine learning attributes to be used to determine the in-list partition key values. These machine learning attributes are taken from the input columns unless an XFORM_LIST parameter is passed to CREATE_MODEL. If the XFORM_LIST parameter is passed to CREATE_MODEL, then the machine learning attributes are taken from the attributes produced by these transformations. |

Table 52-8 (Cont.) Global Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| ODMS_MAX_PARTITIONS | 1 < value <= 1000000 | This setting indicates the maximum number of partitions allowed for the model. The default is 1000. |
| ODMS_SAMPLING | ODMS_SAMPLING_ENABLE ODMS_SAMPLING_DISABLE | This setting allows the user to request a sampling of the build data. The default is ODMS_SAMPLING_DISABLE. |
| ODMS_SAMPLE_SIZE | 0 < Value | This setting determines how many rows will be sampled (approximately). It can be set only if ODMS_SAMPLING is enabled. The default value is the system determined. |
| ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_TYPE | ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_INTRA ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_INTER ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_HYBRID | This setting controls the parallel build of partitioned models. ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_INTRA — Each partition is built in parallel using all slaves. ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_INTER — Each partition is built entirely in a single slave, but multiple partitions may be built at the same time since multiple slaves are active. ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_HYBRID — It is a combination of the other two types and is recommended for most situations to adapt to dynamic environments. The default mode is ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_HYBRID |
| ODMS_TABLESPACE_NAME | <i>tablespace_name</i> | This setting controls the storage specifications. If you explicitly sets this to the name of a tablespace (for which you have sufficient quota), then the specified tablespace storage creates the resulting model content. If you do not provide this setting, then the default tablespace of the user creates the resulting model content. |
| ODMS_RANDOM_SEED | The value must be a non-negative integer | The hash function with a random number seed generates a random number with uniform distribution. Users can control the random number seed by this setting. The default is 0. This setting is used by Random Forest, Neural Network, and CUR Matrix Decomposition. |
| ODMS_DETAILS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODMS_ENABLE • ODMS_DISABLE | This setting reduces the space that is used while creating a model, especially a partitioned model. The default value is ODMS_ENABLE. When the setting is ODMS_ENABLE, it creates model tables and views when the model is created. You can query the model with SQL. When the setting is ODMS_DISABLE, model views are not created and tables relevant to model details are not created either. The reduction in space depends on the model. Reduction on the order of 10x can be achieved. |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about GLM

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about association rules

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide for information about machine learning unstructured text

52.5 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Specific Model Settings

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL uses algorithm specific settings to define the characteristics of a model.

All settings have default values. If you want to override one or more of the settings for a model, then you must specify those settings.

The information you provide in the settings table is used by the model at build time. The name of the settings table is an optional argument to the [CREATE_MODEL Procedure](#). You can also provide these settings through the [CREATE_MODEL2 Procedure](#).

The settings used by a model can be found by querying the data dictionary view `ALL_MINING_MODEL_SETTINGS`. This view displays the model settings used by the machine learning models to which you have access. All of the default and user-specified setting values are included in the view.

 **See Also:**

- `ALL_MINING_MODEL_SETTINGS` in *Oracle Database Reference*
- *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for information about specifying model settings

52.5.1 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: ALGO_EXTENSIBLE_LANG

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of the machine learning model with an extensible algorithm. The model is built in the R language.

The `RALG_*_FUNCTION` specifies the R script that is used to build, score, and view an R model and must be registered in the Oracle Machine Learning for R script repository. The R scripts are registered through Oracle Machine Learning for R with special privileges. When `ALGO_EXTENSIBLE_LANG` is set to R in the `MINING_MODEL_SETTING` table, the machine learning model is built in the R language. After the R model is built, the names of the R scripts are recorded in the `MINING_MODEL_SETTING` table in the `SYS` schema. The scripts must exist in the script repository for the R model to function. The amount of R memory used to build, score, and view the R model through these R scripts can be controlled by Oracle Machine Learning for R.

All algorithm-independent `DBMS_DATA_MINING` subprograms can operate on an R model for machine learning functions such as association, attribute importance, classification, clustering, feature extraction, and regression.

The supported `DBMS_DATA_MINING` subprograms include, but are not limited, to the following:

- `ADD_COST_MATRIX` Procedure
- `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX` Procedure
- `COMPUTE_LIFT` Procedure
- `COMPUTE_ROC` Procedure
- `CREATE_MODEL` Procedure
- `DROP_MODEL` Procedure
- `EXPORT_MODEL` Procedure
- `GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX` Function
- `IMPORT_MODEL` Procedure
- `REMOVE_COST_MATRIX` Procedure
- `RENAME_MODEL` Procedure

Table 52-9 ALGO_EXTENSIBLE_LANG Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| <code>RALG_BUILD_FUNCTION</code> | <code>R_BUILD_FUNCTION_SCRIPT_NAME</code> | Specifies the name of an existing registered R script for the R algorithm machine learning model build function. The R script defines an R function for the first input argument for training data and returns an R model object. For clustering and feature extraction machine learning function model build, the R attributes <code>dm\$nclus</code> and <code>dm\$nfeat</code> must be set on the R model to indicate the number of clusters and features respectively. The <code>RALG_BUILD_FUNCTION</code> must be set along with <code>ALGO_EXTENSIBLE_LANG</code> in the <code>model_setting_table</code> . |
| <code>RALG_BUILD_PARAMETER</code> | <code>SELECT value param_name, ...FROM DUAL</code> | Specifies a list of numeric and string scalar for optional input parameters of the model build function. |
| <code>RALG_SCORE_FUNCTION</code> | <code>R_SCORE_FUNCTION_SCRIPT_NAME</code> | Specifies the name of an existing registered R script to score data. The script returns a <code>data.frame</code> containing the corresponding prediction results. The setting is used to score data for machine learning functions such as regression, classification, clustering, and feature extraction. This setting does not apply to the association and the attribute importance functions. |

Table 52-9 (Cont.) ALGO_EXTENSIBLE_LANG Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| RALG_WEIGHT_FUNCTION | R_WEIGHT_FUNCTION_SCRIPT_NAME | Specifies the name of an existing registered R script for the R algorithm that computes the weight (contribution) for each attribute in scoring. The script returns a <code>data.frame</code> containing the contributing weight for each attribute in a row. This function setting is needed for the <code>PREDICTION_DETAILS</code> SQL function. |
| RALG_DETAILS_FUNCTION | R_DETAILS_FUNCTION_SCRIPT_NAME | Specifies the name of an existing registered R script for the R algorithm that produces the model information. This setting is required to generate a model view. |
| RALG_DETAILS_FORMAT | SELECT <i>type_value</i> <i>column_name</i> , ... FROM DUAL | Specifies the <code>SELECT</code> query for the list of numeric and string scalars for the output column type and the column name of the generated model view. This setting is required to generate a model view. |

**See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide

52.5.2 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: CUR Matrix Decomposition

The following settings affects the behavior of the CUR Matrix Decomposition algorithm.

Table 52-10 CUR Matrix Decomposition Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| CURS_APPROX_ATTR_NUMBER | The value must be a positive integer | Defines the approximate number of attributes to be selected. The default value is the number of attributes. |
| CURS_ROW_IMPORTANCE | CURS_ROW_IMP_ENABLE CURS_ROW_IMP_DISABLE | Defines the flag indicating whether or not to perform row selection. The default value is <code>CURS_ROW_IMP_DISABLE</code> . |
| CURS_APPROX_ROW_NUMBER | The value must be a positive integer | Defines the approximate number of rows to be selected. This parameter is only used when users decide to perform row selection (<code>CURS_ROW_IMP_ENABLE</code>). The default value is the total number of rows. |
| CURS_SVD_RANK | The value must be a positive integer | Defines the rank parameter used in the column/row leverage score calculation. If users do not provide an input value, the value is determined by the system. |

**See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts

52.5.3 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Decision Tree

These settings configure the behavior of the Decision Tree algorithm. Note that the Decision Tree settings are also used to configure the behavior of Random Forest as it constructs each individual decision tree.

Table 52-11 Decision Tree Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| TREE_IMPURITY_METRIC | TREE_IMPURITY_ENTROPY TREE_IMPURITY_GINI | Tree impurity metric for Decision Tree. Tree algorithms seek the best test question for splitting data at each node. The best splitter and split values are those that result in the largest increase in target value homogeneity (purity) for the entities in the node. Purity is by a metric. Decision trees can use either Gini (TREE_IMPURITY_GINI) or entropy (TREE_IMPURITY_ENTROPY) as the purity metric. By default, the algorithm uses TREE_IMPURITY_GINI. |
| TREE_TERM_MAX_DEPTH | For Decision Tree: $2 \leq a \text{ number} \leq 20$ For Random Forest: $2 \leq a \text{ number} \leq 100$ | Criteria for splits: maximum tree depth (the maximum number of nodes between the root and any leaf node, including the leaf node). For Decision Tree, the default is 7. For Random Forest, the default is 16. |
| TREE_TERM_MINPCT_NODE | $0 \leq a \text{ number} \leq 10$ | The minimum number of training rows in a node expressed as a percentage of the rows in the training data. Default is 0.05, indicating 0.05%. |
| TREE_TERM_MINPCT_SPLI T | $0 < a \text{ number} \leq 20$ | The minimum number of rows required to consider splitting a node expressed as a percentage of the training rows. Default is 0.1, indicating 0.1%. |
| TREE_TERM_MINREC_NODE | $a \text{ number} \geq 0$ | The minimum number of rows in a node. Default is 10. |
| TREE_TERM_MINREC_SPLI T | $a \text{ number} > 1$ | Criteria for splits: minimum number of records in a parent node expressed as a value. No split is attempted if the number of records is below this value. Default is 20. |

**See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about Decision Tree

52.5.4 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Expectation Maximization

These algorithm settings configure the behavior of the Expectation Maximization algorithm.



See Also:

Oracle Data Mining Concepts for information about Expectation Maximization

Table 52-12 Expectation Maximization Settings for Data Preparation and Analysis

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| EMCS_ATTRIBUTE_FILTER | EMCS_ATTR_FILTER_ENABLED EMCS_ATTR_FILTER_DISABLED | Whether or not to include uncorrelated attributes in the model. When EMCS_ATTRIBUTE_FILTER is enabled, uncorrelated attributes are not included. |
| | | <div data-bbox="1019 898 1065 938" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Note: This setting applies only to attributes that are not nested.</p> |
| EMCS_MAX_NUM_ATTR_2D | TO_CHAR(<i>numeric_expr</i> >=1) | <p>Default is system-determined.</p> <p>Maximum number of correlated attributes to include in the model.</p> <p>Note: This setting applies only to attributes that are not nested (2D).</p> <p>Default is 50.</p> |
| EMCS_NUM_DISTRIBUTION | EMCS_NUM_DISTR_BERNOULLI EMCS_NUM_DISTR_GAUSSIAN EMCS_NUM_DISTR_SYSTEM | <p>The distribution for modeling numeric attributes. Applies to the input table or view as a whole and does not allow per-attribute specifications.</p> <p>The options include Bernoulli, Gaussian, or system-determined distribution. When Bernoulli or Gaussian distribution is chosen, all numeric attributes are modeled using the same type of distribution. When the distribution is system-determined, individual attributes may use different distributions (either Bernoulli or Gaussian), depending on the data.</p> <p>Default is EMCS_NUM_DISTR_SYSTEM.</p> |
| EMCS_NUM_EQUIWIDTH_BINS | TO_CHAR(1 < <i>numeric_expr</i> <=255) | <p>Number of equi-width bins that will be used for gathering cluster statistics for numeric columns.</p> <p>Default is 11.</p> |

Table 52-12 (Cont.) Expectation Maximization Settings for Data Preparation and Analysis

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|------------------------|---|--|
| EMCS_NUM_PROJECTIONS | TO_CHAR(<i>numeric_expr</i> >=1) | Specifies the number of projections that will be used for each nested column. If a column has fewer distinct attributes than the specified number of projections, the data will not be projected. The setting applies to all nested columns. Default is 50. |
| EMCS_NUM_QUANTILE_BINS | TO_CHAR(1 < <i>numeric_expr</i> <=255) | Specifies the number of quantile bins that will be used for modeling numeric columns with multivalued Bernoulli distributions. Default is system-determined. |
| EMCS_NUM_TOPN_BINS | TO_CHAR(1 < <i>numeric_expr</i> <=255) | Specifies the number of top-N bins that will be used for modeling categorical columns with multivalued Bernoulli distributions. Default is system-determined. |

Table 52-13 Expectation Maximization Settings for Learning

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| EMCS_CONVERGENCE_CRITERION | EMCS_CONV_CRIT_HELDASIDE EMCS_CONV_CRIT_BIC | The convergence criterion for EM. The convergence criterion may be based on a held-aside data set, or it may be Bayesian Information Criterion. Default is system determined. |
| EMCS_LOGLIKE_IMPROVEMENT | TO_CHAR(0 < <i>numeric_expr</i> < 1) | When the convergence criterion is based on a held-aside data set (EMCS_CONVERGENCE_CRITERION = EMCS_CONV_CRIT_HELDASIDE), this setting specifies the percentage improvement in the value of the log likelihood function that is required for adding a new component to the model. Default value is 0.001. |
| EMCS_NUM_COMPONENTS | TO_CHAR(<i>numeric_expr</i> >=1) | Maximum number of components in the model. If model search is enabled, the algorithm automatically determines the number of components based on improvements in the likelihood function or based on regularization, up to the specified maximum. The number of components must be greater than or equal to the number of clusters. Default is 20. |
| EMCS_NUM_ITERATIONS | TO_CHAR(<i>numeric_expr</i> >=1) | Specifies the maximum number of iterations in the EM algorithm. Default is 100. |
| EMCS_MODEL_SEARCH | EMCS_MODEL_SEARCH_ENABLE EMCS_MODEL_SEARCH_DISABLE (default). | This setting enables model search in EM where different model sizes are explored and a best size is selected. The default is EMCS_MODEL_SEARCH_DISABLE. |

Table 52-13 (Cont.) Expectation Maximization Settings for Learning

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| EMCS_REMOVE_COMPONENTS | EMCS_REMOVE_COMPS_ENABLE (default) | This setting allows the EM algorithm to remove a small component from the solution. |
| | EMCS_REMOVE_COMPS_DISABLE | The default is EMCS_REMOVE_COMPS_ENABLE. |
| EMCS_RANDOM_SEED | Non-negative integer | This setting controls the seed of the random generator used in EM. The default is 0. |

Table 52-14 Expectation Maximization Settings for Component Clustering

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| EMCS_CLUSTER_COMPONENTS | EMCS_CLUSTER_COMP_ENABLE | Enables or disables the grouping of EM components into high-level clusters. When disabled, the components themselves are treated as clusters. |
| | EMCS_CLUSTER_COMP_DISABLE | When component clustering is enabled, model scoring through the SQL CLUSTER function will produce assignments to the higher level clusters. When clustering is disabled, the CLUSTER function will produce assignments to the original components. Default is EMCS_CLUSTER_COMP_ENABLE. |
| EMCS_CLUSTER_THRESH | TO_CHAR(numeric_expr >=1) | Dissimilarity threshold that controls the clustering of EM components. When the dissimilarity measure is less than the threshold, the components are combined into a single cluster. A lower threshold may produce more clusters that are more compact. A higher threshold may produce fewer clusters that are more spread out. Default is 2. |
| EMCS_LINKAGE_FUNCTION | EMCS_LINKAGE_SINGLE | Allows the specification of a linkage function for the agglomerative clustering step. |
| | EMCS_LINKAGE_AVERAGE | EMCS_LINKAGE_SINGLE uses the nearest distance within the branch. The clusters tend to be larger and have arbitrary shapes. |
| | EMCS_LINKAGE_COMPLETE | EMCS_LINKAGE_AVERAGE uses the average distance within the branch. There is less chaining effect and the clusters are more compact. EMCS_LINKAGE_COMPLETE uses the maximum distance within the branch. The clusters are smaller and require strong component overlap. Default is EMCS_LINKAGE_SINGLE. |

Table 52-15 Expectation Maximization Settings for Cluster Statistics

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| EMCS_CLUSTER_STATISTICS | EMCS_CLUS_STATS_ENABLE EMCS_CLUS_STATS_DISABLE | Enables or disables the gathering of descriptive statistics for clusters (centroids, histograms, and rules). When statistics are disabled, model size is reduced, and GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM only returns taxonomy (hierarchy) and cluster counts. Default is EMCS_CLUS_STATS_ENABLE. |
| EMCS_MIN_PCT_ATTR_SUPPORT | TO_CHAR(0 < numeric_expr < 1) | Minimum support required for including an attribute in the cluster rule. The support is the percentage of the data rows assigned to a cluster that must have non-null values for the attribute. Default is 0.1. |

52.5.5 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Explicit Semantic Analysis

Explicit Semantic Analysis (ESA) is a useful technique for extracting meaningful and interpretable features.

The settings listed in the following table configure the ESA values.

Table 52-16 Explicit Semantic Analysis Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| ESAS_VALUE_THRESHOLD | Non-negative number | This setting thresholds a small value for attribute weights in the transformed build data. The default is 1e-8. |
| ESAS_MIN_ITEMS | Text input 100 Non-text input is 0 | This setting determines the minimum number of non-zero entries that need to be present in an input row. The default is 100 for text input and 0 for non-text input. |
| ESAS_TOPN_FEATURES | A positive integer | This setting controls the maximum number of features per attribute. The default is 1000. |



See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about ESA.

52.5.6 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Exponential Smoothing

These settings configure the behavior of the Exponential Smoothing (ESM) algorithm.

The **Constant Value** column specifies constants using the prefix `DBMS_DATA_MINING`. For example, `DBMS_DATA_MINING.EXSM_SIMPLE`. Alternatively, you can specify the corresponding string value from the **String Value Equivalent** column without the `DBMS_DATA_MINING` prefix, in single quotes. For example, `'EXSM_SIMPLE'`.

 **Note:**

The distinction between **Constant Value** and **String Value Equivalent** for this algorithm is applicable to Oracle Database 19c and Oracle Database 21c.

The settings listed in the following table configure Exponential Smoothing values.

Table 52-17 Exponential Smoothing Settings

| Setting Name: <code>EXSM_MODEL</code> This setting specifies the model. | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Constant Value | String Value Equivalent | Description |
| <code>EXSM_SIMPLE</code> | <code>EXSM_SIMPLE</code> | <code>EXSM_SIMPLE</code> : Forecasts data as a weighted moving average, with the influence of past observations declining exponentially with the length of time since the observation occurred. Errors in estimation are assumed to be normally distributed, with constant mean and variance. It is appropriate for data with no clear trend or seasonal pattern. The default value is <code>EXSM_SIMPLE</code> . |
| <code>EXSM_SIMPLE_MULT</code> | <code>EXSM_SIMPLE_MULT_ERR</code> | <code>EXSM_SIMPLE_MULT</code> or <code>EXSM_SIMPLE_MULT_ERR</code> : Forecasts data as a weighted moving average, with the influence of past observations declining exponentially with the length of time since the observation occurred. Errors in estimation are assumed to be proportional to the level of the prior estimate. |
| <code>EXSM_HOLT</code> | <code>EXSM_HOLT</code> | <code>EXSM_HOLT</code> : Applies Holt's linear exponential smoothing method, designed to forecast data with an underlying linear trend. |

Table 52-17 (Cont.) Exponential Smoothing Settings

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|--|
| EXSM_HOLT_DMP | EXSM_HOLT_DAMPED | EXSM_HOLT_DMP or EXSM_HOLT_DAMPED: Applies Holt's linear exponential smoothing with a damping factor to progressively reduce the strength of the trend over time. |
| EXSM_MUL_TRND | EXSM_MULT_TREND | EXSM_MUL_TRND or EXSM_MULT_TREND: Applies an exponential smoothing framework with a multiplicative trend component, effectively capturing data where trends are not linear but grow or decay over time. |
| EXSM_MULTRD_DMP | EXSM_MULT_TREND_DAMPED | EXSM_MULTRD_DMP or EXSM_MULT_TREND_DAMPED: Applies an exponential smoothing algorithm with a multiplicative trend that diminishes over time, providing a conservative approach to trend estimation. |
| EXSM_SEAS_ADD | EXSM_SEASON_ADD | EXSM_SEAS_ADD or EXSM_SEASON_ADD: Applies an exponential smoothing with an additive seasonal component, isolating and accounting for seasonal variations without incorporating a trend. |
| EXSM_SEAS_MUL | EXSM_SEASON_MUL | EXSM_SEAS_MUL or EXSM_SEASON_MUL: Executes exponential smoothing with a multiplicative seasonal component, capturing seasonal effects that increase or decrease in proportion to the level of the series. |
| EXSM_HW | EXSM_WINTERS | EXSM_HW or EXSM_WINTERS: Applies the Holt-Winters method with additive trends and multiplicative seasonality, offering a robust model for data with both linear trend and proportional seasonal variation. |
| EXSM_HW_DMP | EXSM_WINTERS_DAMPED | EXSM_HW_DMP or EXSM_WINTERS_DAMPED: Applies the Holt-Winters method with a damped trend and multiplicative seasonality, moderating the linear trend over time while still capturing proportional seasonal changes. |

Table 52-17 (Cont.) Exponential Smoothing Settings

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--|
| EXSM_HW_ADDSEA | EXSM_ADDWINTERS | EXSM_HW_ADDSEA or EXSM_ADDWINTERS: Applies the Holt-Winters additive model to simultaneously smooth data with linear trends and additive seasonal effects. |
| EXSM_DHW_ADDSEA | EXSM_ADDWINTERS_DAMPED | EXSM_DHW_ADDSEA or EXSM_ADDWINTERS_DAMPED: Applies the Holt-Winters additive approach with a damping mechanism, reducing the impact of the trend and seasonal components over time. |
| EXSM_HWMT | EXSM_WINTERS_MULT_TREND | EXSM_WINTERS_MUL_TREND or EXSM_WINTERS_MULT_TREND: Applies the Holt-Winters model with both trend and seasonality components being multiplicative, suited for series where the seasonal variations and trends are both increasing or decreasing proportional to level. |
| EXSM_HWMT_DMP | EXSM_WINTERS_MUL_TREND_DMP | EXSM_HWMT_DMP or EXSM_WINTERS_MUL_TREND_DMP: Applies the Holt-Winters model with a damped multiplicative trend, effectively moderating the exponential increase or decrease of both trend and seasonal components over time. |

Setting Name: EXSM_SEASONALITY

This setting specifies a positive integer value as the length of seasonal cycle.

| Constant Value | String Value Equivalent | Description |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| positive integer > 1 | positive integer > 1 | <p>The value it takes must be larger than 1. For example, setting value 4 means that every group of four observations forms a seasonal cycle.</p> <p>This setting is only applicable and must be provided for models with seasonality, otherwise the model throws an error.</p> <p>When EXSM_INTERVAL is not set, this setting applies to the original input time series. When EXSM_INTERVAL is set, this setting applies to the accumulated time series.</p> |

Table 52-17 (Cont.) Exponential Smoothing Settings

Setting Name: EXSM_INTERVAL:

This setting only applies and must be provided when the time column (`case_id` column) has datetime type. It specifies the spacing interval of the accumulated equally spaced time series.

The model throws an error if the time column of input table is of datetime type and setting EXSM_INTERVAL is not provided.

| Constant Value | String Value Equivalent | Description |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---|
| EXSM_INTERVAL_YEAR | EXSM_INTERVAL_YEAR | EXSM_INTERVAL_YEAR: This option sets the spacing interval of the accumulated time series to one year. When selected, the data is aggregated or summarized on a yearly basis. |
| EXSM_INTERVAL_QTR | EXSM_INTERVAL_QTR | EXSM_INTERVAL_QTR: This option sets the spacing interval to a quarter, aggregating the data for every three months. |
| EXSM_INTERVAL_MONTH | EXSM_INTERVAL_MONTH | EXSM_INTERVAL_MONTH: This option adjusts the spacing interval to one month. The accumulated time series represent aggregated or summarized data for each month. |
| EXSM_INTERVAL_WEEK | EXSM_INTERVAL_WEEK | EXSM_INTERVAL_WEEK: With this option data is aggregated or summarized on a weekly basis, setting the spacing interval to one week. |
| EXSM_INTERVAL_DAY | EXSM_INTERVAL_DAY | EXSM_INTERVAL_DAY: This option adjusts the spacing interval to one day. It's suitable for scenarios where daily aggregated insights are required. |
| EXSM_INTERVAL_HOUR | EXSM_INTERVAL_HOUR | EXSM_INTERVAL_HOUR: For more granular insights, this option sets the spacing interval to one hour. It's especially useful when analyzing data that changes significantly within a day. |
| EXSM_INTERVAL_MIN | EXSM_INTERVAL_MINUTE | EXSM_INTERVAL_MINUTE: With this option the spacing is set to one minute. This provides a very detailed view of data, suitable for applications like high-frequency trading or real-time monitoring systems. |
| EXSM_INTERVAL_SEC | EXSM_INTERVAL_SECOND | EXSM_INTERVAL_SECOND: For most granular details, this options sets the spacing interval to one second. It's tailored for scenarios requiring real-time or near-real-time analysis. |

Table 52-17 (Cont.) Exponential Smoothing Settings**Setting Name:** EXSM_INITVL_OPTIMIZE

The setting EXSM_INITVL_OPTIMIZE determines whether initial values are optimized during model build.

| Constant Value | String Value Equivalent | Description |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| EXSM_INITVL_OPTIMIZE_ENABLE | EXSM_INITVL_OPTIMIZE_ENABLE | The default value is EXSM_INITVL_OPTIMIZE_ENABLE. |
| EXSM_INITVL_OPTIMIZE_DISABLE | EXSM_INITVL_OPTIMIZE_DISABLE | Note: EXSM_INITVL_OPTIMIZE can only be set to EXSM_INITVL_OPTIMIZE_DISABLE if the user has set EXSM_MODEL to EXSM_HW or EXSM_HW_ADDSEA. If EXSM_MODEL is set to another model type or is not specified, error 40213 (conflicting settings) is thrown and the model is not built. |

Setting Name: EXSM_ACCUMULATE

This setting only applies and must be provided when the time column has datetime type. It specifies how to generate the value of the accumulated time series from the input time series.

| Constant Value | String Value Equivalent | Description |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| EXSM_ACCU_TOTAL | EXSM_ACCU_TOTAL | EXSM_ACCU_TOTAL: This option calculates the total sum of the time series values within a specified interval. When selected, it will aggregate the data by summing up all the individual values in the datetime range. The default value is EXSM_ACCU_TOTAL. |
| EXSM_ACCU_STD | EXSM_ACCU_STD | EXSM_ACCU_STD: This option computes the standard deviation of the time series values within a specified interval. It helps you understand the amount of variation or dispersion in your data. |
| EXSM_ACCU_MAX | EXSM_ACCU_MAX | EXSM_ACCU_MAX: By selecting this option, the maximum value of the time series within a specified interval will be determined. It helps in identifying the peak value in the given range. |

Table 52-17 (Cont.) Exponential Smoothing Settings

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|--|
| EXSM_ACCU_MIN | EXSM_ACCU_MIN | EXSM_ACCU_MIN: This option focuses on determining the minimum value of the time series within a specified interval. It is useful for identifying the lowest value in the time series for the given datetime range. |
| EXSM_ACCU_AVG | EXSM_ACCU_AVG | EXSM_ACCU_AVG: This specifies the average value of your time series within a specified interval. It calculates the mean value of all data points in the specified range. |
| EXSM_ACCU_MEDIAN | EXSM_ACCU_MEDIAN | EXSM_ACCU_MEDIAN: This option provides the median of the time series values within the given interval. The median gives a central value, which can be especially useful if your data contains outliers. |
| EXSM_ACCU_COUNT | EXSM_ACCU_COUNT | EXSM_ACCU_COUNT: This option counts the number of time series values within the specified interval. It is helpful if you want to know how many data points are present in a certain datetime range. |

Setting Name: EXSM_SETMISSING

This setting specifies how to handle missing values, which may come from input data and/or the accumulation process of time series. You can specify either a number or an option. If a number is specified, all the missing values are set to that number.

| Constant Value | String Value Equivalent | Description |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Specify an option: EXSM_MISS_MIN | EXSM_MISS_MIN | EXSM_MISS_MIN: Replaces missing value with minimum of the accumulated time series. |
| EXSM_MISS_MAX | EXSM_MISS_MAX | EXSM_MISS_MAX: Replaces missing value with maximum of the accumulated time series. |
| EXSM_MISS_AVG | EXSM_MISS_AVG | EXSM_MISS_AVG: Replaces missing value with average of the accumulated time series. |
| EXSM_MISS_MEDIAN | EXSM_MISS_MEDIAN | EXSM_MISS_MEDIAN: Replaces missing value with median of the accumulated time series. |
| EXSM_MISS_LAST | EXSM_MISS_LAST | EXSM_MISS_LAST: Replaces missing value with last non-missing value of the accumulated time series. |

Table 52-17 (Cont.) Exponential Smoothing Settings

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| EXSM_MISS_FIRST | EXSM_MISS_FIRST | EXSM_MISS_FIRST: Replaces missing value with first non-missing value of the accumulated time series. |
| EXSM_MISS_PREV | EXSM_MISS_PREV | EXSM_MISS_PREV: Replaces missing value with the previous non-missing value of the accumulated time series. |
| EXSM_MISS_NEXT | EXSM_MISS_NEXT | EXSM_MISS_NEXT: Replaces missing value with the next non-missing value of the accumulated time series. |
| EXSM_MISS_AUTO | EXSM_MISS_AUTO | EXSM_MISS_AUTO: EXSM model treats the input data as an irregular (non-uniformly spaced) time series. If this setting is not provided, EXSM_MISS_AUTO is the default value. In such a case, the model treats the input time series as irregular time series, viewing missing values as gaps. |

Setting Name: EXSM_PREDICTION_STEP

This setting specifies how many steps ahead the predictions are to be made.

Constant Value

It must be set to a number between 1-30.

String Value Equivalent

It must be set to a number between 1-30.

Description

If it is not set, the default value is 1: the model gives one-step-ahead prediction. A value greater than 30 results in an error.

Setting Name: EXSM_CONFIDENCE_LEVEL

This setting specifies the desired confidence level for prediction.

Constant Value

It must be a number between 0 and 1, exclusive.

String Value Equivalent

It must be a number between 0 and 1, exclusive.

Description

The lower and upper bounds of the specified confidence interval is reported. If this setting is not specified, the default confidence level is 95%.

Setting Name: EXSM_OPT_CRITERION

This setting specifies the desired optimization criterion. The optimization criterion is useful as a diagnostic for comparing models' fit to the same data.

Constant Value

EXSM_OPT_CRIT_LIK

String Value Equivalent

EXSM_OPT_CRIT_LIK

Description

EXSM_OPT_CRIT_LIK: This represents the negative double of the logarithm of the likelihood associated with a given model.

The default value is EXSM_OPT_CRIT_LIK.

EXSM_OPT_CRIT_MSE

EXSM_OPT_CRIT_MSE

EXSM_OPT_CRIT_MSE: This provides the mean squared error pertaining to the model.

Table 52-17 (Cont.) Exponential Smoothing Settings

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| EXSM_OPT_CRIT_AMSE | EXSM_OPT_CRIT_AMSE | EXSM_OPT_CRIT_AMSE: This denotes the average of the mean squared error over a time window as specified by the user. |
| EXSM_OPT_CRIT_SIG | EXSM_OPT_CRIT_SIG | EXSM_OPT_CRIT_SIG: This metric captures the standard deviation of the residuals of the model. |
| EXSM_OPT_CRIT_MAE | EXSM_OPT_CRIT_MAE | EXSM_OPT_CRIT_MAE: This metric conveys the average absolute error associated with the model. It measures the size of the error. |
| Setting Name: EXSM_NMSE | | |
| Constant Value | String Value Equivalent | Description |
| positive integer | positive integer | This setting specifies the length of the window used in computing the error metric average mean square error (AMSE). |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about ESM.

<https://github.com/oracle-samples/oracle-db-examples/tree/main/machine-learning/sql> browse to the release folder and click the `oml4sql-time-series-exponential-smoothing.sql` example.

52.5.7 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Generalized Linear Model

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of the Generalized Linear Model algorithm.

Table 52-18 DBMS_DATA_MINING GLM Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|---------------------|---|--|
| GLMS_CONF_LEVEL | TO_CHAR(0 < <i>numeric_expr</i> < 1) | The confidence level for coefficient confidence intervals. The default confidence level is 0.95. |
| GLMS_FTR_GEN_METHOD | GLMS_FTR_GEN_QUADRATIC C GLMS_FTR_GEN_CUBIC | Whether feature generation is quadratic or cubic. When feature generation is enabled, the algorithm automatically chooses the most appropriate feature generation method based on the data. |

Table 52-18 (Cont.) DBMS_DATA_MINING GLM Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| GLMS_FTR_GENERATION | GLMS_FTR_GENERATION_ENABLE | Whether or not feature generation is enabled for GLM. By default, feature generation is not enabled. |
| | GLMS_FTR_GENERATION_DISABLE | Note: Feature generation can only be enabled when feature selection is also enabled. |
| GLMS_FTR_SEL_CRIT | GLMS_FTR_SEL_AIC | Feature selection penalty criterion for adding a feature to the model. |
| | GLMS_FTR_SEL_SBIC | |
| | GLMS_FTR_SEL_RIC | When feature selection is enabled, the algorithm automatically chooses the penalty criterion based on the data. |
| | GLMS_FTR_SEL_ALPHA_INV | |
| GLMS_FTR_SELECTION | GLMS_FTR_SELECTION_ENABLE | Whether or not feature selection is enabled for GLM. By default, feature selection is not enabled. |
| | GLMS_FTR_SELECTION_DISABLE | |
| GLMS_MAX_FEATURES | TO_CHAR(0 < <i>numeric_expr</i> <= 2000) | When feature selection is enabled, this setting specifies the maximum number of features that can be selected for the final model. By default, the algorithm limits the number of features to ensure sufficient memory. |
| GLMS_PRUNE_MODEL | GLMS_PRUNE_MODEL_ENABLE | Prune enable or disable for features in the final model. Pruning is based on T-Test statistics for linear regression, or Wald Test statistics for logistic regression. Features are pruned in a loop until all features are statistically significant with respect to the full data. When feature selection is enabled, the algorithm automatically performs pruning based on the data. |
| | GLMS_PRUNE_MODEL_DISABLE | |
| GLMS_REFERENCE_CLASS_NAME | <i>target_value</i> | The target value used as the reference class in a binary logistic regression model. Probabilities are produced for the other class. By default, the algorithm chooses the value with the highest prevalence (the most cases) for the reference class. |
| GLMS_RIDGE_REGRESSION | GLMS_RIDGE_REG_ENABLE | Enable or disable ridge regression. Ridge applies to both regression and classification machine learning functions. When ridge is enabled, prediction bounds are not produced by the PREDICTION_BOUNDS SQL function. Note: Ridge may only be enabled when feature selection is not specified, or has been explicitly disabled. If ridge regression and feature selection are both explicitly enabled, then an exception is raised. |
| | GLMS_RIDGE_REG_DISABLE | |
| GLMS_RIDGE_VALUE | TO_CHAR (<i>numeric_expr</i> > 0) | The value of the ridge parameter. This setting is only used when the algorithm is configured to use ridge regression. If ridge regression is enabled internally by the algorithm, then the ridge parameter is determined by the algorithm. |

Table 52-18 (Cont.) DBMS_DATA_MINING GLM Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|----------------------|--|--|
| GLMS_ROW_DIAGNOSTICS | GLMS_ROW_DIAG_ENABLE GLMS_ROW_DIAG_DISABLE (default). | Enable or disable row diagnostics. |
| GLMS_CONV_TOLERANCE | The range is (0, 1) non-inclusive. | Convergence Tolerance setting of the GLM algorithm The default value is system-determined. |
| GLMS_NUM_ITERATIONS | Positive integer | Maximum number of iterations for the GLM algorithm. The default value is system-determined. |
| GLMS_BATCH_ROWS | 0 or Positive integer | Number of rows in a batch used by the SGD solver. The value of this parameter sets the size of the batch for the SGD solver. An input of 0 triggers a data driven batch size estimate. The default is 2000 |
| GLMS_SOLVER | GLMS_SOLVER_SGD (StochasticGradient Descent) GLMS_SOLVER_CHOL (Cholesky) GLMS_SOLVER_QR GLMS_SOLVER_LBFGS_ADM M | This setting allows the user to choose the GLM solver. The solver cannot be selected if GLMS_FTR_SELECTION setting is enabled. The default value is system determined. |
| GLMS_SPARSE_SOLVER | GLMS_SPARSE_SOLVER_EN ABLE GLMS_SPARSE_SOLVER_DI SABLE (default). | This setting allows the user to use sparse solver if it is available. The default value is GLMS_SPARSE_SOLVER_DISABLE. |

Related Topics

- [DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Neural Network](#)
The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of the Neural Network algorithm.
- [DBMS_DATA_MINING — Solver Settings: LBFGS](#)
The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of L-BFGS. Neural Network and Generalized Linear Model (GLM) use these settings.
- [DBMS_DATA_MINING — Solver Settings: ADMM](#)
The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of Alternating Direction Method of Multipliers (ADMM). The Generalized Linear Model (GLM) algorithm uses these settings.
- *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts*

See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about GLM.

52.5.8 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: *k*-Means

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of the *k*-Means algorithm.

Table 52-19 k-Means Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| KMNS_CONV_TOLERANCE | TO_CHAR(0<numeric_expr<1) | <p>Minimum Convergence Tolerance for <i>k</i>-Means. The algorithm iterates until the minimum Convergence Tolerance is satisfied or until the maximum number of iterations, specified in KMNS_ITERATIONS, is reached.</p> <p>Decreasing the Convergence Tolerance produces a more accurate solution but may result in longer run times.</p> <p>The default Convergence Tolerance is 0.001.</p> |
| KMNS_DISTANCE | KMNS_COSINE KMNS_EUCLIDEAN | <p>Distance function for <i>k</i>-Means.</p> <p>The default distance function is KMNS_EUCLIDEAN.</p> |
| KMNS_ITERATIONS | TO_CHAR(positive_numeric_expr) | <p>Maximum number of iterations for <i>k</i>-Means. The algorithm iterates until either the maximum number of iterations is reached or the minimum Convergence Tolerance, specified in KMNS_CONV_TOLERANCE, is satisfied.</p> <p>The default number of iterations is 20.</p> |
| KMNS_MIN_PCT_ATTR_SUPPORT | TO_CHAR(0<=numeric_expr<=1) | <p>Minimum percentage of attribute values that must be non-null in order for the attribute to be included in the rule description for the cluster.</p> <p>If the data is sparse or includes many missing values, a minimum support that is too high can cause very short rules or even empty rules.</p> <p>The default minimum support is 0.1.</p> |
| KMNS_NUM_BINS | TO_CHAR(numeric_expr>0) | <p>Number of bins in the attribute histogram produced by <i>k</i>-means. The bin boundaries for each attribute are computed globally on the entire training data set. The binning method is equi-width. All attributes have the same number of bins with the exception of attributes with a single value that have only one bin.</p> <p>The default number of histogram bins is 11.</p> |
| KMNS_SPLIT_CRITERION | KMNS_SIZE KMNS_VARIANCE | <p>Split criterion for <i>k</i>-means. The split criterion controls the initialization of new <i>k</i>-Means clusters. The algorithm builds a binary tree and adds one new cluster at a time.</p> <p>When the split criterion is based on size, the new cluster is placed in the area where the largest current cluster is located. When the split criterion is based on the variance, the new cluster is placed in the area of the most spread-out cluster.</p> <p>The default split criterion is the KMNS_VARIANCE.</p> |

Table 52-19 (Cont.) k-Means Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|------------------|---|--|
| KMNS_RANDOM_SEED | Non-negative integer | This setting controls the seed of the random generator used during the <i>k</i> -Means initialization. It must be a non-negative integer value. The default is 0. |
| KMNS_DETAILS | KMNS_DETAILS_NONE KMNS_DETAILS_HIERARCHY KMNS_DETAILS_ALL | This setting determines the level of cluster detail that are computed during the build. KMNS_DETAILS_NONE: No cluster details are computed. Only the scoring information is persisted. KMNS_DETAILS_HIERARCHY: Cluster hierarchy and cluster record counts are computed. This is the default value. KMNS_DETAILS_ALL: Cluster hierarchy, record counts, descriptive statistics (means, variances, modes, histograms, and rules) are computed. |



See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about *k*-Means

52.5.9 DBMS_DATA_MINING - Algorithm Settings: Multivariate State Estimation Technique - Sequential Probability Ratio Test

Settings that configure the training calibration behavior of the Multivariate State Estimation Technique - Sequential Probability Ratio Test algorithm.

Table 52-20 MSET-SPRT Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-------------------|--|--|
| MSET_ADB_HEIGHT | A positive double | Estimates the band within which signal values normally oscillate. The default value is 0.05. |
| MSET_ALERT_COUNT | A positive integer | The number of the last <i>n</i> signals (the alert window) that should have passed the threshold to raise an alert. The alert count should be lower or equal to the alert window. The default value is 5. |
| MSET_ALERT_WINDOW | A positive integer greater than or equal to MSET_ALERT_COUNT | The number of signals to consider in the SPRT hypothesis consolidation logic. The default value is 5. |

Table 52-20 (Cont.) MSET-SPRT Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| MSET_ALPHA_PROB | A positive double between 0 and 1 | False Alarm Probability FAP (false positive). The default is 0.01. |
| MSET_BETA_PROB | A positive double between 0 and 1 | Missed Alarm Probability MAP (false negative). The default is 0.10. |
| MSET_HELDASIDE | A positive integer | The approximate number of data rows used for MSET model calibration. You can use <code>ODMS_RANDOM_SEED</code> to change the held-aside sample. The default value is 10000. |
| MSET_MEMORY_VECTORS | A positive integer | The default value is data driven. |
| MSET_PROJECTION_THRESHOLD | A positive integer >0, <=10000 | Specifies whether to use random projections. When the number of sensors exceeds the setting value, random projections are used. To turn off random projections, set the threshold to a value that is equal to or greater than the number of sensors. The default value is 500. |
| MSET_STD_TOLERANCE | A positive integer | The tolerance in standard deviations used in the SPRT calculation. The default value is 3. |

52.5.10 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Naive Bayes

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of the Naive Bayes algorithm.

Table 52-21 Naive Bayes Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| NABS_PAIRWISE_THRESHO LD | <code>TO_CHAR(0<= numeric_expr <=1)</code> | Value of pairwise threshold for NB algorithm Default is 0. |
| NABS_SINGLETON_THRESH OLD | <code>TO_CHAR(0<= numeric_expr <=1)</code> | Value of singleton threshold for NB algorithm Default value is 0. |



See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about Naive Bayes

52.5.11 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Neural Network

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of the Neural Network algorithm.

Table 52-22 DBMS_DATA_MINING Neural Network Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|------------------|---|---|
| NNET_SOLVER | One of the following strings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NNET_SOLVER_ADAM • NNET_SOLVER_LBFGS | Specifies the method of optimization. The default value is system determined. |
| NNET_ACTIVATIONS | One or more of the following strings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NNET_ACTIVATIONS_ARCTAN • NNET_ACTIVATIONS_IPOLAR_SIG • NNET_ACTIVATIONS_LOG_SIG • NNET_ACTIVATIONS_LINEAR • NNET_ACTIVATIONS_LOG_SIG • NNET_ACTIVATIONS_RELU • NNET_ACTIVATIONS_TANH | <p>Specifies the activation functions for the hidden layers. You can specify a single activation function, which is then applied to each hidden layer, or you can specify an activation function for each layer individually. Different layers can have different activation functions. To apply a different activation function to one or more of the layers, you must specify an activation function for each layer. The number of activation functions you specify must be consistent with the NNET_HIDDEN_LAYERS and NNET_NODES_PER_LAYER values.</p> <p>For example, if you have three hidden layers, you could specify the use of the same activation function for all three layers with the following settings value:</p> <pre>('NNET_ACTIVATIONS', 'NNET_ACTIVATIONS_TANH')</pre> <p>The following settings value specifies a different activation function for each layer:</p> <pre>('NNET_ACTIVATIONS', ' ' 'NNET_ACTIVATIONS_TANH' ' ' , ' ' 'NNET_ACTIVATIONS_LOG_SIG' ' ' , ' ' 'NNET_ACTIVATIONS_ARCTAN' ' ')</pre> |

Note:

You specify the different activation functions as strings within a single string. All quotes are single and two single quotes are used to escape a single quote in SQL statements and PL/SQL blocks.

The default value is NNET_ACTIVATIONS_LOG_SIG.

Table 52-22 (Cont.) DBMS_DATA_MINING Neural Network Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| NNET_HELDASIDE_MAX_FAIL | A positive integer | With NNET_REGULARIZER_HELDASIDE, the training process is stopped early if the network performance on the validation data fails to improve or remains the same for NNET_HELDASIDE_MAX_FAIL epochs in a row. The default value is 6. |
| NNET_HELDASIDE_RATIO | $0 \leq \text{numeric_expr} \leq 1$ | Define the held ratio for the held-aside method. The default value is 0.25. |
| NNET_HIDDEN_LAYERS | A positive integer | Defines the topology by the number of hidden layers. The default value is 1. |
| NNET_ITERATIONS | A positive integer | Specifies the maximum number of iterations in the Neural Network algorithm. For the DMSSET_NN_SOLVER_LBFGS solver, the default value is 200. For the DMSSET_NN_SOLVER_ADAM solver, the default value is 10000. |
| NNET_NODES_PER_LAYER | A positive integer or a list of positive integers | Defines the topology by the number of nodes per layer. Different layers can have different numbers of nodes. To specify the same number of nodes for each layer, you can provide a single value, which is then applied to each layer. To specify a different number of nodes for one or more layers, provide a list of comma-separated positive integers, one for each layer. For example, '10, 20, 5' for three layers. The setting values must be consistent with the NNET_HIDDEN_LAYERS value. The default number of nodes per layer is the number of attributes or 50 (if the number of attributes > 50). |
| NNET_REG_LAMBDA | TO_CHAR(numeric_expr >=0) | Defines the L2 regularization parameter lambda. This can not be set together with NNET_REGULARIZER_HELDASIDE. The default value is 1. |
| NNET_REGULARIZER | One of the following strings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NNET_REGULARIZER_HELDASIDE NNET_REGULARIZER_L2 NNET_REGULARIZER_NONE | Regularization setting for Neural Network algorithm. If the total number of training rows is greater than 50000, the default is NNET_REGULARIZER_HELDASIDE. If the total number of training rows is less than or equal to 50000, the default is NNET_REGULARIZER_NONE. |
| NNET_TOLERANCE | TO_CHAR(0 < numeric_expr < 1) | Defines the convergence tolerance setting of the Neural Network algorithm. The default value is 0.000001. |

Table 52-22 (Cont.) DBMS_DATA_MINING Neural Network Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-------------------------|---------------|--|
| NNET_WEIGHT_LOWER_BOUND | A real number | <p>The setting specifies the lower bound of the region where weights are randomly initialized.</p> <p>NNET_WEIGHT_LOWER_BOUND and NNET_WEIGHT_UPPER_BOUND must be set together. Setting one and not setting the other raises an error. NNET_WEIGHT_LOWER_BOUND must not be greater than NNET_WEIGHT_UPPER_BOUND. The default value is $\sqrt{6/(l_nodes+r_nodes)}$. The value of <i>l_nodes</i> for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> input layer dense attributes is (1+number of dense attributes) input layer sparse attributes is number of sparse attributes each hidden layer is (1+number of nodes in that hidden layer) <p>The value of <i>r_nodes</i> is the number of nodes in the layer that the weight is connecting to.</p> |
| NNET_WEIGHT_UPPER_BOUND | A real number | <p>This setting specifies the upper bound of the region where weights are initialized. It should be set in pairs with NNET_WEIGHT_LOWER_BOUND and its value must not be smaller than the value of NNET_WEIGHT_LOWER_BOUND. If not specified, the values of NNET_WEIGHT_LOWER_BOUND and NNET_WEIGHT_UPPER_BOUND are system determined. The default value is $\sqrt{6/(l_nodes+r_nodes)}$. See NNET_WEIGHT_LOWER_BOUND.</p> |

Related Topics

- [DBMS_DATA_MINING — Solver Settings: LBFGS](#)
 The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of L-BFGS. Neural Network and Generalized Linear Model (GLM) use these settings.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about Neural Network.

52.5.12 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Non-Negative Matrix Factorization

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of the Non-negative Matrix Factorization algorithm.

You can query the data dictionary view `*_MINING_MODEL_SETTINGS` (using the `ALL`, `USER`, or `DBA` prefix) to find the setting values for a model. See *Oracle Database Reference* for information about `*_MINING_MODEL_SETTINGS`.

Table 52-23 NMF Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| NMFS_CONV_TOLERANCE | TO_CHAR(0 < numeric_expr <= 0.5) | Convergence tolerance for NMF algorithm Default is 0.05 |
| NMFS_NONNEGATIVE_SCORING | NMFS_NONNEG_SCORING_ENABLE NMFS_NONNEG_SCORING_DISABLE | Whether negative numbers should be allowed in scoring results. When set to NMFS_NONNEG_SCORING_ENABLE, negative feature values will be replaced with zeros. When set to NMFS_NONNEG_SCORING_DISABLE, negative feature values will be allowed. Default is NMFS_NONNEG_SCORING_ENABLE |
| NMFS_NUM_ITERATIONS | TO_CHAR(1 <= numeric_expr <= 500) | Number of iterations for NMF algorithm Default is 50 |
| NMFS_RANDOM_SEED | TO_CHAR(numeric_expr) | Random seed for NMF algorithm. Default is -1. |



See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about NMF

52.5.13 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: O-Cluster

The settings in the table configure the behavior of the O-Cluster algorithm.

Table 52-24 O-Cluster Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| OCLT_SENSITIVITY | TO_CHAR(0 <=numeric_expr <=1) | A fraction that specifies the peak density required for separating a new cluster. The fraction is related to the global uniform density. Default is 0.5. |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about O-Cluster

52.5.14 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Random Forest

These settings configure the behavior of the Random Forest algorithm. Random Forest makes use of the Decision Tree settings to configure the construction of individual trees.

Table 52-25 Random Forest Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| RFOR_MTRY | a number >= 0 | Size of the random subset of columns to be considered when choosing a split at a node. For each node, the size of the pool remains the same, but the specific candidate columns change. The default is half of the columns in the model signature. The special value 0 indicates that the candidate pool includes all columns. |
| RFOR_NUM_TREES | 1<= a number <=65535 | Number of trees in the forest Default is 20. |
| RFOR_SAMPLING_RATIO | 0< a fraction<=1 | Fraction of the training data to be randomly sampled for use in the construction of an individual tree. The default is half of the number of rows in the training data. |

Related Topics

- [DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Decision Tree](#)
These settings configure the behavior of the Decision Tree algorithm. Note that the Decision Tree settings are also used to configure the behavior of Random Forest as it constructs each individual decision tree.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about Random Forest

52.5.15 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Constants and Settings: Singular Value Decomposition

The following constant affects the behavior of the Singular Value Decomposition algorithm.

Table 52-26 Singular Value Decomposition Constant

| Constant Name | Constant Value | Description |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| SVDS_MAX_NUM_FEATURES | 2500 | The maximum number of features supported by SVD. |

The following settings configure the behavior of the Singular Value Decomposition algorithm.

Table 52-27 Singular Value Decomposition Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| SVDS_U_MATRIX_OUTPUT | SVDS_U_MATRIX_ENABLED | Indicates whether or not to persist the U Matrix produced by SVD. |
| | DISABLE | The U matrix in SVD has as many rows as the number of rows in the build data. To avoid creating a large model, the U matrix is persisted only when SVDS_U_MATRIX_OUTPUT is enabled. |
| | SVDS_U_MATRIX_DISABLE | When SVDS_U_MATRIX_OUTPUT is enabled, the build data must include a case ID. If no case ID is present and the U matrix is requested, then an exception is raised. Default is SVDS_U_MATRIX_DISABLE. |
| SVDS_SCORING_MODE | SVDS_SCORING_SVD | Whether to use SVD or PCA scoring for the model. |
| | SVDS_SCORING_PCA | When the build data is scored with SVD, the projections will be the same as the U matrix. When the build data is scored with PCA, the projections will be the product of the U and S matrices. Default is SVDS_SCORING_SVD. |

Table 52-27 (Cont.) Singular Value Decomposition Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| SVDS_SOLVER | SVDS_SOLVER_TSSVD SVDS_SOLVER_TSEIGEN SVDS_SOLVER_SSVD SVDS_SOLVER_STEIGEN | <p>This setting indicates the solver to be used for computing SVD of the data. In the case of PCA, the solver setting indicates the type of SVD solver used to compute the PCA for the data. When this setting is not specified the solver type selection is data driven. If the number of attributes is greater than 3240, then the default wide solver is used. Otherwise, the default narrow solver is selected.</p> <p>The following are the group of solvers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow data solvers: for matrices with up to 11500 attributes (TSEIGEN) or up to 8100 attributes (TSSVD). Wide data solvers: for matrices up to 1 million attributes. <p>For narrow data solvers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tall-Skinny SVD uses QR computation TSVD (SVDS_SOLVER_TSSVD) Tall-Skinny SVD uses eigenvalue computation, TSEIGEN (SVDS_SOLVER_TSEIGEN), is the default solver for narrow data. <p>For wide data solvers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stochastic SVD uses QR computation SSVD (SVDS_SOLVER_SSVD), is the default solver for wide data solvers. Stochastic SVD uses eigenvalue computations, STEIGEN (SVDS_SOLVER_STEIGEN). |
| SVDS_TOLERANCE | Range [0, 1] | This setting is used to prune features. Define the minimum value the eigenvalue of a feature as a share of the first eigenvalue to not to prune. Default value is data driven. |
| SVDS_RANDOM_SEED | Range [0 - 4,294,967,296] | The random seed value is used for initializing the sampling matrix used by the Stochastic SVD solver. The default is 0. The SVD Solver must be set to SSVD or STEIGEN. |
| SVDS_OVER_SAMPLING | Range [1, 5000]. | This setting is configures the number of columns in the sampling matrix used by the Stochastic SVD solver. The number of columns in this matrix is equal to the requested number of features plus the oversampling setting. The SVD Solver must be set to SSVD or STEIGEN. |
| SVDS_POWER_ITERATIONS | Range [0, 20]. | The power iteration setting improves the accuracy of the SSVD solver. The default is 2. The SVD Solver must be set to SSVD or STEIGEN. |



See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts

52.5.16 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Support Vector Machine

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of the Support Vector Machine algorithm.

Table 52-28 SVM Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|------------------------|--|--|
| SVMS_COMPLEXITY_FACTOR | TO_CHAR(<i>numeric_expr</i> >0) | Regularization setting that balances the complexity of the model against model robustness to achieve good generalization on new data. SVM uses a data-driven approach to finding the complexity factor. Value of complexity factor for SVM algorithm (both classification and regression). Default value estimated from the data by the algorithm. |
| SVMS_CONV_TOLERANCE | TO_CHAR(<i>numeric_expr</i> >0) | Convergence tolerance for SVM algorithm. Default is 0.0001. |
| SVMS_EPSILON | TO_CHAR(<i>numeric_expr</i> >0) | Regularization setting for regression, similar to complexity factor. Epsilon specifies the allowable residuals, or noise, in the data. Value of epsilon factor for SVM regression. Default is 0.1. |
| SVMS_KERNEL_FUNCTION | SVMS_GAUSSIAN SVMS_LINEAR | Kernel for Support Vector Machine. Linear or Gaussian. The default value is SVMS_LINEAR. |
| SVMS_OUTLIER_RATE | TO_CHAR(0 < <i>numeric_expr</i> <1) | The desired rate of outliers in the training data. Valid for One-Class SVM models only (anomaly detection). Default is 0.01. |
| SVMS_STD_DEV | TO_CHAR(<i>numeric_expr</i> >0) | Controls the spread of the Gaussian kernel function. SVM uses a data-driven approach to find a standard deviation value that is on the same scale as distances between typical cases. Value of standard deviation for SVM algorithm. This is applicable only for Gaussian kernel. Default value estimated from the data by the algorithm. |
| SVMS_NUM_ITERATIONS | Positive integer | This setting sets an upper limit on the number of SVM iterations. The default is system determined because it depends on the SVM solver. |
| SVMS_NUM_PIVOTS | Range [1; 10000] | This setting sets an upper limit on the number of pivots used in the Incomplete Cholesky decomposition. It can be set only for non-linear kernels. The default value is 200. |
| SVMS_BATCH_ROWS | Positive integer | This setting applies to SVM models with linear kernel. This setting sets the size of the batch for the SGD solver. An input of 0 triggers a data driven batch size estimate. The default is 20000. |

Table 52-28 (Cont.) SVM Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|------------------|--|---|
| SVMS_REGULARIZER | SVMS_REGULARIZER_L 1 | This setting controls the type of regularization that the SGD SVM solver uses. The setting can be used only for linear SVM models. The default is system determined because it depends on the potential model size. |
| | SVMS_REGULARIZER_L 2 | |
| SVMS_SOLVER | SVMS_SOLVER_SGD (Sub-Gradient Descend) SVMS_SOLVER_IPM (Interior Point Method) | This setting allows the user to choose the SVM solver. The SGD solver cannot be selected if the kernel is non-linear. The default value is system determined. |

**See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about SVM

52.5.17 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Algorithm Settings: XGBoost

Settings that configure the behavior of the XGBoost gradient boosting algorithm.

The XGBoost settings are case sensitive. Enter the settings as they appear in the settings table. These settings match the XGBoost settings available in open source. OML4SQL XGBoost is based on the 1.1 version of XGBoost.

Table 52-29 General Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|--------------|--|--|
| booster | A string that is one of the following: dart gblinear gbtree | The booster to use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dart • gblinear • gbtree The <code>dart</code> and <code>gbtree</code> boosters use tree-based models whereas <code>gblinear</code> uses linear functions. The default value is <code>gbtree</code> . |
| num_round | A non-negative integer. | The number of rounds for boosting. The default value is 10. |

Table 52-30 Settings for Tree Boosting

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|--------------|-----------------------|---|
| alpha | A non-negative number | L1 regularization term on weights. Increasing this value makes the model more conservative. The default value is 0. |

Table 52-30 (Cont.) Settings for Tree Boosting

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| <code>colsample_bylevel</code> | A number in the range (0, 1] | Subsample ratio of columns for each split, in each level. Subsampling occurs each time a new split is made. This parameter has no effect when <code>tree_method</code> is set to <code>hist</code> . The default value is 1. |
| <code>colsample_bynode</code> | A number in the range (0, 1] | The subsample ratio of columns for each node (split). Subsampling occurs once every time a new split is evaluated. Columns are subsampled from the set of columns chosen for the current level. The default value is 1. |
| <code>colsample_bytree</code> | A number in the range (0, 1] | Subsample ratio of columns when constructing each tree. Subsampling occurs once in every boosting iteration. The default value is 1. |
| <code>eta</code> | A number in the range [0, 1] | Step-size shrinkage used in the update step to prevent overfitting. After each boosting step, <code>eta</code> shrinks the feature weights to make the boosting process more conservative. The default value is 0.3. |
| <code>gamma</code> | A number in the range [0, ∞] | Minimum loss reduction required to make a further partition on a leaf node of the tree. The larger gamma value is, the more conservative the algorithm is. The default value is 0. |
| <code>grow_policy</code> | A string; one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>depthwise</code> <code>lossguide</code> | Controls the way new nodes are added to the tree: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>depthwise</code> splits at nodes closest to the root <code>lossguide</code> splits at nodes with the highest loss change Valid only if <code>tree_method</code> is set to <code>hist</code> . The default value is <code>depthwise</code> . |
| <code>lambda</code> | A non-negative number | L2 regularization term on weights. The default value is 1. |
| <code>max_bin</code> | A non-negative integer | Maximum number of discrete bins to bucket continuous features. Increasing this number improves the optimality of splits at the cost of higher computation time. This parameter is valid only when <code>tree_method</code> is set to <code>hist</code> . The default value is 256. |

Table 52-30 (Cont.) Settings for Tree Boosting


| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| max_delta_step | A number in the range [0, ∞] | <p>Maximum delta step allowed for each leaf output.</p> <p>Setting this to a positive value can help make the update step more conservative. Usually this parameter is not needed, but it might help in logistic regression when the class is extremely imbalanced. Setting it to value from 1 to 10 might help control the update.</p> <p>The default value is 0, which means there is no constraint.</p> |
| max_depth | An integer in the range [0, ∞] | <p>Maximum depth of a tree. Increasing this value makes the model more complex and more likely to overfit.</p> <p>Setting this to 0 indicates no limit.</p> |
| | | <p> Note:</p> <p>You must set a <code>max_depth</code> limit when the <code>grow_policy</code> setting is <code>depthwise</code>.</p> |
| | | <p>The default value is 6.</p> |
| max_leaves | A non-negative number | <p>Maximum number of nodes to add.</p> <p>Use this setting only when <code>grow_policy</code> is set to <code>lossguide</code>.</p> <p>The default value is 0.</p> |
| min_child_weight | A number in the range [0, ∞] | <p>Minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child. If the tree partition step results in a leaf node with a sum of instance weight less than <code>min_child_weight</code>, then the building process stops partitioning. In a linear regression task, this corresponds to the minimum number of instances needed in each node. The larger <code>min_child_weight</code> is, the more conservative the algorithm is.</p> <p>The default value is 1.</p> |
| num_parallel_tree | A non-negative integer | <p>Number of parallel trees constructed during each iteration. Use this option to support a boosted random forest.</p> <p>The default value is 1.</p> |

Table 52-30 (Cont.) Settings for Tree Boosting

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|------------------|--|--|
| scale_pos_weight | A non-negative number | Controls the balance of positive and negative weights, which is useful for unbalanced classes. A typical value to consider: $\text{sum}(\text{negative cases}) / \text{sum}(\text{positive cases})$. The default value is 1. |
| sketch_eps | A number in the range (0, 1] | Increases enumeration accuracy. Valid only for the approximate greedy tree method. Compared to directly selecting the number of bins, this setting comes with a theoretical guarantee with sketch accuracy. You usually do not need to change this setting, but you might consider setting a lower number for more accurate enumeration. The default value is 0.03. |
| subsample | A number in the range (0, 1] | Subsample ratio of the training instances. A setting of 0.5 means that XGBoost randomly samples half of the training data prior to growing trees, which prevents overfitting. Subsampling occurs once in every boosting iteration. The default value is 1. |
| tree_method | A string that is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approx • auto • exact • hist | Tree construction algorithm used in XGBoost: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approx: Approximate greedy algorithm using sketching and histogram. • auto: Use a heuristic to choose the faster algorithm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For a small to medium sized data set, uses the exact greedy algorithm. – For a very large data set, uses the approximate greedy algorithm. • exact: Exact greedy algorithm. • hist: Fast histogram optimized approximate greedy algorithm; uses some performance improvements such as bins caching. The default value is auto. |

Table 52-30 (Cont.) Settings for Tree Boosting

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|--------------|--|--|
| updater | <p>A comma-separated string; one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grow_colmaker • grow_histmaker • grow_local_histmaker • grow_skmaker • grow_quantile_histmaker • prune • sync | <p>Defines the sequence of tree updaters to run, which provides a modular way to construct and to modify the trees. This is an advanced parameter that is usually set automatically, depending on some other parameters. However, you can also explicitly specify a setting.</p> <p>The setting values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grow_colmaker: Non-distributed column-based construction of trees. • grow_histmaker: Distributed tree construction with row-based data splitting based on a global proposal of histogram counting. • grow_local_histmaker: Based on local histogram counting. • grow_skmaker: Uses the approximate sketching algorithm. • grow_quantile_histmaker: Grow tree using quantized histogram. • prune: Prunes the splits where loss < min_split_loss (or gamma). • sync: Synchronizes trees in all distributed nodes. |

Table 52-31 Settings for the Dart Booster

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|----------------|---|--|
| one_drop | A number that is 0 or 1 | <p>When set to 1, at least one tree is always dropped during the dropout. When set to 0, at least one tree is not always dropped during the dropout.</p> <p>The default value is 0.</p> |
| normalize_type | <p>A string; either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forest • tree | <p>Type of normalization algorithm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forest: New trees have the same weight as the sum of the dropped trees (forest): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The weight of new trees is $1 / (1 + \text{learning_rate})$ – Dropped trees are scaled by a factor of $1 / (1 + \text{learning_rate})$ • tree: New trees have the same weight as dropped trees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The weight of new trees is $1 / (k + \text{learning_rate})$ – Dropped trees are scaled by a factor of $k / (k + \text{learning_rate})$ <p>The default value is tree.</p> |
| rate_drop | A number in the range [0.0, 1.0] | <p>Dropout rate (a fraction of the previous trees to drop during the dropout).</p> <p>The default value is 0.0.</p> |

Table 52-31 (Cont.) Settings for the Dart Booster

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|--------------|---|--|
| sample_type | A string; either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uniform weighted | Type of sampling algorithm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uniform: Dropped trees are selected uniformly weighted: Dropped trees are selected in proportion to weight The default value is <code>uniform</code> . |
| skip_drop | A number in the range [0.0, 1.0] | Probability of skipping the dropout procedure during a boosting iteration. If a dropout is skipped, new trees are added in the same manner as <code>gbtree</code> . A non-zero <code>skip_drop</code> has higher priority than <code>rate_drop</code> or <code>one_drop</code> . The default value is <code>0.0</code> . |

Table 52-32 Settings for the Linear Booster

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|------------------|---|---|
| alpha | A non-negative number | L1 regularization term on weights, normalized to the number of training examples. Increasing this value makes the model more conservative. The default value is <code>0</code> . |
| feature_selector | A string that is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cyclic greedy random shuffle thrifty | Feature selection and ordering method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>cyclic</code>: Deterministic selection by cycling through the features one at a time. <code>greedy</code>: Selects the coordinate with the greatest gradient magnitude. This method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has $O(\text{num_feature}^2)$ complexity Is fully deterministic Allows restricting the selection to the <code>top_k</code> features per group with the largest magnitude of univariate weight change, by setting the <code>top_k</code> parameter; doing so reduces the complexity to $O(\text{num_feature} * \text{top_k})$. <code>random</code>: A random (with replacement) coordinate selector. <code>shuffle</code>: Similar to <code>cyclic</code> but with random feature shuffling prior to each update. <code>thrifty</code>: Thrifty, approximately-greedy feature selector. Prior to cyclic updates, reorders features in descending magnitude of their univariate weight changes. This operation is multithreaded and is a linear complexity approximation of the quadratic greedy selection. Restricts the selection per group to the <code>top_k</code> features with the largest magnitude of univariate weight change. The default value is <code>cyclic</code> . |

Table 52-32 (Cont.) Settings for the Linear Booster

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|--------------|---|---|
| lambda | A non-negative number | L2 regularization term on weights, normalized to the number of training examples. Increasing this value makes the model more conservative. The default value is 0. |
| top_k | A non-negative integer | Number of top features to select for the <code>greedy</code> or <code>thrifty</code> feature selector. The value of 0 uses all of the features. The default value is 0. |
| updater | A string that is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>coord_descent</code> <code>shotgun</code> | Algorithm to fit the linear model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>coord_descent</code>: Ordinary coordinate descent algorithm; multithreaded but still produces a deterministic solution. <code>shotgun</code>: Parallel coordinate descent algorithm based on the <code>shotgun</code> algorithm; uses "hogwild" parallelism and therefore produces a nondeterministic solution on each run. The default value is <code>shotgun</code> . |

Table 52-33 Settings for Tweedie Regression

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| tweedie_variance_power | A number in the range (1, 2) | Controls the variance of the Tweedie distribution $\text{var}(y) \sim E(y)^{\text{tweedie_variance_power}}$. A setting closer to 1 shifts towards a Poisson distribution. A setting closer to 2 shifts towards a gamma distribution. The default value is 1.5. |

Some XGBoost objectives apply only to classification function models and other objectives apply only to regression function models. If you specify an incompatible objective value, an error is raised. In the `DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL` procedure, if you specify `DBMS_DATA_MINING.CLASSIFICATION` as the function, then the only objective values that you can use are the `binary` and `multi` values. The one exception is `binary: logitraw`, which produces a continuous value and applies only to a regression model. If you specify `DBMS_DATA_MINING.REGRESSION` as the function, then you can specify `binary: logitraw` or any of the `count`, `rank`, `reg`, and `survival` values as the objective.

Table 52-34 Settings for Learning Tasks

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|--------------|--|---|
| objective | <p>For a classification model, a string that is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> binary:hinge binary:logistic multi:softmax multi:softprob <p>For a regression model, a string that is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> binary:logitraw count:poisson rank:map rank:ndcg rank:pairwise reg:gamma reg:logistic reg:tweedie survival:cox reg:squarederror reg:squaredlogerror | <p>Settings for a Classification model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> binary:hinge: Hinge loss for binary classification. This setting makes predictions of 0 or 1, rather than producing probabilities. binary:logistic: Logistic regression for binary classification. The output is the probability. multi:softmax: Performs multiclass classification using the softmax objective; you must also set <code>num_class(number_of_classes)</code>. multi:softprob: Same as softmax, except the output is a vector of <code>ndata * nclass</code>, which can be further reshaped to an <code>ndata * nclass</code> matrix. The result contains the predicted probability of each data point belonging to each class. <p>The default objective value for classification is <code>multi:softprob</code>.</p> <p>Settings for a Regression model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> binary:logitraw: Logistic regression for binary classification; the output is the score before logistic transformation. count:poisson: Poisson regression for count data; the output is the mean of the Poisson distribution. The <code>max_delta_step</code> value is set to 0.7 by default in Poisson regression to safeguard optimization. rank:map: Using LambdaMART, performs list-wise ranking in which the Mean Average Precision (MAP) is maximized. rank:ndcg: Using LambdaMART, performs list-wise ranking in which the Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain (NDCG) is maximized. rank:pairwise: Performs ranking by minimizing the pairwise loss. reg:gamma: Gamma regression with log-link; the output is the mean of the gamma distribution. This setting might be useful for any outcome that might be gamma-distributed, such as modeling insurance claims severity. reg:logistic: Logistic regression. reg:tweedie: Tweedie regression with log-link. This setting might be useful for any outcome that might be Tweedie-distributed, such as modeling total loss in insurance. survival:cox: Cox regression for right-censored survival time data (negative values are considered right-censored). Predictions are returned on the hazard ratio scale (that is, as $HR = \exp(\text{marginal_prediction})$ in the |

Table 52-34 (Cont.) Settings for Learning Tasks

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| | | <p>proportional hazard function $h(t) = h_0(t) * HR$).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>reg:squarederror</code>: Regression with squared loss. • <code>reg:squaredlogerror</code>: Regression with squared log loss. All input labels must be greater than -1. <p>The default objective value for regression is <code>reg:squarederror</code>.</p> |
| <code>base_score</code> | A number | <p>Initial prediction score of all instances, global bias. For a sufficient number of iterations, changing this value does not have much effect.</p> <p>The default value is 0.5.</p> |

Table 52-34 (Cont.) Settings for Learning Tasks

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|--------------|--|---|
| eval_metric | A comma-separated string; one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • auc • aucpr • cox-nloglik • error • error@t • gamma-deviance • gamma-nloglik • logloss • mae • map • map@n • merror • mlogloss • ndcg • ndcg@n • poisson-nloglik • rmse • tweedie-nloglik@rho • ndcg- • map- • rmsle | <p>Evaluation metrics for validation data. You can specify one or more of these evaluation metrics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • auc: Area under the curve. • aucpr: Area under the PR curve. • cox-nloglik: Negative partial log-likelihood for Cox proportional hazards regression. • error: Binary classification error rate, calculated as the number of wrong cases divided by the number of all cases. For the predictions, the evaluation regards the instances with a prediction value larger than 0.5 as positive instances, and the others as negative instances. • error@t: You can specify a binary classification threshold value other than 0.5 by specifying a numerical value <i>t</i>; for example, error@0.8. • gamma-deviance: Residual deviance for gamma regression. • gamma-nloglik: Negative log-likelihood for gamma regression. • logloss: Negative log-likelihood. • mae: Mean absolute error. • map: Mean average precision. • map@n: Assigns the integer <i>n</i> as the cut-off value for the top positions in the lists for evaluation. • merror: Multiclass classification error rate calculated as the number of wrong cases divided by the number of all cases; the objective must be multi:softprob or multi:softmax. • mlogloss: Multiclass logloss; the objective must be multi:softprob or multi:softmax. • ndcg: Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain. • ndcg@n: Assigns the integer <i>n</i> as the cut-off value for the top positions in the lists for evaluation. • poisson-nloglik: Negative log-likelihood for Poisson regression • rmse: Root Mean Square Error. • tweedie-nloglik@rho: Negative log-likelihood for Tweedie regression (at a specified value <i>rho</i> of the tweedie_variance_power parameter); <i>rho</i> must be a number in the range (1, 2); for example, tweedie-nloglik@1.8. • ndcg- and map-: In XGBoost, NDCG and MAP will evaluate the score of a list without any positive samples as 1. By adding "-" in the evaluation metric XGBoost will evaluate these score as 0 to be consistent under some conditions. • rmsle: It is root mean square log error. This is the default metric of reg:squaredlogerror |

Table 52-34 (Cont.) Settings for Learning Tasks

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| | | <p>objective. This metric reduces errors generated by outliers in dataset. But because log function is employed, <code>rmse</code> might output nan when prediction value is less than -1.</p> <p>A default metric is assigned according to the objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>error</code> for classification • mean average precision for ranking • <code>rmse</code> for regression |
| <code>seed</code> | A non-negative integer | <p>Random number seed.</p> <p>The default value is 0.</p> |

**See Also:**

<https://github.com/oracle/oracle-db-examples/tree/master/machine-learning/sql/20c> GitHub repository for an example of XGBoost.

52.6 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Solver Settings

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL algorithms can use different solvers. Solver settings can be provided at build time in the settings table.

Related Topics

- [DBMS_DATA_MINING - Solver Settings: Adam](#)
These settings configure the behavior of the Adaptive Moment Estimation (Adam) solver.
- [DBMS_DATA_MINING — Solver Settings: ADMM](#)
The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of Alternating Direction Method of Multipliers (ADMM). The Generalized Linear Model (GLM) algorithm uses these settings.
- [DBMS_DATA_MINING — Solver Settings: LBFGS](#)
The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of L-BFGS. Neural Network and Generalized Linear Model (GLM) use these settings.

52.6.1 DBMS_DATA_MINING - Solver Settings: Adam

These settings configure the behavior of the Adaptive Moment Estimation (Adam) solver.

Neural Network models use these settings.

Table 52-35 DBMS_DATA_MINING Adam Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| ADAM_ALPHA | A non-negative double precision floating point number in the interval (0; 1] | The learning rate for Adam. The default value is 0.001. |
| ADAM_BATCH_ROWS | A positive integer | The number of rows per batch. The default value is 10000. |
| ADAM_BETA1 | A positive double precision floating point number in the interval [0; 1) | The exponential decay rate for the 1st moment estimates. The default value is 0.9. |
| ADAM_BETA2 | A positive double precision floating point number in the interval [0; 1) | The exponential decay rate for the 2nd moment estimates. The default value is 0.99. |
| ADAM_GRADIENT_TOLERANCE | A positive double precision floating point number | The gradient infinity norm tolerance for Adam. The default value is 1E-9. |

52.6.2 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Solver Settings: ADMM

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of Alternating Direction Method of Multipliers (ADMM). The Generalized Linear Model (GLM) algorithm uses these settings.

Table 52-36 DBMS_DATA_MINING ADMM Settings

| Settings Name | Setting Value | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| ADMM_CONSENSUS | A positive integer | It is a ADMM's consensus parameter. The value must be a positive number. The default value is 0.1. |
| ADMM_ITERATIONS | A positive integer | The number of ADMM iterations. The value must be a positive integer. The default value is 50. |
| ADMM_TOLERANCE | A positive integer | It is a tolerance parameter. The value must be a positive number. The default value is 0.0001 |

Related Topics

- *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts*

See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about neural network

52.6.3 DBMS_DATA_MINING — Solver Settings: LBFGS

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of L-BFGS. Neural Network and Generalized Linear Model (GLM) use these settings.

Table 52-37 DBMS_DATA_MINING L-BFGS Settings

| Setting Name | Setting Value | Description |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| LBFGR_Gradient_Tolerance | TO_CHAR (numeric_expr >0) | Defines gradient infinity norm tolerance for L-BFGS. Default value is 1E-9. |
| LBFGR_History_Depth | The value must be a positive integer. | Defines the number of historical copies kept in L-BFGS solver. The default value is 20. |
| LBFGR_Scale_Hessian | LBFGR_Scale_Hessian_Enable LBFGR_Scale_Hessian_Disable | Defines whether to scale Hessian in L-BFGS or not. Default value is LBFGR_Scale_Hessian_Enable. |



See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about neural network

52.7 DBMS_DATA_MINING Datatypes

The `DBMS_DATA_MINING` package defines object data types for processing transactional data. The package also defines a type for user-specified transformations. These types are called `DM_NESTED_n`, where *n* identifies the Oracle data type of the nested attributes.

The Oracle Machine Learning for SQL object data types are described in the following table:

Table 52-38 DBMS_DATA_MINING Summary of Data Types

| Datatype | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <code>DM_NESTED_BINARY_DOUBLE</code> | The name and value of a numerical attribute of type <code>BINARY_DOUBLE</code> . |
| <code>DM_NESTED_BINARY_DOUBLES</code> | A collection of <code>DM_NESTED_BINARY_DOUBLE</code> . |
| <code>DM_NESTED_BINARY_FLOAT</code> | The name and value of a numerical attribute of type <code>BINARY_FLOAT</code> . |
| <code>DM_NESTED_BINARY_FLOATS</code> | A collection of <code>DM_NESTED_BINARY_FLOAT</code> . |
| <code>DM_NESTED_CATEGORICAL</code> | The name and value of a categorical attribute of type <code>CHAR</code> , <code>VARCHAR</code> , or <code>VARCHAR2</code> . |

Table 52-38 (Cont.) DBMS_DATA_MINING Summary of Data Types

| Datatype | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| DM_NESTED_CATEGORICALS | A collection of DM_NESTED_CATEGORICAL. |
| DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL | The name and value of a numerical attribute of type NUMBER or FLOAT. |
| DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS | A collection of DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL. |
| ORA_MINING_VARCHAR2_NT | A table of VARCHAR2 (4000). |
| TRANSFORM_LIST | A list of user-specified transformations for a model. Accepted as a parameter by the CREATE_MODEL Procedure . This collection type is defined in the DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM package. |

For more information about processing nested data, see *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

**Note:**

Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, *GET_MODEL_DETAILS are deprecated and are replaced with *Model Detail Views*. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

52.7.1 Deprecated Types

This topic contains tables listing deprecated types.

The DBMS_DATA_MINING package defines object datatypes for storing information about model attributes. Most of these types are returned by the table functions GET_n, where n identifies the type of information to return. These functions take a model name as input and return the requested information as a collection of rows.

For a list of the GET functions, see "[Summary of DBMS_DATA_MINING Subprograms](#)".

All the table functions use pipelining, which causes each row of output to be materialized as it is read from model storage, without waiting for the generation of the complete table object. For more information on pipelined, parallel table functions, consult the *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*.

Table 52-39 DBMS_DATA_MINING Summary of Deprecated Datatypes

| Datatype | Description |
|--------------|--|
| DM_CENTROID | The centroid of a cluster. |
| DM_CENTROIDS | A collection of DM_CENTROID. A member of DM_CLUSTER. |
| DM_CHILD | A child node of a cluster. |
| DM_CHILDREN | A collection of DM_CHILD. A member of DM_CLUSTER. |

Table 52-39 (Cont.) DBMS_DATA_MINING Summary of Deprecated Datatypes

| Datatype | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| DM_CLUSTER | A cluster. A cluster includes DM_PREDICATES, DM_CHILDREN, DM_CENTROIDS, and DM_HISTOGRAMS. It also includes a DM_RULE. See also, DM_CLUSTER Fields . |
| DM_CLUSTERS | A collection of DM_CLUSTER. Returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM Function , GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC Function , and GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM Function . See also, DM_CLUSTER Fields . |
| DM_CONDITIONAL | The conditional probability of an attribute in a Naive Bayes model. |
| DM_CONDITIONALS | A collection of DM_CONDITIONAL. Returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NB Function . |
| DM_COST_ELEMENT | The actual and predicted values in a cost matrix. |
| DM_COST_MATRIX | A collection of DM_COST_ELEMENT. Returned by GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX Function . |
| DM_EM_COMPONENT | A component of an Expectation Maximization model. |
| DM_EM_COMPONENT_SET | A collection of DM_EM_COMPONENT. Returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_COMP Function . |
| DM_EM_PROJECTION | A projection of an Expectation Maximization model. |
| DM_EM_PROJECTION_SET | A collection of DM_EM_PROJECTION. Returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_PROJ Function . |
| DM_GLM_COEFF | The coefficient and associated statistics of an attribute in a Generalized Linear Model. |
| DM_GLM_COEFF_SET | A collection of DM_GLM_COEFF. Returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLM Function . |
| DM_HISTOGRAM_BIN | A histogram associated with a cluster. |
| DM_HISTOGRAMS | A collection of DM_HISTOGRAM_BIN. A member of DM_CLUSTER. See also, DM_CLUSTER Fields . |
| DM_ITEM | An item in an association rule. |
| DM_ITEMS | A collection of DM_ITEM. |
| DM_ITEMSET | A collection of DM_ITEMS. |
| DM_ITEMSETS | A collection of DM_ITEMSET. Returned by GET_FREQUENT_ITEMSETS Function . |
| DM_MODEL_GLOBAL_DETAIL | High-level statistics about a model. |
| DM_MODEL_GLOBAL_DETAILS | A collection of DM_MODEL_GLOBAL_DETAIL. Returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLOBAL Function . |
| DM_NB_DETAIL | Information about an attribute in a Naive Bayes model. |
| DM_NB_DETAILS | A collection of DM_NB_DETAIL. Returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NB Function . |
| DM_NMF_ATTRIBUTE | An attribute in a feature of a Non-Negative Matrix Factorization model. |

Table 52-39 (Cont.) DBMS_DATA_MINING Summary of Deprecated Datatypes

| Datatype | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| DM_NMF_ATTRIBUTE_SET | A collection of DM_NMF_ATTRIBUTE. A member of DM_NMF_FEATURE. |
| DM_NMF_FEATURE | A feature in a Non-Negative Matrix Factorization model. |
| DM_NMF_FEATURE_SET | A collection of DM_NMF_FEATURE. Returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NMF Function . |
| DM_PREDICATE | Antecedent and consequent in a rule. |
| DM_PREDICATES | A collection of DM_PREDICATE. A member of DM_RULE and DM_CLUSTER. Predicates are returned by GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES Function , GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM Function , GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM Function , and GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC Function . See also, DM_CLUSTER Fields . |
| DM_RANKED_ATTRIBUTE | An attribute ranked by its importance in an Attribute Importance model. |
| DM_RANKED_ATTRIBUTES | A collection of DM_RANKED_ATTRIBUTE. Returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_AI Function . |
| DM_RULE | A rule that defines a conditional relationship. The rule can be one of the association rules returned by GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES Function , or it can be a rule associated with a cluster in the collection of clusters returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM Function and GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC Function . See also, DM_CLUSTER Fields . |
| DM_RULES | A collection of DM_RULE. Returned by GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES Function . See also, DM_CLUSTER Fields . |
| DM_SVD_MATRIX | A factorized matrix S, V, or U returned by a Singular Value Decomposition model. |
| DM_SVD_MATRIX_SET | A collection of DM_SVD_MATRIX. Returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVD Function . |
| DM_SVM_ATTRIBUTE | The name, value, and coefficient of an attribute in a Support Vector Machine model. |
| DM_SVM_ATTRIBUTE_SET | A collection of DM_SVM_ATTRIBUTE. Returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM Function . Also a member of DM_SVM_LINEAR_COEFF. |
| DM_SVM_LINEAR_COEFF | The linear coefficient of each attribute in a Support Vector Machine model. |
| DM_SVM_LINEAR_COEFF_SET | A collection of DM_SVM_LINEAR_COEFF. Returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM Function for an SVM model built using the linear kernel. |
| DM_TRANSFORM | The transformation and reverse transformation expressions for an attribute. |
| DM_TRANSFORMS | A collection of DM_TRANSFORM. Returned by GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS Function . |

Return Values for Clustering Algorithms

The table contains description of `DM_CLUSTER` return value columns, nested table columns, and rows.

Table 52-40 `DM_CLUSTER` Return Values for Clustering Algorithms

| Return Value | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>DM_CLUSTERS</code> | <p>A set of rows of type <code>DM_CLUSTER</code>. The rows have the following columns:</p> <pre>(id NUMBER, cluster_id VARCHAR2(4000), record_count NUMBER, parent NUMBER, tree_level NUMBER, dispersion NUMBER, split_predicate DM_PREDICATES, child DM_CHILDREN, centroid DM_CENTROIDS, histogram DM_HISTOGRAMS, rule DM_RULE)</pre> |
| <code>DM_PREDICATE</code> | <p>The antecedent and consequent columns each return nested tables of type <code>DM_PREDICATES</code>. The rows, of type <code>DM_PREDICATE</code>, have the following columns:</p> <pre>(attribute_name VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000), conditional_operator CHAR(2) /*=, <>, <, >, <=, >=*/, attribute_num_value NUMBER, attribute_str_value VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_support NUMBER, attribute_confidence NUMBER)</pre> |

`DM_CLUSTER` Fields

The following table describes `DM_CLUSTER` fields.

Table 52-41 `DM_CLUSTER` Fields

| Column Name | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>id</code> | Cluster identifier |
| <code>cluster_id</code> | The ID of a cluster in the model |
| <code>record_count</code> | Specifies the number of records |
| <code>parent</code> | Parent ID |
| <code>tree_level</code> | Specifies the number of splits from the root |
| <code>dispersion</code> | A measure used to quantify whether a set of observed occurrences are dispersed compared to a standard statistical model. |

Table 52-41 (Cont.) DM_CLUSTER Fields

| Column Name | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| split_predicate | <p>The <code>split_predicate</code> column of <code>DM_CLUSTER</code> returns a nested table of type <code>DM_PREDICATES</code>. Each row, of type <code>DM_PREDICATE</code>, has the following columns:</p> <pre>(attribute_name VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000), conditional_operator CHAR(2) / *=,<,>,<,>,<=,>=*/ , attribute_num_value NUMBER, attribute_str_value VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_support NUMBER, attribute_confidence NUMBER)</pre> <p>Note: The Expectation Maximization algorithm uses all the fields except dispersion and <code>split_predicate</code>.</p> |
| child | <p>The <code>child</code> column of <code>DM_CLUSTER</code> returns a nested table of type <code>DM_CHILDREN</code>. The rows, of type <code>DM_CHILD</code>, have a single column of type <code>NUMBER</code>, which contains the identifiers of each child.</p> |
| centroid | <p>The <code>centroid</code> column of <code>DM_CLUSTER</code> returns a nested table of type <code>DM_CENTROIDS</code>. The rows, of type <code>DM_CENTROID</code>, have the following columns:</p> <pre>(attribute_name VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000), mean NUMBER, mode_value VARCHAR2(4000), variance NUMBER)</pre> |
| histogram | <p>The <code>histogram</code> column of <code>DM_CLUSTER</code> returns a nested table of type <code>DM_HISTOGRAMS</code>. The rows, of type <code>DM_HISTOGRAM_BIN</code>, have the following columns:</p> <pre>(attribute_name VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000), bin_id NUMBER, lower_bound NUMBER, upper_bound NUMBER, label VARCHAR2(4000), count NUMBER)</pre> |
| rule | <p>The <code>rule</code> column of <code>DM_CLUSTER</code> returns a single row of type <code>DM_RULE</code>. The columns are:</p> <pre>(rule_id INTEGER, antecedent DM_PREDICATES, consequent DM_PREDICATES, rule_support NUMBER, rule_confidence NUMBER, rule_lift NUMBER, antecedent_support NUMBER, consequent_support NUMBER, number_of_items INTEGER)</pre> |

Usage Notes

- The table function pipes out rows of type `DM_CLUSTER`. For information on Oracle Machine Learning for SQL data types and piped output from table functions, see "Data Types".
- For descriptions of predicates (`DM_PREDICATE`) and rules (`DM_RULE`), see [GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES Function](#).

52.8 Summary of DBMS_DATA_MINING Subprograms

This table summarizes the subprograms included in the `DBMS_DATA_MINING` package.

The `GET_*` interfaces are replaced by model views. Oracle recommends that users leverage model detail views instead. For more information, refer to Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* and Static Data Dictionary Views: `ALL_ALL_TABLES` to `ALL_OUTLINES` in *Oracle Database Reference*.

Table 52-42 DBMS_DATA_MINING Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Purpose |
|---|---|
| ADD_COST_MATRIX Procedure | Adds a cost matrix to a classification model |
| ADD_PARTITION Procedure | Adds single or multiple partitions in an existing partition model |
| ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION Procedure | Changes the reverse transformation expression to an expression that you specify |
| APPLY Procedure | Applies a model to a data set (scores the data) |
| COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX Procedure | Computes the confusion matrix for a classification model |
| COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART Procedure | Computes the evaluation matrix for partitioned models |
| COMPUTE_LIFT Procedure | Computes lift for a classification model |
| COMPUTE_LIFT_PART Procedure | Computes lift for partitioned models |
| COMPUTE_ROC Procedure | Computes Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) for a classification model |
| COMPUTE_ROC_PART Procedure | Computes Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) for a partitioned model |
| CREATE_MODEL Procedure | Creates a model |
| CREATE_MODEL2 Procedure | Creates a model without extra persistent stages |
| Create Model Using Registration Information | Fetches setting information from JSON object |
| DROP_ALGORITHM Procedure | Drops the registered algorithm information. |
| DROP_PARTITION Procedure | Drops a single partition |
| DROP_MODEL Procedure | Drops a model |
| EXPORT_MODEL Procedure | Exports a model to a dump file |
| EXPORT_SERMODEL Procedure | Exports a model in a serialized format |
| FETCH_JSON_SCHEMA Procedure | Fetches and reads JSON schema from <code>all_mining_algorithms</code> view |

Table 52-42 (Cont.) DBMS_DATA_MINING Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Purpose |
|--|--|
| GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX Function | Returns the cost matrix for a model |
| IMPORT_MODEL Procedure | Imports a model into a user schema |
| IMPORT_SERMODEL Procedure | Imports a serialized model back into the database |
| JSON Schema for R Extensible Algorithm | Displays flexibility in creating JSON schema for R Extensible |
| REGISTER_ALGORITHM Procedure | Registers a new algorithm |
| RANK_APPLY Procedure | Ranks the predictions from the <code>APPLY</code> results for a classification model |
| REMOVE_COST_MATRIX Procedure | Removes a cost matrix from a model |
| RENAME_MODEL Procedure | Renames a model |

Deprecated GET_MODEL_DETAILS

Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, the following `GET_MODEL_DETAILS` are deprecated:

Table 52-43 Deprecated GET_MODEL_DETAILS Functions

| Subprogram | Purpose |
|--|--|
| GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES Function | Returns the rules from an association model |
| GET_FREQUENT_ITEMSETS Function | Returns the frequent itemsets for an association model |
| GET_MODEL_DETAILS_AI Function | Returns details about an attribute importance model |
| GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM Function | Returns details about an Expectation Maximization model |
| GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_COMP Function | Returns details about the parameters of an Expectation Maximization model |
| GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_PROJ Function | Returns details about the projects of an Expectation Maximization model |
| GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLM Function | Returns details about a Generalized Linear Model model |
| GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLOBAL Function | Returns high-level statistics about a model |
| GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM Function | Returns details about a <i>k</i> -Means model |
| GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NB Function | Returns details about a Naive Bayes model |
| GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NMF Function | Returns details about a Non-Negative Matrix Factorization model |
| GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC Function | Returns details about an O-Cluster model |
| GET_MODEL_SETTINGS Function | Returns the settings used to build the given model This function is replaced with <code>USER/ALL/DBA_MINING_MODEL_SETTINGS</code> |

Table 52-43 (Cont.) Deprecated GET_MODEL_DETAILS Functions

| Subprogram | Purpose |
|--|---|
| GET_MODEL_SIGNATURE Function | Returns the list of columns from the build input table This function is replaced with USER/ALL/DBA_MINING_MODEL_ATTRIBUTES |
| GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVD Function | Returns details about a Singular Value Decomposition model |
| GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM Function | Returns details about a Support Vector Machine model with a linear kernel |
| GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS Function | Returns the transformations embedded in a model This function is replaced with USER/ALL/DBA_MINING_MODEL_XFORMS |
| GET_MODEL_DETAILS_XML Function | Returns details about a Decision Tree model |
| GET_TRANSFORM_LIST Procedure | Converts between two different transformation specification formats |

Related Topics

- *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Reference*

52.8.1 ADD_COST_MATRIX Procedure

The `ADD_COST_MATRIX` procedure associates a cost matrix table with a classification model. The cost matrix biases the model by assigning costs or benefits to specific model outcomes.

The cost matrix is stored with the model and taken into account when the model is scored.

You can also specify a cost matrix inline when you invoke an Oracle Machine Learning for SQL function for scoring. To view the scoring matrix for a model, query the `DM$VC` prefixed model view. Refer to Model Detail View for Classification Algorithm.

To obtain the default scoring matrix for a model, query the `DM$VC` prefixed model view. To remove the default scoring matrix from a model, use the `REMOVE_COST_MATRIX` procedure. See [REMOVE_COST_MATRIX Procedure](#).

 **See Also:**

- "Biasing a Classification Model" in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts* for more information about costs
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for syntax of inline cost matrix
- Specifying Costs in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.ADD_COST_MATRIX (
    model_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    cost_matrix_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
    cost_matrix_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
    partition_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 52-44 ADD_COST_MATRIX Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| model_name | Name of the model in the form <i>[schema_name.]model_name</i> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is assumed. |
| cost_matrix_table_name | Name of the cost matrix table (described in Table 52-45). |
| cost_matrix_schema_name | Schema of the cost matrix table. If no schema is specified, then the current schema is used. |
| partition_name | Name of the partition in a partitioned model |

Usage Notes

1. If the model is not in your schema, then `ADD_COST_MATRIX` requires the `ALTER ANY MINING MODEL` system privilege or the `ALTER` object privilege for the machine learning model.
2. The cost matrix table must have the columns shown in [Table 52-45](#).

Table 52-45 Required Columns in a Cost Matrix Table

| Column Name | Data Type |
|------------------------|---|
| ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE | Valid target data type |
| PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE | Valid target data type |
| COST | NUMBER, FLOAT, BINARY_DOUBLE, or BINARY_FLOAT |

See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide for valid target data types

3. The types of the actual and predicted target values must be the same as the type of the model target. For example, if the target of the model is `BINARY_DOUBLE`, then the actual and predicted values must be `BINARY_DOUBLE`. If the actual and predicted values are `CHAR` or `VARCHAR`, then `ADD_COST_MATRIX` treats them as `VARCHAR2` internally.

If the types do not match, or if the actual or predicted value is not a valid target value, then the `ADD_COST_MATRIX` procedure raises an error.

 **Note:**

If a reverse transformation is associated with the target, then the actual and predicted values must be consistent with the target after the reverse transformation has been applied.

See “Reverse Transformations and Model Transparency” under the “About Transformation Lists” section in [DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Operational Notes](#) for more information.

4. Since a benefit can be viewed as a negative cost, you can specify a benefit for a given outcome by providing a negative number in the `costs` column of the cost matrix table.
5. All classification algorithms can use a cost matrix for scoring. The Decision Tree algorithm can also use a cost matrix at build time. If you want to build a Decision Tree model with a cost matrix, specify the cost matrix table name in the `CLAS_COST_TABLE_NAME` setting in the settings table for the model. See [Table 52-7](#).

The cost matrix used to create a Decision Tree model becomes the default scoring matrix for the model. If you want to specify different costs for scoring, use the `REMOVE_COST_MATRIX` procedure to remove the cost matrix and the `ADD_COST_MATRIX` procedure to add a new one.

6. Scoring on a partitioned model is partition-specific. Scoring cost matrices can be added to or removed from an individual partition in a partitioned model. If `PARTITION_NAME` is NOT NULL, then the model must be a partitioned model. The `COST_MATRIX` is added to that partition of the partitioned model.

If the `PARTITION_NAME` is NULL, but the model is a partitioned model, then the `COST_MATRIX` table is added to every partition in the model.

Example

This example creates a cost matrix table called `COSTS_NB` and adds it to a Naive Bayes model called `NB_SH_CLAS_SAMPLE`. The model has a binary target: 1 means that the customer responds to a promotion; 0 means that the customer does not respond. The cost matrix assigns a cost of .25 to misclassifications of customers who do not respond and a cost of .75 to misclassifications of customers who do respond. This means that it is three times more costly to misclassify responders than it is to misclassify non-responders.

```
CREATE TABLE costs_nb (
  actual_target_value      NUMBER,
  predicted_target_value   NUMBER,
  cost                     NUMBER);
INSERT INTO costs_nb values (0, 0, 0);
INSERT INTO costs_nb values (0, 1, .25);
INSERT INTO costs_nb values (1, 0, .75);
INSERT INTO costs_nb values (1, 1, 0);
COMMIT;

EXEC dbms_data_mining.add_cost_matrix('nb_sh_clas_sample', 'costs_nb');

SELECT cust_gender, COUNT(*) AS cnt, ROUND(AVG(age)) AS avg_age
FROM mining_data_apply_v
```

```
WHERE PREDICTION(nb_sh_clas_sample COST MODEL
      USING cust_marital_status, education, household_size) = 1
GROUP BY cust_gender
ORDER BY cust_gender;
```

```
C          CNT      AVG_AGE
- - - - -
F          72         39
M          555        44
```

52.8.2 ADD_PARTITION Procedure

ADD_PARTITION procedure supports a single or multiple partition addition to an existing partitioned model.

The ADD_PARTITION procedure derives build settings and user-defined expressions from the existing model. The target column must exist in the input data query when adding partitions to a supervised model.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.ADD_PARTITION (
    model_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    data_query           IN CLOB,
    add_options          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ERROR);
```

Parameters

Table 52-46 ADD_PARTITION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| model_name | Name of the model in the form [<i>schema_name</i> .] <i>model_name</i> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| data_query | An arbitrary SQL statement that provides data to the model build. The user must have privilege to evaluate this query. |
| add_options | Allows users to control the conditional behavior of ADD for cases where rows in the input dataset conflict with existing partitions in the model. The following are the possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REPLACE: Replaces the existing partition for which the conflicting keys are found. ERROR: Terminates the ADD operation without adding any partitions. IGNORE: Eliminates the rows having the conflicting keys. |

Note:

For better performance, Oracle recommends using DROP_PARTITION followed by the ADD_PARTITION instead of using the REPLACE option.

52.8.3 ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION Procedure

This procedure replaces a reverse transformation expression with an expression that you specify. If the attribute does not have a reverse expression, the procedure creates one from the specified expression.

You can also use this procedure to customize the output of clustering, feature extraction, and anomaly detection models.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION (
    model_name          VARCHAR2,
    expression          CLOB,
    attribute_name      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    attribute_subname   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 52-47 ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| model_name | Name of the model in the form <i>[schema_name.]model_name</i> . If you do not specify a schema, your own schema is used. |
| expression | An expression to replace the reverse transformation associated with the attribute. |
| attribute_name | Name of the attribute. Specify <i>NULL</i> if you wish to apply <i>expression</i> to a cluster, feature, or One-Class SVM prediction. |
| attribute_subname | Name of the nested attribute if <i>attribute_name</i> is a nested column, otherwise <i>NULL</i> . |

Usage Notes

- For purposes of model transparency, Oracle Machine Learning for SQL provides reverse transformations for transformations that are embedded in a model. Reverse transformations are applied to the attributes returned in model detail views and to the scored target of predictive models.

See Also:

- “About Transformation Lists” under [DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Operational Notes](#)
 - Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*
- If you alter the reverse transformation for the target of a model that has a cost matrix, you must specify a transformation expression that has the same type as the actual and predicted values in the cost matrix. Also, the reverse transformation that you specify must result in values that are present in the cost matrix.

 **See Also:**

"[ADD_COST_MATRIX Procedure](#)" and *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts* for information about cost matrixes.

3. To prevent reverse transformation of an attribute, you can specify `NULL` for *expression*.
4. The reverse transformation expression can contain a reference to a PL/SQL function that returns a valid Oracle data type. For example, you could define a function like the following for a categorical attribute named `blood_pressure` that has values 'Low', 'Medium' and 'High'.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION numx(c char) RETURN NUMBER IS
BEGIN
  CASE c WHEN 'Low' THEN RETURN 1;
         WHEN 'Medium' THEN RETURN 2;
         WHEN 'High' THEN RETURN 3;
         ELSE RETURN null;
  END CASE;
END numx;
```

Then you could invoke `ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION` for `blood_pressure` as follows.

```
EXEC dbms_data_mining.alter_reverse_expression(
      '<model_name>', 'NUMX(blood_pressure)', 'blood_pressure');
```

5. You can use `ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION` to label clusters produced by clustering models and features produced by feature extraction.

You can use `ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION` to replace the zeros and ones returned by anomaly-detection models. By default, anomaly-detection models label anomalous records with 0 and all other records with 1.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for information about anomaly detection

Examples

1. In this example, the target (`affinity_card`) of the model `CLASS_MODEL` is manipulated internally as `yes` or `no` instead of 1 or 0 but returned as 1s and 0s when scored. The `ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION` procedure causes the target values to be returned as `TRUE` or `FALSE`.

```
DECLARE
  v_xlst dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM(v_xlst,
    'affinity_card', NULL,
    'decode(affinity_card, 1, 'yes', 'no')',
    'decode(affinity_card, 'yes', 1, 0)');
  dbms_data_mining.CREATE_MODEL(
    model_name          => 'CLASS_MODEL',
    mining_function     => dbms_data_mining.classification,
    data_table_name    => 'mining_data_build',
```

```

        case_id_column_name    => 'cust_id',
        target_column_name    => 'affinity_card',
        settings_table_name   => NULL,
        data_schema_name      => 'oml_user',
        settings_schema_name  => NULL,
        xform_list            => v_xlst );
    END;
/
SELECT cust_income_level, occupation,
       PREDICTION(CLASS_MODEL USING *) predict_response
   FROM mining_data_test WHERE age = 60 AND cust_gender IN 'M'
   ORDER BY cust_income_level;

CUST_INCOME_LEVEL          OCCUPATION          PREDICT_RESPONSE
-----
A: Below 30,000            Transp.              1
E: 90,000 - 109,999       Transp.              1
E: 90,000 - 109,999       Sales                1
G: 130,000 - 149,999      Handler              0
G: 130,000 - 149,999      Crafts               0
H: 150,000 - 169,999      Prof.                1
J: 190,000 - 249,999      Prof.                1
J: 190,000 - 249,999      Sales                1

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining.ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION (
    model_name      => 'CLASS_MODEL',
    expression      => 'decode(affinity_card, 'yes', 'TRUE',
    'FALSE')',
    attribute_name  => 'affinity_card');
END;
/
column predict_response on
column predict_response format a20
SELECT cust_income_level, occupation,
       PREDICTION(CLASS_MODEL USING *) predict_response
   FROM mining_data_test WHERE age = 60 AND cust_gender IN 'M'
   ORDER BY cust_income_level;

CUST_INCOME_LEVEL          OCCUPATION          PREDICT_RESPONSE
-----
A: Below 30,000            Transp.              TRUE
E: 90,000 - 109,999       Transp.              TRUE
E: 90,000 - 109,999       Sales                TRUE
G: 130,000 - 149,999      Handler              FALSE
G: 130,000 - 149,999      Crafts               FALSE
H: 150,000 - 169,999      Prof.                TRUE
J: 190,000 - 249,999      Prof.                TRUE
J: 190,000 - 249,999      Sales                TRUE

```

2. This example specifies labels for the clusters that result from the `sh_clus` model. The labels consist of the word "Cluster" and the internal numeric identifier for the cluster.

```

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining.ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION( 'sh_clus', ''Cluster ''||
value');
END;
/

SELECT cust_id, cluster_id(sh_clus using *) cluster_id
   FROM sh_aprep_num

```



```

WHERE cust_id < 100011
ORDER by cust_id;

CUST_ID CLUSTER_ID
-----
100001 Cluster 18
100002 Cluster 14
100003 Cluster 14
100004 Cluster 18
100005 Cluster 19
100006 Cluster 7
100007 Cluster 18
100008 Cluster 14
100009 Cluster 8
100010 Cluster 8

```

52.8.4 APPLY Procedure

The `APPLY` procedure applies a machine learning model to the data of interest, and generates the results in a table. The `APPLY` procedure is also referred to as **scoring**.

For predictive machine learning functions, the `APPLY` procedure generates predictions in a target column. For descriptive machine learning functions such as Clustering, the `APPLY` process assigns each case to a cluster with a probability.

In Oracle Machine Learning for SQL, the `APPLY` procedure is not applicable to Association models and Attribute Importance models.



Note:

Scoring can also be performed directly in SQL using the Oracle Machine Learning for SQL functions. See

- Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Functions in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*
- Scoring and Deployment in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY (
    model_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    result_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 52-48 *APPLY Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |

Table 52-48 (Cont.) APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>data_table_name</code> | Name of table or view containing the data to be scored |
| <code>case_id_column_name</code> | Name of the case identifier column |
| <code>result_table_name</code> | Name of the table in which to store apply results |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Name of the schema containing the data to be scored |

Usage Notes

1. The data provided for `APPLY` must undergo the same preprocessing as the data used to create and test the model. When you use Automatic Data Preparation, the preprocessing required by the algorithm is handled for you by the model: both at build time and apply time. (See "[Automatic Data Preparation](#)".)
2. `APPLY` creates a table in the user's schema to hold the results. The columns are algorithm-specific.

The columns in the results table are listed in [Table 52-49](#) through [Table 52-53](#). The case ID column name in the results table will match the case ID column name provided by you. The type of the incoming case ID column is also preserved in `APPLY` output.

Note:

Make sure that the case ID column does not have the same name as one of the columns that will be created by `APPLY`. For example, when applying a Classification model, the case ID in the scoring data must not be `PREDICTION` or `PROBABILITY` (See [Table 52-49](#)).

3. The data type for the `PREDICTION`, `CLUSTER_ID`, and `FEATURE_ID` output columns is influenced by any reverse expression that is embedded in the model by the user. If the user does not provide a reverse expression that alters the scored value type, then the types will conform to the descriptions in the following tables. See "[ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION Procedure](#)".
4. If the model is partitioned, the `result_table_name` can contain results from different partitions depending on the data from the input data table. An additional column called `PARTITION_NAME` is added to the result table indicating the partition name that is associated with each row.

For a non-partitioned model, the behavior does not change.

Classification

The results table for Classification has the columns described in [Table 52-49](#). If the target of the model is categorical, the `PREDICTION` column will have a `VARCHAR2` data type. If the target has a binary type, the `PREDICTION` column will have the binary type of the target.

Table 52-49 APPLY Results Table for Classification

| Column Name | Data type |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Case ID column name</i> | Type of the case ID |
| PREDICTION | Type of the target |
| PROBABILITY | BINARY_DOUBLE |

Anomaly Detection

The results table for Anomaly Detection has the columns described in [Table 52-50](#).

Table 52-50 APPLY Results Table for Anomaly Detection

| Column Name | Data Type |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Case ID column name</i> | Type of the case ID |
| PREDICTION | NUMBER |
| PROBABILITY | BINARY_DOUBLE |

Regression

The results table for Regression has the columns described in [APPLY Procedure](#).

Table 52-51 APPLY Results Table for Regression

| Column Name | Data Type |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Case ID column name</i> | Type of the case ID |
| PREDICTION | Type of the target |

Clustering

Clustering is an unsupervised machine learning function, and hence there are no targets. The results of an `APPLY` procedure contain simply the cluster identifier corresponding to a case, and the associated probability. The results table has the columns described in [Table 52-52](#).

Table 52-52 APPLY Results Table for Clustering

| Column Name | Data Type |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Case ID column name</i> | Type of the case ID |
| CLUSTER_ID | NUMBER |
| PROBABILITY | BINARY_DOUBLE |

Feature Extraction

Feature Extraction is also an unsupervised machine learning function, hence there are no targets. The results of an `APPLY` procedure will contain simply the feature identifier corresponding to a case, and the associated match quality. The results table has the columns described in [Table 52-53](#).

Table 52-53 APPLY Results Table for Feature Extraction

| Column Name | Data Type |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Case ID column name</i> | Type of the case ID |
| FEATURE_ID | NUMBER |
| MATCH_QUALITY | BINARY_DOUBLE |

Examples

This example applies the GLM Regression model `GLMR_SH_REGR_SAMPLE` to the data in the `MINING_DATA_APPLY_V` view. The `APPLY` results are output of the table `REGRESSION_APPLY_RESULT`.

```
SQL> BEGIN
      DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY (
        model_name      => 'glmr_sh_regr_sample',
        data_table_name => 'mining_data_apply_v',
        case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
        result_table_name => 'regression_apply_result');
      END;
      /

SQL> SELECT * FROM regression_apply_result WHERE cust_id > 101485;

CUST_ID PREDICTION
-----
101486 22.8048824
101487 25.0261101
101488 48.6146619
101489 51.82595
101490 22.6220714
101491 61.3856816
101492 24.1400748
101493 58.034631
101494 45.7253149
101495 26.9763318
101496 48.1433425
101497 32.0573434
101498 49.8965531
101499 56.270656
101500 21.1153047
```

52.8.5 COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX Procedure

This procedure computes a confusion matrix, stores it in a table in the user's schema, and returns the model accuracy.

A confusion matrix is a test metric for classification models. It compares the predictions generated by the model with the actual target values in a set of test data. The confusion matrix lists the number of times each class was correctly predicted and the number of times it was predicted to be one of the other classes.

`COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX` accepts three input streams:

- The predictions generated on the test data. The information is passed in three columns:

- Case ID column
- Prediction column
- Scoring criterion column containing either probabilities or costs
- The known target values in the test data. The information is passed in two columns:
 - Case ID column
 - Target column containing the known target values
- (Optional) A cost matrix table with predefined columns. See the Usage Notes for the column requirements.



See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for more details about confusion matrixes and other test metrics for classification

"COMPUTE_LIFT Procedure"

"COMPUTE_ROC Procedure"

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX (
  accuracy                OUT NUMBER,
  apply_result_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
  target_table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  case_id_column_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  target_column_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  confusion_matrix_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
  score_column_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PREDICTION',
  score_criterion_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY',
  cost_matrix_table_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_result_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  target_schema_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  cost_matrix_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  score_criterion_type    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY');
```

Parameters

Table 52-54 COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| accuracy | Output parameter containing the overall percentage accuracy of the predictions. |
| apply_result_table_name | Table containing the predictions. |
| target_table_name | Table containing the known target values from the test data. |
| case_id_column_name | Case ID column in the apply results table. Must match the case identifier in the targets table. |
| target_column_name | Target column in the targets table. Contains the known target values from the test data. |

Table 52-54 (Cont.) COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| <code>confusion_matrix_table_name</code> | Table containing the confusion matrix. The table will be created by the procedure in the user's schema. The columns in the confusion matrix table are described in the Usage Notes. |
| <code>score_column_name</code> | Column containing the predictions in the apply results table. The default column name is <code>PREDICTION</code> , which is the default name created by the <code>APPLY</code> procedure (See " APPLY Procedure "). |
| <code>score_criterion_column_name</code> | Column containing the scoring criterion in the apply results table. Contains either the probabilities or the costs that determine the predictions. By default, scoring is based on probability; the class with the highest probability is predicted for each case. If scoring is based on cost, the class with the lowest cost is predicted. The <code>score_criterion_type</code> parameter indicates whether probabilities or costs will be used for scoring. The default column name is <code>'PROBABILITY'</code> , which is the default name created by the <code>APPLY</code> procedure (See " APPLY Procedure "). See the Usage Notes for additional information. |
| <code>cost_matrix_table_name</code> | (Optional) Table that defines the costs associated with misclassifications. If a cost matrix table is provided and the <code>score_criterion_type</code> parameter is set to <code>'COSTS'</code> , the costs in this table will be used as the scoring criteria. The columns in a cost matrix table are described in the Usage Notes. |
| <code>apply_result_schema_name</code> | Schema of the apply results table. If null, the user's schema is assumed. |
| <code>target_schema_name</code> | Schema of the table containing the known targets. If null, the user's schema is assumed. |
| <code>cost_matrix_schema_name</code> | Schema of the cost matrix table, if one is provided. If null, the user's schema is assumed. |
| <code>score_criterion_type</code> | Whether to use probabilities or costs as the scoring criterion. Probabilities or costs are passed in the column identified in the <code>score_criterion_column_name</code> parameter. The default value of <code>score_criterion_type</code> is <code>'PROBABILITY'</code> . To use costs as the scoring criterion, specify <code>'COST'</code> . If <code>score_criterion_type</code> is set to <code>'COST'</code> but no cost matrix is provided and if there is a scoring cost matrix associated with the model, then the associated costs are used for scoring. See the Usage Notes and the Examples. |

Usage Notes

- The predictive information you pass to `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX` may be generated using SQL PREDICTION functions, the `DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY` procedure, or some other mechanism. As long as you pass the appropriate data, the procedure can compute the confusion matrix.
- Instead of passing a cost matrix to `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX`, you can use a scoring cost matrix associated with the model. A scoring cost matrix can be embedded in the model or it can be defined dynamically when the model is applied. To use a scoring cost matrix, invoke the `SQL_PREDICTION_COST` function to populate the score criterion column.
- The predictions that you pass to `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX` are in a table or view specified in `apply_result_table_name`.

```
CREATE TABLE apply_result_table_name AS (
    case_id_column_name          VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name           VARCHAR2,
    score_criterion_column_name VARCHAR2);
```

- A cost matrix must have the columns described in [Table 52-55](#).

Table 52-55 Columns in a Cost Matrix

| Column Name | Data Type |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <code>actual_target_value</code> | Type of the target column in the build data |
| <code>predicted_target_value</code> | Type of the predicted target in the test data. The type of the predicted target must be the same as the type of the actual target unless the predicted target has an associated reverse transformation. |
| <code>cost</code> | <code>BINARY_DOUBLE</code> |

See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide for valid target data types
Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for more information about cost matrixes

- The confusion matrix created by `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX` has the columns described in [Table 52-56](#).

Table 52-56 Columns in a Confusion Matrix

| Column Name | Data Type |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>actual_target_value</code> | Type of the target column in the build data |
| <code>predicted_target_value</code> | Type of the predicted target in the test data. The type of the predicted target is the same as the type of the actual target unless the predicted target has an associated reverse transformation. |
| <code>value</code> | <code>BINARY_DOUBLE</code> |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for more information about confusion matrixes

Examples

These examples use the Naive Bayes model `nb_sh_clas_sample`.

Compute a Confusion Matrix Based on Probabilities

The following statement applies the model to the test data and stores the predictions and probabilities in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id,
         PREDICTION(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *) prediction,
         PREDICTION_PROBABILITY(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *) probability
  FROM mining_data_test_v;
```

Using probabilities as the scoring criterion, you can compute the confusion matrix as follows.

```
DECLARE
  v_accuracy    NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX (
    accuracy                => v_accuracy,
    apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name       => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name     => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name      => 'affinity_card',
    confusion_matrix_table_name => 'nb_confusion_matrix',
    score_column_name       => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY'
    cost_matrix_table_name  => null,
    apply_result_schema_name => null,
    target_schema_name     => null,
    cost_matrix_schema_name => null,
    score_criterion_type    => 'PROBABILITY');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: ' ||
    ROUND(v_accuracy,4));
END;
/
```

The confusion matrix and model accuracy are shown as follows.

```
**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: .7847

SQL>SELECT * from nb_confusion_matrix;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE VALUE
-----
                1                0         60
                0                0        891
                1                1        286
                0                1        263
```

Compute a Confusion Matrix Based on a Cost Matrix Table

The confusion matrix in the previous example shows a high rate of false positives. For 263 cases, the model predicted 1 when the actual value was 0. You could use a cost matrix to minimize this type of error.

The cost matrix table `nb_cost_matrix` specifies that a false positive is 3 times more costly than a false negative.

```
SQL> SELECT * from nb_cost_matrix;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE      COST
-----
                0                0                0
                0                1               .75
                1                0               .25
                1                1                0
```

This statement shows how to generate the predictions using `APPLY`.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY(
    model_name      => 'nb_sh_clas_sample',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results');
END;
/
```

This statement computes the confusion matrix using the cost matrix table. The score criterion column is named 'PROBABILITY', which is the name generated by `APPLY`.

```
DECLARE
  v_accuracy NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX (
    accuracy                => v_accuracy,
    apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name       => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name     => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name      => 'affinity_card',
    confusion_matrix_table_name => 'nb_confusion_matrix',
    score_column_name       => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY',
    cost_matrix_table_name  => 'nb_cost_matrix',
    apply_result_schema_name => null,
    target_schema_name      => null,
    cost_matrix_schema_name => null,
    score_criterion_type    => 'COST');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: ' || ROUND(v_accuracy,4));
END;
/
```

The resulting confusion matrix shows a decrease in false positives (212 instead of 263).

```
**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: .798
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM nb_confusion_matrix;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE      VALUE
-----
                1                0                91
                0                0               942
                1                1               255
                0                1               212
```

Compute a Confusion Matrix Based on Embedded Costs

You can use the `ADD_COST_MATRIX` procedure to embed a cost matrix in a model. The embedded costs can be used instead of probabilities for scoring. This statement adds the previously-defined cost matrix to the model.

```
BEGIN    DBMS_DATA_MINING.ADD_COST_MATRIX ('nb_sh_clas_sample',
'nb_cost_matrix');END;/
```

The following statement applies the model to the test data using the embedded costs and stores the results in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
    SELECT cust_id,
           PREDICTION(nb_sh_clas_sample COST MODEL USING *) prediction,
           PREDICTION_COST(nb_sh_clas_sample COST MODEL USING *) cost
    FROM mining_data_test_v;
```

You can compute the confusion matrix using the embedded costs.

```
DECLARE
    v_accuracy          NUMBER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX (
        accuracy          => v_accuracy,
        apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
        target_table_name   => 'mining_data_test_v',
        case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
        target_column_name  => 'affinity_card',
        confusion_matrix_table_name => 'nb_confusion_matrix',
        score_column_name   => 'PREDICTION',
        score_criterion_column_name => 'COST',
        cost_matrix_table_name => null,
        apply_result_schema_name => null,
        target_schema_name   => null,
        cost_matrix_schema_name => null,
        score_criterion_type => 'COST');
END;
/
```

The results are:

```
**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: .798
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM nb_confusion_matrix;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE    VALUE
-----
                1                0            91
                0                0           942
                1                1           255
                0                1           212
```

52.8.6 COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART Procedure

The `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART` procedure computes a confusion matrix, stores it in a table in the user's schema, and returns the model accuracy.

`COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART` provides support to computation of evaluation metrics per-partition for partitioned models. For non-partitioned models, refer to [COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX Procedure](#).

A confusion matrix is a test metric for classification models. It compares the predictions generated by the model with the actual target values in a set of test data. The confusion matrix lists the number of times each class was correctly predicted and the number of times it was predicted to be one of the other classes.

COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART accepts three input streams:

- The predictions generated on the test data. The information is passed in three columns:
 - Case ID column
 - Prediction column
 - Scoring criterion column containing either probabilities or costs
- The known target values in the test data. The information is passed in two columns:
 - Case ID column
 - Target column containing the known target values
- (Optional) A cost matrix table with predefined columns. See the Usage Notes for the column requirements.



See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for more details about confusion matrixes and other test metrics for classification

["COMPUTE_LIFT_PART Procedure"](#)

["COMPUTE_ROC_PART Procedure"](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.compute_confusion_matrix_part(
    accuracy                OUT DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS,
    apply_result_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
    target_table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    confusion_matrix_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY',
    score_partition_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PARTITION_NAME',
    cost_matrix_table_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    apply_result_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    target_schema_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    cost_matrix_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    score_criterion_type    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 52-57 COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| accuracy | Output parameter containing the overall percentage accuracy of the predictions The output argument is changed from NUMBER to DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS |
| apply_result_table_name | Table containing the predictions |
| target_table_name | Table containing the known target values from the test data |
| case_id_column_name | Case ID column in the apply results table. Must match the case identifier in the targets table. |
| target_column_name | Target column in the targets table. Contains the known target values from the test data. |
| confusion_matrix_table_name | Table containing the confusion matrix. The table will be created by the procedure in the user's schema. The columns in the confusion matrix table are described in the Usage Notes. |
| score_column_name | Column containing the predictions in the apply results table. The default column name is PREDICTION, which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See "APPLY Procedure"). |
| score_criterion_column_name | Column containing the scoring criterion in the apply results table. Contains either the probabilities or the costs that determine the predictions. By default, scoring is based on probability; the class with the highest probability is predicted for each case. If scoring is based on cost, then the class with the lowest cost is predicted. The score_criterion_type parameter indicates whether probabilities or costs will be used for scoring. The default column name is PROBABILITY, which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See "APPLY Procedure"). See the Usage Notes for additional information. |
| score_partition_column_name | (Optional) Parameter indicating the column which contains the name of the partition. This column slices the input test results such that each partition has independent evaluation matrices computed. |
| cost_matrix_table_name | (Optional) Table that defines the costs associated with misclassifications. If a cost matrix table is provided and the score_criterion_type parameter is set to COSTS, the costs in this table will be used as the scoring criteria. The columns in a cost matrix table are described in the Usage Notes. |

Table 52-57 (Cont.) COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <code>apply_result_schema_name</code> | Schema of the apply results table. If null, then the user's schema is assumed. |
| <code>target_schema_name</code> | Schema of the table containing the known targets. If null, then the user's schema is assumed. |
| <code>cost_matrix_schema_name</code> | Schema of the cost matrix table, if one is provided. If null, then the user's schema is assumed. |
| <code>score_criterion_type</code> | Whether to use probabilities or costs as the scoring criterion. Probabilities or costs are passed in the column identified in the <code>score_criterion_column_name</code> parameter. The default value of <code>score_criterion_type</code> is <code>PROBABILITY</code> . To use costs as the scoring criterion, specify <code>COST</code> . If <code>score_criterion_type</code> is set to <code>COST</code> but no cost matrix is provided and if there is a scoring cost matrix associated with the model, then the associated costs are used for scoring. See the Usage Notes and the Examples. |

Usage Notes

- The predictive information you pass to `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART` may be generated using SQL `PREDICTION` functions, the `DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY` procedure, or some other mechanism. As long as you pass the appropriate data, the procedure can compute the confusion matrix.
- Instead of passing a cost matrix to `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART`, you can use a scoring cost matrix associated with the model. A scoring cost matrix can be embedded in the model or it can be defined dynamically when the model is applied. To use a scoring cost matrix, invoke the `SQL_PREDICTION_COST` function to populate the score criterion column.
- The predictions that you pass to `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART` are in a table or view specified in `apply_result_table_name`.

```
CREATE TABLE apply_result_table_name AS (
    case_id_column_name          VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name           VARCHAR2,
    score_criterion_column_name VARCHAR2);
```

- A cost matrix must have the columns described in [Table 52-55](#).

Table 52-58 Columns in a Cost Matrix

| Column Name | Data Type |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>actual_target_value</code> | Type of the target column in the test data |

Table 52-58 (Cont.) Columns in a Cost Matrix

| Column Name | Data Type |
|------------------------|---|
| predicted_target_value | Type of the predicted target in the test data. The type of the predicted target must be the same as the type of the actual target unless the predicted target has an associated reverse transformation. |
| cost | BINARY_DOUBLE |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide for valid target data types

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for more information about cost matrixes

- The confusion matrix created by `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART` has the columns described in [Table 52-56](#).

Table 52-59 Columns in a Confusion Matrix Part

| Column Name | Data Type |
|------------------------|--|
| actual_target_value | Type of the target column in the test data |
| predicted_target_value | Type of the predicted target in the test data. The type of the predicted target is the same as the type of the actual target unless the predicted target has an associated reverse transformation. |
| value | BINARY_DOUBLE |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for more information about confusion matrixes

Examples

These examples use the Naive Bayes model `nb_sh_clas_sample`.

Compute a Confusion Matrix Based on Probabilities

The following statement applies the model to the test data and stores the predictions and probabilities in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id,
         PREDICTION(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *) prediction,
         PREDICTION_PROBABILITY(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *) probability
  FROM mining_data_test_v;
```

Using probabilities as the scoring criterion, you can compute the confusion matrix as follows.

```

DECLARE
  v_accuracy    NUMBER;
  BEGIN
    DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART (
      accuracy           => v_accuracy,
      apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
      target_table_name  => 'mining_data_test_v',
      case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
      target_column_name => 'affinity_card',
      confusion_matrix_table_name => 'nb_confusion_matrix',
      score_column_name  => 'PREDICTION',
      score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY'
      score_partition_column_name => 'PARTITION_NAME'
      cost_matrix_table_name => null,
      apply_result_schema_name => null,
      target_schema_name  => null,
      cost_matrix_schema_name => null,
      score_criterion_type => 'PROBABILITY');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: ' || ROUND(v_accuracy,4));
  END;
/

```

The confusion matrix and model accuracy are shown as follows.

```

**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: .7847

SELECT * FROM NB_CONFUSION_MATRIX;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE    VALUE
-----
                1                0            60
                0                0           891
                1                1           286
                0                1           263

```

Compute a Confusion Matrix Based on a Cost Matrix Table

The confusion matrix in the previous example shows a high rate of false positives. For 263 cases, the model predicted 1 when the actual value was 0. You could use a cost matrix to minimize this type of error.

The cost matrix table `nb_cost_matrix` specifies that a false positive is 3 times more costly than a false negative.

```

SELECT * from NB_COST_MATRIX;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE    COST
-----
                0                0            0
                0                1           .75
                1                0           .25
                1                1            0

```

This statement shows how to generate the predictions using `APPLY`.

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY(
    model_name           => 'nb_sh_clas_sample',
    data_table_name      => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    result_table_name    => 'nb_apply_results');

```

```
END;
/
```

This statement computes the confusion matrix using the cost matrix table. The score criterion column is named 'PROBABILITY', which is the name generated by APPLY.

```
DECLARE
  v_accuracy    NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART (
    accuracy          => v_accuracy,
    apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name  => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name  => 'affinity_card',
    confusion_matrix_table_name => 'nb_confusion_matrix',
    score_column_name   => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY',
    score_partition_column_name => 'PARTITION_NAME',
    cost_matrix_table_name => 'nb_cost_matrix',
    apply_result_schema_name => null,
    target_schema_name   => null,
    cost_matrix_schema_name => null,
    score_criterion_type  => 'COST');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: ' || ROUND(v_accuracy,4));
END;
/
```

The resulting confusion matrix shows a decrease in false positives (212 instead of 263).

```
**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: .798
```

```
SELECT * FROM NB_CONFUSION_MATRIX;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE    VALUE
-----
                1                0            91
                0                0           942
                1                1           255
                0                1           212
```

Compute a Confusion Matrix Based on Embedded Costs

You can use the ADD_COST_MATRIX procedure to embed a cost matrix in a model. The embedded costs can be used instead of probabilities for scoring. This statement adds the previously-defined cost matrix to the model.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_DATA_MINING.ADD_COST_MATRIX ('nb_sh_clas_sample', 'nb_cost_matrix');
END;/
```

The following statement applies the model to the test data using the embedded costs and stores the results in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id,
         PREDICTION(nb_sh_clas_sample COST MODEL USING *) prediction,
         PREDICTION_COST(nb_sh_clas_sample COST MODEL USING *) cost
  FROM mining_data_test_v;
```

You can compute the confusion matrix using the embedded costs.


```

DECLARE
  v_accuracy          NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART (
    accuracy           => v_accuracy,
    apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name  => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name => 'affinity_card',
    confusion_matrix_table_name => 'nb_confusion_matrix',
    score_column_name  => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'COST',
    score_partition_column_name => 'PARTITION_NAME'
    cost_matrix_table_name => null,
    apply_result_schema_name => null,
    target_schema_name  => null,
    cost_matrix_schema_name => null,
    score_criterion_type => 'COST');
END;
/

```

The results are:

```
**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: .798
```

```

SELECT * FROM NB_CONFUSION_MATRIX;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE      VALUE
-----
                1                0                91
                0                0               942
                1                1                255
                0                1                212

```

52.8.7 COMPUTE_LIFT Procedure

This procedure computes lift and stores the results in a table in the user's schema.

Lift is a test metric for binary classification models. To compute lift, one of the target values must be designated as the positive class. `COMPUTE_LIFT` compares the predictions generated by the model with the actual target values in a set of test data. Lift measures the degree to which the model's predictions of the positive class are an improvement over random chance.

Lift is computed on scoring results that have been ranked by probability (or cost) and divided into quantiles. Each quantile includes the scores for the same number of cases.

`COMPUTE_LIFT` calculates quantile-based and cumulative statistics. The number of quantiles and the positive class are user-specified. Additionally, `COMPUTE_LIFT` accepts three input streams:

- The predictions generated on the test data. The information is passed in three columns:
 - Case ID column
 - Prediction column
 - Scoring criterion column containing either probabilities or costs associated with the predictions
- The known target values in the test data. The information is passed in two columns:
 - Case ID column

- Target column containing the known target values
- (Optional) A cost matrix table with predefined columns. See the Usage Notes for the column requirements.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for more details about lift and test metrics for classification

"[COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX Procedure](#)"

"[COMPUTE_ROC Procedure](#)"

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_LIFT (
    apply_result_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    target_table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name         IN VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    lift_table_name             IN VARCHAR2,
    positive_target_value       IN VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY',
    num_quantiles               IN NUMBER DEFAULT 10,
    cost_matrix_table_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    apply_result_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    target_schema_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    cost_matrix_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    score_criterion_type        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY');
```

Parameters

Table 52-60 COMPUTE_LIFT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| apply_result_table_name | Table containing the predictions. |
| target_table_name | Table containing the known target values from the test data. |
| case_id_column_name | Case ID column in the apply results table. Must match the case identifier in the targets table. |
| target_column_name | Target column in the targets table. Contains the known target values from the test data. |
| lift_table_name | Table containing the lift statistics. The table will be created by the procedure in the user's schema. The columns in the lift table are described in the Usage Notes. |
| positive_target_value | The positive class. This should be the class of interest, for which you want to calculate lift. If the target column is a NUMBER, you can use the TO_CHAR() operator to provide the value as a string. |

Table 52-60 (Cont.) COMPUTE_LIFT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| score_column_name | Column containing the predictions in the apply results table. The default column name is 'PREDICTION', which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See "APPLY Procedure"). |
| score_criterion_column_name | Column containing the scoring criterion in the apply results table. Contains either the probabilities or the costs that determine the predictions. By default, scoring is based on probability; the class with the highest probability is predicted for each case. If scoring is based on cost, the class with the lowest cost is predicted. The score_criterion_type parameter indicates whether probabilities or costs will be used for scoring. The default column name is 'PROBABILITY', which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See "APPLY Procedure"). See the Usage Notes for additional information. |
| num_quantiles | Number of quantiles to be used in calculating lift. The default is 10. |
| cost_matrix_table_name | (Optional) Table that defines the costs associated with misclassifications. If a cost matrix table is provided and the score_criterion_type parameter is set to 'COST', the costs will be used as the scoring criteria. The columns in a cost matrix table are described in the Usage Notes. |
| apply_result_schema_name | Schema of the apply results table. If null, the user's schema is assumed. |
| target_schema_name | Schema of the table containing the known targets. If null, the user's schema is assumed. |
| cost_matrix_schema_name | Schema of the cost matrix table, if one is provided. If null, the user's schema is assumed. |
| score_criterion_type | Whether to use probabilities or costs as the scoring criterion. Probabilities or costs are passed in the column identified in the score_criterion_column_name parameter. The default value of score_criterion_type is 'PROBABILITY'. To use costs as the scoring criterion, specify 'COST'. If score_criterion_type is set to 'COST' but no cost matrix is provided and if there is a scoring cost matrix associated with the model, then the associated costs are used for scoring. See the Usage Notes and the Examples. |

Usage Notes

- The predictive information you pass to `COMPUTE_LIFT` may be generated using SQL `PREDICTION` functions, the `DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY` procedure, or some other mechanism. As long as you pass the appropriate data, the procedure can compute the lift.
- Instead of passing a cost matrix to `COMPUTE_LIFT`, you can use a scoring cost matrix associated with the model. A scoring cost matrix can be embedded in the model or it can be defined dynamically when the model is applied. To use a scoring cost matrix, invoke the `SQL_PREDICTION_COST` function to populate the score criterion column.
- The predictions that you pass to `COMPUTE_LIFT` are in a table or view specified in `apply_results_table_name`.

```
CREATE TABLE apply_result_table_name AS (
    case_id_column_name          VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name           VARCHAR2,
    score_criterion_column_name VARCHAR2);
```

- A cost matrix must have the columns described in [Table 52-61](#).

Table 52-61 Columns in a Cost Matrix

| Column Name | Data Type |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <code>actual_target_value</code> | Type of the target column in the build data |
| <code>predicted_target_value</code> | Type of the predicted target in the test data. The type of the predicted target must be the same as the type of the actual target unless the predicted target has an associated reverse transformation. |
| <code>cost</code> | NUMBER |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for more information about cost matrixes

- The table created by `COMPUTE_LIFT` has the columns described in [Table 52-62](#)

Table 52-62 Columns in a Lift Table

| Column Name | Data Type |
|---|-----------|
| <code>quantile_number</code> | NUMBER |
| <code>probability_threshold</code> | NUMBER |
| <code>gain_cumulative</code> | NUMBER |
| <code>quantile_total_count</code> | NUMBER |
| <code>quantile_target_count</code> | NUMBER |
| <code>percent_records_cumulative</code> | NUMBER |

Table 52-62 (Cont.) Columns in a Lift Table

| Column Name | Data Type |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| lift_cumulative | NUMBER |
| target_density_cumulative | NUMBER |
| targets_cumulative | NUMBER |
| non_targets_cumulative | NUMBER |
| lift_quantile | NUMBER |
| target_density | NUMBER |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for details about the information in the lift table

- When a cost matrix is passed to `COMPUTE_LIFT`, the cost threshold is returned in the `probability_threshold` column of the lift table.

Examples

This example uses the Naive Bayes model `nb_sh_clas_sample`.

The example illustrates lift based on probabilities. For examples that show computation based on costs, see "[COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX Procedure](#)".

The following statement applies the model to the test data and stores the predictions and probabilities in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id, t.prediction, t.probability
  FROM mining_data_test_v, TABLE(PREDICTION_SET(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *)) t;
```

Using probabilities as the scoring criterion, you can compute lift as follows.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_LIFT (
    apply_result_table_name      => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name            => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name          => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name           => 'affinity_card',
    lift_table_name              => 'nb_lift',
    positive_target_value        => to_char(1),
    score_column_name            => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name  => 'PROBABILITY',
    num_quantiles                => 10,
    cost_matrix_table_name       => null,
    apply_result_schema_name     => null,
    target_schema_name          => null,
    cost_matrix_schema_name      => null,
    score_criterion_type         => 'PROBABILITY');
  END;
/
```

This query displays some of the statistics from the resulting lift table.

```
SQL>SELECT quantile_number, probability_threshold, gain_cumulative,
         quantile_total_count
         FROM nb_lift;
```

| QUANTILE_NUMBER | PROBABILITY_THRESHOLD | GAIN_CUMULATIVE | QUANTILE_TOTAL_COUNT |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 | .989335775 | .15034965 | 55 |
| 2 | .980534911 | .26048951 | 55 |
| 3 | .968506098 | .374125874 | 55 |
| 4 | .958975196 | .493006993 | 55 |
| 5 | .946705997 | .587412587 | 55 |
| 6 | .927454174 | .66958042 | 55 |
| 7 | .904403627 | .748251748 | 55 |
| 8 | .836482525 | .839160839 | 55 |
| 10 | .500184953 | 1 | 54 |

52.8.8 COMPUTE_LIFT_PART Procedure

The `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART` procedure computes lift and stores the results in a table in the user's schema. This procedure provides support to the computation of evaluation metrics per-partition for partitioned models.

Lift is a test metric for binary classification models. To compute lift, one of the target values must be designated as the positive class. `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART` compares the predictions generated by the model with the actual target values in a set of test data. Lift measures the degree to which the model's predictions of the positive class are an improvement over random chance.

Lift is computed on scoring results that have been ranked by probability (or cost) and divided into quantiles. Each quantile includes the scores for the same number of cases.

`COMPUTE_LIFT_PART` calculates quantile-based and cumulative statistics. The number of quantiles and the positive class are user-specified. Additionally, `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART` accepts three input streams:

- The predictions generated on the test data. The information is passed in three columns:
 - Case ID column
 - Prediction column
 - Scoring criterion column containing either probabilities or costs associated with the predictions
- The known target values in the test data. The information is passed in two columns:
 - Case ID column
 - Target column containing the known target values
- (Optional) A cost matrix table with predefined columns. See the Usage Notes for the column requirements.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for more details about Lift and test metrics for classification

"COMPUTE_LIFT Procedure"

"COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX Procedure"

"COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART Procedure"

"COMPUTE_ROC Procedure"

"COMPUTE_ROC_PART Procedure"

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_LIFT_PART (
    apply_result_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    target_table_name         IN VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name        IN VARCHAR2,
    lift_table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    positive_target_value     IN VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY',
    score_partition_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PARTITION_NAME',
    num_quantiles             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 10,
    cost_matrix_table_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    apply_result_schema_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    target_schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    cost_matrix_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    score_criterion_type      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 52-63 COMPUTE_LIFT_PART Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| apply_result_table_name | Table containing the predictions |
| target_table_name | Table containing the known target values from the test data |
| case_id_column_name | Case ID column in the apply results table. Must match the case identifier in the targets table. |
| target_column_name | Target column in the targets table. Contains the known target values from the test data. |
| lift_table_name | Table containing the Lift statistics. The table will be created by the procedure in the user's schema. The columns in the Lift table are described in the Usage Notes. |
| positive_target_value | The positive class. This should be the class of interest, for which you want to calculate Lift. If the target column is a NUMBER, then you can use the TO_CHAR() operator to provide the value as a string. |

Table 52-63 (Cont.) COMPUTE_LIFT_PART Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| score_column_name | Column containing the predictions in the apply results table. The default column name is PREDICTION, which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See "APPLY Procedure"). |
| score_criterion_column_name | Column containing the scoring criterion in the apply results table. Contains either the probabilities or the costs that determine the predictions. By default, scoring is based on probability; the class with the highest probability is predicted for each case. If scoring is based on cost, then the class with the lowest cost is predicted. The score_criterion_type parameter indicates whether probabilities or costs will be used for scoring. The default column name is PROBABILITY, which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See "APPLY Procedure"). See the Usage Notes for additional information. |
| score_partition_column_name | Optional parameter indicating the column containing the name of the partition. This column slices the input test results such that each partition has independent evaluation matrices computed. |
| num_quantiles | Number of quantiles to be used in calculating Lift. The default is 10. |
| cost_matrix_table_name | (Optional) Table that defines the costs associated with misclassifications. If a cost matrix table is provided and the score_criterion_type parameter is set to COST, then the costs will be used as the scoring criteria. The columns in a cost matrix table are described in the Usage Notes. |
| apply_result_schema_name | Schema of the apply results table If null, then the user's schema is assumed. |
| target_schema_name | Schema of the table containing the known targets If null, then the user's schema is assumed. |
| cost_matrix_schema_name | Schema of the cost matrix table, if one is provided If null, then the user's schema is assumed. |
| score_criterion_type | Whether to use probabilities or costs as the scoring criterion. Probabilities or costs are passed in the column identified in the score_criterion_column_name parameter. The default value of score_criterion_type is PROBABILITY. To use costs as the scoring criterion, specify COST. If score_criterion_type is set to COST but no cost matrix is provided and if there is a scoring cost matrix associated with the model, then the associated costs are used for scoring. See the Usage Notes and the Examples. |

Usage Notes

- The predictive information you pass to `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART` may be generated using SQL PREDICTION functions, the `DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY` procedure, or some other mechanism. As long as you pass the appropriate data, the procedure can compute the Lift.
- Instead of passing a cost matrix to `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART`, you can use a scoring cost matrix associated with the model. A scoring cost matrix can be embedded in the model or it can be defined dynamically when the model is applied. To use a scoring cost matrix, invoke the SQL `PREDICTION_COST` function to populate the score criterion column.
- The predictions that you pass to `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART` are in a table or view specified in `apply_results_table_name`.

```
CREATE TABLE apply_result_table_name AS (
    case_id_column_name          VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name            VARCHAR2,
    score_criterion_column_name  VARCHAR2);
```

- A cost matrix must have the columns described in [Table 52-61](#).

Table 52-64 Columns in a Cost Matrix

| Column Name | Data Type |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <code>actual_target_value</code> | Type of the target column in the test data |
| <code>predicted_target_value</code> | Type of the predicted target in the test data. The type of the predicted target must be the same as the type of the actual target unless the predicted target has an associated reverse transformation. |
| <code>cost</code> | NUMBER |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for more information about cost matrixes

- The table created by `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART` has the columns described in [Table 52-62](#)

Table 52-65 Columns in a COMPUTE_LIFT_PART Table

| Column Name | Data Type |
|---|-----------|
| <code>quantile_number</code> | NUMBER |
| <code>probability_threshold</code> | NUMBER |
| <code>gain_cumulative</code> | NUMBER |
| <code>quantile_total_count</code> | NUMBER |
| <code>quantile_target_count</code> | NUMBER |
| <code>percent_records_cumulative</code> | NUMBER |
| <code>lift_cumulative</code> | NUMBER |

Table 52-65 (Cont.) Columns in a COMPUTE_LIFT_PART Table

| Column Name | Data Type |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| target_density_cumulative | NUMBER |
| targets_cumulative | NUMBER |
| non_targets_cumulative | NUMBER |
| lift_quantile | NUMBER |
| target_density | NUMBER |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for details about the information in the Lift table

- When a cost matrix is passed to `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART`, the cost threshold is returned in the `probability_threshold` column of the Lift table.

Examples

This example uses the Naive Bayes model `nb_sh_clas_sample`.

The example illustrates Lift based on probabilities. For examples that show computation based on costs, see "[COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX Procedure](#)".

For a partitioned model example, see "[COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART Procedure](#)".

The following statement applies the model to the test data and stores the predictions and probabilities in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id, t.prediction, t.probability
  FROM mining_data_test_v, TABLE(PREDICTION_SET(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *)) t;
```

Using probabilities as the scoring criterion, you can compute Lift as follows.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_LIFT_PART (
    apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name       => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name     => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name      => 'affinity_card',
    lift_table_name         => 'nb_lift',
    positive_target_value   => to_char(1),
    score_column_name       => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY',
    score_partition_column_name => 'PARTITION_NAME',
    num_quantiles           => 10,
    cost_matrix_table_name  => null,
    apply_result_schema_name => null,
    target_schema_name      => null,
```

```

        cost_matrix_schema_name    => null,
        score_criterion_type       => 'PROBABILITY');
END;
/

```

This query displays some of the statistics from the resulting Lift table.

```

SELECT quantile_number, probability_threshold, gain_cumulative,
       quantile_total_count
FROM nb_lift;

```

| QUANTILE_NUMBER | PROBABILITY_THRESHOLD | GAIN_CUMULATIVE | QUANTILE_TOTAL_COUNT |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 | .989335775 | .15034965 | 55 |
| 2 | .980534911 | .26048951 | 55 |
| 3 | .968506098 | .374125874 | 55 |
| 4 | .958975196 | .493006993 | 55 |
| 5 | .946705997 | .587412587 | 55 |
| 6 | .927454174 | .66958042 | 55 |
| 7 | .904403627 | .748251748 | 55 |
| 8 | .836482525 | .839160839 | 55 |
| 10 | .500184953 | 1 | 54 |

52.8.9 COMPUTE_ROC Procedure

This procedure computes the receiver operating characteristic (ROC), stores the results in a table in the user's schema, and returns a measure of the model accuracy.

ROC is a test metric for binary classification models. To compute ROC, one of the target values must be designated as the positive class. `COMPUTE_ROC` compares the predictions generated by the model with the actual target values in a set of test data.

ROC measures the impact of changes in the probability threshold. The probability threshold is the decision point used by the model for predictions. In binary classification, the default probability threshold is 0.5. The value predicted for each case is the one with a probability greater than 50%.

ROC can be plotted as a curve on an X-Y axis. The false positive rate is placed on the X axis. The true positive rate is placed on the Y axis. A false positive is a positive prediction for a case that is negative in the test data. A true positive is a positive prediction for a case that is positive in the test data.

`COMPUTE_ROC` accepts two input streams:

- The predictions generated on the test data. The information is passed in three columns:
 - Case ID column
 - Prediction column
 - Scoring criterion column containing probabilities
- The known target values in the test data. The information is passed in two columns:
 - Case ID column
 - Target column containing the known target values

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for more details about ROC and test metrics for classification

["COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX Procedure"](#)

["COMPUTE_LIFT Procedure"](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_ROC (
    roc_area_under_curve          OUT NUMBER,
    apply_result_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    target_table_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    roc_table_name               IN VARCHAR2,
    positive_target_value        IN VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY',
    apply_result_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    target_schema_name           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 52-66 COMPUTE_ROC Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| roc_area_under_the_curve | Output parameter containing the area under the ROC curve (AUC). The AUC measures the likelihood that an actual positive will be predicted as positive. The greater the AUC, the greater the flexibility of the model in accommodating trade-offs between positive and negative class predictions. AUC can be especially important when one target class is rarer or more important to identify than another. |
| apply_result_table_name | Table containing the predictions. |
| target_table_name | Table containing the known target values from the test data. |
| case_id_column_name | Case ID column in the apply results table. Must match the case identifier in the targets table. |
| target_column_name | Target column in the targets table. Contains the known target values from the test data. |
| roc_table_name | Table containing the ROC output. The table will be created by the procedure in the user's schema. The columns in the ROC table are described in the Usage Notes. |
| positive_target_value | The positive class. This should be the class of interest, for which you want to calculate ROC. If the target column is a NUMBER, you can use the TO_CHAR () operator to provide the value as a string. |

Table 52-66 (Cont.) COMPUTE_ROC Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| score_column_name | Column containing the predictions in the apply results table. The default column name is 'PREDICTION', which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See "APPLY Procedure"). |
| score_criterion_column_name | Column containing the scoring criterion in the apply results table. Contains the probabilities that determine the predictions. The default column name is 'PROBABILITY', which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See "APPLY Procedure"). |
| apply_result_schema_name | Schema of the apply results table. If null, the user's schema is assumed. |
| target_schema_name | Schema of the table containing the known targets. If null, the user's schema is assumed. |

Usage Notes

- The predictive information you pass to COMPUTE_ROC may be generated using SQL PREDICTION functions, the DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY procedure, or some other mechanism. As long as you pass the appropriate data, the procedure can compute the receiver operating characteristic.
- The predictions that you pass to COMPUTE_ROC are in a table or view specified in apply_results_table_name.

```
CREATE TABLE apply_result_table_name AS (
    case_id_column_name          VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name            VARCHAR2,
    score_criterion_column_name  VARCHAR2);
```

- The table created by COMPUTE_ROC has the columns shown in Table 52-67.

Table 52-67 COMPUTE_ROC Output

| Column | Datatype |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| probability | BINARY_DOUBLE |
| true_positives | NUMBER |
| false_negatives | NUMBER |
| false_positives | NUMBER |
| true_negatives | NUMBER |
| true_positive_fraction | NUMBER |
| false_positive_fraction | NUMBER |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for details about the output of COMPUTE_ROC

- ROC is typically used to determine the most desirable probability threshold. This can be done by examining the true positive fraction and the false positive fraction. The true positive fraction is the percentage of all positive cases in the test data that were correctly predicted as positive. The false positive fraction is the percentage of all negative cases in the test data that were incorrectly predicted as positive.

Given a probability threshold, the following statement returns the positive predictions in an apply result table ordered by probability.

```
SELECT case_id_column_name
       FROM apply_result_table_name
       WHERE probability > probability_threshold
       ORDER BY probability DESC;
```

- There are two approaches to identifying the most desirable probability threshold. Which approach you use depends on whether or not you know the relative cost of positive versus negative class prediction errors.

If the costs are known, you can apply the relative costs to the ROC table to compute the minimum cost probability threshold. Suppose the relative cost ratio is: Positive Class Error Cost / Negative Class Error Cost = 20. Then execute a query like this.

```
WITH cost AS (
  SELECT probability_threshold, 20 * false_negatives + false_positives
         cost
  FROM ROC_table
  GROUP BY probability_threshold),
minCost AS (
  SELECT min(cost) minCost
  FROM cost)
SELECT max(probability_threshold)probability_threshold
       FROM cost, minCost
       WHERE cost = minCost;
```

If relative costs are not well known, you can simply scan the values in the ROC table (in sorted order) and make a determination about which of the displayed trade-offs (misclassified positives versus misclassified negatives) is most desirable.

```
SELECT * FROM ROC_table
       ORDER BY probability_threshold;
```

Examples

This example uses the Naive Bayes model `nb_sh_clas_sample`.

The following statement applies the model to the test data and stores the predictions and probabilities in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id, t.prediction, t.probability
  FROM mining_data_test_v, TABLE(PREDICTION_SET(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *)) t;
```

Using the predictions and the target values from the test data, you can compute ROC as follows.

```
DECLARE
  v_area_under_curve NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_ROC (
    roc_area_under_curve => v_area_under_curve,
    apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name => 'mining_data_test_v',
    roc_table_name => 'nb_roc',
    positive_target_value => '1',
    score_column_name => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('**** AREA UNDER ROC CURVE ****: ' ||
    ROUND(v_area_under_curve,4));
END;
/
```

The resulting AUC and a selection of columns from the ROC table are shown as follows.

```
**** AREA UNDER ROC CURVE ****: .8212

  SELECT PROBABILITY, TRUE_POSITIVE_FRACTION, FALSE_POSITIVE_FRACTION
  FROM NB_ROC;
```

| PROBABILITY | TRUE_POSITIVE_FRACTION | FALSE_POSITIVE_FRACTION |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| .00000 | 1 | 1 |
| .50018 | .826589595 | .227902946 |
| .53851 | .823699422 | .221837088 |
| .54991 | .820809249 | .217504333 |
| .55628 | .815028902 | .215771231 |
| .55628 | .817919075 | .215771231 |
| .57563 | .800578035 | .214904679 |
| .57563 | .812138728 | .214904679 |
| . | . | . |
| . | . | . |
| . | . | . |

52.8.10 COMPUTE_ROC_PART Procedure

The `COMPUTE_ROC_PART` procedure computes Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC), stores the results in a table in the user's schema, and returns a measure of the model accuracy. This procedure provides support to computation of evaluation metrics per-partition for partitioned models.

ROC is a test metric for binary classification models. To compute ROC, one of the target values must be designated as the positive class. `COMPUTE_ROC_PART` compares the predictions generated by the model with the actual target values in a set of test data.

ROC measures the impact of changes in the probability threshold. The probability threshold is the decision point used by the model for predictions. In binary classification, the default probability threshold is 0.5. The value predicted for each case is the one with a probability greater than 50%.

ROC can be plotted as a curve on an x-y axis. The false positive rate is placed on the x-axis. The true positive rate is placed on the y-axis. A false positive is a positive prediction for a case that is negative in the test data. A true positive is a positive prediction for a case that is positive in the test data.

COMPUTE_ROC_PART accepts two input streams:

- The predictions generated on the test data. The information is passed in three columns:
 - Case ID column
 - Prediction column
 - Scoring criterion column containing probabilities
- The known target values in the test data. The information is passed in two columns:
 - Case ID column
 - Target column containing the known target values



See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for more details about ROC and test metrics for Classification

["COMPUTE_ROC Procedure"](#)

["COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX Procedure"](#)

["COMPUTE_LIFT_PART Procedure"](#)

["COMPUTE_LIFT Procedure"](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.compute_roc_part(
    roc_area_under_curve      OUT DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS,
    apply_result_table_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    target_table_name         IN VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name        IN VARCHAR2,
    roc_table_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    positive_target_value     IN VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY',
    score_partition_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PARTITION_NAME',
    apply_result_schema_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    target_schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```


Parameters

Table 52-68 COMPUTE_ROC_PART Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| <code>roc_area_under_the_curve</code> | <p>Output parameter containing the area under the ROC curve (AUC). The AUC measures the likelihood that an actual positive will be predicted as positive.</p> <p>The greater the AUC, the greater the flexibility of the model in accommodating trade-offs between positive and negative class predictions. AUC can be especially important when one target class is rarer or more important to identify than another.</p> <p>The output argument is changed from <code>NUMBER</code> to <code>DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS</code>.</p> |
| <code>apply_result_table_name</code> | Table containing the predictions. |
| <code>target_table_name</code> | Table containing the known target values from the test data. |
| <code>case_id_column_name</code> | Case ID column in the apply results table. Must match the case identifier in the targets table. |
| <code>target_column_name</code> | Target column in the targets table. Contains the known target values from the test data. |
| <code>roc_table_name</code> | <p>Table containing the ROC output. The table will be created by the procedure in the user's schema.</p> <p>The columns in the ROC table are described in the Usage Notes.</p> |
| <code>positive_target_value</code> | <p>The positive class. This should be the class of interest, for which you want to calculate ROC.</p> <p>If the target column is a <code>NUMBER</code>, then you can use the <code>TO_CHAR()</code> operator to provide the value as a string.</p> |
| <code>score_column_name</code> | <p>Column containing the predictions in the apply results table.</p> <p>The default column name is <code>PREDICTION</code>, which is the default name created by the <code>APPLY</code> procedure (See "APPLY Procedure").</p> |
| <code>score_criterion_column_name</code> | <p>Column containing the scoring criterion in the apply results table. Contains the probabilities that determine the predictions.</p> <p>The default column name is <code>PROBABILITY</code>, which is the default name created by the <code>APPLY</code> procedure (See "APPLY Procedure").</p> |
| <code>score_partition_column_name</code> | Optional parameter indicating the column which contains the name of the partition. This column slices the input test results such that each partition has independent evaluation matrices computed. |
| <code>apply_result_schema_name</code> | <p>Schema of the apply results table.</p> <p>If null, then the user's schema is assumed.</p> |
| <code>target_schema_name</code> | <p>Schema of the table containing the known targets.</p> <p>If null, then the user's schema is assumed.</p> |

Usage Notes

- The predictive information you pass to `COMPUTE_ROC_PART` may be generated using SQL PREDICTION functions, the `DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY` procedure, or some other mechanism. As long as you pass the appropriate data, the procedure can compute the receiver operating characteristic.
- The predictions that you pass to `COMPUTE_ROC_PART` are in a table or view specified in `apply_results_table_name`.

```
CREATE TABLE apply_result_table_name AS (
    case_id_column_name          VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name            VARCHAR2,
    score_criterion_column_name  VARCHAR2);
```

- The `COMPUTE_ROC_PART` table has the following columns:

Table 52-69 COMPUTE_ROC_PART Output

| Column | Data Type |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| probability | BINARY_DOUBLE |
| true_positives | NUMBER |
| false_negatives | NUMBER |
| false_positives | NUMBER |
| true_negatives | NUMBER |
| true_positive_fraction | NUMBER |
| false_positive_fraction | NUMBER |

See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts for details about the output of `COMPUTE_ROC_PART`

- ROC is typically used to determine the most desirable probability threshold. This can be done by examining the true positive fraction and the false positive fraction. The true positive fraction is the percentage of all positive cases in the test data that were correctly predicted as positive. The false positive fraction is the percentage of all negative cases in the test data that were incorrectly predicted as positive.

Given a probability threshold, the following statement returns the positive predictions in an apply result table ordered by probability.

```
SELECT case_id_column_name
       FROM apply_result_table_name
       WHERE probability > probability_threshold
       ORDER BY probability DESC;
```

- There are two approaches to identify the most desirable probability threshold. The approach you use depends on whether you know the relative cost of positive versus negative class prediction errors.

If the costs are known, then you can apply the relative costs to the ROC table to compute the minimum cost probability threshold. Suppose the relative cost ratio is: Positive Class Error Cost / Negative Class Error Cost = 20. Then execute a query as follows:

```
WITH cost AS (
  SELECT probability_threshold, 20 * false_negatives + false_positives cost
  FROM ROC_table
  GROUP BY probability_threshold),
  minCost AS (
  SELECT min(cost) minCost
  FROM cost)
  SELECT max(probability_threshold) probability_threshold
  FROM cost, minCost
  WHERE cost = minCost;
```

If relative costs are not well known, then you can simply scan the values in the ROC table (in sorted order) and make a determination about which of the displayed trade-offs (misclassified positives versus misclassified negatives) is most desirable.

```
SELECT * FROM ROC_table
  ORDER BY probability_threshold;
```

Examples

This example uses the Naive Bayes model `nb_sh_clas_sample`.

The following statement applies the model to the test data and stores the predictions and probabilities in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id, t.prediction, t.probability
  FROM mining_data_test_v, TABLE(PREDICTION_SET(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *)) t;
```

Using the predictions and the target values from the test data, you can compute ROC as follows.

```
DECLARE
  v_area_under_curve NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_ROC_PART (
    roc_area_under_curve      => v_area_under_curve,
    apply_result_table_name   => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name         => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name       => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name        => 'affinity_card',
    roc_table_name            => 'nb_roc',
    positive_target_value     => '1',
    score_column_name         => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('**** AREA UNDER ROC CURVE ****: ' ||
    ROUND(v_area_under_curve,4));
END;
/
```

The resulting AUC and a selection of columns from the ROC table are shown as follows.

```

**** AREA UNDER ROC CURVE ****: .8212

SELECT PROBABILITY, TRUE_POSITIVE_FRACTION, FALSE_POSITIVE_FRACTION
       FROM NB_ROC;

PROBABILITY  TRUE_POSITIVE_FRACTION  FALSE_POSITIVE_FRACTION
-----
.00000      1                      1
.50018      .826589595             .227902946
.53851      .823699422             .221837088
.54991      .820809249             .217504333
.55628      .815028902             .215771231
.55628      .817919075             .215771231
.57563      .800578035             .214904679
.57563      .812138728             .214904679
.           .           .
.           .           .
.           .           .

```

52.8.11 CREATE_MODEL Procedure

This procedure creates an Oracle Machine Learning for SQL model with a given machine learning function.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL (
    model_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    mining_function     IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name IN VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    settings_table_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    settings_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    xform_list          IN TRANSFORM_LIST DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 52-70 CREATE_MODEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| model_name | Name of the model in the form <i>[schema_name.]model_name</i> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. See the Usage Notes for model naming restrictions. |
| mining_function | The machine learning function. Values are listed in Table 52-3 . |
| data_table_name | Table or view containing the build data |
| case_id_column_name | Case identifier column in the build data. |
| target_column_name | For supervised models, the target column in the build data. NULL for unsupervised models. |
| settings_table_name | Table containing build settings for the model. NULL if there is no settings table (only default settings are used). |

Table 52-70 (Cont.) CREATE_MODEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| data_schema_name | Schema hosting the build data. If NULL, then the user's schema is assumed. |
| settings_schema_name | Schema hosting the settings table. If NULL then the user's schema is assumed. |
| xform_list | <p>A list of transformations to be used in addition to or instead of automatic transformations, depending on the value of the PREP_AUTO setting. (See "Automatic Data Preparation".)</p> <p>The datatype of xform_list is TRANSFORM_LIST, which consists of records of type TRANSFORM_REC. Each TRANSFORM_REC specifies the transformation information for a single attribute.</p> <pre> TYPE TRANSFORM_REC IS RECORD (attribute_name VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000), expression EXPRESSION_REC, reverse_expression EXPRESSION_REC, attribute_spec VARCHAR2(4000)); </pre> <p>The expression field stores a SQL expression for transforming the attribute. The reverse_expression field stores a SQL expression for reversing the transformation in model details and, if the attribute is a target, in the results of scoring. The SQL expressions are manipulated by routines in the DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM package:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SET_EXPRESSION Procedure • GET_EXPRESSION Function • SET_TRANSFORM Procedure <p>The attribute_spec field identifies individualized treatment for the attribute. See the Usage Notes for details.</p> <p>See Table 53-1 for details about the TRANSFORM_REC type.</p> |

Usage Notes

- You can use the attribute_spec field of the xform_list argument to identify an attribute as unstructured text or to disable Automatic Data Preparation for the attribute. The attribute_spec can have the following values:
 - **TEXT**: Indicates that the attribute contains unstructured text. The TEXT value may optionally be followed by POLICY_NAME, TOKEN_TYPE, MAX_FEATURES, and MIN_DOCUMENTS parameters.

TOKEN_TYPE has the following possible values: NORMAL, STEM, THEME, SYNONYM, BIGRAM, STEM_BIGRAM. SYNONYM may be optionally followed by a thesaurus name in square brackets.

MAX_FEATURES specifies the maximum number of tokens extracted from the text.

MIN_DOCUMENTS specifies the minimal number of documents in which every selected token shall occur. (For information about creating a text policy, see CTX_DDL.CREATE_POLICY in *Oracle Text Reference*).

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL can process columns of `VARCHAR2/CHAR`, `CLOB`, `BLOB`, and `BFILE` as text. If the column is `VARCHAR2` or `CHAR` and you do not specify `TEXT`, then Oracle Machine Learning for SQL processes the column as categorical data. If the column is `CLOB`, then Oracle Machine Learning for SQL processes it as text by default (You do not need to specify it as `TEXT`. However, you do need to provide an Oracle Text Policy in the settings). If the column is `BLOB` or `BFILE`, then you must specify it as `TEXT`, otherwise `CREATE_MODEL` returns an error.

If you specify `TEXT` for a nested column or for an attribute in a nested column, then `CREATE_MODEL` returns an error.

- `NOPREP`: Disables ADP for the attribute. When ADP is `OFF`, the `NOPREP` value is ignored.

You can specify `NOPREP` for a nested column, but not for an attribute in a nested column. If you specify `NOPREP` for an attribute in a nested column when ADP is on, then `CREATE_MODEL` will return an error.

2. You can obtain information about a model by querying the Data Dictionary views.

```
ALL/USER/DBA_MINING_MODELS
ALL/USER/DBA_MINING_MODEL_ATTRIBUTES
ALL/USER/DBA_MINING_MODEL_SETTINGS
ALL/USER/DBA_MINING_MODEL_VIEWS
ALL/USER/DBA_MINING_MODEL_PARTITIONS
ALL/USER/DBA_MINING_MODEL_XFORMS
```

You can obtain information about model attributes by querying the model details through model views. Refer to *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

3. The naming rules for models are more restrictive than the naming rules for most database schema objects. A model name must satisfy the following additional requirements:
 - It must be 123 or fewer characters long.
 - It must be a nonquoted identifier. Oracle requires that nonquoted identifiers contain only alphanumeric characters, the underscore (`_`), dollar sign (`$`), and pound sign (`#`); the initial character must be alphabetic. Oracle strongly discourages the use of the dollar sign and pound sign in nonquoted literals.

Naming requirements for schema objects are fully documented in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*.

4. To build a partitioned model, you must provide additional settings.

The setting for partitioning columns are as follows:

```
INSERT INTO settings_table VALUES ('ODMS_PARTITION_COLUMNS',
'GENDER, AGE');
```

To set user-defined partition number for a model, the setting is as follows:

```
INSERT INTO settings_table VALUES ('ODMS_MAX_PARTITIONS', '10');
```

The default value for maximum number of partitions is 1000.

- By passing an `xform_list` to `CREATE_MODEL`, you can specify a list of transformations to be performed on the input data. If the `PREP_AUTO` setting is `ON`, the transformations are used in addition to the automatic transformations. If the `PREP_AUTO` setting is `OFF`, the specified transformations are the only ones implemented by the model. In both cases, transformation definitions are embedded in the model and executed automatically whenever the model is applied. See ["Automatic Data Preparation"](#). Other transforms that can be specified with `xform_list` include `FORCE_IN`. Refer to *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

Examples

The first example builds a classification model using the Support Vector Machine algorithm.

```
-- Create the settings table
CREATE TABLE svm_model_settings (
  setting_name VARCHAR2(30),
  setting_value VARCHAR2(30));

-- Populate the settings table
-- Specify SVM. By default, Naive Bayes is used for classification.
-- Specify ADP. By default, ADP is not used.
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO svm_model_settings (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES
    (dbms_data_mining.algo_name, dbms_data_mining.algo_support_vector_machines);
  INSERT INTO svm_model_settings (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES
    (dbms_data_mining.prep_auto, dbms_data_mining.prep_auto_on);
  COMMIT;
END;
/
-- Create the model using the specified settings
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL(
    model_name          => 'svm_model',
    mining_function     => dbms_data_mining.classification,
    data_table_name     => 'mining_data_build_v',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name  => 'affinity_card',
    settings_table_name => 'svm_model_settings');
END;
/
```

You can display the model settings with the following query:

```
SELECT * FROM user_mining_model_settings
       WHERE model_name IN 'SVM_MODEL';
```

| MODEL_NAME | SETTING_NAME | SETTING_VALUE | SETTING |
|------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| SVM_MODEL | ALGO_NAME | ALGO_SUPPORT_VECTOR_MACHINES | INPUT |
| SVM_MODEL | SVMS_STD_DEV | 3.004524 | DEFAULT |
| SVM_MODEL | PREP_AUTO | ON | INPUT |
| SVM_MODEL | SVMS_COMPLEXITY_FACTOR | 1.887389 | DEFAULT |
| SVM_MODEL | SVMS_KERNEL_FUNCTION | SVMS_LINEAR | DEFAULT |
| SVM_MODEL | SVMS_CONV_TOLERANCE | .001 | DEFAULT |

The following is an example of querying a model view instead of the older GEL_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM routine.

```
SELECT target_value, attribute_name, attribute_value, coefficient
FROM DM$VLSVM_MODEL;
```

The second example creates an anomaly detection model. Anomaly detection uses SVM classification without a target. This example uses the same settings table created for the SVM classification model in the first example.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL(
    model_name          => 'anomaly_detect_model',
    mining_function     => dbms_data_mining.classification,
    data_table_name     => 'mining_data_build_v',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name  => null,
    settings_table_name => 'svm_model_settings');
END;
/
```

This query shows that the models created in these examples are the only ones in your schema.

```
SELECT model_name, mining_function, algorithm FROM user_mining_models;
```

| MODEL_NAME | MINING_FUNCTION | ALGORITHM |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| SVM_MODEL | CLASSIFICATION | SUPPORT_VECTOR_MACHINES |
| ANOMALY_DETECT_MODEL | CLASSIFICATION | SUPPORT_VECTOR_MACHINES |

This query shows that only the SVM classification model has a target.

```
SELECT model_name, attribute_name, attribute_type, target
FROM user_mining_model_attributes
WHERE target = 'YES';
```

| MODEL_NAME | ATTRIBUTE_NAME | ATTRIBUTE_TYPE | TARGET |
|------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| SVM_MODEL | AFFINITY_CARD | CATEGORICAL | YES |

52.8.12 CREATE_MODEL2 Procedure

The CREATE_MODEL2 procedure is an alternate procedure to the CREATE_MODEL procedure, which enables creating a model without extra persistence stages. In the CREATE_MODEL procedure, the input is a table or a view and if such an object is not already present, the user must create it. By using the CREATE_MODEL2 procedure, the user does not need to create such transient database objects.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL2 (
  model_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  mining_function     IN VARCHAR2,
  data_query          IN CLOB,
  set_list            IN SETTING_LIST,
  case_id_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```



```
target_column_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
xform_list           IN TRANSFORM_LIST DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 52-71 CREATE_MODEL2 Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| model_name | Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then the current schema is used. See the Usage Notes, CREATE_MODEL Procedure for model naming restrictions. |
| mining_function | The machine learning function. Values are listed in DBMS_DATA_MINING — Machine Learning Function Settings . |
| data_query | A query which provides training data for building the model. |
| set_list | Specifies the SETTING_LIST SETTING_LIST is a table of CLOB index by VARCHAR2 (30); Where the index is the setting name and the CLOB is the setting value for that name. |
| case_id_column_name | Case identifier column in the build data. |
| target_column_name | For supervised models, the target column in the build data. NULL for unsupervised models. |
| xform_list | Refer to CREATE_MODEL Procedure . |

Usage Notes

Refer to [CREATE_MODEL Procedure](#) for Usage Notes.

Examples

The following example uses the Support Vector Machine algorithm.

```
declare
  v_setlst DBMS_DATA_MINING.SETTING_LIST;

BEGIN
  v_setlst(dbms_data_mining.algo_name) :=
dbms_data_mining.algo_support_vector_machines;
  v_setlst(dbms_data_mining.prep_auto) := dbms_data_mining.prep_auto_on;

DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL2(
  model_name          => 'svm_model',
  mining_function     => dbms_data_mining.classification,
  data_query          => 'select * from mining_data_build_v',
  data_table_name     => 'mining_data_build_v',
  case_id_column_name=> 'cust_id',
  target_column_name => 'affinity_card',
  set_list            => v_setlst,
  case_id_column_name=> 'cust_id',
  target_column_name => 'affinity_card');
END;
/
```

52.8.13 Create Model Using Registration Information

Create model function fetches the setting information from JSON object.

Usage Notes

If an algorithm is registered, user can create model using the registered algorithm name. Since all R scripts and default setting values are already registered, providing the value through the setting table is not necessary. This makes the use of this algorithm easier.

Examples

The first example builds a Classification model using the GLM algorithm.

```
CREATE TABLE GLM_RDEMO_SETTINGS_CL (

    setting_name VARCHAR2(30),
    setting_value VARCHAR2(4000));
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO GLM_RDEMO_SETTINGS_CL VALUES
        ('ALGO_EXTENSIBLE_LANG', 'R');
    INSERT INTO GLM_RDEMO_SETTINGS_CL VALUES
        (dbms_data_mining.ralg_registration_algo_name, 't1');
    INSERT INTO GLM_RDEMO_SETTINGS_CL VALUES
        (dbms_data_mining.odms_formula,
        'AGE + EDUCATION + HOUSEHOLD_SIZE + OCCUPATION');
    INSERT INTO GLM_RDEMO_SETTINGS_CL VALUES
        ('RALG_PARAMETER_FAMILY', 'binomial(logit) ');
END;
/
BEGIN
    DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL(
        model_name           => 'GLM_RDEMO_CLASSIFICATION',
        mining_function      => dbms_data_mining.classification,
        data_table_name     => 'mining_data_build_v',
        case_id_column_name => 'CUST_ID',
        target_column_name  => 'AFFINITY_CARD',
        settings_table_name => 'GLM_RDEMO_SETTINGS_CL');
END;
/
```

52.8.14 DROP_ALGORITHM Procedure

This function is used to drop the registered algorithm information.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.DROP_ALGORITHM (algorithm_name IN VARCHAR2(30),
                                cascade         IN BOOLEAN default FALSE)
```

Parameters

Table 52-72 DROP_ALGORITHM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| algorithm_name | Name of the algorithm. |
| cascade | If the cascade option is <code>TRUE</code> , all the models with this algorithms are forced to drop. There after, the algorithm is dropped. The default value is <code>FALSE</code> . |

Usage Note

- To drop a machine learning model, you must be the owner or you must have the `RQADMIN` privilege. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for information about privileges for machine learning.
- Make sure a model is not built on the algorithm, then drop the algorithm from the system table.
- If you try to drop an algorithm with a model built on it, then an error is displayed.

52.8.15 DROP_PARTITION Procedure

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.DROP_PARTITION (
    model_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 52-73 DROP_PARTITION Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|----------------|--|
| model_name | Name of the machine learning model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| partition_name | Name of the partition that must be dropped. |

52.8.16 DROP_MODEL Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified machine learning model.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.DROP_MODEL (model_name IN VARCHAR2,
                              force      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 52-74 DROP_MODEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| model_name | Name of the machine learning model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| force | Forces the machine learning model to be dropped even if it is invalid. A machine learning model may be invalid if a serious system error interrupted the model build process. |

Usage Note

To drop a machine learning model, you must be the owner or you must have the `DROP ANY MINING MODEL` privilege. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for information about privileges for Oracle Machine Learning for SQL.

Example

You can use the following command to delete a valid machine learning model named `nb_sh_clas_sample` that exists in your schema.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.DROP_MODEL(model_name => 'nb_sh_clas_sample');
END;
/
```

52.8.17 EXPORT_MODEL Procedure

This procedure exports the specified machine learning models to a dump file set.

To import the models from the dump file set, use the [IMPORT_MODEL Procedure](#). `EXPORT_MODEL` and `IMPORT_MODEL` use Oracle Data Pump technology.

When Oracle Data Pump is used to export/import an entire schema or database, the machine learning models in the schema or database are included. However, `EXPORT_MODEL` and `IMPORT_MODEL` are the only utilities that support the export/import of individual models.

See Also:

Oracle Database Utilities for information about Oracle Data Pump

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide for more information about exporting and importing machine learning models

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.EXPORT_MODEL (
  filename          IN VARCHAR2,
  directory         IN VARCHAR2,
  model_filter      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

filesize      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
operation     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
remote_link   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
jobname       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 52-75 EXPORT_MODEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| filename | <p>Name of the dump file set to which the models should be exported. The name must be unique within the schema.</p> <p>The dump file set can contain one or more files. The number of files in a dump file set is determined by the size of the models being exported (both metadata and data) and a specified or estimated maximum file size. You can specify the file size in the <code>filesize</code> parameter, or you can use the <code>operation</code> parameter to cause Oracle Data Pump to estimate the file size. If the size of the models to export is greater than the maximum file size, one or more additional files are created.</p> <p>When the export operation completes successfully, the name of the dump file set is automatically expanded to <code>filename01.dmp</code>, even if there is only one file in the dump set. If there are additional files, they are named sequentially as <code>filename02.dmp</code>, <code>filename03.dmp</code>, and so forth.</p> |
| directory | <p>Name of a pre-defined directory object that specifies where the dump file set should be created.</p> <p>The exporting user must have read/write privileges on the directory object and on the file system directory that it identifies.</p> <p>See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for information about directory objects.</p> |
| model_filter | <p>Optional parameter that specifies which model or models to export. If you do not specify a value for <code>model_filter</code>, all models in the schema are exported. You can also specify NULL (the default) or 'ALL' to export all models.</p> <p>You can export individual models by name and groups of models based on machine learning function or algorithm. For instance, you could export all regression models or all Naive Bayes models. Examples are provided in Table 52-76.</p> |
| filesize | <p>Optional parameter that specifies the maximum size of a file in the dump file set. The size may be specified in bytes, kilobytes (K), megabytes (M), or gigabytes (G). The default size is 50 MB.</p> <p>If the size of the models to export is larger than <code>filesize</code>, one or more additional files are created within the dump set. See the description of the <code>filename</code> parameter for more information.</p> |
| operation | <p>Optional parameter that specifies whether or not to estimate the size of the files in the dump set. By default the size is not estimated and the value of the <code>filesize</code> parameter determines the size of the files.</p> <p>You can specify either of the following values for <code>operation</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'EXPORT' — Export all or the specified models. (Default) 'ESTIMATE' — Estimate the size of the exporting models. |

Table 52-75 (Cont.) EXPORT_MODEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| remote_link | Optional parameter that specifies the name of a database link to a remote system. The default value is NULL. A database link is a schema object in a local database that enables access to objects in a remote database. When you specify a value for remote_link, you can export the models in the remote database. The EXP_FULL_DATABASE role is required for exporting the remote models. The EXP_FULL_DATABASE privilege, the CREATE DATABASE LINK privilege, and other privileges may also be required. |
| jobname | Optional parameter that specifies the name of the export job. By default, the name has the form username_exp_nnnn, where nnnn is a number. For example, a job name in the SCOTT schema might be SCOTT_exp_134. If you specify a job name, it must be unique within the schema. The maximum length of the job name is 30 characters. A log file for the export job, named jobname.log, is created in the same directory as the dump file set. |

Usage Notes

The model_filter parameter specifies which models to export. You can list the models by name, or you can specify all models that have the same machine learning function or algorithm. You can query the USER_MINING_MODELS view to list the models in your schema.

SQL> describe user_mining_models

| Name | Null? | Type |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| MODEL_NAME | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| MINING_FUNCTION | | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| ALGORITHM | | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| CREATION_DATE | NOT NULL | DATE |
| BUILD_DURATION | | NUMBER |
| MODEL_SIZE | | NUMBER |
| COMMENTS | | VARCHAR2 (4000) |

Examples of model filters are provided in [Table 52-76](#).

Table 52-76 Sample Values for the Model Filter Parameter

| Sample Value | Meaning |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 'mymodel' | Export the model named mymodel |
| 'name= 'mymodel''' | Export the model named mymodel |
| 'name IN ('mymodel2','mymodel3')' | Export the models named mymodel2 and mymodel3 |
| 'ALGORITHM_NAME = 'NAIVE_BAYES''' | Export all Naive Bayes models. See Table 52-5 for a list of algorithm names. |
| 'FUNCTION_NAME = 'CLASSIFICATION''' | Export all classification models. See Table 52-3 for a list of machine learning functions. |

Examples

1. The following statement exports all the models in the `oml_user3` schema to a dump file set called `models_out` in the directory `$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/log`. This directory is mapped to a directory object called `DATA_PUMP_DIR`. The `oml_user3` user has read/write access to the directory and to the directory object.

```
SQL>execute dbms_data_mining.export_model ('models_out', 'DATA_PUMP_DIR');
```

You can exit SQL*Plus and list the resulting dump file and log file.

```
SQL>EXIT
>cd $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/log
>ls
>oml_user3_exp_1027.log  models_out01.dmp
```

2. The following example uses the same directory object and is run by the same user. This example exports the models called `NMF_SH_SAMPLE` and `SVMR_SH_REGR_SAMPLE` to a different dump file set in the same directory.

```
SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_DATA_MINING.EXPORT_MODEL ( 'models2_out', 'DATA_PUMP_DIR',
      'name in ('NMF_SH_SAMPLE', 'SVMR_SH_REGR_SAMPLE')');
```

```
SQL>EXIT
>cd $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/log
>ls
>oml_user3_exp_1027.log  models_out01.dmp
  oml_user3_exp_924.log  models2_out01.dmp
```

3. The following examples show how to export models with specific algorithm and machine learning function names.

```
SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_DATA_MINING.EXPORT_MODEL('algo.dmp', 'DM_DUMP',
      'ALGORITHM_NAME IN ('O_CLUSTER', 'GENERALIZED_LINEAR_MODEL',
      'SUPPORT_VECTOR_MACHINES', 'NAIVE_BAYES'));
```

```
SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_DATA_MINING.EXPORT_MODEL('func.dmp', 'DM_DUMP',
      'FUNCTION_NAME IN (CLASSIFICATION, CLUSTERING, FEATURE_EXTRACTION)');
```

52.8.18 EXPORT_SERMODEL Procedure

This procedure exports the model in a serialized format so that they can be moved to another platform for scoring.

When exporting a model in serialized format, the user must pass in an empty `BLOB` locator and specify the model name to be exported. If the model is partitioned, the user can optionally select an individual partition to export, otherwise all partitions are exported. The returned `BLOB` contains the content that can be deployed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.EXPORT_SERMODEL (
  model_data      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  model_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  partition_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 52-77 EXPORT_SERMODEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| model_data | Provides serialized model data. |
| model_name | Name of the machine learning model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| partition_name | Name of the partition that must be exported. |

Examples

The following statement exports all of the models in a serialized format.

```
DECLARE
  v_blob blob;
BEGIN
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(v_blob, FALSE);
  dbms_data_mining.export_sermodel(v_blob, 'MY_MODEL');
  -- save v_blob somewhere (e.g., bfile, etc.)
  dbms_lob.freetemporary(v_blob);
END;
/
```



See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide for more information about exporting and importing machine learning models

52.8.19 FETCH_JSON_SCHEMA Procedure

User can fetch and read JSON schema from the `ALL_MINING_ALGORITHMS` view. This function returns the pre-registered JSON schema for R extensible algorithms.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.FETCH_JSON_SCHEMA RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 52-78 FETCH_JSON_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| RETURN | This function returns the pre-registered JSON schema for R extensibility. The default value is <code>CLOB</code> . |

Usage Note

If a user wants to register a new algorithm using the algorithm registration function, they must fetch and follow the pre-registered JSON schema using this function, when they create the required JSON object metadata, and then pass it to the registration function.

52.8.20 GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES Function

The `GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES` function returns the rules produced by an association model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead.

See Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

You can specify filtering criteria to `GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES` to return a subset of the rules. Filtering criteria can improve the performance of the table function. If the number of rules is large, then the greatest performance improvement will result from specifying the `topn` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_association_rules(
    model_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    topn            IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    rule_id        IN INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    min_confidence  IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    min_support     IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    max_rule_length IN INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    min_rule_length IN INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    sort_order     IN ORA_MINING_VARCHAR2_NT DEFAULT NULL,
    antecedent_items IN DM_ITEMS DEFAULT NULL,
    consequent_items IN DM_ITEMS DEFAULT NULL,
    min_lift       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    partition_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_Rules PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 52-79 GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. This is the only required parameter of <code>GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES</code> . All other parameters specify optional filters on the rules to return. |
| <code>topn</code> | Returns the <i>n</i> top rules ordered by confidence and then support, both descending. If you specify a sort order, then the top <i>n</i> rules are derived after the sort is performed. If <code>topn</code> is specified and no maximum or minimum rule length is specified, then the only columns allowed in the sort order are <code>RULE_CONFIDENCE</code> and <code>RULE_SUPPORT</code> . If <code>topn</code> is specified and a maximum or minimum rule length is specified, then <code>RULE_CONFIDENCE</code> , <code>RULE_SUPPORT</code> , and <code>NUMBER_OF_ITEMS</code> are allowed in the sort order. |

Table 52-79 (Cont.) GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>rule_id</code> | Identifier of the rule to return. If you specify a value for <code>rule_id</code> , do not specify values for the other filtering parameters. |
| <code>min_confidence</code> | Returns the rules with confidence greater than or equal to this number. |
| <code>min_support</code> | Returns the rules with support greater than or equal to this number. |
| <code>max_rule_length</code> | Returns the rules with a length less than or equal to this number. Rule length refers to the number of items in the rule (See <code>NUMBER_OF_ITEMS</code> in Table 52-80). For example, in the rule <code>A=>B</code> (if A, then B), the number of items is 2. If <code>max_rule_length</code> is specified, then the <code>NUMBER_OF_ITEMS</code> column is permitted in the sort order. |
| <code>min_rule_length</code> | Returns the rules with a length greater than or equal to this number. See <code>max_rule_length</code> for a description of rule length. If <code>min_rule_length</code> is specified, then the <code>NUMBER_OF_ITEMS</code> column is permitted in the sort order. |
| <code>sort_order</code> | Sorts the rules by the values in one or more of the returned columns. Specify one or more column names, each followed by <code>ASC</code> for ascending order or <code>DESC</code> for descending order. (See Table 52-80 for the column names.) For example, to sort the result set in descending order first by the <code>NUMBER_OF_ITEMS</code> column, then by the <code>RULE_CONFIDENCE</code> column, you must specify: <pre>ORA_MINING_VARCHAR2_NT('NUMBER_OF_ITEMS DESC', 'RULE_CONFIDENCE DESC')</pre> If you specify <code>topn</code> , the results will vary depending on the sort order. By default, the results are sorted by Confidence in descending order, then by Support in descending order. |
| <code>antecedent_items</code> | Returns the rules with these items in the antecedent. |
| <code>consequent_items</code> | Returns the rules with this item in the consequent. |
| <code>min_lift</code> | Returns the rules with lift greater than or equal to this number. |
| <code>partition_name</code> | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model. |

Return Values

The object type returned by `GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES` is described in [Table 52-80](#). For descriptions of each field, see the Usage Notes.

Table 52-80 GET_ASSOCIATION RULES Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|---------------|--|
| DM_RULES | <p>A set of rows of type DM_RULE. The rows have the following columns:</p> <pre>(rule_id INTEGER, antecedent DM_PREDICATES, consequent DM_PREDICATES, rule_support NUMBER, rule_confidence NUMBER, rule_lift NUMBER, antecedent_support NUMBER, consequent_support NUMBER, number_of_items INTEGER)</pre> |
| DM_PREDICATES | <p>The antecedent and consequent columns each return nested tables of type DM_PREDICATES. The rows, of type DM_PREDICATE, have the following columns:</p> <pre>(attribute_name VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000), conditional_operator CHAR(2) /*=, <>, <, >, <=, >=*/, attribute_num_value NUMBER, attribute_str_value VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_support NUMBER, attribute_confidence NUMBER)</pre> |

Usage Notes

1. This table function pipes out rows of type DM_RULES. For information on machine learning data types and piped output from table functions, see "[Datatypes](#)".
2. The columns returned by GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES are described as follows:

| Column in DM_RULES | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| rule_id | Unique identifier of the rule |
| antecedent | <p>The independent condition in the rule. When this condition exists, the dependent condition in the consequent also exists.</p> <p>The condition is a combination of attribute values called a predicate (DM_PREDICATE). The predicate specifies a condition for each attribute. The condition may specify equality (=), inequality (<>), greater than (>), less than (<), greater than or equal to (>=), or less than or equal to (<=) a given value.</p> <p>Support and Confidence for each attribute condition in the antecedent is returned in the predicate. Support is the number of transactions that satisfy the antecedent. Confidence is the likelihood that a transaction will satisfy the antecedent.</p> <p>Note: The occurrence of the attribute as a DM_PREDICATE indicates the presence of the item in the transaction. The actual value for attribute_num_value or attribute_str_value is meaningless. For example, the following predicate indicates that 'Mouse Pad' is present in the transaction <i>even though</i> the attribute value is NULL.</p> <pre>DM_PREDICATE('PROD_NAME', 'Mouse Pad', '= ', NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL))</pre> |

| Column in DM_RULES | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| consequent | The dependent condition in the rule. This condition exists when the antecedent exists. The consequent, like the antecedent, is a predicate (DM_PREDICATE). Support and confidence for each attribute condition in the consequent is returned in the predicate. Support is the number of transactions that satisfy the consequent. Confidence is the likelihood that a transaction will satisfy the consequent. |
| rule_support | The number of transactions that satisfy the rule. |
| rule_confidence | The likelihood of a transaction satisfying the rule. |
| rule_lift | The degree of improvement in the prediction over random chance when the rule is satisfied. |
| antecedent_support | The ratio of the number of transactions that satisfy the antecedent to the total number of transactions. |
| consequent_support | The ratio of the number of transactions that satisfy the consequent to the total number of transactions. |
| number_of_items | The total number of attributes referenced in the antecedent and consequent of the rule. |

Examples

The following example demonstrates an association model build followed by several invocations of the GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES table function:

```
-- prepare a settings table to override default settings
CREATE TABLE market_settings AS
SELECT *
  FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_DEFAULT_SETTINGS)
 WHERE setting_name LIKE 'ASSO_%';
BEGIN
-- update the value of the minimum confidence
UPDATE market_settings
  SET setting_value = TO_CHAR(0.081)
 WHERE setting_name = DBMS_DATA_MINING.asso_min_confidence;

-- build an AR model
DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL(
  model_name => 'market_model',
  function => DBMS_DATA_MINING.ASSOCIATION,
  data_table_name => 'market_build',
  case_id_column_name => 'item_id',
  target_column_name => NULL,
  settings_table_name => 'market_settings');
END;
/
-- View the (unformatted) rules
SELECT rule_id, antecedent, consequent, rule_support,
       rule_confidence
  FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES('market_model'));
```

In the previous example, you view all rules. To view just the top 20 rules, use the following statement.

```
-- View the top 20 (unformatted) rules
SELECT rule_id, antecedent, consequent, rule_support,
```

```
rule_confidence
FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES('market_model', 20));
```

The following query uses the association model AR_SH_SAMPLE.

```
SELECT * FROM TABLE (
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES (
    'AR_SH_SAMPLE', 10, NULL, 0.5, 0.01, 2, 1,
    ORA_MINING_VARCHAR2_NT (
      'NUMBER_OF_ITEMS DESC', 'RULE_CONFIDENCE DESC', 'RULE_SUPPORT DESC'),
    DM_ITEMS(DM_ITEM('CUSTPRODS', 'Mouse Pad', 1, NULL),
      DM_ITEM('CUSTPRODS', 'Standard Mouse', 1, NULL)),
    DM_ITEMS(DM_ITEM('CUSTPRODS', 'Extension Cable', 1, NULL)));
```

The query returns three rules, shown as follows:

```
13 DM_PREDICATES (
  DM_PREDICATE('CUSTPRODS', 'Mouse Pad', '= ', 1, NULL, NULL, NULL),
  DM_PREDICATE('CUSTPRODS', 'Standard Mouse', '= ', 1, NULL, NULL, NULL))
DM_PREDICATES (
  DM_PREDICATE('CUSTPRODS', 'Extension Cable', '= ', 1, NULL, NULL, NULL))
.15532      .84393  2.7075      .18404      .3117  2

11 DM_PREDICATES (
  DM_PREDICATE('CUSTPRODS', 'Standard Mouse', '= ', 1, NULL, NULL, NULL))
DM_PREDICATES (
  DM_PREDICATE('CUSTPRODS', 'Extension Cable', '= ', 1, NULL, NULL, NULL))
.18085      .56291  1.8059      .32128      .3117  1

9  DM_PREDICATES (
  DM_PREDICATE('CUSTPRODS', 'Mouse Pad', '= ', 1, NULL, NULL, NULL))
DM_PREDICATES (
  DM_PREDICATE('CUSTPRODS', 'Extension Cable', '= ', 1, NULL, NULL, NULL))
.17766      .55116  1.7682      .32234      .3117  1
```



See Also:

[Table 52-80](#) for the DM_RULE column data types.

52.8.21 GET_FREQUENT_ITEMSETS Function

The GET_FREQUENT_ITEMSETS function returns a set of rows that represent the frequent itemsets from an association model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead..

See Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

For a detailed description of frequent itemsets, consult *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts*.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_frequent_itemsets(
  model_name IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

topn IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
max_itemset_length IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
partition_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_ItemSets PIPELINED;

```

Parameters

Table 52-81 GET_FREQUENT_ITEMSETS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| model_name | Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| topn | When not NULL, return the top <i>n</i> rows ordered by support in descending order |
| max_itemset_length | Maximum length of an item set. |
| partition_name | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model. |

 **Note:**

The `partition_name` column applies only when the model is partitioned.

Return Values

Table 52-82 GET_FREQUENT_ITEMSETS Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|---|
| DM_ITEMSETS | A set of rows of type DM_ITEMSET. The rows have the following columns: <pre> (partition_name VARCHAR2(128) itemsets_id NUMBER, items DM_ITEMS, support NUMBER, number_of_items NUMBER) </pre> |

 **Note:**

The `partition_name` column applies only when the model is partitioned.

The `items` column returns a nested table of type DM_ITEMS. The rows have type DM_ITEM:

```

(attribute_name  VARCHAR2(4000),
attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000),
attribute_num_value NUMBER,
attribute_str_value VARCHAR2(4000))

```

Usage Notes

This table function pipes out rows of type `DM_ITEMSETS`. For information on machine learning data types and piped output from table functions, see ["Data Types"](#).

Examples

The following example demonstrates an association model build followed by an invocation of `GET_FREQUENT_ITEMSETS` table function from Oracle SQL.

```

-- prepare a settings table to override default settings
CREATE TABLE market_settings AS

    SELECT *

    FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_DEFAULT_SETTINGS)
    WHERE setting_name LIKE 'ASSO_%';
BEGIN
-- update the value of the minimum confidence
UPDATE market_settings
    SET setting_value = TO_CHAR(0.081)
    WHERE setting_name = DBMS_DATA_MINING.asso_min_confidence;

/* build a AR model */
DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL(
    model_name          => 'market_model',
    function            => DBMS_DATA_MINING.ASSOCIATION,
    data_table_name     => 'market_build',
    case_id_column_name => 'item_id',
    target_column_name  => NULL,
    settings_table_name => 'market_settings');
END;
/

-- View the (unformatted) Itemsets from SQL*Plus
SELECT itemset_id, items, support, number_of_items
    FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_FREQUENT_ITEMSETS('market_model'));

```

In the example above, you view all itemsets. To view just the top 20 itemsets, use the following statement:

```

-- View the top 20 (unformatted) Itemsets from SQL*Plus
SELECT itemset_id, items, support, number_of_items
    FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_FREQUENT_ITEMSETS('market_model', 20));

```

52.8.22 GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX Function

The `GET_*` interfaces are replaced by model views, and Oracle recommends that users leverage the views instead.

The `GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX` function is replaced by the `DM$VC` prefixed view, Scoring Cost Matrix. The cost matrix used when building a Decision Tree is made available by the `DM$VM` prefixed view, Decision Tree build cost matrix.

Refer to Model Detail View for Classification Algorithm.

The `GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX` function returns the rows of a cost matrix associated with the specified model.

By default, this function returns the scoring cost matrix that was added to the model with the `ADD_COST_MATRIX` procedure. If you wish to obtain the cost matrix used to create a model, specify `cost_matrix_type_create` as the `matrix_type`. See [Table 52-83](#).

See also [ADD_COST_MATRIX Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX (
    model_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    matrix_type         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT cost_matrix_type_score)
    partition_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
RETURN DM_COST_MATRIX PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 52-83 GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| <code>matrix_type</code> | The type of cost matrix. <code>COST_MATRIX_TYPE_SCORE</code> — cost matrix used for scoring. (Default.) <code>COST_MATRIX_TYPE_CREATE</code> — cost matrix used to create the model (Decision Tree only). |
| <code>partition_name</code> | Name of the partition in a partitioned model |

Return Values

Table 52-84 GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| <code>DM_COST_MATRIX</code> | A set of rows of type <code>DM_COST_ELEMENT</code> . The rows have the following columns: <table border="0"> <tr> <td><code>actual</code></td> <td><code>VARCHAR2(4000), NUMBER,</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>predicted</code></td> <td><code>VARCHAR2(4000), cost</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><code>NUMBER)</code></td> </tr> </table> | <code>actual</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000), NUMBER,</code> | <code>predicted</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000), cost</code> | | <code>NUMBER)</code> |
| <code>actual</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000), NUMBER,</code> | | | | | | |
| <code>predicted</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000), cost</code> | | | | | | |
| | <code>NUMBER)</code> | | | | | | |

Usage Notes

Only Decision Tree models can be built with a cost matrix. If you want to build a Decision Tree model with a cost matrix, specify the cost matrix table name in the `CLAS_COST_TABLE_NAME` setting in the settings table for the model. See [Table 52-7](#).

The cost matrix used to create a Decision Tree model becomes the default scoring matrix for the model. If you want to specify different costs for scoring, you can use the `REMOVE_COST_MATRIX` procedure to remove the cost matrix and the `ADD_COST_MATRIX` procedure to add a new one.

The `GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX` may return either the build or scoring cost matrix defined for a model or model partition.

If you do not specify a partitioned model name, then an error is displayed.

Example

This example returns the scoring cost matrix associated with the Naive Bayes model NB_SH_CLAS_SAMPLE.

```
column actual format a10
column predicted format a10
SELECT *
   FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.get_model_cost_matrix('nb_sh_clas_sample'))
   ORDER BY predicted, actual;
```

| ACTUAL | PREDICTED | COST |
|--------|-----------|------|
| 0 | 0 | .00 |
| 1 | 0 | .75 |
| 0 | 1 | .25 |
| 1 | 1 | .00 |

52.8.23 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_AI Function

The `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_AI` function returns a set of rows that provide the details of an attribute importance model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead.

See Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_ai(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN dm_ranked_attributes pipelined;
```

Parameters

Table 52-85 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_AI Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the model in the form [<i>schema_name</i>]. <i>model_name</i> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| <code>partition_name</code> | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model. |

Return Values

Table 52-86 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_AI Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|------|-------------|
| DM_RANKED_ATTRIBUTES | <p>A set of rows of type DM_RANKED_ATTRIBUTE. The rows have the following columns:</p> <table> <tr> <td>attribute_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2 (4000,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>attribute_subname</td> <td>VARCHAR2 (4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>importance_value</td> <td>NUMBER,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>rank</td> <td>NUMBER (38)</td> </tr> </table> | attribute_name | VARCHAR2 (4000, | attribute_subname | VARCHAR2 (4000), | importance_value | NUMBER, | rank | NUMBER (38) |
| attribute_name | VARCHAR2 (4000, | | | | | | | | |
| attribute_subname | VARCHAR2 (4000), | | | | | | | | |
| importance_value | NUMBER, | | | | | | | | |
| rank | NUMBER (38) | | | | | | | | |

Examples

The following example returns model details for the attribute importance model AI_SH_sample, which was created by the sample program dmaidemo.sql.

```
SELECT attribute_name, importance_value, rank
       FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_MODEL_DETAILS_AI('AI_SH_sample'))
       ORDER BY RANK;
```

| ATTRIBUTE_NAME | IMPORTANCE_VALUE | RANK |
|-------------------------|------------------|------|
| HOUSEHOLD_SIZE | .151685183 | 1 |
| CUST_MARITAL_STATUS | .145294546 | 2 |
| YRS_RESIDENCE | .07838928 | 3 |
| AGE | .075027496 | 4 |
| Y_BOX_GAMES | .063039952 | 5 |
| EDUCATION | .059605314 | 6 |
| HOME_THEATER_PACKAGE | .056458722 | 7 |
| OCCUPATION | .054652937 | 8 |
| CUST_GENDER | .035264741 | 9 |
| BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION | .019204751 | 10 |
| PRINTER_SUPPLIES | 0 | 11 |
| OS_DOC_SET_KANJI | -.00050013 | 12 |
| FLAT_PANEL_MONITOR | -.00509564 | 13 |
| BULK_PACK_DISKETTES | -.00540822 | 14 |
| COUNTRY_NAME | -.01201116 | 15 |
| CUST_INCOME_LEVEL | -.03951311 | 16 |

52.8.24 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM Function

The GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM function returns a set of rows that provide statistics about the clusters produced by an expectation maximization model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead.

See Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

By default, the EM algorithm groups components into high-level clusters, and GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM returns only the high-level clusters with their hierarchies. Alternatively, you can configure EM model to disable the grouping of components into high-level clusters. In this case, GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM returns the components themselves as clusters with their hierarchies. See [Table 52-12](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_em(
    model_name VARCHAR2,
    cluster_id NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    attribute VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    centroid NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
    histogram NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
    rules NUMBER DEFAULT 2,
    attribute_subname VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    topn_attributes NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN dm_clusters PIPELINED;
```

Parameters**Table 52-87 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| model_name | Name of the model in the form [<i>schema_name</i>]. <i>model_name</i> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| cluster_id | The ID of a cluster in the model. When a valid cluster ID is specified, only the details of this cluster are returned. Otherwise, the details for all clusters are returned. |
| attribute | The name of an attribute. When a valid attribute name is specified, only the details of this attribute are returned. Otherwise, the details for all attributes are returned. |
| centroid | This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: Details about centroids are returned (default) • 0: Details about centroids are not returned |
| histogram | This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: Details about histograms are returned (default) • 0: Details about histograms are not returned |
| rules | This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2: Details about rules are returned (default) • 1: Rule summaries are returned • 0: No information about rules is returned |
| attribute_subname | The name of a nested attribute. The full name of a nested attribute has the form: <i>attribute_name.attribute_subname</i> where <i>attribute_name</i> is the name of the column and <i>attribute_subname</i> is the name of the nested attribute in that column. If the attribute is not nested, then <i>attribute_subname</i> is null. |
| topn_attributes | Restricts the number of attributes returned in the centroid, histogram, and rules objects. Only the <i>n</i> attributes with the highest confidence values in the rules are returned. If the number of attributes included in the rules is less than <i>topn</i> , then, up to <i>n</i> additional attributes in alphabetical order are returned. If both the <i>attribute</i> and <i>topn_attributes</i> parameters are specified, then <i>topn_attributes</i> is ignored. |
| partition_name | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model. |

Usage Notes

1. For information on Oracle Machine Learning for SQL data types and return values for Clustering algorithms piped output from table functions, see "Data Types".
2. GET_MODEL_DETAILS functions preserve model transparency by automatically reversing the transformations applied during the build process. Thus the attributes returned in the model details are the original attributes (or a close approximation of the original attributes) used to build the model.
3. When cluster statistics are disabled (EMCS_CLUSTER_STATISTICS is set to EMCS_CLUS_STATS_DISABLE), GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM does not return centroids, histograms, or rules. Only taxonomy (hierarchy) and cluster counts are returned.
4. When the partition_name is NULL for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

52.8.25 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_COMP Function

The GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_COMP table function returns a set of rows that provide details about the parameters of an expectation maximization model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead.

See Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_em_comp(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_EM_COMPONENT_SET PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 52-88 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_COMP Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| model_name | Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| partition_name | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model to retrieve details for. |

Return Values

Table 52-89 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_COMP Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| DM_EM_COMPONENT_SET | <p>A set of rows of type DM_EM_COMPONENT. The rows have the following columns:</p> <pre>(info_type VARCHAR2(30), component_id NUMBER, cluster_id NUMBER, attribute_name VARCHAR2(4000), covariate_name VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_value VARCHAR2(4000), value NUMBER)</pre> |

Usage Notes

1. This table function pipes out rows of type DM_EM_COMPONENT. For information on Oracle Machine Learning for SQL data types and piped output from table functions, see "[Data Types](#)".

The columns in each row returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_COMP are described as follows:

| Column in DM_EM_COMPONENT | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| info_type | <p>The type of information in the row. The following information types are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cluster • prior • mean • covariance • frequency |
| component_id | Unique identifier of a component |
| cluster_id | Unique identifier of the high-level leaf cluster for each component |
| attribute_name | Name of an original attribute or a derived feature ID. The derived feature ID is used in models built on data with nested columns. The derived feature definitions can be obtained from the GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_PROJ Function . |
| covariate_name | Name of an original attribute or a derived feature ID used in variance/covariance definition |
| attribute_value | Categorical value or bin interval for binned numerical attributes |

| Column in DM_EM_COMPONENT | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| value | <p>Encodes different information depending on the value of <code>info_type</code>, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>cluster</code> — The value field is NULL <code>prior</code> — The value field returns the component prior <code>mean</code> — The value field returns the mean of the attribute specified in <code>attribute_name</code> <code>covariance</code> — The value field returns the covariance of the attributes specified in <code>attribute_name</code> and <code>covariate_name</code>. Using the same attribute in <code>attribute_name</code> and <code>covariate_name</code>, returns the variance. <code>frequency</code> — The value field returns the multivalued Bernoulli frequency parameter for the attribute/value combination specified by <code>attribute_name</code> and <code>attribute_value</code> <p>See Usage Note 2 for details.</p> |

- The following table shows which fields are used for each `info_type`. The blank cells represent NULLS.

| info_type | component_id | cluster_id | attribute_name | covariate_name | attribute_value | value |
|------------|--------------|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|
| cluster | X | X | | | | |
| prior | X | X | | | | X |
| mean | X | X | X | | | X |
| covariance | X | X | X | X | | X |
| frequency | X | X | X | | X | X |

- `GET_MODEL_DETAILS` functions preserve model transparency by automatically reversing the transformations applied during the build process. Thus the attributes returned in the model details are the original attributes (or a close approximation of the original attributes) used to build the model.
- When the value is NULL for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

52.8.26 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_PROJ Function

The `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_PROJ` function returns a set of rows that provide statistics about the projections produced by an expectation maximization model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead.

See Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_em_proj(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_EM_PROJECTION_SET PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 52-90 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_PROJ Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| model_name | Name of the model in the form [<i>schema_name</i> .] <i>model_name</i> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| partition_name | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model |

Return Values

Table 52-91 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_PROJ Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|----------|
| DM_EM_PROJECTION_SET | <p>A set of rows of type DM_EM_PROJECTION. The rows have the following columns:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(feature_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2 (4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>attribute_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2 (4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>attribute_subname</td> <td>VARCHAR2 (4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>attribute_value</td> <td>VARCHAR2 (4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>coefficient</td> <td>NUMBER)</td> </tr> </table> <p>See Usage Notes for details.</p> | (feature_name | VARCHAR2 (4000), | attribute_name | VARCHAR2 (4000), | attribute_subname | VARCHAR2 (4000), | attribute_value | VARCHAR2 (4000), | coefficient | NUMBER) |
| (feature_name | VARCHAR2 (4000), | | | | | | | | | | |
| attribute_name | VARCHAR2 (4000), | | | | | | | | | | |
| attribute_subname | VARCHAR2 (4000), | | | | | | | | | | |
| attribute_value | VARCHAR2 (4000), | | | | | | | | | | |
| coefficient | NUMBER) | | | | | | | | | | |

Usage Notes

1. This table function pipes out rows of type DM_EM_PROJECTION. For information on machine learning data types and piped output from table functions, see "[Datatypes](#)".

The columns in each row returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_PROJ are described as follows:

| Column in DM_EM_PROJECTION | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| feature_name | Name of a derived feature. The feature maps to the attribute_name returned by the GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM Function . |
| attribute_name | Name of a column in the build data |
| attribute_subname | Subname in a nested column |
| attribute_value | Categorical value |
| coefficient | Projection coefficient. The representation is sparse; only the non-zero coefficients are returned. |

2. GET_MODEL_DETAILS functions preserve model transparency by automatically reversing the transformations applied during the build process. Thus the attributes returned in the model details are the original attributes (or a close approximation of the original attributes) used to build the model.

The coefficients are related to the transformed, not the original, attributes. When returned directly with the model details, the coefficients may not provide meaningful information.

3. When the value is `NULL` for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

Related Topics

- *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*

52.8.27 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLM Function

The `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLM` function returns the coefficient statistics for a generalized linear model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead.

See Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

The same set of statistics is returned for both linear and logistic regression, but statistics that do not apply to the machine learning function are returned as `NULL`. For more details, see the Usage Notes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_glm(  
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN DM_GLM_Coeff_Set PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 52-92 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| <code>partition_name</code> | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model |

Return Values

Table 52-93 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLM Return Values

| Return Value | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|-----|---------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| DM_GLM_COEFF_SET | <p>A set of rows of type DM_GLM_COEFF. The rows have the following columns:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>class</td><td>VARCHAR2 (4000),</td></tr> <tr><td>attribute_name</td><td>VARCHAR2 (4000),</td></tr> <tr><td>attribute_subname</td><td>VARCHAR2 (4000),</td></tr> <tr><td>attribute_value</td><td>VARCHAR2 (4000),</td></tr> <tr><td>feature_expression</td><td>VARCHAR2 (4000),</td></tr> <tr><td>coefficient</td><td>NUMBER,</td></tr> <tr><td>std_error</td><td>NUMBER,</td></tr> <tr><td>test_statistic</td><td>NUMBER,</td></tr> <tr><td>p_value</td><td>NUMBER,</td></tr> <tr><td>VIF</td><td>NUMBER,</td></tr> <tr><td>std_coefficient</td><td>NUMBER,</td></tr> <tr><td>lower_coeff_limit</td><td>NUMBER,</td></tr> <tr><td>upper_coeff_limit</td><td>NUMBER,</td></tr> <tr><td>exp_coefficient</td><td>BINARY_DOUBLE,</td></tr> <tr><td>exp_lower_coeff_limit</td><td>BINARY_DOUBLE,</td></tr> <tr><td>exp_upper_coeff_limit</td><td>BINARY_DOUBLE)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | class | VARCHAR2 (4000), | attribute_name | VARCHAR2 (4000), | attribute_subname | VARCHAR2 (4000), | attribute_value | VARCHAR2 (4000), | feature_expression | VARCHAR2 (4000), | coefficient | NUMBER, | std_error | NUMBER, | test_statistic | NUMBER, | p_value | NUMBER, | VIF | NUMBER, | std_coefficient | NUMBER, | lower_coeff_limit | NUMBER, | upper_coeff_limit | NUMBER, | exp_coefficient | BINARY_DOUBLE, | exp_lower_coeff_limit | BINARY_DOUBLE, | exp_upper_coeff_limit | BINARY_DOUBLE) |
| class | VARCHAR2 (4000), | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| attribute_name | VARCHAR2 (4000), | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| attribute_subname | VARCHAR2 (4000), | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| attribute_value | VARCHAR2 (4000), | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| feature_expression | VARCHAR2 (4000), | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| coefficient | NUMBER, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| std_error | NUMBER, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| test_statistic | NUMBER, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| p_value | NUMBER, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VIF | NUMBER, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| std_coefficient | NUMBER, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lower_coeff_limit | NUMBER, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| upper_coeff_limit | NUMBER, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| exp_coefficient | BINARY_DOUBLE, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| exp_lower_coeff_limit | BINARY_DOUBLE, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| exp_upper_coeff_limit | BINARY_DOUBLE) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLM returns a row of statistics for each attribute and one extra row for the intercept, which is identified by a null value in the attribute name. Each row has the DM_GLM_COEFF data type. The statistics are described in [Table 52-94](#).

Table 52-94 DM_GLM_COEFF Data Type Description

| Column | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| class | <p>The non-reference target class for logistic regression. The model is built to predict the probability of this class.</p> <p>The other class (the reference class) is specified in the model setting GLMS_REFERENCE_CLASS_NAME. See Table 52-18.</p> <p>For Linear Regression, class is null.</p> |
| attribute_name | <p>The attribute name when there is no subname, or first part of the attribute name when there is a subname. The value of attribute_name is also the name of the column in the case table that is the source for this attribute.</p> <p>For the intercept, attribute_name is null. Intercepts are equivalent to the bias term in SVM models.</p> |
| attribute_subname | <p>The name of an attribute in a nested table. The full name of a nested attribute has the form:</p> <p><i>attribute_name.attribute_subname</i></p> <p>where <i>attribute_name</i> is the name of the nested column in the case table that is the source for this attribute.</p> <p>If the attribute is not nested, then attribute_subname is null. If the attribute is an intercept, then both the attribute_name and the attribute_subname are null.</p> |

Table 52-94 (Cont.) DM_GLM_COEFF Data Type Description

| Column | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <code>attribute_value</code> | The value of the attribute (categorical attribute only). For numeric attributes, <code>attribute_value</code> is null. |
| <code>feature_expression</code> | The feature name constructed by the algorithm when feature generation is enabled and higher-order features are found. If feature selection is not enabled, then the feature name is simply the fully-qualified attribute name (<code>attribute_name.attribute_subname</code> if the attribute is in a nested column). For categorical attributes, the algorithm constructs a feature name that has the following form: <i>fully-qualified_attribute_name.attribute_value</i> For numeric attributes, the algorithm constructs a name for the higher-order feature by taking the product of the resulting values: <i>(attrib1)*(attrib2)*.....</i> where <i>attrib1</i> and <i>attrib2</i> are fully-qualified attribute names. |
| <code>coefficient</code> | The linear coefficient estimate. |
| <code>std_error</code> | Standard error of the coefficient estimate. |
| <code>test_statistic</code> | For linear regression, the t-value of the coefficient estimate. For logistic regression, the Wald chi-square value of the coefficient estimate. |
| <code>p-value</code> | Probability of the <code>test_statistic</code> . Used to analyze the significance of specific attributes in the model. |
| VIF | Variance Inflation Factor. The value is zero for the intercept. For logistic regression, VIF is null. VIF is not computed if the solver is Cholesky. |
| <code>std_coefficient</code> | Standardized estimate of the coefficient. |
| <code>lower_coeff_limit</code> | Lower confidence bound of the coefficient. |
| <code>upper_coeff_limit</code> | Upper confidence bound of the coefficient. |
| <code>exp_coefficient</code> | Exponentiated coefficient for logistic regression. For linear regression, <code>exp_coefficient</code> is null. |
| <code>exp_lower_coeff_limit</code> | Exponentiated coefficient for lower confidence bound of the coefficient for logistic regression. For linear regression, <code>exp_lower_coeff_limit</code> is null. |
| <code>exp_upper_coeff_limit</code> | Exponentiated coefficient for upper confidence bound of the coefficient for logistic regression. For linear regression, <code>exp_lower_coeff_limit</code> is null. |

Usage Notes

Not all statistics are necessarily returned for each coefficient. Statistics will be null if:

- They do not apply to the machine learning function. For example, `exp_coefficient` does not apply to linear regression.
- They cannot be computed from a theoretical standpoint. For information on ridge regression, see [Table 52-18](#).
- They cannot be computed because of limitations in system resources.

- Their values would be infinity.
- When the value is NULL for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

Examples

The following example returns some of the model details for the GLM regression model GLMR_SH_Regr_sample.

```
SET line 120
SET pages 99
column attribute_name format a30
column attribute_subname format a20
column attribute_value format a20
col coefficient format 990.9999
col std_error format 990.9999
SQL> SELECT * FROM
(SELECT attribute_name, attribute_value, coefficient, std_error
 FROM DM$VDGLMR_SH_REGR_SAMPLE order by 1,2)
WHERE rownum < 11;
```

| ATTRIBUTE_NAME | ATTRIBUTE_VALUE | COEFFICIENT | STD_ERROR |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| AFFINITY_CARD | | -0.5797 | 0.5283 |
| BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION | | -0.4689 | 3.8872 |
| BULK_PACK_DISKETTES | | -0.9819 | 2.5430 |
| COUNTRY_NAME | Argentina | -1.2020 | 1.1876 |
| COUNTRY_NAME | Australia | -0.0071 | 5.1146 |
| COUNTRY_NAME | Brazil | 5.2931 | 1.9233 |
| COUNTRY_NAME | Canada | 4.0191 | 2.4108 |
| COUNTRY_NAME | China | 0.8706 | 3.5889 |
| COUNTRY_NAME | Denmark | -2.9822 | 3.1803 |
| COUNTRY_NAME | France | -1.1044 | 7.1811 |

Related Topics

- *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*

52.8.28 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLOBAL Function

The GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLOBAL function returns statistics about the model as a whole. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead.

See Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

Global details are available for Generalized Linear Models, Association Rules, Singular Value Decomposition, and Expectation Maximization. There are new Global model views which show global information for all algorithms. Oracle recommends that users leverage the views instead. Refer to Model Details View Global.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_global(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_model_global_details PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 52-95 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLOBAL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| model_name | Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| partition_name | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model. |

Return Values

Table 52-96 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLOBAL Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| DM_MODEL_GLOBAL_DETAILS | A collection of rows of type DM_MODEL_GLOBAL_DETAIL. The rows have the following columns: (global_detail_name VARCHAR2(30), global_detail_value NUMBER) |

Examples

The following example returns the global model details for the GLM regression model GLMR_SH_Regr_sample.

```
SELECT *
  FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.get_model_details_global(
              'GLMR_SH_Regr_sample'))
ORDER BY global_detail_name;
GLOBAL_DETAIL_NAME          GLOBAL_DETAIL_VALUE
-----
ADJUSTED_R_SQUARE          .731412557
AIC                          5931.814
COEFF_VAR                   18.1711243
CORRECTED_TOTAL_DF         1499
CORRECTED_TOT_SS           278740.504
DEPENDENT_MEAN              38.892
ERROR_DF                     1433
ERROR_MEAN_SQUARE           49.9440956
ERROR_SUM_SQUARES           71569.8891
F_VALUE                      62.8492452
GMSEP                        52.280819
HOCKING_SP                   .034877162
J_P                          52.1749319
MODEL_CONVERGED              1
MODEL_DF                     66
MODEL_F_P_VALUE              0
MODEL_MEAN_SQUARE           3138.94871
MODEL_SUM_SQUARES           207170.615
NUM_PARAMS                   67
NUM_ROWS                     1500
ROOT_MEAN_SQ                 7.06711367
R_SQ                         .743238288
SBIC                         6287.79977
VALID_COVARIANCE_MATRIX     1
```

Related Topics

- *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*

52.8.29 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM Function

The `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM` function returns a set of rows that provide the details of a *k*-means clustering model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead.

See Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

You can provide input to `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM` to request specific information about the model, thus improving the performance of the query. If you do not specify filtering parameters, then `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM` returns all the information about the model.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_km(
    model_name VARCHAR2,
    cluster_id NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    attribute  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    centroid  NUMBER    DEFAULT 1,
    histogram NUMBER    DEFAULT 1,
    rules     NUMBER    DEFAULT 2,
    attribute_subname VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    topn_attributes NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    partition_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN dm_clusters PIPELINED;
```

Parameters**Table 52-97 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| <code>cluster_id</code> | The ID of a cluster in the model. When a valid cluster ID is specified, only the details of this cluster are returned. Otherwise the details for all clusters are returned. |
| <code>attribute</code> | The name of an attribute. When a valid attribute name is specified, only the details of this attribute are returned. Otherwise, the details for all attributes are returned. |
| <code>centroid</code> | This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: Details about centroids are returned (default) • 0: Details about centroids are not returned |
| <code>histogram</code> | This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: Details about histograms are returned (default) • 0: Details about histograms are not returned |
| <code>rules</code> | This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2: Details about rules are returned (default) • 1: Rule summaries are returned • 0: No information about rules is returned |

Table 52-97 (Cont.) GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| attribute_subname | The name of a nested attribute. The full name of a nested attribute has the form: <i>attribute_name.attribute_subname</i> where <i>attribute_name</i> is the name of the column and <i>attribute_subname</i> is the name of the nested attribute in that column. If the attribute is not nested, attribute_subname is null. |
| topn_attributes | Restricts the number of attributes returned in the centroid, histogram, and rules objects. Only the <i>n</i> attributes with the highest confidence values in the rules are returned. If the number of attributes included in the rules is less than <i>topn</i> , then up to <i>n</i> additional attributes in alphabetical order are returned. If both the <i>attribute</i> and <i>topn_attributes</i> parameters are specified, then <i>topn_attributes</i> is ignored. |
| partition_name | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model. |

Usage Notes

1. The table function pipes out rows of type `DM_CLUSTERS`. For information on machine learning data types and Return Value for Clustering Algorithms piped output from table functions, see "Data Types".
2. When the value is NULL for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

Examples

The following example returns model details for the *k*-means clustering model `KM_SH_Clus_sample`.

```
SELECT T.id          clu_id,
       T.record_count rec_cnt,
       T.parent      parent,
       T.tree_level  tree_level,
       T.dispersion  dispersion
FROM (SELECT *
      FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM(
                  'KM_SH_Clus_sample'))
      ORDER BY id) T
WHERE ROWNUM < 6;
```

| CLU_ID | REC_CNT | PARENT | TREE_LEVEL | DISPERSION |
|--------|---------|--------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 1500 | | | 5.9152211 |
| 2 | 638 | 1 | 2 | 3.98458982 |
| 3 | 862 | 1 | 2 | 5.83732097 |
| 4 | 376 | 3 | 3 | 5.05192137 |
| 5 | 486 | 3 | 3 | 5.42901522 |

Related Topics

- *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*

52.8.30 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NB Function

The `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NB` function returns a set of rows that provide the details of a naive Bayes model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead.

See Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_nb(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_NB_Details PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 52-98 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| <code>partition_name</code> | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model |

Return Values

Table 52-99 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NB Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>DM_NB_DETAILS</code> | <p>A set of rows of type <code>DM_NB_DETAIL</code>. The rows have the following columns:</p> <pre>(target_attribute_name VARCHAR2(30), target_attribute_str_value VARCHAR2(4000), target_attribute_num_value NUMBER, prior_probability NUMBER, conditionals DM_CONDITIONALS)</pre> <p>The <code>conditionals</code> column of <code>DM_NB_DETAIL</code> returns a nested table of type <code>DM_CONDITIONALS</code>. The rows, of type <code>DM_CONDITIONAL</code>, have the following columns:</p> <pre>(attribute_name VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_str_value VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_num_value NUMBER, conditional_probability NUMBER)</pre> |

Usage Notes

- The table function pipes out rows of type `DM_NB_DETAILS`. For information on machine learning data types and piped output from table functions, see "Data Types".
- When the value is `NULL` for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

Examples

The following query is from the sample program `dmnbdemo.sql`. It returns model details about the model `NB_SH_Clas_sample`. For information about the sample programs, see *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

The query creates labels from the bin boundary tables that were used to bin the training data. It replaces the attribute values with the labels. For numeric bins, the labels are `(lower_boundary,upper_boundary]`; for categorical bins, the label matches the value it represents. (This method of categorical label representation will only work for cases where one value corresponds to one bin.) The target was not binned.

```
WITH
  bin_label_view AS (
    SELECT col, bin, (DECODE(bin,'1','[' || lv || ',' || val || ']') label
      FROM (SELECT col,
        bin,
        LAST_VALUE(val) OVER (
          PARTITION BY col ORDER BY val
          ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND 1 PRECEDING) lv,
        val
          FROM nb_sh_sample_num)
    UNION ALL
    SELECT col, bin, val label
      FROM nb_sh_sample_cat
  ),
  model_details AS (
    SELECT T.target_attribute_name                                tname,
    NVL(TO_CHAR(T.target_attribute_num_value,T.target_attribute_str_value)) tval,
      C.attribute_name                                           pname,
      NVL(L.label, NVL(C.attribute_str_value, C.attribute_num_value)) pval,
      T.prior_probability                                         priorp,
      C.conditional_probability                                   condp
      FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NB('NB_SH_Clas_sample')) T,
      TABLE(T.conditionals) C,
      bin_label_view L
    WHERE C.attribute_name = L.col (+) AND
      (NVL(C.attribute_str_value,C.attribute_num_value) = L.bin(+))
    ORDER BY 1,2,3,4,5,6
  )
  SELECT tname, tval, pname, pval, priorp, condp
    FROM model_details
   WHERE ROWNUM < 11;
```

| TNAME | TVAL | PNAME | PVAL | PRIORP | CONDP |
|---------------|------|-------------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| AFFINITY_CARD | 0 | AGE | (24,30] | .6500 | .1714 |
| AFFINITY_CARD | 0 | AGE | (30,35] | .6500 | .1509 |
| AFFINITY_CARD | 0 | AGE | (35,40] | .6500 | .1125 |
| AFFINITY_CARD | 0 | AGE | (40,46] | .6500 | .1134 |
| AFFINITY_CARD | 0 | AGE | (46,53] | .6500 | .1071 |
| AFFINITY_CARD | 0 | AGE | (53,90] | .6500 | .1312 |
| AFFINITY_CARD | 0 | AGE | [17,24] | .6500 | .2134 |
| AFFINITY_CARD | 0 | BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION | 0 | .6500 | .1500 |
| AFFINITY_CARD | 0 | BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION | 1 | .6500 | .8500 |
| AFFINITY_CARD | 0 | BULK_PACK_DISKETTES | 0 | .6500 | .3670 |

Related Topics

- *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*

52.8.31 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NMF Function

The `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NMF` function returns a set of rows that provide the details of a non-negative matrix factorization model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead.

See Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_nmf(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_NMF_Feature_Set PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 52-100 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NMF Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| <code>partition_name</code> | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model |

Return Values

Table 52-101 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NMF Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>DM_NMF_FEATURE_SET</code> | <p>A set of rows of <code>DM_NMF_FEATURE</code>. The rows have the following columns:</p> <pre>(feature_id NUMBER, mapped_feature_id VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_set DM_NMF_ATTRIBUTE_SET)</pre> <p>The <code>attribute_set</code> column of <code>DM_NMF_FEATURE</code> returns a nested table of type <code>DM_NMF_ATTRIBUTE_SET</code>. The rows, of type <code>DM_NMF_ATTRIBUTE</code>, have the following columns:</p> <pre>(attribute_name VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_value VARCHAR2(4000), coefficient NUMBER)</pre> |

Usage Notes

- The table function pipes out rows of type `DM_NMF_FEATURE_SET`. For information on machine learning data types and piped output from table functions, see "[Data Types](#)".
- When the value is `NULL` for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

Examples

The following example returns model details for the feature extraction model NMF_SH_Sample.

```
SELECT * FROM (
SELECT F.feature_id,
      A.attribute_name,
      A.attribute_value,
      A.coefficient
  FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NMF('NMF_SH_Sample')) F,
       TABLE(F.attribute_set) A
 ORDER BY feature_id,attribute_name,attribute_value
) WHERE ROWNUM < 11;
```

| FEATURE_ID | ATTRIBUTE_NAME | ATTRIBUTE_VALUE | COEFFICIENT |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 | AFFINITY_CARD | | .051208078859308 |
| 1 | AGE | | .0390513260041573 |
| 1 | BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION | | .0512734004239326 |
| 1 | BULK_PACK_DISKETTES | | .232471260895683 |
| 1 | COUNTRY_NAME | Argentina | .00766817464479959 |
| 1 | COUNTRY_NAME | Australia | .000157637881096675 |
| 1 | COUNTRY_NAME | Brazil | .0031409632415604 |
| 1 | COUNTRY_NAME | Canada | .00144213099311427 |
| 1 | COUNTRY_NAME | China | .000102279310968754 |
| 1 | COUNTRY_NAME | Denmark | .000242424084307513 |

Related Topics

- [Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide](#)

52.8.32 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC Function

The `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC` function returns a set of rows that provide the details of an O-cluster clustering model. The rows are an enumeration of the clustering patterns generated during the creation of the model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead.

See Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

You can provide input to `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC` to request specific information about the model, thus improving the performance of the query. If you do not specify filtering parameters, then `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC` returns all the information about the model.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_oc(
  model_name VARCHAR2,
  cluster_id NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  attribute VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  centroid NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  histogram NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  rules NUMBER DEFAULT 2,
  topn_attributes NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  partition_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN dm_clusters PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 52-102 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| <code>cluster_id</code> | The ID of a cluster in the model. When a valid cluster ID is specified, only the details of this cluster are returned. Otherwise the details for all clusters are returned. |
| <code>attribute</code> | The name of an attribute. When a valid attribute name is specified, only the details of this attribute are returned. Otherwise, the details for all attributes are returned. |
| <code>centroid</code> | This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: Details about centroids are returned (default) • 0: Details about centroids are not returned |
| <code>histogram</code> | This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: Details about histograms are returned (default) • 0: Details about histograms are not returned |
| <code>rules</code> | This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2: Details about rules are returned (default) • 1: Rule summaries are returned • 0: No information about rules is returned |
| <code>topn_attributes</code> | Restricts the number of attributes returned in the centroid, histogram, and rules objects. Only the <i>n</i> attributes with the highest confidence values in the rules are returned. If the number of attributes included in the rules is less than <i>topn</i> , then up to <i>n</i> additional attributes in alphabetical order are returned. If both the <code>attribute</code> and <code>topn_attributes</code> parameters are specified, then <code>topn_attributes</code> is ignored. |
| <code>partition_name</code> | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model. |

Usage Notes

1. For information about machine learning data types and return values for clustering algorithms piped output from table functions, see "[Data Types](#)".
2. When the value is NULL for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

Examples

The following example returns model details for the clustering model `OC_SH_Clus_sample`.

For each cluster in this example, the split predicate indicates the attribute and the condition used to assign records to the cluster's children during model build. It provides an important piece of information on how the population within a cluster can be divided up into two smaller clusters.

```
SELECT clu_id, attribute_name, op, s_value
       FROM (SELECT a.id clu_id, sp.attribute_name, sp.conditional_operator op,
                  sp.attribute_str_value s_value
              FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC(
```

```

        'OC_SH_Clus_sample')) a,
        TABLE(a.split_predicate) sp
    ORDER BY a.id, op, s_value)
WHERE ROWNUM < 11;

```

| CLU_ID | ATTRIBUTE_NAME | OP | S_VALUE |
|--------|----------------|----|---------|
| 1 | OCCUPATION | IN | ? |
| 1 | OCCUPATION | IN | Armed-F |
| 1 | OCCUPATION | IN | Cleric. |
| 1 | OCCUPATION | IN | Crafts |
| 2 | OCCUPATION | IN | ? |
| 2 | OCCUPATION | IN | Armed-F |
| 2 | OCCUPATION | IN | Cleric. |
| 3 | OCCUPATION | IN | Exec. |
| 3 | OCCUPATION | IN | Farming |
| 3 | OCCUPATION | IN | Handler |

Related Topics

- *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*

52.8.33 GET_MODEL_SETTINGS Function

The `GET_MODEL_SETTINGS` function returns the settings used to build the given model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Static Data Dictionary Views: ALL_ALL_TABLES to ALL_OUTLINES" in *Oracle Database Reference*.

Syntax

```

FUNCTION get_model_settings(model_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN DM_Model_Settings PIPELINED;

```

Parameters

Table 52-103 GET_MODEL_SETTINGS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |

Return Values

Table 52-104 GET_MODEL_SETTINGS Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>DM_MODEL_SETTINGS</code> | A set of rows of type <code>DM_MODEL_SETTINGS</code> . The rows have the following columns: |
| | <pre> DM_MODEL_SETTINGS TABLE OF SYS.DM_MODEL_SETTING Name Type ----- SETTING_NAME VARCHAR2(30) SETTING_VALUE VARCHAR2(4000) </pre> |

Usage Notes

1. This table function pipes out rows of type `DM_MODEL_SETTINGS`. For information on machine learning data types and piped output from table functions, see ["DBMS_DATA_MINING Datatypes"](#).
2. The setting names/values include both those specified by the user and any defaults assigned by the build process.

Examples

The following example returns model model settings for an example naive Bayes model.

| SETTING_NAME | SETTING_VALUE |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ALGO_NAME | ALGO_NAIVE_BAYES |
| PREP_AUTO | ON |
| ODMS_MAX_PARTITIONS | 1000 |
| NABS_SINGLETON_THRESHOLD | 0 |
| CLAS_WEIGHTS_BALANCED | OFF |
| NABS_PAIRWISE_THRESHOLD | 0 |
| ODMS_PARTITION_COLUMNS | GENDER,Y_BOX_GAMES |
| ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_TREATMENT | ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_AUTO |
| ODMS_SAMPLING | ODMS_SAMPLING_DISABLE |

9 rows selected.

Related Topics

- [Oracle Database Reference](#)

52.8.34 GET_MODEL_SIGNATURE Function

The `GET_MODEL_SIGNATURE` function returns the list of columns from the build input table that were used by the build process to train the model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Static Data Dictionary Views: ALL_ALL_TABLES to ALL_OUTLINES" in *Oracle Database Reference*.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION get_model_signature (model_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN DM_Model_Signature PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 52-105 GET_MODEL_SIGNATURE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |

Return Values

Table 52-106 GET_MODEL_SIGNATURE Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| DM_MODEL_SIGNATURE | <p>A set of rows of type DM_MODEL_SIGNATURE. The rows have the following columns:</p> <pre> DM_MODEL_SIGNATURE TABLE OF SYS.DM_MODEL_SIGNATURE_ATTRIBUTE Name Type ----- ATTRIBUTE_NAME VARCHAR2(130) ATTRIBUTE_TYPE VARCHAR2(106) </pre> |

Usage Notes

1. This table function pipes out rows of type DM_MODEL_SIGNATURE. For information on machine learning data types and piped output from table functions, see ["DBMS_DATA_MINING Datatypes"](#).
2. The signature names or types include only those attributes used by the build process.

Examples

The following example returns model settings for an example naive Bayes model.

| ATTRIBUTE_NAME | ATTRIBUTE_TYPE |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| AGE | NUMBER |
| ANNUAL_INCOME | NUMBER |
| AVERAGE_ITEMS_PURCHASED | NUMBER |
| BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION | NUMBER |
| BULK_PACK_DISKETTES | NUMBER |
| BULK_PURCH_AVE_AMT | NUMBER |
| DISABLE_COOKIES | NUMBER |
| EDUCATION | VARCHAR2 |
| FLAT_PANEL_MONITOR | NUMBER |
| GENDER | VARCHAR2 |
| HOME_THEATER_PACKAGE | NUMBER |
| HOUSEHOLD_SIZE | VARCHAR2 |
| MAILING_LIST | NUMBER |
| MARITAL_STATUS | VARCHAR2 |
| NO_DIFFERENT_KIND_ITEMS | NUMBER |
| OCCUPATION | VARCHAR2 |
| OS_DOC_SET_KANJI | NUMBER |
| PETS | NUMBER |
| PRINTER_SUPPLIES | NUMBER |
| PROMO_RESPOND | NUMBER |
| SHIPPING_ADDRESS_COUNTRY | VARCHAR2 |
| SR_CITIZEN | NUMBER |
| TOP_REASON_FOR_SHOPPING | VARCHAR2 |
| WKS_SINCE_LAST_PURCH | NUMBER |
| WORKCLASS | VARCHAR2 |
| YRS_RESIDENCE | NUMBER |
| Y_BOX_GAMES | NUMBER |

27 rows selected.

Related Topics

- [Oracle Database Reference](#)

52.8.35 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVD Function

The `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVD` function returns a set of rows that provide the details of a singular value decomposition model. Oracle recommends to use model details view settings. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead.

Refer to Model Details View for Singular Value Decomposition.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_svd(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    matrix_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    partition_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_SVD_MATRIX_Set PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 52-107 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVD Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| <code>matrix_type</code> | Specifies which of the three SVD matrix types to return. Values are: U, S, V, and NULL. When <code>matrix_type</code> is null (default), all matrices are returned. The U matrix is only computed when the <code>SVDS_U_MATRIX_OUTPUT</code> setting is enabled. It is not computed by default. If the model does not contain U matrices and you set <code>matrix_type</code> to U, an empty set of rows is returned. See Table 52-27 . |
| <code>partition_name</code> | A partition in a partitioned model. |

Return Values

Table 52-108 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVD Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| DM_SVD_MATRIX_SET | <p>A set of rows of type DM_SVD_MATRIX. The rows have the following columns:</p> <pre>(matrix_type CHAR(1), feature_id NUMBER, mapped_feature_id VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_name VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000), case_id VARCHAR2(4000), value NUMBER, variance NUMBER, pct_cum_variance NUMBER)</pre> <p>See Usage Notes for details.</p> |

Usage Notes

1. This table function pipes out rows of type DM_SVD_MATRIX. For information on machine learning data types and piped output from table functions, see "[Data Types](#)".

The columns in each row returned by GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVD are described as follows:

| Column in DM_SVD_MATRIX_SET | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| matrix_type | The type of matrix. Possible values are S , V , and U . This field is never null. |
| feature_id | The feature that the matrix entry refers to. |
| mapped_feature_id | A descriptive name for the feature. |
| attribute_name | Column name in the V matrix component bases. This field is null for the S and U matrices. |
| attribute_subname | Subname in the V matrix component bases. This is relevant only in the case of a nested column. This field is null for the S and U matrices. |
| case_id | Unique identifier of the row in the build data described by the U matrix projection. This field is null for the S and V matrices. |
| value | The matrix entry value. |
| variance | The variance explained by a component. It is non-null only for S matrix entries. This column is non-null only for S matrix entries and for SVD models with setting <code>dbms_data_mining.svds_scoring_mode</code> set to <code>dbms_data_mining.svds_scoring_pca</code> and the build data is centered, either manually or because the setting <code>dbms_data_mining.prep_auto</code> is set to <code>dbms_data_mining.prep_auto_on</code> . |

| Column in DM_SVD_MATRIX_SET | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| pct_cum_variance | The percent cumulative variance explained by the components thus far. The components are ranked by the explained variance in descending order. This column is non-null only for S matrix entries and for SVD models with setting <code>dbms_data_mining.svds_scoring_mode</code> set to <code>dbms_data_mining.svds_scoring_pca</code> and the build data is centered, either manually or because the setting <code>dbms_data_mining.prep_auto</code> is set to <code>dbms_data_mining.prep_auto_on</code> . |

- The output of `GET_MODEL_DETAILS` is in sparse format. Zero values are not returned. Only the diagonal elements of the **S** matrix, the non-zero coefficients in the **V** matrix bases, and the non-zero **U** matrix projections are returned.

There is one exception: If the data row does not produce non-zero **U** Matrix projections, the case ID for that row is returned with `NULL` for the `feature_id` and `value`. This is done to avoid losing any records from the original data.

- `GET_MODEL_DETAILS` functions preserve model transparency by automatically reversing the transformations applied during the build process. Thus the attributes returned in the model details are the original attributes (or a close approximation of the original attributes) used to build the model.
- When the value is `NULL` for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the preferred partition name.

Related Topics

- Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*

52.8.36 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM Function

The `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM` function returns a set of rows that provide the details of a linear support vector machines (SVM) model. If invoked for nonlinear SVM, it returns `ORA-40215`. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead.

See Model Detail Views in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

In linear SVM models, only nonzero coefficients are stored. This reduces storage and speeds up model loading. As a result, if an attribute is missing in the coefficient list returned by `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM`, then the coefficient of this attribute should be interpreted as zero.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_svm(
    model_name    VARCHAR2,
    reverse_coef  NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    partition_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_SVM_Linear_Coeff_Set PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 52-109 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| <code>reverse_coef</code> | Whether or not <code>GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM</code> should transform the attribute coefficients using the original attribute transformations. When <code>reverse_coef</code> is set to 0 (default), <code>GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM</code> returns the coefficients directly from the model without applying transformations. When <code>reverse_coef</code> is set to 1, <code>GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM</code> transforms the coefficients and bias by applying the normalization shifts and scales that were generated using automatic data preparation. See Usage Note 4. |
| <code>partition_name</code> | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model. |

Return Values

Table 52-110 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>DM_SVM_LINEAR_COEFF_SET</code> | A set of rows of type <code>DM_SVM_LINEAR_COEFF</code> . The rows have the following columns: <pre>(class VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_set DM_SVM_ATTRIBUTE_SET)</pre> The <code>attribute_set</code> column returns a nested table of type <code>DM_SVM_ATTRIBUTE_SET</code> . The rows, of type <code>DM_SVM_ATTRIBUTE</code> , have the following columns: <pre>(attribute_name VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_value VARCHAR2(4000), coefficient NUMBER)</pre> See Usage Notes. |

Usage Notes

1. This table function pipes out rows of type `DM_SVM_LINEAR_COEFF`. For information on machine learning data types and piped output from table functions, see "Data Types".
2. The `class` column of `DM_SVM_LINEAR_COEFF` contains classification target values. For SVM Regression models, `class` is null. For each classification target value, a set of coefficients is returned. For binary classification, one-class classification, and regression models, only a single set of coefficients is returned.
3. The `attribute_value` column in `DM_SVM_ATTRIBUTE_SET` is used for categorical attributes.

4. `GET_MODEL_DETAILS` functions preserve model transparency by automatically reversing the transformations applied during the build process. Thus the attributes returned in the model details are the original attributes (or a close approximation of the original attributes) used to build the model.

The coefficients are related to the transformed, not the original, attributes. When returned directly with the model details, the coefficients may not provide meaningful information. If you want `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM` to transform the coefficients such that they relate to the original attributes, set the `reverse_coef` parameter to 1.

5. When the value is `NULL` for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

Examples

The following example returns model details for the SVM classification model `SVMC_SH_Clas_sample`, which was created by the sample program `dmsvcдем.sql`. For information about the sample programs, see *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

```
WITH
  mod_dtls AS (
    SELECT *
      FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM('SVMC_SH_Clas_sample'))
  ),
  model_details AS (
    SELECT D.class, A.attribute_name, A.attribute_value, A.coefficient
      FROM mod_dtls D,
           TABLE(D.attribute_set) A
     ORDER BY D.class, ABS(A.coefficient) DESC
  )
SELECT class, attribute_name aname, attribute_value aval, coefficient coeff
  FROM model_details
 WHERE ROWNUM < 11;
```

| CLASS | ANAME | AVAL | COEFF |
|-------|-------------------------|---------|-------|
| 1 | | | -2.85 |
| 1 | BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION | | 1.11 |
| 1 | OCCUPATION | Other | -.94 |
| 1 | HOUSEHOLD_SIZE | 4-5 | .88 |
| 1 | CUST_MARITAL_STATUS | Married | .82 |
| 1 | YRS_RESIDENCE | | .76 |
| 1 | HOUSEHOLD_SIZE | 6-8 | -.74 |
| 1 | OCCUPATION | Exec. | .71 |
| 1 | EDUCATION | 11th | -.71 |
| 1 | EDUCATION | Masters | .63 |

Related Topics

- *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*

52.8.37 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_XML Function

This function returns an XML object that provides the details of a decision tree model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. Use model detail views instead.

See Model Detail Views for Decision Tree in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_xml(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN XMLType;
```

Parameters

Table 52-111 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_XML Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| model_name | Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| partition_name | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model. |

Return Values

Table 52-112 GET_MODEL_DETAILS_XML Function Return Value

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|--|
| XMLTYPE | <p>The XML definition for the decision tree model. See "XMLTYPE" for details.</p> <p>The XML definition conforms to the Data Mining Group Predictive Model Markup Language (PMML) version 2.1 specification. The specification is available at https://dmg.org.</p> <p>If a nested attribute is used as a splitter, the attribute will appear in the XML document as field="<column_name>.<subname>", as opposed to the non-nested attributes which appear in the document as field="<column_name>".</p> |

Note:

The column names are surrounded by single quotes and a period separates the column_name from the subname.

The rest of the document style remains unchanged.

Usage Notes

Special characters that cannot be displayed by Oracle XML are converted to '#'.

Examples

The following statements in SQL*Plus return the details of the decision tree model dt_sh_clas_sample.

Note: The """ characters you will see in the XML output are a result of SQL*Plus behavior. To display the XML in proper format, cut and past it into a file and open the file in a browser.

```
column dt_details format a320
SELECT
  dbms_data_mining.get_model_details_xml('dt_sh_clas_sample')
  AS DT_DETAILS
FROM dual;
```

```
DT_DETAILS
```

```
-----
<PMML version="2.1">
  <Header copyright="Copyright (c) 2004, Oracle Corporation. All rights
    reserved."/>
  <DataDictionary numberOfFields="9">
    <DataField name="AFFINITY_CARD" optype="categorical"/>
    <DataField name="AGE" optype="continuous"/>
    <DataField name="BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION" optype="continuous"/>
    <DataField name="CUST_MARITAL_STATUS" optype="categorical"/>
    <DataField name="EDUCATION" optype="categorical"/>
    <DataField name="HOUSEHOLD_SIZE" optype="categorical"/>
    <DataField name="OCCUPATION" optype="categorical"/>
    <DataField name="YRS_RESIDENCE" optype="continuous"/>
    <DataField name="Y_BOX_GAMES" optype="continuous"/>
  </DataDictionary>
  <TreeModel modelName="DT_SH_CLAS_SAMPLE" functionName="classification"
    splitCharacteristic="binarySplit">
    <Extension name="buildSettings">
      <Setting name="TREE_IMPURITY_METRIC" value="TREE_IMPURITY_GINI"/>
      <Setting name="TREE_TERM_MAX_DEPTH" value="7"/>
      <Setting name="TREE_TERM_MINPCT_NODE" value=".05"/>
      <Setting name="TREE_TERM_MINPCT_SPLIT" value=".1"/>
      <Setting name="TREE_TERM_MINREC_NODE" value="10"/>
      <Setting name="TREE_TERM_MINREC_SPLIT" value="20"/>
    <costMatrix>
      <costElement>
        <actualValue>0</actualValue>
        <predictedValue>0</predictedValue>
        <cost>0</cost>
      </costElement>
      <costElement>
        <actualValue>0</actualValue>
        <predictedValue>1</predictedValue>
        <cost>1</cost>
      </costElement>
      <costElement>
        <actualValue>1</actualValue>
        <predictedValue>0</predictedValue>
        <cost>8</cost>
      </costElement>
      <costElement>
        <actualValue>1</actualValue>
        <predictedValue>1</predictedValue>
        <cost>0</cost>
      </costElement>
    </costMatrix>
  </Extension>
</MiningSchema>
.
.
.
.
.
```

```

        </Node>
    </Node>
</TreeModel>
</PMML>

```

52.8.38 GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS Function

This function returns the transformation expressions embedded in the specified model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Static Data Dictionary Views: ALL_ALL_TABLES to ALL_OUTLINES" in *Oracle Database Reference*.

All GET_* interfaces are replaced by model views, and Oracle recommends that users reference the model views to retrieve the relevant information. The GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS function is replaced by the following:

- USER(/DBA/ALL)_MINING_MODEL_XFORMS: provides the user-embedded transformations
- DM\$VX prefixed model view: provides text feature extraction information
- D\$VN prefixed mode view: provides normalization and missing value information
- DM\$VB: provides binning information

See Also:

"About Transformation Lists" in [DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Operational Notes](#)

"GET_TRANSFORM_LIST Procedure"

"CREATE_MODEL Procedure"

"ALL_MINING_MODEL_XFORMS" in *Oracle Database Reference*

"DBA_MINING_MODEL_XFORMS" in *Oracle Database Reference*

"USER_MINING_MODEL_XFORMS" in *Oracle Database Reference*

Model Details View for Binning

Normalization and Missing Value Handling

Data Preparation for Text Features

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_transformations(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_Transforms PIPELINED;

```

Parameters

Table 52-113 GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>model_name</code> | Indicates the name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |
| <code>partition_name</code> | Specifies a partition in a partitioned model |

Return Values

Table 52-114 GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS Function Return Value

| Return Value | Description | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| <code>DM_TRANSFORMS</code> | <p>The transformation expressions embedded in <code>model_name</code>.</p> <p>The <code>DM_TRANSFORMS</code> type is a table of <code>DM_TRANSFORM</code> objects. Each <code>DM_TRANSFORM</code> has these fields:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><code>attribute_name</code></td> <td><code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>attribute_subname</code></td> <td><code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>expression</code></td> <td><code>CLOB</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>reverse_expression</code></td> <td><code>CLOB</code></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | <code>attribute_name</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code> | <code>attribute_subname</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code> | <code>expression</code> | <code>CLOB</code> | <code>reverse_expression</code> | <code>CLOB</code> |
| <code>attribute_name</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code> | | | | | | | | |
| <code>attribute_subname</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code> | | | | | | | | |
| <code>expression</code> | <code>CLOB</code> | | | | | | | | |
| <code>reverse_expression</code> | <code>CLOB</code> | | | | | | | | |

Usage Notes

When Automatic Data Preparation (ADP) is enabled, both automatic and user-defined transformations may be associated with an attribute. In this case, the user-defined transformations are evaluated before the automatic transformations.

When invoked for a partitioned model, the `partition_name` parameter must be specified.

Examples

In this example, several columns in the `SH.CUSTOMERS` table are used to create a naive Bayes model. A transformation expression is specified for one of the columns. The model does not use ADP.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit
  FROM sh.customers;
```

```
describe mining_data
```

| Name | Null? | Type |
|--------------------|----------|--------------|
| CUST_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | NOT NULL | NUMBER(4) |
| CUST_INCOME_LEVEL | | VARCHAR2(30) |
| CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT | | NUMBER |

```
CREATE TABLE settings_nb(
  setting_name VARCHAR2(30),
  setting_value VARCHAR2(30));
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO settings_nb (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES
```

```

        (dbms_data_mining.algo_name, dbms_data_mining.algo_naive_bayes);
INSERT INTO settings_nb (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES
        (dbms_data_mining.prep_auto, dbms_data_mining.prep_auto_off);
COMMIT;
END;
/
DECLARE
    mining_data_xforms    dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM (
        xform_list          => mining_data_xforms,
        attribute_name      => 'cust_year_of_birth',
        attribute_subname   => null,
        expression          => 'cust_year_of_birth + 10',
        reverse_expression  => 'cust_year_of_birth - 10');
    dbms_data_mining.CREATE_MODEL (
        model_name          => 'new_model',
        mining_function     => dbms_data_mining.classification,
        data_table_name     => 'mining_data',
        case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
        target_column_name  => 'cust_income_level',
        settings_table_name => 'settings_nb',
        data_schema_name    => null,
        settings_schema_name => null,
        xform_list          => mining_data_xforms );
END;
/
SELECT attribute_name, TO_CHAR(expression), TO_CHAR(reverse_expression)
       FROM TABLE (dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('new_model'));

ATTRIBUTE_NAME      TO_CHAR(EXPRESSION)      TO_CHAR(REVERSE_EXPRESSION)
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH  cust_year_of_birth + 10    cust_year_of_birth - 10

```

Related Topics

- [Oracle Database Reference](#)

52.8.39 GET_TRANSFORM_LIST Procedure

This procedure converts transformation expressions specified as `DM_TRANSFORMS` to a transformation list (`TRANSFORM_LIST`) that can be used in creating a model.

`DM_TRANSFORMS` is returned by the `GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS` function.

You can also use routines in the `DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM` package to construct a transformation list.



See Also:

- ["About Transformation Lists" in DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM](#)
- ["GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS Function"](#)
- ["CREATE_MODEL Procedure"](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_TRANSFORM_LIST (
    xform_list          OUT NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
    model_xforms       IN  DM_TRANSFORMS);
```

Parameters

Table 52-115 GET_TRANSFORM_LIST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| xform_list | <p>A list of transformation specifications that can be embedded in a model. Accepted as a parameter to the CREATE_MODEL Procedure.</p> <p>The TRANSFORM_LIST type is a table of TRANSFORM_REC objects. Each TRANSFORM_REC has these fields:</p> <pre>attribute_name VARCHAR2(30) attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000) expression EXPRESSION_REC reverse_expression EXPRESSION_REC attribute_spec VARCHAR2(4000)</pre> <p>For details about the TRANSFORM_LIST collection type, see Table 53-1.</p> |
| model_xforms | <p>A list of embedded transformation expressions returned by the GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS Function for a specific model.</p> <p>The DM_TRANSFORMS type is a table of DM_TRANSFORM objects. Each DM_TRANSFORM has these fields:</p> <pre>attribute_name VARCHAR2(4000) attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000) expression CLOB reverse_expression CLOB</pre> |

Examples

In this example, a model `mod1` is trained using several columns in the `SH.CUSTOMERS` table. The model uses ADP, which automatically bins one of the columns.

A second model `mod2` is trained on the same data without ADP, but it uses a transformation list that was obtained from `mod1`. As a result, both `mod1` and `mod2` have the same embedded transformation expression.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit
  FROM sh.customers;
```

```
describe mining_data
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                       NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL                         VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                          NUMBER
```

```
CREATE TABLE setmod1(setting_name VARCHAR2(30),setting_value VARCHAR2(30));
BEGIN
```

```

INSERT INTO setmod1 VALUES (dbms_data_mining.algo_name, dbms_data_mining.algo_naive_bayes);
INSERT INTO setmod1 VALUES (dbms_data_mining.prep_auto,dbms_data_mining.prep_auto_on);
dbms_data_mining.CREATE_MODEL (
    model_name           => 'mod1',
    mining_function      => dbms_data_mining.classification,
    data_table_name     => 'mining_data',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name  => 'cust_income_level',
    settings_table_name => 'setmod1');
    COMMIT;
END;
/
CREATE TABLE setmod2(setting_name VARCHAR2(30),setting_value VARCHAR2(30));
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO setmod2
        VALUES (dbms_data_mining.algo_name, dbms_data_mining.algo_naive_bayes);
    COMMIT;
END;
/
DECLARE
    v_xform_list      dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
    dmx              DM_TRANSFORMS;
BEGIN
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE
        'SELECT dm_transform(attribute_name, attribute_subname,expression, reverse_expression)
        FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS (''mod1''))'
        BULK COLLECT INTO dmx;
    dbms_data_mining.GET_TRANSFORM_LIST (
        xform_list      => v_xform_list,
        model_xforms    => dmx);
    dbms_data_mining.CREATE_MODEL(
        model_name      => 'mod2',
        mining_function => dbms_data_mining.classification,
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
        target_column_name => 'cust_income_level',
        settings_table_name => 'setmod2',
        xform_list      => v_xform_list);
END;
/

-- Transformation expression embedded in mod1
SELECT TO_CHAR(expression) FROM TABLE (dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('mod1'));

TO_CHAR(EXPRESSION)
-----
CASE WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<1915 THEN 0 WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1915 THEN 0
WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1920.5 THEN 1 WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1924.5 THEN 2
.
.
.
.5 THEN 29 WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" IS NOT NULL THEN 30 END

-- Transformation expression embedded in mod2
SELECT TO_CHAR(expression) FROM TABLE (dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('mod2'));

TO_CHAR(EXPRESSION)
-----
CASE WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<1915 THEN 0 WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1915 THEN 0
WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1920.5 THEN 1 WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1924.5 THEN 2
.

```

```

.
.
.5 THEN 29 WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" IS NOT NULL THEN 30 END

-- Reverse transformation expression embedded in mod1
SELECT TO_CHAR(reverse_expression) FROM TABLE (dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('mod1'));

TO_CHAR(REVERSE_EXPRESSION)
-----
DECODE("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",0,'( ; 1915)', [1915; 1915]','1','(1915; 1920.5]','2','(1
920.5; 1924.5]','3','(1924.5; 1928.5]','4','(1928.5; 1932.5]','5','(1932.5; 1936.5]','6
.
.
.
8,'(1987.5; 1988.5]','29','(1988.5; 1989.5]','30','(1989.5; )','NULL','NULL')

-- Reverse transformation expression embedded in mod2
SELECT TO_CHAR(reverse_expression) FROM TABLE (dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('mod2'));

TO_CHAR(REVERSE_EXPRESSION)
-----
DECODE("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",0,'( ; 1915)', [1915; 1915]','1','(1915; 1920.5]','2','(1
920.5; 1924.5]','3','(1924.5; 1928.5]','4','(1928.5; 1932.5]','5','(1932.5; 1936.5]','6
.
.
.
8,'(1987.5; 1988.5]','29','(1988.5; 1989.5]','30','(1989.5; )','NULL','NULL')

```

52.8.40 IMPORT_MODEL Procedure

This procedure imports one or more machine learning models. The procedure is overloaded. You can call it to import machine learning models from a dump file set, or you can call it to import a single machine learning model from a PMML document.

Import from a dump file set

You can import machine learning models from a dump file set that was created by the [EXPORT_MODEL Procedure](#). `IMPORT_MODEL` and `EXPORT_MODEL` use Oracle Data Pump technology to export to and import from a dump file set.

When Oracle Data Pump is used directly to export/import an entire schema or database, the machine learning models in the schema or database are included. `EXPORT_MODEL` and `IMPORT_MODEL` export/import machine learning models only.

Import from PMML

You can import a machine learning model represented in Predictive Model Markup Language (PMML). The model must be of type `RegressionModel`, either linear regression or binary logistic regression.

PMML is an XML-based standard specified by the Data Mining Group (<https://dmg.org>). Applications that are PMML-compliant can deploy PMML-compliant models that were created by any vendor. Oracle Machine Learning for SQL supports the core features of PMML 3.1 for regression models.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide for more information about exporting and importing machine learning models

Oracle Database Utilities for information about Oracle Data Pump

<https://dmg.org/dmg-faq.html> for more information about PMML

Syntax

Imports a machine learning model from a dump file set:

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_MODEL (
    filename          IN  VARCHAR2,
    directory         IN  VARCHAR2,
    model_filter      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    operation         IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    remote_link       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    jobname           IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    schema_remap      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    tablespace_remap IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Imports a machine learning model from a PMML document:

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_MODEL (
    model_name        IN  VARCHAR2,
    pmml_doc          IN  XMLTYPE,
    strict_check      IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 52-116 IMPORT_MODEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| filename | Name of the dump file set from which the models should be imported. The dump file set must have been created by the EXPORT_MODEL procedure or the expdp export utility of Oracle Data Pump. The dump file set can contain one or more files. (Refer to "EXPORT_MODEL Procedure" for details.) If the dump file set contains multiple files, you can specify 'filename%U' instead of listing them. For example, if your dump file set contains 3 files, archive01.dmp, archive02.dmp, and archive03.dmp, you can import them by specifying 'archive%U'. |
| directory | Name of a pre-defined directory object that specifies where the dump file set is located. Both the exporting and the importing user must have read/write access to the directory object and to the file system directory that it identifies. Note: The target database must also have read/write access to the file system directory. |

Table 52-116 (Cont.) IMPORT_MODEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| model_filter | <p>Optional parameter that specifies one or more models to import. If you do not specify a value for <code>model_filter</code>, all models in the dump file set are imported. You can also specify <code>NULL</code> (the default) or 'ALL' to import all models.</p> <p>The value of <code>model_filter</code> can be one or more model names. The following are valid filters.</p> <pre>'mymodel1'</pre> <pre>'name IN ('mymodel2','mymodel3')'</pre> <p>The first causes <code>IMPORT_MODEL</code> to import a single model named <code>mymodel1</code>. The second causes <code>IMPORT_MODEL</code> to import two models, <code>mymodel2</code> and <code>mymodel3</code>.</p> |
| operation | <p>Optional parameter that specifies whether to import the models or the SQL statements that create the models. By default, the models are imported. You can specify either of the following values for <code>operation</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'IMPORT' — Import the models (Default) 'SQL_FILE' — Write the SQL DDL for creating the models to a text file. The text file is named <code>job_name.sql</code> and is located in the dump set directory. |
| remote_link | <p>Optional parameter that specifies the name of a database link to a remote system. The default value is <code>NULL</code>. A database link is a schema object in a local database that enables access to objects in a remote database. When you specify a value for <code>remote_link</code>, you can import models into the local database from the remote database. The import is fileless; no dump file is involved. The <code>IMP_FULL_DATABASE</code> role is required for importing the remote models. The <code>EXP_FULL_DATABASE</code> privilege, the <code>CREATE DATABASE LINK</code> privilege, and other privileges may also be required. (See Example 2.)</p> |
| jobname | <p>Optional parameter that specifies the name of the import job. By default, the name has the form <code>username_imp_nnnn</code>, where <code>nnnn</code> is a number. For example, a job name in the <code>SCOTT</code> schema might be <code>SCOTT_imp_134</code>.</p> <p>If you specify a job name, it must be unique within the schema. The maximum length of the job name is 30 characters.</p> <p>A log file for the import job, named <code>jobname.log</code>, is created in the same directory as the dump file set.</p> |
| schema_remap | <p>Optional parameter for importing into a different schema. By default, models are exported and imported within the same schema.</p> <p>If the dump file set belongs to a different schema, you must specify a schema mapping in the form <code>export_user:import_user</code>. For example, you would specify 'SCOTT:MARY' to import a model exported by <code>SCOTT</code> into the <code>MARY</code> schema.</p> <p>Note: In some cases, you may need to have the <code>IMP_FULL_DATABASE</code> privilege or the <code>SYS</code> role to import a model from a different schema.</p> |

Table 52-116 (Cont.) IMPORT_MODEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| tablespace_remap | <p>Optional parameter for importing into a different tablespace. By default, models are exported and imported within the same tablespace.</p> <p>If the dump file set belongs to a different tablespace, you must specify a tablespace mapping in the form <i>export_tablespace:import_tablespace</i>. For example, you would specify 'TBLSPC01:TBLSPC02' to import a model that was exported from tablespace TBLSPC01 into tablespace TBLSPC02.</p> <p>Note: In some cases, you may need to have the <code>IMP_FULL_DATABASE</code> privilege or the <code>SYS</code> role to import a model from a different tablespace.</p> |
| model_name | Name for the new model that will be created in the database as a result of an import from PMML. The name must be unique within the user's schema. |
| pmml_doc | The PMML document representing the model to be imported. The PMML document has an <code>XMLTYPE</code> object type. See "XMLTYPE" for details. |
| strict_check | <p>Whether or not an error occurs when the PMML document contains sections that are not part of core PMML (for example, Output or Targets). Oracle Machine Learning for SQL supports only core PMML; any non-core features may affect the scoring representation.</p> <p>If the PMML does not strictly conform to core PMML and <code>strict_check</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then <code>IMPORT_MODEL</code> returns an error. If <code>strict_check</code> is <code>FALSE</code> (the default), then the error is suppressed. The model may be imported and scored.</p> |

Examples

- This example shows a model being exported and imported within the schema `oml_user2`. Then the same model is imported into the `oml_user3` schema. The `oml_user3` user has the `IMP_FULL_DATABASE` privilege. The `oml_user2` user has been assigned the `USER2` tablespace; `oml_user3` has been assigned the `USER3` tablespace.

```
SQL> connect oml_user2
Enter password: oml_user2_password
Connected.
SQL> select model_name from user_mining_models;

MODEL_NAME
-----
NMF_SH_SAMPLE
SVM0_SH_CLAS_SAMPLE
SVMR_SH_REGR_SAMPLE

-- export the model called NMF_SH_SAMPLE to a dump file in same schema
SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_DATA_MINING.EXPORT_MODEL (
    filename =>'NMF_SH_SAMPLE_out',
    directory =>'DATA_PUMP_DIR',
    model_filter => 'name = 'NMF_SH_SAMPLE''');

-- import the model back into the same schema
SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_MODEL (
    filename => 'NMF_SH_SAMPLE_out01.dmp',
    directory => 'DATA_PUMP_DIR',
```

```

        model_filter => 'name = 'NMF_SH_SAMPLE''');

-- connect as different user
-- import same model into that schema
SQL> connect oml_user3
Enter password: oml_user3_password
Connected.
SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_MODEL (
        filename => 'NMF_SH_SAMPLE_out01.dmp',
        directory => 'DATA_PUMP_DIR',
        model_filter => 'name = 'NMF_SH_SAMPLE''',
        operation =>'IMPORT',
        remote_link => NULL,
        jobname => 'nmf_imp_job',
        schema_remap => 'oml_user2:oml_user3',
        tablespace_remap => 'USER2:USER3');

```

The following example shows user `MARY` importing all models from a dump file, `model_exp_001.dmp`, which was created by user `SCOTT`. User `MARY` has been assigned a tablespace named `USER2`; user `SCOTT` was assigned the tablespace `USERS` when the models were exported into the dump file `model_exp_001.dmp`. The dump file is located in the file system directory mapped to a directory object called `DM_DUMP`. If user `MARY` does not have `IMP_FULL_DATABASE` privileges, `IMPORT_MODEL` will raise an error.

```

-- import all models
DECLARE
    file_name VARCHAR2(40);
BEGIN
    file_name := 'model_exp_001.dmp';
    DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_MODEL(
        filename=> 'file_name',
        directory=>'DM_DUMP',
        schema_remap=>'SCOTT:MARY',
        tablespace_remap=>'USERS:USER2');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(
        'DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_MODEL of all models from SCOTT done!');
END;
/

```

2. This example shows how the user `xuser` could import the model `oml_user.r1mod` from a remote database. The SQL*Net connection alias for the remote database is `R1DB`. The user `xuser` is assigned the `SYSAUX` tablespace; the user `oml_user` is assigned the `TBS_1` tablespace.

```

CONNECT / AS SYSDBA;
GRANT CREATE DATABASE LINK TO xuser;
GRANT imp_full_database TO xuser;
CONNECT xuser/xuserpassword
CREATE DATABASE LINK oml_user_link
    CONNECT TO oml_user IDENTIFIED BY oml_userpassword USING 'R1DB';
EXEC dbms_data_mining.import_model (
    NULL,
    'oml_user_DIR',
    'R1MOD',
    remote_link => 'oml_user_LINK', schema_remap => 'oml_user:XUSER',
    tablespace_remap => 'TBS_1:SYSAUX' );
SELECT name FROM dm_user_models;

NAME

```

```
RIMOD
```

3. This example shows how a PMML document called `SamplePMML1.xml` could be imported from a location referenced by directory object `PMMLDIR` into the schema of the current user. The imported model will be called `PMMLMODEL1`.

```
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining.import_model ('PMMLMODEL1',
    XMLType (bfilename ('PMMLDIR', 'SamplePMML1.xml'),
      nls_charset_id ('AL32UTF8')
    ));
END;
```

52.8.41 IMPORT_SERMODEL Procedure

This procedure imports the serialized format of the model back into a database.

The import routine takes the serialized content in the `BLOB` and the name of the model to be created with the content. This import does not create model views or tables that are needed for querying model details. The import procedure only provides the ability to score the model.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_SERMODEL (
  model_data      IN BLOB,
  model_name      IN VARCHAR2,);
```

Parameters

Table 52-117 IMPORT_SERMODEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>model_data</code> | Provides model data in <code>BLOB</code> format. |
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the machine learning model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. |

Examples

The following statement imports the serialized format of the models.

```
declare
  v_blob blob;
BEGIN
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(v_blob, FALSE);
  -- fill in v_blob from somewhere (e.g., bfile, etc.)
  dbms_data_mining.import_sermodel(v_blob, 'MY_MODEL');
  dbms_lob.freetemporary(v_blob);
END;
/
```


Related Topics

- [EXPORT_SERMODEL Procedure](#)
This procedure exports the model in a serialized format so that they can be moved to another platform for scoring.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide for more information about exporting and importing machine learning models

52.8.42 JSON Schema for R Extensible Algorithm

Provides some flexibility when creating a new JSON object following the JSON schema.

Usage Note

Some flexibility when creating a new JSON object is as follows:

- Partial registration is allowed. For example, the detail function can be missing.
- Different orders are allowed. For example, the detail function can be written before the build function or after it.

Example 52-1 JSON Schema

JSON schema 1.1 for R extensible algorithm:

```
{
  "type": "object",
  "properties": {
    "algo_name_display": { "type" : "object",
                          "properties" : {
                            "language" : { "type" :
"string",
"enum" : ["English", "Spanish", "French"],
"default" : "English"},
                            "name" : { "type" : "string"}}
},
    "function_language": {"type": "string" },
    "mining_function": {
      "type" : "array",
      "items" : [
        { "type" : "object",
          "properties" : {
            "mining_function_name" : { "type" : "string"},
            "build_function": {
              "type": "object",
              "properties": {
                "function_body": { "type": "CLOB" }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

```

    },
    "detail_function": {
      "type" : "array",
      "items" : [
        {"type": "object",
         "properties": {
           "function_body": { "type": "CLOB" },
           "view_columns": { "type" : "array",
        "items" : {
          "type" : "object",
          "properties" : {
            "name" : { "type" : "string"},
            "type" : { "type" : "string",
              "enum" : ["VARCHAR2",
                "NUMBER",
                "DATE",
                "BOOLEAN"]}
          }
        }
      }
    }
  ]
},
"score_function": {
  "type": "object",
  "properties": {
    "function_body": { "type": "CLOB" }
  }
},
"weight_function": {
  "type": "object",
  "properties": {
    "function_body": { "type": "CLOB" },
  }
}
}}
},
"algo_setting": {
  "type" : "array",

```

```

        "items" : [
            { "type" : "object",
              "properties" : {
                "name" : { "type" : "string"},
                "name_display": { "type" : "object",
                                  "properties" : {
                                    "language" :
{ "type" : "string",
  "enum" : ["English", "Spanish", "French"],
  "default" : "English"},
                                  "name" : { "type" :
"string"}}
                                  },
                "type" : { "type" : "string",
                          "enum" : ["string", "integer",
"number", "boolean"]},
                "optional": {"type" : "BOOLEAN",
                             "default" : "FALSE"},
                "value" : { "type" : "string"},
                "min_value" : { "type": "object",
                                "properties": {
                                  "min_value":
{"type": "number"},
                                  "inclusive":
{ "type": "boolean",
  "default" : TRUE},
                                }
                                },
                "max_value" : {"type": "object",
                                "properties": {
                                  "max_value":
{"type": "number"},
                                  "inclusive":
{ "type": "boolean",
  "default" : TRUE},
                                }
                                },
                "categorical_choices" : { "type": "array",
                                           "items": {
"type": "string"
                                           }
                },
                "description_display": { "type" : "object",
"properties" : {

```

```
"language" : { "type" : "string",
               "enum" : ["English", "Spanish", "French"],
               "default" : "English"},
"name" : { "type" : "string"}
}
}
]
```

Example 52-2 JSON object example

The following is an JSON object example that must be passed to the registration procedure:

```
{ "algo_name_display" : {"English", "t1"},
  "function_language" : "R",
  "mining_function" : {
    "mining_function_name" : "CLASSIFICATION",
    "build_function" : {"function_body":
"function(dat, formula, family)
{
set.seed(1234);
mod <- glm(formula =
formula, data=dat,
family=
eval(parse(text=family)));
mod}}",
    "score_function" : { "function_body": "function(mod, dat) {
res <- predict(mod,
newdata = dat,
type='response
res); res2}}"}
},
  "algo_setting" : [{"name" :
"dbms_data_mining.odms_m
issing_value_treatment",
"name_display" : {"English",
"dbms_data_mining.odms_missing_value
_treatment"},
"type" : "string",
"optional" : "TRUE",
"value" :
```

```

"dbms_data_mining.odms_missing_value_mean_mode",
      "categorical choices" :
[   "dbms_data_mining.odms_missing_value_mean_mode",

"dbms_data_mining.odms_missing_value_auto",

"dbms_data_mining.odms_missing_value_delete_row"],
      "description"         : {"English",
                              "how to
treat missing values"}
      },

{"name"           : "RALG_PARAMETER_FAMILY",
 "name_display"  : {"English",
"RALG_PARAMETER_FAMILY"},
 "type"          : "string",
 "optional"      : "TRUE",
 "value"         : "",
 "description"   : {"English", "R family
parameter in build function"}
},
],
}

```

52.8.43 REGISTER_ALGORITHM Procedure

Use this function to register a new algorithm by providing the algorithm name, machine learning function, and all other algorithm metadata.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING.REGISTER_ALGORITHM (
      algorithm_name      IN VARCHAR2,
      algorithm_metadata  IN CLOB,
      algorithm_description IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 52-118 REGISTER_ALGORITHM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| algorithm_name | Name of the algorithm. |
| algorithm_metadata | Metadata of the algorithm. |
| algorithm_description | Description of the algorithm. |

Usage Notes

The registration procedure performs the following:

- Checks whether `algorithm_metadata` has correct JSON syntax.
- Checks whether the input JSON object follows the predefined JSON schema.
- Checks whether current user has `RQADMIN` privilege.

- Checks duplicate algorithms so that the same algorithm is not registered twice.
- Checks for missing entries. For example, algorithm name, algorithm type, metadata, and build function.

Register Algorithms After the JSON Object Is Created

SQL users can register new algorithms by creating a JSON object following the JSON schema and passing it to the REGISTER_ALGORITHM procedure.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.register_algorithm(
    algorithm_name      => 't1',
    algorithm_metadata  =>
      '{"function_language" : "R",
       "mining_function" :
         { "mining_function_name" : "CLASSIFICATION",
           "build_function" : {"function_body": "function(dat,
formula, family) { set.seed(1234);
                                     mod <- glm(formula =
formula, data=dat,
family=eval(parse(text=family)));
mod}}",
           "score_function" : {"function_body": "function(mod, dat) {
                                     res <- predict(mod,
newdata = dat, type=''response'');
                                     res2=data.frame(1-res,
res); res2}}"}',
    algorithm_description => 't1');
END;
/
```

52.8.44 RANK_APPLY Procedure

This procedure ranks the results of an APPLY operation based on a top-N specification for predictive and descriptive model results.

For classification models, you can provide a cost matrix as input, and obtain the ranked results with costs applied to the predictions.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.RANK_APPLY (
  apply_result_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  case_id_column_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  score_column_name            IN VARCHAR2,
  score_criterion_column_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  ranked_apply_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  top_N                         IN NUMBER (38) DEFAULT 1,
  cost_matrix_table_name       IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_result_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  cost_matrix_schema_name      IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 52-119 RANK_APPLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <code>apply_result_table_name</code> | Name of the table or view containing the results of an <code>APPLY</code> operation on the test data set (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>case_id_column_name</code> | Name of the case identifier column. This must be the same as the one used for generating <code>APPLY</code> results. |
| <code>score_column_name</code> | Name of the prediction column in the apply results table |
| <code>score_criterion_column_name</code> | Name of the probability column in the apply results table |
| <code>ranked_apply_result_table_name</code> | Name of the table containing the ranked apply results |
| <code>top_N</code> | Top N predictions to be considered from the <code>APPLY</code> results for precision recall computation |
| <code>cost_matrix_table_name</code> | Name of the cost matrix table |
| <code>apply_result_schema_name</code> | Name of the schema hosting the <code>APPLY</code> results table |
| <code>cost_matrix_schema_name</code> | Name of the schema hosting the cost matrix table |

Usage Notes

You can use `RANK_APPLY` to generate ranked apply results, based on a top-N filter and also with application of cost for predictions, if the model was built with costs.

The behavior of `RANK_APPLY` is similar to that of `APPLY` with respect to other DDL-like operations such as `CREATE_MODEL`, `DROP_MODEL`, and `RENAME_MODEL`. The procedure does not depend on the model; the only input of relevance is the apply results generated in a fixed schema table from `APPLY`.

The main intended use of `RANK_APPLY` is for the generation of the final `APPLY` results against the scoring data in a production setting. You can apply the model against test data using `APPLY`, compute various test metrics against various cost matrix tables, and use the candidate cost matrix for `RANK_APPLY`.

The schema for the apply results from each of the supported algorithms is listed in subsequent sections. The `case_id` column will be the same case identifier column as that of the apply results.

Classification Models — NB and SVM

For numerical targets, the ranked results table will have the definition as shown:

```
(case_id      VARCHAR2/NUMBER,
prediction    NUMBER,
probability   NUMBER,
cost          NUMBER,
rank         INTEGER)
```

For categorical targets, the ranked results table will have the following definition:

```
(case_id      VARCHAR2/NUMBER,
prediction    VARCHAR2,
probability   NUMBER,
cost         NUMBER,
rank         INTEGER)
```

Clustering Using *k*-Means or O-Cluster

Clustering is an unsupervised machine learning function, and hence there are no targets. The results of an `APPLY` operation contains simply the cluster identifier corresponding to a case, and the associated probability. Cost matrix is not considered here. The ranked results table will have the definition as shown, and contains the cluster ids ranked by `top-N`.

```
(case_id      VARCHAR2/NUMBER,
cluster_id    NUMBER,
probability   NUMBER,
rank         INTEGER)
```

Feature Extraction using NMF

Feature extraction is also an unsupervised machine learning function, and hence there are no targets. The results of an `APPLY` operation contains simply the feature identifier corresponding to a case, and the associated match quality. Cost matrix is not considered here. The ranked results table will have the definition as shown, and contains the feature ids ranked by `top-N`.

```
(case_id      VARCHAR2/NUMBER,
feature_id    NUMBER,
match_quality NUMBER,
rank         INTEGER)
```

Examples

```
BEGIN
/* build a model with name census_model.
 * (See example under CREATE_MODEL)
 */

/* if training data was pre-processed in any manner,
 * perform the same pre-processing steps on apply
 * data also.
 * (See examples in the section on DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM)
 */

/* apply the model to data to be scored */
DBMS_DATA_MINING.RANK_APPLY(
  apply_result_table_name => 'census_apply_result',
  case_id_column_name     => 'person_id',
  score_column_name       => 'prediction',
  score_criterion_column_name => 'probability'
  ranked_apply_result_tab_name => 'census_ranked_apply_result',
  top_N                   => 3,
  cost_matrix_table_name  => 'census_cost_matrix');
END;
/

-- View Ranked Apply Results
SELECT *
  FROM census_ranked_apply_result;
```


52.8.45 REMOVE_COST_MATRIX Procedure

The `REMOVE_COST_MATRIX` procedure removes the default scoring matrix from a classification model.

See Also:

- ["ADD_COST_MATRIX Procedure"](#)
- ["REMOVE_COST_MATRIX Procedure"](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.REMOVE_COST_MATRIX (
    model_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 52-120 Remove_Cost_Matrix Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>model_name</code> | Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, your own schema is used. |

Usage Notes

If the model is not in your schema, then `REMOVE_COST_MATRIX` requires the `ALTER ANY MINING MODEL` system privilege or the `ALTER` object privilege for the machine learning model.

Example

The naive Bayes model `NB_SH_CLAS_SAMPLE` has an associated cost matrix that can be used for scoring the model.

```
SQL>SELECT *
      FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.get_model_cost_matrix('nb_sh_clas_sample'))
      ORDER BY predicted, actual;
```

| ACTUAL | PREDICTED | COST |
|--------|-----------|------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | .75 |
| 0 | 1 | .25 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

You can remove the cost matrix with `REMOVE_COST_MATRIX`.

```
SQL>EXECUTE dbms_data_mining.remove_cost_matrix('nb_sh_clas_sample');
```

```
SQL>SELECT *
      FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.get_model_cost_matrix('nb_sh_clas_sample'))
      ORDER BY predicted, actual;
```

no rows selected

52.8.46 RENAME_MODEL Procedure

This procedure changes the name of the machine learning model indicated by *model_name* to the name that you specify as *new_model_name*.

If a model with *new_model_name* already exists, then the procedure optionally renames *new_model_name* to *versioned_model_name* before renaming *model_name* to *new_model_name*.

The model name is in the form [*schema_name*].*model_name*. If you do not specify a schema, your own schema is used. For machine learning model naming restrictions, see the Usage Notes for "[CREATE_MODEL Procedure](#)".

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.RENAME_MODEL (
  model_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  new_model_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  versioned_model_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 52-121 RENAME_MODEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>model_name</i> | Model to be renamed. |
| <i>new_model_name</i> | New name for the model <i>model_name</i> . |
| <i>versioned_model_name</i> | New name for the model <i>new_model_name</i> if it already exists. |

Usage Notes

If you attempt to rename a model while it is being applied, then the model will be renamed but the apply operation will return indeterminate results.

Examples

- This example changes the name of model `census_model` to `census_model_2012`.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.RENAME_MODEL(
    model_name      => 'census_model',
    new_model_name  => 'census_model_2012');
END;
/
```

- In this example, there are two classification models in the user's schema: `clas_mod`, the working model, and `clas_mod_tst`, a test model. The `RENAME_MODEL` procedure preserves `clas_mod` as `clas_mod_old` and makes the test model the new working model.

```
SELECT model_name FROM user_mining_models;
MODEL_NAME
-----
CLAS_MOD
```

```
CLAS_MOD_TST
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.RENAME_MODEL(  
    model_name          => 'clas_mod_tst',  
    new_model_name      => 'clas_mod',  
    versioned_model_name => 'clas_mod_old');
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
SELECT model_name FROM user_mining_models;
```

```
MODEL_NAME
```

```
-----  
CLAS_MOD
```

```
CLAS_MOD_OLD
```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM implements a set of transformations that are commonly used in machine learning.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Datatypes](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- [DBMS_DATA_MINING](#)
- *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*

53.1 DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Overview

A transformation is a SQL expression that modifies the data in one or more columns.

Data must typically undergo certain transformations before it can be used to build a machine learning model. Many machine learning algorithms have specific transformation requirements.

Data that will be scored must be transformed in the same way as the data that was used to create (train) the model.

External or Embedded Transformations

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM offers two approaches to implementing transformations. For a given model, you can either:

- Create a list of transformation expressions and pass it to the [CREATE_MODEL Procedure](#)
- or
- Create a view that implements the transformations and pass the name of the view to the [CREATE_MODEL Procedure](#)

If you create a transformation list and pass it to CREATE_MODEL, the transformation expressions are embedded in the model and automatically implemented whenever the model is applied.

If you create a view, the transformation expressions are external to the model. You will need to re-create the transformations whenever you apply the model.

**Note:**

Embedded transformations significantly enhance the model's usability while simplifying the process of model management.

Automatic Transformations

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL supports an Automatic Data Preparation (ADP) mode. When ADP is enabled, most algorithm-specific transformations are *automatically* embedded. Any additional transformations must be explicitly provided in an embedded transformation list or in a view.

If ADP is enabled and you create a model with a transformation list, both sets of transformations are embedded. The model will execute the user-specified transformations from the transformation list before executing the automatic transformations specified by ADP.

Within a transformation list, you can selectively disable ADP for individual attributes.

**See Also:**

["Automatic Data Preparation"](#)

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide for a more information about ADP

["DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM-About Transformation Lists"](#)

Transformations in DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM

The transformations supported by `DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM` are summarized in this section.

Binning

Binning refers to the mapping of continuous or discrete values to discrete values of reduced cardinality.

- Supervised Binning (Categorical and Numerical)
Binning is based on intrinsic relationships in the data as determined by a decision tree model.
See ["INSERT_BIN_SUPER Procedure"](#).
- Top-N Frequency Categorical Binning
Binning is based on the number of cases in each category.
See ["INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ Procedure"](#)
- Equi-Width Numerical Binning

Binning is based on equal-range partitions.

See "[INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure](#)".

- Quantile Numerical Binning

Binning is based on quantiles computed using the SQL `NTILE` function.

See "[INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE Procedure](#)".

Linear Normalization

Normalization is the process of scaling continuous values down to a specific range, often between zero and one. Normalization transforms each numerical value by subtracting a number (the **shift**) and dividing the result by another number (the **scale**).

```
x_new = (x_old-shift)/scale
```

- Min-Max Normalization

Normalization is based on the minimum and maximum with the following shift and scale:

```
shift = min  
scale = max-min
```

See "[INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX Procedure](#)".

- Scale Normalization

Normalization is based on the minimum and maximum with the following shift and scale:

```
shift = 0  
scale = max{abs(max), abs(min)}
```

See "[INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE Procedure](#)".

- Z-Score Normalization

Normalization is based on the mean and standard deviation with the following shift and scale:

```
shift = mean  
scale = standard_deviation
```

See "[INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE Procedure](#)".

Outlier Treatment

An outlier is a numerical value that is located far from the rest of the data. Outliers can artificially skew the results of machine learning.

- Winsorizing

Outliers are replaced with the nearest value that is not an outlier.

See "[INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL Procedure](#)".

- Trimming

Outliers are set to `NULL`.

See "[INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL Procedure](#)".

Missing Value Treatment

Missing data may indicate sparsity or it may indicate that some values are missing at random. `DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM` supports the following transformations for minimizing the effects of missing values:

- Missing numerical values are replaced with the mean.
See "[INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN Procedure](#)".
- Missing categorical values are replaced with the mode.
See "[INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE Procedure](#)".

**Note:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL also has default mechanisms for handling missing data. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details.

53.2 DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Operational Notes

The `DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM` package offers a flexible framework for specifying data transformations. If you choose to embed transformations in the model (the preferred method), you create a **transformation list** object and pass it to the `CREATE_MODEL` Procedure. If you choose to transform the data without embedding, you create a view.

When specified in a transformation list, the transformation expressions are run by the model. When specified in a view, the transformation expressions are run by the view.

Transformation Definitions

Transformation definitions are used to generate the SQL expressions that transform the data. For example, the transformation definitions for normalizing a numeric column are the shift and scale values for that data.

With the `DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM` package, you can call procedures to compute the transformation definitions, or you can compute them yourself, or you can do both.

Transformation Definition Tables

`DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM` provides **INSERT** procedures that compute transformation definitions and insert them in transformation definition tables. You can modify the values in the transformation definition tables or populate them yourself.

XFORM routines use populated definition tables to transform data in external views. **STACK** routines use populated definition tables to build transformation lists.

To specify transformations based on definition tables, follow these steps:

1. Use **CREATE** routines to create transformation definition tables.

The tables have columns to hold the transformation definitions for a given type of transformation. For example, the [CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure](#) creates a definition table that has a column for storing data values and another column for storing the associated bin identifiers.

2. Use **INSERT** routines to compute and insert transformation definitions in the tables.

Each **INSERT** routine uses a specific technique for computing the transformation definitions. For example, the [INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) computes bin boundaries by identifying the minimum and maximum values then setting the bin boundaries at equal intervals.

3. Use **STACK** or **XFORM** routines to generate transformation expressions based on the information in the definition tables:
 - Use **STACK** routines to add the transformation expressions to a transformation list. Pass the transformation list to the [CREATE_MODEL Procedure](#). The transformation expressions will be assembled into one long SQL query and embedded in the model.
 - Use **XFORM** routines to execute the transformation expressions within a view. The transformations will be external to the model and will need to be re-created whenever the model is applied to new data.

Transformations Without Definition Tables

STACK routines are not the only method for adding transformation expressions to a transformation list. You can also build a transformation list without using definition tables.

To specify transformations without using definition tables, follow these steps:

1. Write a SQL expression for transforming an attribute.
2. Write a SQL expression for reversing the transformation. (See "Reverse Transformations and Model Transparency" in "[DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM-About Transformation Lists](#)".)
3. Determine whether or not to disable ADP for the attribute. By default ADP is enabled for the attribute if it is specified for the model. (See "Disabling Automatic Data Preparation" in "[DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM - About Transformation Lists](#)".)
4. Specify the SQL expressions and ADP instructions in a call to the [SET_TRANSFORM Procedure](#), which adds the information to a transformation list.
5. Repeat steps 1 through 4 for each attribute that you wish to transform.
6. Pass the transformation list to the [CREATE_MODEL Procedure](#). The transformation expressions will be assembled into one long SQL query and embedded in the model.

Note:

SQL expressions that you specify with `SET_TRANSFORM` must fit within a `VARCHAR2`. To specify a longer expression, you can use the [SET_EXPRESSION Procedure](#). With `SET_EXPRESSION`, you can build an expression by appending rows to a `VARCHAR2` array.

About Stacking

Transformation lists are built by stacking transformation records. Transformation lists are evaluated from bottom to top. Each transformation expression depends on the result of the transformation expression below it in the stack.

Related Topics

- [CREATE_MODEL Procedure](#)
This procedure creates an Oracle Machine Learning for SQL model with a given machine learning function.
- [DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM — About Transformation Lists](#)
The elements of a transformation list are **transformation records**. Each transformation record provides all the information needed by the model for managing the transformation of a single attribute.
- [DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM — About Stacking and Stack Procedures](#)
Transformation lists are built by stacking transformation records. Transformation lists are evaluated from bottom to top. Each transformation expression depends on the result of the transformation expression below it in the stack.
- [DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM — Nested Data Transformations](#)
The `CREATE` routines create transformation definition tables that include two columns, `col` and `att`, for identifying attributes.

53.2.1 DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM — About Transformation Lists

The elements of a transformation list are **transformation records**. Each transformation record provides all the information needed by the model for managing the transformation of a single attribute.

Each transformation record includes the following fields:

- *attribute_name* — Name of the column of data to be transformed
- *attribute_subname* — Name of the nested attribute if *attribute_name* is a nested column, otherwise `NULL`
- *expression* — SQL expression for transforming the attribute
- *reverse_expression* — SQL expression for reversing the transformation
- *attribute_spec* — Identifies special treatment for the attribute during the model build. See [Table 53-33](#) for details.



See Also:

- [Table 53-1](#) for details about the `TRANSFORM_LIST` and `TRANSFORM_REC` object types
- [SET_TRANSFORM Procedure](#)
- [CREATE_MODEL Procedure](#)

Reverse Transformations and Model Transparency

An algorithm manipulates transformed attributes to train and score a model. The transformed attributes, however, may not be meaningful to an end user. For example, if attribute *x* has been transformed into bins 1 — 4, the bin names 1, 2, 3, and 4 are

manipulated by the algorithm, but a user is probably not interested in the model details about bins 1 — 4 or in predicting the numbers 1 — 4.

To return original attribute values in model details and predictions, you can provide a reverse expression in the transformation record for the attribute. For example, if you specify the transformation expression '`log(10, y)`' for attribute `y`, you could specify the reverse transformation expression '`power(10, y)`'.

Reverse transformations enable **model transparency**. They make internal processing transparent to the user.

Note:

`STACK` procedures automatically reverse normalization transformations, but they do not provide a mechanism for reversing binning, clipping, or missing value transformations.

You can use the `DBMS_DATA_MINING.ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION` procedure to specify or update reverse transformations expressions for an existing model.

See Also:

[Table 53-1](#)

["ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION Procedure"](#)

["Summary of DBMS_DATA_MINING Subprograms"](#) for links to the model details functions

Disabling Automatic Data Preparation

ADP is controlled by a model-specific setting (`PREP_AUTO`). The `PREP_AUTO` setting affects all model attributes unless you disable it for individual attributes.

If ADP is enabled and you set `attribute_spec` to `NOPREP`, only the transformations that you specify for that attribute will be evaluated. If ADP is enabled and you do *not* set `attribute_spec` to `NOPREP`, the automatic transformations will be evaluated *after* the transformations that you specify for the attribute.

If ADP is not enabled for the model, the `attribute_spec` field of the transformation record is ignored.

See Also:

["Automatic Data Preparation"](#) for information about the `PREP_AUTO` setting

Adding Transformation Records to a Transformation List

A transformation list is a stack of transformation records. When a new transformation record is added, it is appended to the top of the stack. (See "[About Stacking](#)" for details.)

When you use `SET_TRANSFORM` to add a transformation record to a transformation list, you can specify values for all the fields in the transformation record.

When you use `STACK` procedures to add transformation records to a transformation list, only the transformation expression field is populated. For normalization transformations, the reverse transformation expression field is also populated.

You can use both `STACK` procedures and `SET_TRANSFORM` to build one transformation list. Each `STACK` procedure call adds transformation records for all the attributes in a specified transformation definition table. Each `SET_TRANSFORM` call adds a transformation record for a single attribute.

53.2.2 DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM — About Stacking and Stack Procedures

Transformation lists are built by stacking transformation records. Transformation lists are evaluated from bottom to top. Each transformation expression depends on the result of the transformation expression below it in the stack.

Stack Procedures

`STACK` procedures create transformation records from the information in transformation definition tables. For example `STACK_BIN_NUM` builds a transformation record for each attribute specified in a definition table for numeric binning. `STACK` procedures stack the transformation records as follows:

- If an attribute is specified in the definition table but not in the transformation list, the `STACK` procedure creates a transformation record, computes the reverse transformation (if possible), inserts the transformation and reverse transformation in the transformation record, and appends the transformation record to the top of the transformation list.
- If an attribute is specified in the transformation list but not in the definition table, the `STACK` procedure takes no action.
- If an attribute is specified in the definition table *and* in the transformation list, the `STACK` procedure stacks the transformation expression from the definition table on top of the transformation expression in the transformation record and updates the reverse transformation. See [Table 53-1](#) and [Example 53-4](#).

Example 53-1 Stacking a Clipping Transformation

This example shows how [STACK_CLIP Procedure](#) would add transformation records to a transformation list. Note that the clipping transformations are not reversed in `COL1` and `COL2` after stacking (as described in "Reverse Transformations and Model Transparency" in "[DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM-About Transformation Lists](#)").

Refer to:

- [CREATE_CLIP Procedure](#) — Creates the definition table

- [INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL Procedure](#) — Inserts definitions in the table
- [INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL Procedure](#) — Inserts definitions in the table
- [Table 53-1](#) — Describes the structure of the transformation list (TRANSFORM_LIST object)

Assume a clipping definition table populated as follows.

| col | att | lcut | lval | rcut | rval |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| COL1 | null | -1.5 | -1.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| COL2 | null | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Assume the following transformation list before stacking.

```

-----
transformation record #1:
-----
    attribute_name      = COL1
    attribute_subname   = null
    expression          = log(10, COL1)
    reverse_expression  = power(10, COL1)
-----
transformation record #2:
-----
    attribute_name      = COL3
    attribute_subname   = null
    expression          = ln(COL3)
    reverse_expression  = exp(COL3)

```

After stacking, the transformation list is as follows.

```

-----
transformation record #1:
-----
    attribute_name      = COL1
    attribute_subname   = null
    expression          = CASE WHEN log(10, COL1) < -1.5 THEN -1.5
                          WHEN log(10, COL1) > 4.5 THEN 4.5
                          ELSE log(10, COL1)
                          END;
    reverse_expression  = power(10, COL1)
-----
transformation record #2:
-----
    attribute_name      = COL3
    attribute_subname   = null
    expression          = ln(COL3)
    reverse_expression  = exp(COL3)
-----
transformation record #3:
-----
    attribute_name      = COL2
    attribute_subname   = null
    expression          = CASE WHEN COL2 < 0 THEN 0
                          WHEN COL2 > 1 THEN 1
                          ELSE COL2
                          END;
    reverse_expression  = null

```

53.2.3 DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM — Nested Data Transformations

The `CREATE` routines create transformation definition tables that include two columns, `col` and `att`, for identifying attributes.

The column `col` holds the name of a column in the data table. If the data column is not nested, then `att` is null, and the name of the attribute is `col`. If the data column is nested, then `att` holds the name of the nested attribute, and the name of the attribute is `col.att`. The `INSERT` and `XFORM` routines ignore the `att` column in the definition tables. Neither the `INSERT` nor the `XFORM` routines support nested data.

Only the `STACK` procedures and `SET_TRANSFORM` support nested data. Nested data transformations are always embedded in the model.

Nested columns in Oracle Machine Learning for SQL can have the following types:

```
DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS
DM_NESTED_CATEGORICALS
DM_NESTED_BINARY_DOUBLES
DM_NESTED_BINARY_FLOATS
```



See Also:

"Constants"

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide for details about nested attributes in Oracle Machine Learning for SQL

Specifying Nested Attributes in a Transformation Record

A transformation record (`TRANSFORM_REC`) includes two fields, `attribute_name` and `attribute_subname`, for identifying the attribute. The field `attribute_name` holds the name of a column in the data table. If the data column is not nested, then `attribute_subname` is null, and the name of the attribute is `attribute_name`. If the data column is nested, then `attribute_subname` holds the name of the nested attribute, and the name of the attribute is `attribute_name.attribute_subname`.

Transforming Individual Nested Attributes

You can specify different transformations for different attributes in a nested column, and you can specify a default transformation for all the remaining attributes in the column. To specify a default nested transformation, specify null in the `attribute_name` field and the name of the nested column in the `attribute_subname` field as shown in [Example 53-2](#). Note that the keyword `VALUE` is used to represent the value of a nested attribute in a transformation expression.

Example 53-2 Transforming a Nested Column

The following statement transforms two of the nested attributes in `COL_N1`. Attribute `ATTR1` is transformed with normalization; Attribute `ATTR2` is set to null, which causes

attribute removal transformation (ATTR2 is not used in training the model). All the remaining attributes in COL_N1 are divided by 10.

```
DECLARE
  stk dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM(
    stk,'COL_N1', 'ATTR1', '(VALUE - (-1.5))/20', 'VALUE *20 + (-1.5)');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM(
    stk,'COL_N1', 'ATTR2', NULL, NULL);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM(
    stk, NULL, 'COL_N1', 'VALUE/10', 'VALUE*10');
END;
/
```

The following SQL is generated from this statement.

```
CAST(MULTISET(SELECT DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
  "ATTRIBUTE_NAME",
  DECODE("ATTRIBUTE_NAME",
    'ATTR1', ("VALUE" - (-1.5))/20,
    "VALUE"/10))
  FROM TABLE("COL_N1")
  WHERE "ATTRIBUTE_NAME" IS NOT IN ('ATTR2'))
  AS DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS)
```

If transformations are not specified for COL_N1.ATTR1 and COL_N1.ATTR2, then the default transformation is used for all the attributes in COL_N1, and the resulting SQL does not include a DECODE.

```
CAST(MULTISET(SELECT DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
  "ATTRIBUTE_NAME",
  "VALUE"/10)
  FROM TABLE("COL_N1"))
  AS DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS)
```

Since DECODE is limited to 256 arguments, multiple DECODE functions are nested to support an arbitrary number of individual nested attribute specifications.

Adding a Nested Column

You can specify a transformation that adds a nested column to the data, as shown in [Example 53-3](#).

Example 53-3 Adding a Nested Column to a Transformation List

```
DECLARE
  v_xlst dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM(v_xlst,
    'YOB_CREDLIM', NULL,
    'dm_nested_numericals(
      dm_nested_numerical(
        'CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH', cust_year_of_birth),
      dm_nested_numerical(
        'CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT', cust_credit_limit))',
    NULL);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM(
    v_xlst, 'CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH', NULL, NULL, NULL);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM(
    v_xlst, 'CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT', NULL, NULL, NULL);
```

```

        dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK(
            v_xlst, 'mining_data', 'mining_data_v');
END;
/

set long 2000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_V';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID","CUST_POSTAL_CODE",dm_nested_numericals(
        dm_nested_numerical(
            'CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH', cust_year_of_birth),
        dm_nested_numerical(
            'CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT', cust_credit_limit)) "YOB_CREDLIM" FROM
mining_data

SELECT * FROM mining_data_v WHERE cust_id = 104500;

CUST_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE YOB_CREDLIM(ATTRIBUTE_NAME, VALUE)
-----
-----
104500 68524          DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS(DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
                        'CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH', 1962),
                        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL('CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT', 15000))

```

Stacking Nested Transformations

[Example 53-4](#) shows how the [STACK_NORM_LIN Procedure](#) would add transformation records for nested column COL_N to a transformation list.

Refer to:

- [CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure](#) — Creates the definition table
- [INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX Procedure](#) — Inserts definitions in the table
- [INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE Procedure](#) — Inserts definitions in the table
- [INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE Procedure](#) — Inserts definitions in the table
- [Table 53-1](#) — Describes the structure of the transformation list

Example 53-4 Stacking a Nested Normalization Transformation

Assume a linear normalization definition table populated as follows.

| col | att | shift | scale |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| COL_N | ATT2 | 0 | 20 |
| null | COL_N | 0 | 10 |

Assume the following transformation list before stacking.

```

-----
transformation record #1:
-----
attribute_name      = COL_N
attribute_subname   = ATT1
expression          = log(10, VALUE)
reverse_expression  = power(10, VALUE)

```

```

-----
transformation record #2:
-----
attribute_name      = null
attribute_subname   = COL_N
expression          = ln(VALUE)
reverse_expression  = exp(VALUE)

```

After stacking, the transformation list is as follows.

```

-----
transformation record #1:
-----
attribute_name      = COL_N
attribute_subname   = ATT1
expression          = (log(10, VALUE) - 0)/10
reverse_expression  = power(10, VALUE*10 + 0)
-----
transformation record #2:
-----
attribute_name      = NULL
attribute_subname   = COL_N
expression          = (ln(VALUE)- 0)/10
reverse_expression  = exp(VALUE *10 + 0)
-----
transformation record #3:
-----
attribute_name      = COL_N
attribute_subname   = ATT2
expression          = (ln(VALUE) - 0)/20
reverse_expression  = exp(VALUE * 20 + 0)

```

53.3 DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Security Model

The `DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM` package is owned by user `SYS` and is installed as part of database installation. Execution privilege on the package is granted to public. The routines in the package are run with invokers' rights (run with the privileges of the current user).

The `DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_*` procedures have a `data_table_name` parameter that enables the user to provide the input data for transformation purposes. The value of `data_table_name` can be the name of a physical table or a view. The `data_table_name` parameter can also accept an inline query.

Note:

Because an inline query can be used to specify the data for transformation, Oracle strongly recommends that the calling routine perform any necessary SQL injection checks on the input string.

See Also:

"Operational Notes" for a description of the `DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_*` procedures

53.4 DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Datatypes

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM defines the datatypes described in the following table.

Table 53-1 Datatypes in DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM

| List Type | List Elements | Description |
|----------------------|--|---|
| COLUMN_LIST | VARRAY(1000) OF varchar2(32) | <p>COLUMN_LIST stores quoted and non-quoted identifiers for column names.</p> <p>COLUMN_LIST is the datatype of the <i>exclude_list</i> parameter in the INSERT procedures. See "INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure" for an example.</p> <p>See <i>Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference</i> for information about populating VARRAY structures.</p> |
| DESCRIBE_LIST | <pre> DBMS_SQL.DESC_TAB2 TYPE desc_tab2 IS TABLE OF desc_rec2 INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER TYPE desc_rec2 IS RECORD (col_type BINARY_INTEGER := 0, col_max_len BINARY_INTEGER := 0, col_name VARCHAR2(32767) := '', col_name_len BINARY_INTEGER := 0, col_schema_name VARCHAR2(32) := '', col_schema_name_len BINARY_INTEGER := 0, col_precision BINARY_INTEGER := 0, col_scale BINARY_INTEGER := 0, col_charsetid BINARY_INTEGER := 0, col_charsetform BINARY_INTEGER := 0, col_null_ok BOOLEAN := TRUE); </pre> | <p>DESCRIBE_LIST describes the columns of the data table after the transformation list has been applied. A DESCRIBE_LIST is returned by the DESCRIBE_STACK Procedure.</p> <p>The DESC_TAB2 and DESC_REC2 types are defined in the DBMS_SQL package. See "DESC_REC2 Record Type".</p> <p>The col_type field of DESC_REC2 identifies the datatype of the column. The datatype is expressed as a numeric constant that represents a built-in datatype. For example, a 1 indicates a variable length character string. The codes for Oracle built-in datatypes are listed in <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i>. The codes for the Oracle Machine Learning for SQL nested types are described in "Constants".</p> <p>The col_name field of DESC_REC2 identifies the column name. It may be populated with a column name, an alias, or an expression. If the column name is a SELECT expression, it may be very long. If the expression is longer than 30 bytes, it cannot be used in a view unless it is given an alias.</p> |

Table 53-1 (Cont.) Datatypes in DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM

| List Type | List Elements | Description |
|-----------|--|---|
| TRANSFORM | TABLE OF transform_rec | TRANSFORM_LIST is a list of transformations that can be embedded in a model. A TRANSFORM_LIST is accepted as an argument by the CREATE_MODEL Procedure . |
| _LIST | <pre> TYPE transform_rec IS RECORD (attribute_name VARCHAR2(30), attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000), expression EXPRESSION_REC, reverse_expression EXPRESSION_REC, attribute_spec VARCHAR2(4000)); TYPE expression_rec IS RECORD (lstmt DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2A, lb BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1, ub BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0); TYPE varchar2a IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER; </pre> | <p>Each element in a TRANSFORM_LIST is a TRANSFORM_REC that specifies how to transform a single attribute. The attribute_name is a column name. The attribute_subname is the nested attribute name if the column is nested, otherwise attribute_subname is null.</p> <p>The expression field holds a SQL expression for transforming the attribute. See "About Transformation Lists" for an explanation of reverse expressions.</p> <p>The attribute_spec field can be used to cause the attribute to be handled in a specific way during the model build. See Table 53-33 for details.</p> <p>The expressions in a TRANSFORM_REC have type EXPRESSION_REC. The lstmt field stores a VARCHAR2A, which is a table of VARCHAR2(32767). The VARCHAR2A datatype allows transformation expressions to be very long, as they can be broken up across multiple rows of VARCHAR2. The VARCHAR2A type is defined in the DBMS_SQL package. See "VARCHAR2A Table Type".</p> <p>The ub (upper bound) and lb (lower bound) fields indicate how many rows there are in the VARCHAR2A table. If ub < lb (default) the EXPRESSION_REC is empty; if lb=ub=1 there is one row; if lb=1 and ub=2 there are 2 rows, and so on.</p> |

53.5 DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Constants

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM defines the constants described in the following table.

Table 53-2 Constants in DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM

| Constant | Value | Description | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|-------|--------|
| NEST_NUM_COL_TYPE | 100001 | Indicates that an attribute in the transformation list comes from a row in a column of DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS. Nested numerical attributes are defined as follows: | | | | |
| | | <table> <tr> <td>attribute_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>value</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> </table> | attribute_name | VARCHAR2(4000) | value | NUMBER |
| attribute_name | VARCHAR2(4000) | | | | | |
| value | NUMBER | | | | | |

Table 53-2 (Cont.) Constants in DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM

| Constant | Value | Description | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--|----------------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| NEST_CAT_COL_TYPE | 100002 | Indicates that an attribute in the transformation list comes from a row in a column of DM_NESTED_CATEGORICALS. Nested categorical attributes are defined as follows: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>attribute_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>value</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> </table> | attribute_name | VARCHAR2(4000) | value | VARCHAR2(4000) |
| attribute_name | VARCHAR2(4000) | | | | | |
| value | VARCHAR2(4000) | | | | | |
| NEST_BD_COL_TYPE | 100003 | Indicates that an attribute in the transformation list comes from a row in a column of DM_NESTED_BINARY_DOUBLES. Nested binary double attributes are defined as follows: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>attribute_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>value</td> <td>BINARY_DOUBLE</td> </tr> </table> | attribute_name | VARCHAR2(4000) | value | BINARY_DOUBLE |
| attribute_name | VARCHAR2(4000) | | | | | |
| value | BINARY_DOUBLE | | | | | |
| NEST_BF_COL_TYPE | 100004 | Indicates that an attribute in the transformation list comes from a row in a column of DM_NESTED_BINARY_FLOATS. <table border="0"> <tr> <td>attribute_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>value</td> <td>BINARY_FLOAT</td> </tr> </table> | attribute_name | VARCHAR2(4000) | value | BINARY_FLOAT |
| attribute_name | VARCHAR2(4000) | | | | | |
| value | BINARY_FLOAT | | | | | |



See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide for information about nested data in Oracle Machine Learning for SQL

53.6 Summary of DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 53-3 DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Purpose |
|---|---|
| CREATE_BIN_CAT Procedure | Creates a transformation definition table for categorical binning |
| CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure | Creates a transformation definition table for numerical binning |
| CREATE_CLIP Procedure | Creates a transformation definition table for clipping |
| CREATE_COL_REM Procedure | Creates a transformation definition table for column removal |
| CREATE_MISS_CAT Procedure | Creates a transformation definition table for categorical missing value treatment |
| CREATE_MISS_NUM Procedure | Creates a transformation definition table for numerical missing values treatment |

Table 53-3 (Cont.) DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Purpose |
|--|--|
| CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure | Creates a transformation definition table for linear normalization |
| DESCRIBE_STACK Procedure | Describes the transformation list |
| GET_EXPRESSION Function | Returns a VARCHAR2 chunk from a transformation expression |
| INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure | Inserts numeric automatic equi-width binning definitions in a transformation definition table |
| INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ Procedure | Inserts categorical frequency-based binning definitions in a transformation definition table |
| INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure | Inserts numeric equi-width binning definitions in a transformation definition table |
| INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE Procedure | Inserts numeric quantile binning expressions in a transformation definition table |
| INSERT_BIN_SUPER Procedure | Inserts supervised binning definitions in numerical and categorical transformation definition tables |
| INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL Procedure | Inserts numerical trimming definitions in a transformation definition table |
| INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL Procedure | Inserts numerical winsorizing definitions in a transformation definition table |
| INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE Procedure | Inserts categorical missing value treatment definitions in a transformation definition table |
| INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN Procedure | Inserts numerical missing value treatment definitions in a transformation definition table |
| INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX Procedure | Inserts linear min-max normalization definitions in a transformation definition table |
| INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE Procedure | Inserts linear scale normalization definitions in a transformation definition table |
| INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE Procedure | Inserts linear zscore normalization definitions in a transformation definition table |
| SET_EXPRESSION Procedure | Adds a VARCHAR2 chunk to an expression |
| SET_TRANSFORM Procedure | Adds a transformation record to a transformation list |
| STACK_BIN_CAT Procedure | Adds a categorical binning expression to a transformation list |
| STACK_BIN_NUM Procedure | Adds a numerical binning expression to a transformation list |
| STACK_CLIP Procedure | Adds a clipping expression to a transformation list |
| STACK_COL_REM Procedure | Adds a column removal expression to a transformation list |
| STACK_MISS_CAT Procedure | Adds a categorical missing value treatment expression to a transformation list |
| STACK_MISS_NUM Procedure | Adds a numerical missing value treatment expression to a transformation list |
| STACK_NORM_LIN Procedure | Adds a linear normalization expression to a transformation list |
| XFORM_BIN_CAT Procedure | Creates a view of the data table with categorical binning transformations |

Table 53-3 (Cont.) DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Purpose |
|--|---|
| XFORM_BIN_NUM Procedure | Creates a view of the data table with numerical binning transformations |
| XFORM_CLIP Procedure | Creates a view of the data table with clipping transformations |
| XFORM_COL_REM Procedure | Creates a view of the data table with column removal transformations |
| XFORM_EXPR_NUM Procedure | Creates a view of the data table with the specified numeric transformations |
| XFORM_EXPR_STR Procedure | Creates a view of the data table with the specified categorical transformations |
| XFORM_MISS_CAT Procedure | Creates a view of the data table with categorical missing value treatment |
| XFORM_MISS_NUM Procedure | Creates a view of the data table with numerical missing value treatment |
| XFORM_NORM_LIN Procedure | Creates a view of the data table with linear normalization transformations |
| XFORM_STACK Procedure | Creates a view of the transformation list |

53.6.1 CREATE_BIN_CAT Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation definition table for categorical binning.

The columns are described in the following table.

Table 53-4 Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Categorical Binning

| Name | Datatype | Description |
|------|-----------------|--|
| col | VARCHAR2 (30) | Name of a column of categorical data. If the column is not nested, the column name is also the attribute name. For information about attribute names, see <i>Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide</i> . |
| att | VARCHAR2 (4000) | The attribute subname if <i>col</i> is a nested column. If <i>col</i> is nested, the attribute name is <i>col.att</i> . If <i>col</i> is not nested, <i>att</i> is null. |
| val | VARCHAR2 (4000) | Values of the attribute |
| bin | VARCHAR2 (4000) | Bin assignments for the values |

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_BIN_CAT (
  bin_table_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  bin_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

Parameters

Table 53-5 CREATE_BIN_CAT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>bin_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table to be created |
| <code>bin_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>bin_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about categorical data.
2. See "Nested Data Transformations" for information about transformation definition tables and nested data.
3. You can use the following procedures to populate the transformation definition table:
 - [INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ Procedure](#) — frequency-based binning
 - [INSERT_BIN_SUPER Procedure](#) — supervised binning

See Also:

"Binning" in [DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Overview](#)
"Operational Notes"

Examples

The following statement creates a table called `bin_cat_xtbl` in the current schema. The table has columns that can be populated with bin assignments for categorical attributes.

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_BIN_CAT('bin_cat_xtbl');
END;
/
DESCRIBE bin_cat_xtbl
```

| Name | Null? | Type |
|------|-------|----------------|
| COL | | VARCHAR2(30) |
| ATT | | VARCHAR2(4000) |
| VAL | | VARCHAR2(4000) |
| BIN | | VARCHAR2(4000) |

53.6.2 CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation definition table for numerical binning.

The columns are described in the following table.

Table 53-6 Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Numerical Binning

| Name | Datatype | Description |
|------|----------------|--|
| col | VARCHAR2(30) | Name of a column of numerical data. If the column is not nested, the column name is also the attribute name. For information about attribute names, see <i>Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide</i> . |
| att | VARCHAR2(4000) | The attribute subname if <i>col</i> is a nested column. If <i>col</i> is nested, the attribute name is <i>col.att</i> . If <i>col</i> is not nested, <i>att</i> is null. |
| val | NUMBER | Values of the attribute |
| bin | VARCHAR2(4000) | Bin assignments for the values |

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_BIN_NUM (
    bin_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    bin_schema_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

Parameters

Table 53-7 CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| bin_table_name | Name of the transformation definition table to be created |
| bin_schema_name | Schema of <i>bin_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. See "[Nested Data Transformations](#)" for information about transformation definition tables and nested data.
3. You can use the following procedures to populate the transformation definition table:
 - [INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) — automatic equi-width binning
 - [INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) — user-specified equi-width binning
 - [INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE Procedure](#) — quantile binning
 - [INSERT_BIN_SUPER Procedure](#) — supervised binning

 **See Also:**

"Binning" in [DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Overview](#)
"Operational Notes"

Examples

The following statement creates a table called `bin_num_xtbl` in the current schema. The table has columns that can be populated with bin assignments for numerical attributes.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_BIN_NUM('bin_num_xtbl');
END;
/

DESCRIBE bin_num_xtbl
Name                                         Null?    Type
-----
COL                                         VARCHAR2(30)
ATT                                         VARCHAR2(4000)
VAL                                         NUMBER
BIN                                         VARCHAR2(4000)
```

53.6.3 CREATE_CLIP Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation definition table for clipping or winsorizing to minimize the effect of outliers.

The columns are described in the following table.

Table 53-8 Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Clipping or Winsorizing

| Name | Datatype | Description |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>col</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(30)</code> | Name of a column of numerical data. If the column is not nested, the column name is also the attribute name. For information about attribute names, see <i>Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide</i> . |
| <code>att</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code> | The attribute subname if <code>col</code> is a nested column of <code>DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS</code> . If <code>col</code> is nested, the attribute name is <code>col.att</code> . If <code>col</code> is not nested, <code>att</code> is null. |
| <code>lcut</code> | <code>NUMBER</code> | The lowest typical value for the attribute. If the attribute values were plotted on an <i>xy</i> axis, <code>lcut</code> would be the left-most boundary of the range of values considered typical for this attribute. Any values to the left of <code>lcut</code> are outliers. |
| <code>lval</code> | <code>NUMBER</code> | Value assigned to an outlier to the left of <code>lcut</code> |

Table 53-8 (Cont.) Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Clipping or Winsorizing

| Name | Datatype | Description |
|-------------------|----------|--|
| <code>rcut</code> | NUMBER | The highest typical value for the attribute If the attribute values were plotted on an <i>xy</i> axis, <i>rcut</i> would be the right-most boundary of the range of values considered typical for this attribute. Any values to the right of <i>rcut</i> are outliers. |
| <code>rval</code> | NUMBER | Value assigned to an outlier to the right of <i>rcut</i> |

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_CLIP (
    clip_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    clip_schema_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

Parameters

Table 53-9 CREATE_CLIP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>clip_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table to be created |
| <code>clip_schema_name</code> | Schema of <i>clip_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. See "[Nested Data Transformations](#)" for information about transformation definition tables and nested data.
3. You can use the following procedures to populate the transformation definition table:
 - [INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL Procedure](#) — replaces outliers with nulls
 - [INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL Procedure](#) — replaces outliers with an average value

See Also:

"Outlier Treatment" in [DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Overview](#)
"Operational Notes"

Examples

The following statement creates a table called `clip_xtbl` in the current schema. The table has columns that can be populated with clipping instructions for numerical attributes.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_CLIP('clip_xtbl');
END;
/

DESCRIBE clip_xtbl
Name                                         Null?    Type
-----
COL                                         VARCHAR2(30)
ATT                                         VARCHAR2(4000)
LCUT                                        NUMBER
LVAL                                        NUMBER
RCUT                                        NUMBER
RVAL                                        NUMBER
```

53.6.4 CREATE_COL_REM Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation definition table for removing columns from the data table.

The columns are described in the following table.

Table 53-10 Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Column Removal

| Name | Datatype | Description |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>col</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(30)</code> | Name of a column of data. If the column is not nested, the column name is also the attribute name. For information about attribute names, see <i>Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide</i> . |
| <code>att</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code> | The attribute subname if <code>col</code> is nested (<code>DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS</code> or <code>DM_NESTED_CATEGORICALS</code>). If <code>col</code> is nested, the attribute name is <code>col.att</code> . If <code>col</code> is not nested, <code>att</code> is null. |

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_COL_REM (
  rem_table_name          VARCHAR2,
  rem_schema_name        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

Parameters

Table 53-11 CREATE_COL_REM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>rem_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table to be created |
| <code>rem_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>rem_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

1. See "[Nested Data Transformations](#)" for information about transformation definition tables and nested data.
2. See "[Operational Notes](#)".

Examples

The following statement creates a table called `rem_att_xtbl` in the current schema. The table has columns that can be populated with the names of attributes to exclude from the data to be mined.

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_COL_REM ('rem_att_xtbl');
END;
/
DESCRIBE rem_att_xtbl
Name                                                    Null?    Type
-----
COL                                                    VARCHAR2(30)
ATT                                                    VARCHAR2(4000)
```

53.6.5 CREATE_MISS_CAT Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation definition table for replacing categorical missing values.

The columns are described in the following table.

Table 53-12 Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Categorical Missing Value Treatment

| Name | Datatype | Description |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>col</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(30)</code> | Name of a column of categorical data. If the column is not nested, the column name is also the attribute name. For information about attribute names, see <i>Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide</i> . |
| <code>att</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code> | The attribute subname if <code>col</code> is a nested column of <code>DM_NESTED_CATEGORICALS</code> . If <code>col</code> is nested, the attribute name is <code>col.att</code> . If <code>col</code> is not nested, <code>att</code> is null. |
| <code>val</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code> | Replacement for missing values in the attribute |

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_MISS_CAT (
    miss_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    miss_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

Parameters

Table 53-13 CREATE_MISS_CAT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>miss_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table to be created |
| <code>miss_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>miss_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about categorical data.
2. See "[Nested Data Transformations](#)" for information about transformation definition tables and nested data.
3. You can use the [INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE Procedure](#) to populate the transformation definition table.

See Also:

"Missing Value Treatment" in [DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Overview](#)
 "Operational Notes"

Examples

The following statement creates a table called `miss_cat_xtbl` in the current schema. The table has columns that can be populated with values for missing data in categorical attributes.

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_MISS_CAT('miss_cat_xtbl');
END;
/

DESCRIBE miss_cat_xtbl
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
COL                                       VARCHA2 (30)
ATT                                       VARCHA2 (4000)
VAL                                       VARCHA2 (4000)
```

53.6.6 CREATE_MISS_NUM Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation definition table for replacing numerical missing values.

The columns are described in [Table 53-14](#).

Table 53-14 Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Numerical Missing Value Treatment

| Name | Datatype | Description |
|------|-----------------|--|
| col | VARCHAR2 (30) | Name of a column of numerical data. If the column is not nested, the column name is also the attribute name. For information about attribute names, see <i>Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide</i> . |
| att | VARCHAR2 (4000) | The attribute subname if <i>col</i> is a nested column of DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS. If <i>col</i> is nested, the attribute name is <i>col.att</i> . If <i>col</i> is not nested, <i>att</i> is null. |
| val | NUMBER | Replacement for missing values in the attribute |

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_MISS_NUM (
    miss_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    miss_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

Parameters

Table 53-15 CREATE_MISS_NUM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| miss_table_name | Name of the transformation definition table to be created |
| miss_schema_name | Schema of <i>miss_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. See "[Nested Data Transformations](#)" for information about transformation definition tables and nested data.
3. You can use the [INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN Procedure](#) to populate the transformation definition table.

See Also:

"Missing Value Treatment" in [DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Overview](#)

"Operational Notes"

Example

The following statement creates a table called `miss_num_xtbl` in the current schema. The table has columns that can be populated with values for missing data in numerical attributes.

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_MISS_NUM('miss_num_xtbl');
END;
/
```

```
DESCRIBE miss_num_xtbl
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
COL                                     V        VARCHAR2(30)
ATT                                     V        VARCHAR2(4000)
VAL                                     V        NUMBER
```

53.6.7 CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation definition table for linear normalization.

The columns are described in [Table 53-16](#).

Table 53-16 Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Linear Normalization

| Name | Datatype | Description |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>col</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(30)</code> | Name of a column of numerical data. If the column is not nested, the column name is also the attribute name. For information about attribute names, see <i>Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide</i> . |
| <code>att</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code> | The attribute subname if <code>col</code> is a nested column of <code>DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS</code> . If <code>col</code> is nested, the attribute name is <code>col.att</code> . If <code>col</code> is not nested, <code>att</code> is null. |
| <code>shift</code> | <code>NUMBER</code> | A constant to subtract from the attribute values |
| <code>scale</code> | <code>NUMBER</code> | A constant by which to divide the shifted values |

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_NORM_LIN (
    norm_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    norm_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

Parameters

Table 53-17 CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>norm_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table to be created |
| <code>norm_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>norm_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. See "[Nested Data Transformations](#)" for information about transformation definition tables and nested data.
3. You can use the following procedures to populate the transformation definition table:
 - [INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX Procedure](#) — Uses linear min-max normalization
 - [INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE Procedure](#) — Uses linear scale normalization
 - [INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE Procedure](#) — Uses linear zscore normalization

See Also:

"Linear Normalization" in [DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Overview](#)

"Operational Notes"

Examples

The following statement creates a table called `norm_xtbl` in the current schema. The table has columns that can be populated with shift and scale values for normalizing numerical attributes.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_NORM_LIN('norm_xtbl');
END;
/
```

```
DESCRIBE norm_xtbl
```

| Name | Null? | Type |
|-------|-------|-----------------|
| COL | | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| ATT | | VARCHAR2 (4000) |
| SHIFT | | NUMBER |
| SCALE | | NUMBER |

53.6.8 DESCRIBE_STACK Procedure

This procedure describes the columns of the data table after a list of transformations has been applied.

Only the columns that are specified in the transformation list are transformed. The remaining columns in the data table are included in the output without changes.

To create a view of the data table after the transformations have been applied, use the [XFORM_STACK Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.DESCRIBE_STACK (
    xform_list          IN  TRANSFORM_LIST,
    data_table_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    describe_list      OUT DESCRIBE_LIST,
    data_schema_name   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 53-18 DESCRIBE_STACK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>xform_list</code> | A list of transformations. See Table 53-1 for a description of the <code>TRANSFORM_LIST</code> object type. |
| <code>data_table_name</code> | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| <code>describe_list</code> | Descriptions of the columns in the data table after the transformations specified in <code>xform_list</code> have been applied. See Table 53-1 for a description of the <code>DESCRIBE_LIST</code> object type. |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)" for information about transformation lists and embedded transformations.

Examples

This example shows the column name and datatype, the column name length, and the column maximum length for the view `oml_user.cust_info` after the transformation list has been applied. All the transformations are user-specified. The results of `DESCRIBE_STACK` do not include one of the columns in the original table, because the `SET_TRANSFORM` procedure sets that column to `NULL`.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW cust_info AS
    SELECT a.cust_id, c.country_id, c.cust_year_of_birth,
    CAST(COLLECT(DM_Nested_Numerical(
        b.prod_name, 1))
    AS DM_Nested_Numericals) custprods
    FROM sh.sales a, sh.products b, sh.customers c
    WHERE a.prod_id = b.prod_id AND
        a.cust_id=c.cust_id and
        a.cust_id between 100001 AND 105000
    GROUP BY a.cust_id, country_id, cust_year_of_birth;
```

```
describe cust_info
Name                                                    Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                                                NOT NULL NUMBER
COUNTRY_ID                                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                                     NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
CUSTPRODS                                             SYS.DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS
```

```
DECLARE
    cust_stack    dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
```



```

cust_cols    dbms_data_mining_transform.DESCRIBE_LIST;
BEGIN
dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM (cust_stack,
'country_id', NULL, 'country_id/10', 'country_id*10');
dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM (cust_stack,
'cust_year_of_birth', NULL, NULL, NULL);
dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM (cust_stack,
'custprods', 'Mouse Pad', 'value*100', 'value/100');
dbms_data_mining_transform.DESCRIBE_STACK(
xform_list => cust_stack,
data_table_name => 'cust_info',
describe_list => cust_cols);
dbms_output.put_line('====');
for i in 1..cust_cols.COUNT loop
dbms_output.put_line('COLUMN_NAME:      ||cust_cols(i).col_name);
dbms_output.put_line('COLUMN_TYPE:      ||cust_cols(i).col_type);
dbms_output.put_line('COLUMN_NAME_LEN:  ||cust_cols(i).col_name_len);
dbms_output.put_line('COLUMN_MAX_LEN:  ||cust_cols(i).col_max_len);
dbms_output.put_line('====');
END loop;
END;
/
====
COLUMN_NAME:      CUST_ID
COLUMN_TYPE:      2
COLUMN_NAME_LEN:  7
COLUMN_MAX_LEN:   22
====
COLUMN_NAME:      COUNTRY_ID
COLUMN_TYPE:      2
COLUMN_NAME_LEN:  10
COLUMN_MAX_LEN:   22
====
COLUMN_NAME:      CUSTPRODS
COLUMN_TYPE:      100001
COLUMN_NAME_LEN:  9
COLUMN_MAX_LEN:   40
====

```

53.6.9 GET_EXPRESSION Function

This function returns a row from a VARCHAR2 array that stores a transformation expression. The array is built by calls to the SET_EXPRESSION Procedure.

The array can be used for specifying SQL expressions that are too long to be used with the SET_TRANSFORM Procedure.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.GET_EXPRESSION (
expression          IN EXPRESSION_REC,
chunk_num           IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 53-19 GET_EXPRESSION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| expression | An expression record (<code>EXPRESSION_REC</code>) that specifies a transformation expression or a reverse transformation expression for an attribute. Each expression record includes a <code>VARCHAR2</code> array and index fields for specifying upper and lower boundaries within the array. There are two <code>EXPRESSION_REC</code> fields within a transformation record (<code>TRANSFORM_REC</code>): one for the transformation expression; the other for the reverse transformation expression. See Table 53-1 for a description of the <code>EXPRESSION_REC</code> type. |
| chunk | A <code>VARCHAR2</code> chunk (row) to be appended to <i>expression</i> . |

Usage Notes

1. Chunk numbering starts with one. For chunks outside of the range, the return value is null. When a chunk number is null the whole expression is returned as a string. If the expression is too big, a `VALUE_ERROR` is raised.
2. See "[About Transformation Lists](#)".
3. See "[Operational Notes](#)".

Examples

See the example for the [SET_EXPRESSION Procedure](#).

Related Topics

- [SET_EXPRESSION Procedure](#)
This procedure appends a row to a `VARCHAR2` array that stores a SQL expression.
- [SET_TRANSFORM Procedure](#)
This procedure appends the transformation instructions for an attribute to a transformation list.

53.6.10 INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure

This procedure performs numerical binning and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table. The procedure identifies the minimum and maximum values and computes the bin boundaries at equal intervals.

`INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH` computes the number of bins separately for each column. If you want to use equi-width binning with the same number of bins for each column, use the [INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure](#).

`INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH` bins all the `NUMBER` and `FLOAT` columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH (
    bin_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

bin_num          IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 3,
max_bin_num     IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 100,
exclude_list    IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
round_num       IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 6,
sample_size     IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 50000,
bin_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
data_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
rem_table_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
rem_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-20 INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| bin_table_name | <p>Name of the transformation definition table for numerical binning. You can use the CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure to create the definition table. The following columns are required:</p> <pre> COL VARCHAR2(30) VAL NUMBER BIN VARCHAR2(4000) </pre> <p>CREATE_BIN_NUM creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH.</p> |
| data_table_name | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| bin_num | <p>Minimum number of bins. If <i>bin_num</i> is 0 or NULL, it is ignored. The default value of <i>bin_num</i> is 3.</p> |
| max_bin_num | <p>Maximum number of bins. If <i>max_bin_num</i> is 0 or NULL, it is ignored. The default value of <i>max_bin_num</i> is 100.</p> |
| exclude_list | <p>List of numerical columns to be excluded from the binning process. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i>, all numerical columns in the data source are binned.</p> <p>The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is:</p> <pre> dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ...'coln') </pre> |
| round_num | <p>Specifies how to round the number in the VAL column of the transformation definition table.</p> <p>When <i>round_num</i> is positive, it specifies the most significant digits to retain. When <i>round_num</i> is negative, it specifies the least significant digits to remove. In both cases, the result is rounded to the specified number of digits. See the Usage Notes for an example.</p> <p>The default value of <i>round_num</i> is 6.</p> |
| sample_size | <p>Size of the data sample. If <i>sample_size</i> is less than the total number of non-NULL values in the column, then <i>sample_size</i> is used instead of the SQL COUNT function in computing the number of bins. If <i>sample_size</i> is 0 or NULL, it is ignored. See the Usage Notes.</p> <p>The default value of <i>sample_size</i> is 50,000.</p> |
| bin_schema_name | Schema of <i>bin_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Table 53-20 (Cont.) INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>rem_table_name</code> | Name of a transformation definition table for column removal. The table must have the columns described in "CREATE_COL_REM Procedure". INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH ignores columns with all nulls or only one unique value. If you specify a value for <code>rem_table_name</code> , these columns are removed from the mining data. If you do not specify a value for <code>rem_table_name</code> , these unbinned columns remain in the data. |
| <code>rem_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>rem_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH computes the number of bins for a column based on the number of non-null values (COUNT), the maximum (MAX), the minimum (MIN), the standard deviation (STDDEV), and the constant $C=3.49/0.9$:

$$N = \text{floor}(\text{power}(\text{COUNT}, 1/3) * (\text{max} - \text{min}) / (c * \text{dev}))$$

If the `sample_size` parameter is specified, it is used instead of COUNT.

See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for information about the COUNT, MAX, MIN, STDDEV, FLOOR, and POWER functions.

3. INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH uses absolute values to compute the number of bins. The sign of the parameters `bin_num`, `max_bin_num`, and `sample_size` has no effect on the result.
4. In computing the number of bins, INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH evaluates the following criteria in the following order:
 - a. The minimum number of bins (`bin_num`)
 - b. The maximum number of bins (`max_bin_num`)
 - c. The maximum number of bins for integer columns, calculated as the number of distinct values in the range $\text{max} - \text{min} + 1$.
5. The `round_num` parameter controls the rounding of column values in the transformation definition table, as follows:

For a value of 308.162:

```

when round_num = 1      result is 300
when round_num = 2      result is 310
when round_num = 3      result is 308
when round_num = 0      result is 308.162
when round_num = -1     result is 308.16
when round_num = -2     result is 308.2
  
```

Examples

In this example, `INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH` computes the bin boundaries for the `cust_year_of_birth` column in `sh.customers` and inserts the transformations in a transformation definition table. The `STACK_BIN_NUM Procedure` creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table. The `CREATE_MODEL Procedure` embeds the transformation list in a new model called `nb_model`.

The transformation and reverse transformation expressions embedded in `nb_model` are returned by the `GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS Function`.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_postal_code
  FROM sh.customers;

DESCRIBE mining_data
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                   NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE                     NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_NUM(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH (
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    bin_num         => 3,
    max_bin_num    => 5,
    exclude_list   => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
/

set numwidth 4
column val off
SELECT col, val, bin FROM bin_tbl
       ORDER BY val ASC;

COL                               VAL BIN
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                1913
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                1928 1
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                1944 2
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                1959 3
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                1975 4
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                1990 5

DECLARE
  year_birth_xform  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_NUM (
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl',
    xform_list     => year_birth_xform);
  dbms_data_mining.CREATE_MODEL(
    model_name      => 'nb_model',
    mining_function => dbms_data_mining.classification,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name => 'cust_postal_code',
```

```

        settings_table_name    => null,
        data_schema_name      => null,
        settings_schema_name  => null,
        xform_list            => year_birth_xform);
END;
/

SELECT attribute_name
       FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('nb_model'));

ATTRIBUTE_NAME
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH

SELECT expression
       FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('nb_model'));

EXPRESSION
-----
CASE WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<1913 THEN NULL WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1928.4
 THEN '1' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1943.8 THEN '2' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"
<=1959.2 THEN '3' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1974.6 THEN '4' WHEN
"CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" <=1990 THEN '5' END

SELECT reverse_expression
       FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('nb_model'));

REVERSE_EXPRESSION
-----
DECODE("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",'5','(1974.6; 1990]','1','[1913; 1928.4]','2','(1928
.4; 1943.8]','3','(1943.8; 1959.2]','4','(1959.2; 1974.6]','NULL','( ; 1913), (199
0; ), NULL')

```

53.6.11 INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ Procedure

This procedure performs categorical binning and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table. The procedure computes the bin boundaries based on frequency.

`INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ` bins all the `CHAR` and `VARCHAR2` columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ (
    bin_table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name        IN VARCHAR2,
    bin_num                 IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 9,
    exclude_list           IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    default_num            IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 2,
    bin_support            IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    bin_schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-21 INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>bin_table_name</code> | <p>Name of the transformation definition table for categorical binning. You can use the CREATE_BIN_CAT Procedure to create the definition table. The following columns are required:</p> <pre>COL VARCHAR2(30) VAL VARCHAR2(4000) BIN VARCHAR2(4000)</pre> <p><code>CREATE_BIN_CAT</code> creates an additional column, <code>ATT</code>, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by <code>INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ</code>.</p> |
| <code>data_table_name</code> | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| <code>bin_num</code> | <p>The number of bins to fill using frequency-based binning. The total number of bins will be <code>bin_num+1</code>. The additional bin is the default bin. Classes that are not assigned to a frequency-based bin will be assigned to the default bin.</p> <p>The default binning order is from highest to lowest: the most frequently occurring class is assigned to the first bin, the second most frequently occurring class is assigned to the second bin, and so on. You can reverse the binning order by specifying a negative number for <code>bin_num</code>. The negative sign causes the binning order to be from lowest to highest.</p> <p>If the total number of distinct values (classes) in the column is less than <code>bin_num</code>, then a separate bin will be created for each value and the default bin will be empty.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> or <code>0</code> for <code>bin_num</code>, no binning is performed.</p> <p>The default value of <code>bin_num</code> is 9.</p> |
| <code>exclude_list</code> | <p>List of categorical columns to be excluded from the binning process. If you do not specify <code>exclude_list</code>, all categorical columns in the data source are binned.</p> <p>The format of <code>exclude_list</code> is:</p> <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ...'coln')</pre> |
| <code>default_num</code> | <p>The number of class occurrences (rows of the same class) required for assignment to the default bin</p> <p>By default, <code>default_num</code> is the minimum number of occurrences required for assignment to the default bin. For example, if <code>default_num</code> is 3 and a given class occurs only once, it will not be assigned to the default bin. You can change the occurrence requirement from minimum to maximum by specifying a negative number for <code>default_num</code>. For example, if <code>default_num</code> is -3 and a given class occurs only once, it <i>will</i> be assigned to the default bin, but a class that occurs four or more times will not be included.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> or <code>0</code> for <code>default_bin</code>, there are no requirements for assignment to the default bin.</p> <p>The default value of <code>default_num</code> is 2.</p> |

Table 53-21 (Cont.) INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>bin_support</code> | <p>The number of class occurrences (rows of the same class) required for assignment to a frequency-based bin. <code>bin_support</code> is expressed as a fraction of the total number of rows.</p> <p>By default, <code>bin_support</code> is the minimum percentage required for assignment to a frequency-based bin. For example, if there are twenty rows of data and you specify .2 for <code>bin_support</code>, then there must be four or more occurrences of a class (.2*20) in order for it to be assigned to a frequency-based bin. You can change <code>bin_support</code> from a minimum percentage to a maximum percentage by specifying a negative number for <code>bin_support</code>. For example, if there are twenty rows of data and you specify -.2 for <code>bin_support</code>, then there must be four or less occurrences of a class in order for it to be assigned to a frequency-based bin.</p> <p>Classes that occur less than a positive <code>bin_support</code> or more than a negative <code>bin_support</code> will be assigned to the default bin.</p> <p>If you specify NULL or 0 for <code>bin_support</code>, then there is no support requirement for frequency-based binning.</p> <p>The default value of <code>bin_support</code> is NULL.</p> |
| <code>bin_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>bin_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about categorical data.
2. If values occur with the same frequency, `INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ` assigns them in descending order when binning is from most to least frequent, or in ascending order when binning is from least to most frequent.

Examples

1. In this example, `INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ` computes the bin boundaries for the `cust_postal_code` and `cust_city` columns in `sh.customers` and inserts the transformations in a transformation definition table. The [STACK_BIN_CAT Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table, and the [CREATE_MODEL Procedure](#) embeds the transformation list in a new model called `nb_model`.

The transformation and reverse transformation expressions embedded in `nb_model` are returned by the [GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS Function](#).

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_postal_code, cust_city
FROM sh.customers;
```

```
DESCRIBE mining_data
```

| Name | Null? | Type |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|
| CUST_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | NOT NULL | NUMBER(4) |


```

CUST_POSTAL_CODE          NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CITY                 NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)

```

```

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_CAT(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl_1');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ (
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl_1',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    bin_num        => 4);
END;
/

```

```

column col format a18
column val format a15
column bin format a10
SELECT col, val, bin
       FROM bin_tbl_1
       ORDER BY col ASC, bin ASC;

```

| COL | VAL | BIN |
|------------------|-------------|-----|
| CUST_CITY | Los Angeles | 1 |
| CUST_CITY | Greenwich | 2 |
| CUST_CITY | Killarney | 3 |
| CUST_CITY | Montara | 4 |
| CUST_CITY | | 5 |
| CUST_POSTAL_CODE | 38082 | 1 |
| CUST_POSTAL_CODE | 63736 | 2 |
| CUST_POSTAL_CODE | 55787 | 3 |
| CUST_POSTAL_CODE | 78558 | 4 |
| CUST_POSTAL_CODE | | 5 |

```

DECLARE
  city_xform  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_CAT (
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl_1',
    xform_list     => city_xform);
  dbms_data_mining.CREATE_MODEL(
    model_name     => 'nb_model',
    mining_function => dbms_data_mining.classification,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name => 'cust_city',
    settings_table_name => null,
    data_schema_name   => null,
    settings_schema_name => null,
    xform_list        => city_xform);
END;
/

SELECT attribute_name
       FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('nb_model'));

ATTRIBUTE_NAME
-----
CUST_CITY
CUST_POSTAL_CODE

SELECT expression

```

```

FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('nb_model'));

EXPRESSION
-----
DECODE("CUST_CITY", 'Greenwich', '2', 'Killarney', '3', 'Los Angeles', '1',
'Montara', '4', NULL, NULL, '5')
DECODE("CUST_POSTAL_CODE", '38082', '1', '55787', '3', '63736', '2', '78558', '4', NULL, NULL, '5')

SELECT reverse_expression
       FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('nb_model'));

REVERSE_EXPRESSION
-----
DECODE("CUST_CITY", '2', ''Greenwich'', '3', ''Killarney'', '1',
''Los Angeles'', '4', ''Montara'', NULL, 'NULL', '5', 'DEFAULT')
DECODE("CUST_POSTAL_CODE", '1', ''38082'', '3', ''55787'', '2', ''63736'',
'4', ''78558'', NULL, 'NULL', '5', 'DEFAULT')

```

- The binning order in example 1 is from most frequent to least frequent. The following example shows reverse order binning (least frequent to most frequent). The binning order is reversed by setting *bin_num* to -4 instead of 4.

```

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_CAT(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl_reverse');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ (
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl_reverse',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    bin_num        => -4);
END;
/

column col format a20
SELECT col, val, bin
       FROM bin_tbl_reverse
       ORDER BY col ASC, bin ASC;

```

| COL | VAL | BIN |
|------------------|------------|-----|
| CUST_CITY | Tokyo | 1 |
| CUST_CITY | Sliedrecht | 2 |
| CUST_CITY | Haarlem | 3 |
| CUST_CITY | Diemen | 4 |
| CUST_CITY | | 5 |
| CUST_POSTAL_CODE | 49358 | 1 |
| CUST_POSTAL_CODE | 80563 | 2 |
| CUST_POSTAL_CODE | 74903 | 3 |
| CUST_POSTAL_CODE | 71349 | 4 |
| CUST_POSTAL_CODE | | 5 |

53.6.12 INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure

This procedure performs numerical binning and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table. The procedure identifies the minimum and maximum values and computes the bin boundaries at equal intervals.

`INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH` computes a specified number of bins (*n*) and assigns $(max-min)/n$ values to each bin. The number of bins is the same for each column. If you want to use equi-width binning, but you want the number of bins to be calculated on a per-column basis, use the [INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure](#).

INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH bins all the NUMBER and FLOAT columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH (
  bin_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  bin_num             IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 10,
  exclude_list       IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  round_num          IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 6,
  bin_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  data_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 53-22 INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| bin_table_name | Name of the transformation definition table for numerical binning. You can use the CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure to create the definition table. The following columns are required: COL VARCHAR2 (30) VAL NUMBER BIN VARCHAR2 (4000) CREATE_BIN_NUM creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH. |
| data_table_name | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| bin_num | Number of bins. No binning occurs if <i>bin_num</i> is 0 or NULL. The default number of bins is 10. |
| exclude_list | List of numerical columns to be excluded from the binning process. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i> , all numerical columns in the data source are binned. The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is: dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ...'coln') |
| round_num | Specifies how to round the number in the VAL column of the transformation definition table. When <i>round_num</i> is positive, it specifies the most significant digits to retain. When <i>round_num</i> is negative, it specifies the least significant digits to remove. In both cases, the result is rounded to the specified number of digits. See the Usage Notes for an example. The default value of <i>round_num</i> is 6. |
| bin_schema_name | Schema of <i>bin_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| data_schema_name | Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. The `round_num` parameter controls the rounding of column values in the transformation definition table, as follows:

For a value of 308.162:

```

when round_num = 1      result is 300
when round_num = 2      result is 310
when round_num = 3      result is 308
when round_num = 0      result is 308.162
when round_num = -1     result is 308.16
when round_num = -2     result is 308.2
    
```

3. `INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH` ignores columns with all NULL values or only one unique value.

Examples

In this example, `INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH` computes the bin boundaries for the `affinity_card` column in `mining_data_build` and inserts the transformations in a transformation definition table. The [STACK_BIN_NUM Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table. The [CREATE_MODEL Procedure](#) embeds the transformation list in a new model called `glm_model`.

The transformation and reverse transformation expressions embedded in `glm_model` are returned by the [GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS Function](#).

```

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
    SELECT cust_id, cust_income_level, cust_gender, affinity_card
    FROM mining_data_build;

DESCRIBE mining_data
Name                                Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL                   VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_GENDER                          VARCHAR2(1)
AFFINITY_CARD                        NUMBER(10)

BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_NUM(
        bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH (
        bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl',
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        bin_num        => 4,
        exclude_list   => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
/

set numwidth 10
column val off
column col format a20
column bin format a10
SELECT col, val, bin FROM bin_tbl
    ORDER BY val ASC;

COL                                VAL  BIN
    
```

```

-----
AFFINITY_CARD          0
AFFINITY_CARD          .25  1
AFFINITY_CARD          .5   2
AFFINITY_CARD          .75  3
AFFINITY_CARD          1   4

CREATE TABLE glmsettings(
    setting_name VARCHAR2(30),
    setting_value VARCHAR2(30));

BEGIN
    INSERT INTO glmsettings (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES
        (dbms_data_mining.algo_name,
        dbms_data_mining.algo_generalized_linear_model);
    COMMIT;
END;
/

DECLARE
    xforms dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_NUM (
        bin_table_name      => 'bin_tbl',
        xform_list          => xforms,
        literal_flag        => TRUE);
    dbms_data_mining.CREATE_MODEL(
        model_name          => 'glm_model',
        mining_function     => dbms_data_mining.regression,
        data_table_name     => 'mining_data',
        case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
        target_column_name  => 'affinity_card',
        settings_table_name => 'glmsettings',
        data_schema_name    => null,
        settings_schema_name => null,
        xform_list          => xforms);
END;
/

SELECT attribute_name
    FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('glm_model'));

ATTRIBUTE_NAME
-----
AFFINITY_CARD

SELECT expression
    FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('glm_model'));

EXPRESSION
-----
CASE WHEN "AFFINITY_CARD"<0 THEN NULL WHEN "AFFINITY_CARD"<=.25 THEN 1 WHEN
"AFFINITY_CARD"<=.5 THEN 2 WHEN "AFFINITY_CARD"<=.75 THEN 3 WHEN
"AFFINITY_CARD"<=1 THEN 4 END

SELECT reverse_expression
    FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('glm_model'));

REVERSE_EXPRESSION
-----

```

```
DECODE("AFFINITY_CARD",4,'(.75; 1]',1,'[0; .25]',2,'(.25; .5]',3,'(.5; .75]',
NULL,'( ; 0), (1; ), NULL')
```

53.6.13 INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE Procedure

This procedure performs numerical binning and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table. The procedure calls the SQL `NTILE` function to order the data and divide it equally into the specified number of bins (quantiles).

`INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE` bins all the `NUMBER` and `FLOAT` columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE (
  bin_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  bin_num             IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 10,
  exclude_list       IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  bin_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  data_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 53-23 INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>bin_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table for numerical binning. You can use the CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure to create the definition table. The following columns are required: <pre>COL VARCHAR2(30) VAL NUMBER BIN VARCHAR2(4000)</pre> <code>CREATE_BIN_NUM</code> creates an additional column, <code>ATT</code> , which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by <code>INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE</code> . |
| <code>data_table_name</code> | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| <code>bin_num</code> | Number of bins. No binning occurs if <code>bin_num</code> is 0 or <code>NULL</code> . The default number of bins is 10. |
| <code>exclude_list</code> | List of numerical columns to be excluded from the binning process. If you do not specify <code>exclude_list</code> , all numerical columns in the data source are binned. The format of <code>exclude_list</code> is: <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ...'coln')</pre> |
| <code>bin_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>bin_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. After dividing the data into quantiles, the `NTILE` function distributes any remainder values one for each quantile, starting with the first. See *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for details.
3. Columns with all `NULL` values are ignored by `INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE`.

Examples

In this example, `INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE` computes the bin boundaries for the `cust_year_of_birth` and `cust_credit_limit` columns in `sh.customers` and inserts the transformations in a transformation definition table. The [STACK_BIN_NUM Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the transformation is shown in `STACK_VIEW`. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
    SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_credit_limit, cust_city
    FROM sh.customers;
```

```
DESCRIBE mining_data
```

| Name | Null? | Type |
|--------------------|----------|--------------|
| CUST_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | NOT NULL | NUMBER(4) |
| CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT | | NUMBER |
| CUST_CITY | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(30) |

```
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_NUM(
        bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE (
        bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl',
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        bin_num         => 3,
        exclude_list    => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
```

```
/
```

```
set numwidth 8
column val off
column col format a20
column bin format a10
SELECT col, val, bin
    FROM bin_tbl
    ORDER BY col ASC, val ASC;
```

| COL | VAL | BIN |
|--------------------|-------|-----|
| CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT | 1500 | |
| CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT | 3000 | 1 |
| CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT | 9000 | 2 |
| CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT | 15000 | 3 |
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | 1913 | |

```

CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH      1949 1
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH      1965 2
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH      1990 3

DECLARE
  xforms  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_NUM (
    bin_table_name      => 'bin_tbl',
    xform_list          => xforms);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list          => xforms,
    data_table_name     => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name     => 'stack_view');
END;
/

set long 3000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name in 'STACK_VIEW';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID",CASE WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<1913 THEN NULL WHEN "CUST_YEAR_O
F_BIRTH"<=1949 THEN '1' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1965 THEN '2' WHEN "CUST_YEAR
_OF_BIRTH"<=1990 THEN '3' END "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",CASE WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"
<1500 THEN NULL WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=3000 THEN '1' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"
<=9000 THEN '2' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=15000 THEN '3' END "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"
,"CUST_CITY" FROM mining_data

```

53.6.14 INSERT_BIN_SUPER Procedure

This procedure performs numerical and categorical binning and inserts the transformation definitions in transformation definition tables. The procedure computes bin boundaries based on intrinsic relationships between predictors and a target.

INSERT_BIN_SUPER uses an intelligent binning technique known as **supervised binning**. It builds a single-predictor decision tree and derives the bin boundaries from splits within the tree.

INSERT_BIN_SUPER bins all the VARCHAR2, CHAR, NUMBER, and FLOAT columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_BIN_SUPER (
  num_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  cat_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  target_column_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  max_bin_num         IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1000,
  exclude_list        IN COLUMN_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
  num_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
  cat_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
  data_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
  rem_table_name      IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
  rem_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL);

```


Parameters

Table 53-24 INSERT_BIN_SUPER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----|--------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|
| num_table_name | <p>Name of the transformation definition table for numerical binning. You can use the CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure to create the definition table. The following columns are required:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAL</td> <td>VNUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BIN</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> </table> <p>CREATE_BIN_NUM creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_BIN_SUPER.</p> | COL | VARCHAR2(30) | VAL | VNUMBER | BIN | VARCHAR2(4000) |
| COL | VARCHAR2(30) | | | | | | |
| VAL | VNUMBER | | | | | | |
| BIN | VARCHAR2(4000) | | | | | | |
| cat_table_name | <p>Name of the transformation definition table for categorical binning. You can use the CREATE_BIN_CAT Procedure to create the definition table. The following columns are required:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BIN</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> </table> <p>CREATE_BIN_CAT creates an additional column, ATT, which is used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_BIN_SUPER.</p> | COL | VARCHAR2(30) | VAL | VARCHAR2(4000) | BIN | VARCHAR2(4000) |
| COL | VARCHAR2(30) | | | | | | |
| VAL | VARCHAR2(4000) | | | | | | |
| BIN | VARCHAR2(4000) | | | | | | |
| data_table_name | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed | | | | | | |
| target_column_name | Name of a column to be used as the target for the decision tree models | | | | | | |
| max_bin_num | The maximum number of bins. The default is 1000. | | | | | | |
| exclude_list | <p>List of columns to be excluded from the binning process. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i>, all numerical and categorical columns in the data source are binned.</p> <p>The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is:</p> <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ... 'coln')</pre> | | | | | | |
| num_schema_name | Schema of <i>num_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. | | | | | | |
| cat_schema_name | Schema of <i>cat_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. | | | | | | |
| data_schema_name | Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. | | | | | | |
| rem_table_name | Name of a column removal definition table. The table must have the columns described in " CREATE_COL_REM Procedure ". You can use CREATE_COL_REM to create the table. See Usage Notes. | | | | | | |
| rem_schema_name | Schema of <i>rem_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. | | | | | | |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about numerical and categorical data.
2. Columns that have no significant splits are not binned. You can remove the unbinned columns from the mining data by specifying a column removal definition table. If you do not specify a column removal definition table, the unbinned columns remain in the mining data.
3. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL Concepts* to learn more about decision trees in Oracle Machine Learning for SQL.

Examples

In this example, `INSERT_BIN_SUPER` computes the bin boundaries for predictors of `cust_credit_limit` and inserts the transformations in transformation definition tables. One predictor is numerical, the other is categorical. (`INSERT_BIN_SUPER` determines that the `cust_postal_code` column is not a significant predictor.) `STACK` procedures create transformation lists from the contents of the definition tables.

The SQL expressions that compute the transformations are shown in the views `MINING_DATA_STACK_NUM` and `MINING_DATA_STACK_CAT`. The views are for display purposes only; they cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
    SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_marital_status,
           cust_postal_code, cust_credit_limit
    FROM sh.customers;
```

```
DESCRIBE mining_data
```

| Name | Null? | Type |
|---------------------|----------|--------------|
| CUST_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | NOT NULL | NUMBER(4) |
| CUST_MARITAL_STATUS | | VARCHAR2(20) |
| CUST_POSTAL_CODE | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(10) |
| CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT | | NUMBER |

```
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_NUM(
        bin_table_name => 'bin_num_tbl');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_CAT(
        bin_table_name => 'bin_cat_tbl');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_COL_REM(
        rem_table_name => 'rem_tbl');
END;
/

BEGIN
    COMMIT;
    dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_BIN_SUPER (
        num_table_name => 'bin_num_tbl',
        cat_table_name => 'bin_cat_tbl',
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        target_column_name => 'cust_credit_limit',
        max_bin_num => 4,
        exclude_list => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'),
        num_schema_name => 'oml_user',
        cat_schema_name => 'oml_user',
```

```

        data_schema_name => 'oml_user',
        rem_table_name    => 'rem_tbl',
        rem_schema_name   => 'oml_user');
    COMMIT;
END;
/

set numwidth 8
column val off
SELECT col, val, bin FROM bin_num_tbl
       ORDER BY bin ASC;

COL                VAL BIN
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH 1923.5 1
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH 1923.5 1
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH 1945.5 2
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH 1980.5 3
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH          4

column val on
column val format a20
SELECT col, val, bin FROM bin_cat_tbl
       ORDER BY bin ASC;

COL                VAL                BIN
-----
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS married                1
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS single                2
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS Mar-AF                3
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS Mabsent                3
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS Divorc.                3
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS Married                3
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS Widowed                3
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS NeverM                3
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS Separ.                3
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS divorced                4
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS widow                4

SELECT col from rem_tbl;

COL
-----
CUST_POSTAL_CODE

DECLARE
    xforms_num      dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
    xforms_cat      dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_NUM (
        bin_table_name => 'bin_num_tbl',
        xform_list      => xforms_num);
    dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
        xform_list      => xforms_num,
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack_num');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_CAT (
        bin_table_name => 'bin_cat_tbl',
        xform_list      => xforms_cat);
    dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
        xform_list      => xforms_cat,

```

```

        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack_cat');
    END;
/

set long 3000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK_NUM';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID",CASE WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<1923.5 THEN '1' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_
OF_BIRTH"<=1923.5 THEN '1' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1945.5 THEN '2' WHEN "CUST
_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1980.5 THEN '3' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" IS NOT NULL THEN '4'
END "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH","CUST_MARITAL_STATUS","CUST_POSTAL_CODE","CUST_CREDIT_L
IMIT" FROM mining_data

SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK_CAT';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID","CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",DECODE("CUST_MARITAL_STATUS",'Divorc.','3'
,'Mabsent','3','Mar-AF','3','Married','3','NeverM','3','Separ.','3','Widowed','3
','divorced','4','married','1','single','2','widow','4') "CUST_MARITAL_STATUS","
CUST_POSTAL_CODE","CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" FROM mining_data

```

53.6.15 INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL Procedure

This procedure replaces numeric outliers with nulls and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table.

`INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL` computes the boundaries of the data based on a specified percentage. It removes the values that fall outside the boundaries (tail values) from the data. If you wish to replace the tail values instead of removing them, use the [INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL Procedure](#).

`INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL` clips all the `NUMBER` and `FLOAT` columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL (
    clip_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    tail_frac          IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0.025,
    exclude_list       IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    clip_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-25 INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|-----|--------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
| clip_table_name | <p>Name of the transformation definition table for numerical clipping. You can use the CREATE_CLIP Procedure to create the definition table. The following columns are required:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LCUT</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LVAL</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RCUT</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RVAL</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>CREATE_CLIP creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL.</p> | COL | VARCHAR2(30) | LCUT | NUMBER | LVAL | NUMBER | RCUT | NUMBER | RVAL | NUMBER |
| COL | VARCHAR2(30) | | | | | | | | | | |
| LCUT | NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | |
| LVAL | NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | |
| RCUT | NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | |
| RVAL | NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | |
| data_table_name | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed | | | | | | | | | | |
| tail_frac | <p>The percentage of non-null values to be designated as outliers at each end of the data. For example, if <i>tail_frac</i> is .01, then 1% of the data at the low end and 1% of the data at the high end will be treated as outliers.</p> <p>If <i>tail_frac</i> is greater than or equal to .5, no clipping occurs.</p> <p>The default value of <i>tail_frac</i> is 0.025.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| exclude_list | <p>List of numerical columns to be excluded from the clipping process. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i>, all numerical columns in the data are clipped.</p> <p>The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is:</p> <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ... 'coln')</pre> | | | | | | | | | | |
| clip_schema_name | Schema of <i>clip_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. | | | | | | | | | | |
| data_schema_name | Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. | | | | | | | | | | |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. The DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM package provides two clipping procedures: INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL and INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL. Both procedures compute the boundaries as follows:
 - Count the number of non-null values, *n*, and sort them in ascending order
 - Calculate the number of outliers, *t*, as $n * tail_frac$
 - Define the lower boundary *lcut* as the value at position $1 + floor(t)$
 - Define the upper boundary *rcut* as the value at position $n - floor(t)$

(The SQL FLOOR function returns the largest integer less than or equal to *t*.)

- All values that are $\leq lcut$ or $\geq rcut$ are designated as outliers.

INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL replaces the outliers with nulls, effectively removing them from the data.

INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL assigns $lcut$ to the low outliers and $rcut$ to the high outliers.

Examples

In this example, INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL trims 10% of the data in two columns (5% from the high end and 5% from the low end) and inserts the transformations in a transformation definition table. The STACK_CLIP Procedure creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the trimming is shown in the view MINING_DATA_STACK. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_credit_limit, cust_city
  FROM sh.customers;

DESCRIBE mining_data
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                       NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                          NUMBER
CUST_CITY                                 NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_CLIP(
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL(
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    tail_frac       => 0.05,
    exclude_list    => DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
/

SELECT col, lcut, lval, rcut, rval
  FROM clip_tbl
  ORDER BY col ASC;

COL          LCUT    LVAL    RCUT    RVAL
-----
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT      1500          11000
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH     1934          1982

DECLARE
  xforms      dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_CLIP (
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
    xform_list      => xforms);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => xforms,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack');
END;
```

```

/

set long 3000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID",CASE WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" < 1934 THEN NULL WHEN "CUST_YEAR
_OF_BIRTH" > 1982 THEN NULL ELSE "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" END "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",C
ASE WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" < 1500 THEN NULL WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" > 11000 T
HEN NULL ELSE "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" END "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT","CUST_CITY" FROM minin
g_data

```

53.6.16 INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL Procedure

This procedure replaces numeric outliers with the upper or lower boundary values. It inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table.

INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL computes the boundaries of the data based on a specified percentage. It replaces the values that fall outside the boundaries (tail values) with the related boundary value. If you wish to set tail values to null, use the [INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL Procedure](#).

INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL clips all the NUMBER and FLOAT columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL (
    clip_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    tail_frac            IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0.025,
    exclude_list         IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    clip_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-26 INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----|---------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
| clip_table_name | Name of the transformation definition table for numerical clipping. You can use the CREATE_CLIP Procedure to create the definition table. The following columns are required: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2 (30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LCUT</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LVAL</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RCUT</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RVAL</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> </table> CREATE_CLIP creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL. | COL | VARCHAR2 (30) | LCUT | NUMBER | LVAL | NUMBER | RCUT | NUMBER | RVAL | NUMBER |
| COL | VARCHAR2 (30) | | | | | | | | | | |
| LCUT | NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | |
| LVAL | NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | |
| RCUT | NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | |
| RVAL | NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | |
| data_table_name | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 53-26 (Cont.) INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>tail_frac</code> | <p>The percentage of non-null values to be designated as outliers at each end of the data. For example, if <code>tail_frac</code> is .01, then 1% of the data at the low end and 1% of the data at the high end will be treated as outliers.</p> <p>If <code>tail_frac</code> is greater than or equal to .5, no clipping occurs.</p> <p>The default value of <code>tail_frac</code> is 0.025.</p> |
| <code>exclude_list</code> | <p>List of numerical columns to be excluded from the clipping process. If you do not specify <code>exclude_list</code>, all numerical columns in the data are clipped.</p> <p>The format of <code>exclude_list</code> is:</p> <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ...'coln')</pre> |
| <code>clip_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>clip_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. The `DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM` package provides two clipping procedures: `INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL` and `INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL`. Both procedures compute the boundaries as follows:

- Count the number of non-null values, *n*, and sort them in ascending order
 - Calculate the number of outliers, *t*, as $n * tail_frac$
 - Define the lower boundary *lcut* as the value at position $1 + floor(t)$
 - Define the upper boundary *rcut* as the value at position $n - floor(t)$
- (The SQL `FLOOR` function returns the largest integer less than or equal to *t*.)
- All values that are $\leq lcut$ or $\geq rcut$ are designated as outliers.

`INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL` assigns *lcut* to the low outliers and *rcut* to the high outliers.

`INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL` replaces the outliers with nulls, effectively removing them from the data.

Examples

In this example, `INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL` winsorizes 10% of the data in two columns (5% from the high end, and 5% from the low end) and inserts the transformations in a transformation definition table. The [STACK_CLIP Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the transformation is shown in the view `MINING_DATA_STACK`. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.


```

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
    SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_credit_limit, cust_city
    FROM sh.customers;

describe mining_data
Name                                                    Null?   Type
-----
CUST_ID                                                NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                                    NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                                     NUMBER
CUST_CITY                                              NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_CLIP(
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL(
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    tail_frac       => 0.05,
    exclude_list    => DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
/

SELECT col, lcut, lval, rcut, rval FROM clip_tbl
    ORDER BY col ASC;
COL                LCUT      LVAL      RCUT      RVAL
-----
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT  1500     1500     11000    11000
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH 1934     1934     1982     1982

DECLARE
  xforms          dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_CLIP (
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
    xform_list      => xforms);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => xforms,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack');
END;
/

set long 3000
SQL> SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID",CASE WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" < 1934 THEN 1934 WHEN "CUST_YEAR
_OF_BIRTH" > 1982 THEN 1982 ELSE "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" END "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",C
ASE WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" < 1500 THEN 1500 WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" > 11000 T
HEN 11000 ELSE "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" END "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT","CUST_CITY" FROM mini
ng_data

```

53.6.17 INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE Procedure

This procedure replaces missing categorical values with the value that occurs most frequently in the column (the mode). It inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table.

`INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE` replaces missing values in all `VARCHAR2` and `CHAR` columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE (
    miss_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    exclude_list       IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    miss_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 53-27 INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| <code>miss_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table for categorical missing value treatment. You can use the CREATE_MISS_CAT Procedure to create the definition table. The following columns are required: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td><code>COL</code></td> <td><code>VARCHAR2(30)</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>VAL</code></td> <td><code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code></td> </tr> </table> <p><code>CREATE_MISS_CAT</code> creates an additional column, <code>ATT</code>, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by <code>INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE</code>.</p> | <code>COL</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(30)</code> | <code>VAL</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code> |
| <code>COL</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(30)</code> | | | | |
| <code>VAL</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code> | | | | |
| <code>data_table_name</code> | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed | | | | |
| <code>exclude_list</code> | List of categorical columns to be excluded from missing value treatment. If you do not specify <code>exclude_list</code> , all categorical columns are transformed. The format of <code>exclude_list</code> is: <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ...'coln')</pre> | | | | |
| <code>miss_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>miss_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. | | | | |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. | | | | |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about categorical data.
2. If you wish to replace categorical missing values with a value other than the mode, you can edit the transformation definition table.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide for information about default missing value treatment in Oracle Machine Learning for SQL

Example

In this example, `INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE` computes missing value treatment for `cust_city` and inserts the transformation in a transformation definition table. The [STACK_MISS_CAT Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the transformation is shown in the view `MINING_DATA_STACK`. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_city
  FROM sh.customers;
```

```
describe mining_data
```

| Name | Null? | Type |
|--------------------|----------|--------------|
| CUST_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | NOT NULL | NUMBER(4) |
| CUST_CITY | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(30) |

```
BEGIN
```

```
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_miss_cat(
    miss_table_name => 'missc_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_miss_cat_mode(
    miss_table_name => 'missc_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data');
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
SELECT stats_mode(cust_city) FROM mining_data;
```

```
STATS_MODE(CUST_CITY)
```

```
-----
Los Angeles
```

```
SELECT col, val
  from missc_tbl;
```

```
COL                                VAL
```

```
-----
CUST_CITY                          Los Angeles
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
  xforms      dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_MISS_CAT (
    miss_table_name => 'missc_tbl',
    xform_list      => xforms);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => xforms,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
```

```

        xform_view_name    => 'mining_data_stack');
END;
/

set long 3000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID", "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH", NVL("CUST_CITY", 'Los Angeles') "CUST_CITY"
FROM mining_data

```

53.6.18 INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN Procedure

This procedure replaces missing numerical values with the average (the mean) and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table.

INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN replaces missing values in all NUMBER and FLOAT columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN (
    miss_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    exclude_list       IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    round_num          IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 6,
    miss_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-28 INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----|---------------|-----|--------|
| miss_table_name | <p>Name of the transformation definition table for numerical missing value treatment. You can use the CREATE_MISS_NUM Procedure to create the definition table.</p> <p>The following columns are required by INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2 (30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAL</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> </table> <p>CREATE_MISS_NUM creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN.</p> | COL | VARCHAR2 (30) | VAL | NUMBER |
| COL | VARCHAR2 (30) | | | | |
| VAL | NUMBER | | | | |
| data_table_name | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed | | | | |
| exclude_list | <p>List of numerical columns to be excluded from missing value treatment. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i>, all numerical columns are transformed.</p> <p>The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is:</p> <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ...'coln')</pre> | | | | |
| round_num | <p>The number of significant digits to use for the mean.</p> <p>The default number is 6.</p> | | | | |

Table 53-28 (Cont.) INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| miss_schema_name | Schema of <i>miss_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| data_schema_name | Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. If you wish to replace numerical missing values with a value other than the mean, you can edit the transformation definition table.

See Also:

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide for information about default missing value treatment in Oracle Machine Learning for SQL

Example

In this example, `INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN` computes missing value treatment for `cust_year_of_birth` and inserts the transformation in a transformation definition table. The [STACK_MISS_NUM Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the transformation is shown in the view `MINING_DATA_STACK`. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_city
  FROM sh.customers;

DESCRIBE mining_data
Name                                     Null?      Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL   NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                      NOT NULL   NUMBER(4)
CUST_CITY                                NOT NULL   VARCHAR2(30)

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_miss_num(
    miss_table_name => 'missn_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_miss_num_mean(
    miss_table_name => 'missn_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    exclude_list   => DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
/

set numwidth 4
column val off
```

```

SELECT col, val
   FROM missn_tbl;

COL                VAL
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH 1957

SELECT avg(cust_year_of_birth) FROM mining_data;

AVG(CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH)
-----
                        1957

DECLARE
  xforms          dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_MISS_NUM (
    miss_table_name => 'missn_tbl',
    xform_list      => xforms);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => xforms,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack');
END;
/

set long 3000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID",NVL("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",1957.4) "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH","CUST_CIT
Y" FROM mining_data

```

53.6.19 INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX Procedure

This procedure performs linear normalization and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table.

INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX computes the minimum and maximum values from the data and sets the value of *shift* and *scale* as follows:

```

shift = min
scale = max - min

```

Normalization is computed as:

$$x_{new} = (x_{old} - shift) / scale$$

INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX rounds the value of *scale* to a specified number of significant digits before storing it in the transformation definition table.

INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX normalizes all the NUMBER and FLOAT columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX (
  norm_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,

```

```

exclude_list      IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
round_num        IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 6,
norm_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
data_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-29 *INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|-----|--------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| norm_table_name | Name of the transformation definition table for linear normalization. You can use the CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure to create the definition table. The following columns are required: <table border="1" data-bbox="617 609 941 714"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHIFT</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCALE</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> </table> CREATE_NORM_LIN creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX. | COL | VARCHAR2(30) | SHIFT | NUMBER | SCALE | NUMBER |
| COL | VARCHAR2(30) | | | | | | |
| SHIFT | NUMBER | | | | | | |
| SCALE | NUMBER | | | | | | |
| data_table_name | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed | | | | | | |
| exclude_list | List of numerical columns to be excluded from normalization. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i> , all numerical columns are transformed. The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is: <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ... 'coln')</pre> | | | | | | |
| round_num | The number of significant digits to use for the minimum and maximum. The default number is 6. | | | | | | |
| norm_schema_name | Schema of <i>norm_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. | | | | | | |
| data_schema_name | Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. | | | | | | |

Usage Notes

See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about numerical data.

Examples

In this example, INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX normalizes the *cust_year_of_birth* column and inserts the transformation in a transformation definition table. The [STACK_NORM_LIN Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the transformation is shown in the view MINING_DATA_STACK. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_gender, cust_year_of_birth
  FROM sh.customers;

```

```
describe mining_data
```

```

Name                               Null?   Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_GENDER                          NOT NULL CHAR(1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                   NOT NULL NUMBER(4)

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_NORM_LIN(
    norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX(
    norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    exclude_list   => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST( 'cust_id'),
    round_num      => 3);
END;
/

SELECT col, shift, scale FROM norm_tbl;

COL                                SHIFT      SCALE
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                 1910       77

DECLARE
  xforms      dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_NORM_LIN (
    norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl',
    xform_list      => xforms);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => xforms,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack');
END;
/

set long 3000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID","CUST_GENDER",("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"-1910)/77 "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRT
H" FROM mining_data

```

53.6.20 INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE Procedure

This procedure performs linear normalization and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table.

`INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE` computes the minimum and maximum values from the data and sets the value of *shift* and *scale* as follows:

```

shift = 0
scale = max(abs(max), abs(min))

```

Normalization is computed as:

```

x_new = (x_old)/scale

```


INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE rounds the value of *scale* to a specified number of significant digits before storing it in the transformation definition table.

INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE normalizes all the NUMBER and FLOAT columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE (
  norm_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  exclude_list         IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  round_num            IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 6,
  norm_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 53-30 INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| norm_table_name | Name of the transformation definition table for linear normalization. You can use the CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure to create the definition table. The following columns are required: COL VARCHAR2(30) SHIFT NUMBER SCALE NUMBER CREATE_NORM_LIN creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE. |
| data_table_name | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| exclude_list | List of numerical columns to be excluded from normalization. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i> , all numerical columns are transformed. The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is: dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ...'coln') |
| round_num | The number of significant digits to use for <i>scale</i> . The default number is 6. |
| norm_schema_name | Schema of <i>norm_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| data_schema_name | Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about numerical data.

Examples

In this example, INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE normalizes the *cust_year_of_birth* column and inserts the transformation in a transformation definition table. The

STACK_NORM_LIN Procedure creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the transformation is shown in the view `MINING_DATA_STACK`. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_gender, cust_year_of_birth
  FROM sh.customers;

DESCRIBE mining_data
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                            NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_GENDER                        NOT NULL CHAR(1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                 NOT NULL NUMBER(4)

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_NORM_LIN(
    norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE(
    norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    exclude_list   => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'),
    round_num      => 3);
END;
/

SELECT col, shift, scale FROM norm_tbl;

COL                SHIFT SCALE
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH      0  1990

DECLARE
  xforms      dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_NORM_LIN (
    norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl',
    xform_list      => xforms);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => xforms,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack');
END;
/

set long 3000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID","CUST_GENDER",("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"-0)/1990 "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH
" FROM mining_data
```

53.6.21 INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE Procedure

This procedure performs linear normalization and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table.

INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE computes the mean and the standard deviation from the data and sets the value of *shift* and *scale* as follows:

```
shift = mean
scale = stddev
```

Normalization is computed as:

$$x_{new} = (x_{old} - shift) / scale$$

INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE rounds the value of *scale* to a specified number of significant digits before storing it in the transformation definition table.

INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE normalizes all the NUMBER and FLOAT columns in the data unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE (
  norm_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  exclude_list         IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  round_num            IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 6,
  norm_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 53-31 INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----|--------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| norm_table_name | Name of the transformation definition table for linear normalization. You can use the CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure to create the definition table. The following columns are required: <table border="1" data-bbox="646 1423 925 1507"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHIFT</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCALE</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> </table> CREATE_NORM_LIN creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE. | COL | VARCHAR2(30) | SHIFT | NUMBER | SCALE | NUMBER |
| COL | VARCHAR2(30) | | | | | | |
| SHIFT | NUMBER | | | | | | |
| SCALE | NUMBER | | | | | | |
| data_table_name | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed | | | | | | |
| exclude_list | List of numerical columns to be excluded from normalization. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i> , all numerical columns are transformed. The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is: <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ... 'coln')</pre> | | | | | | |

Table 53-31 (Cont.) INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| round_num | The number of significant digits to use for <i>scale</i> . The default number is 6. |
| norm_schema_name | Schema of <i>norm_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| data_schema_name | Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide* for details about numerical data.

Examples

In this example, `INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE` normalizes the `cust_year_of_birth` column and inserts the transformation in a transformation definition table. The [STACK_NORM_LIN Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the transformation is shown in the view `MINING_DATA_STACK`. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
    SELECT cust_id, cust_gender, cust_year_of_birth
    FROM sh.customers;

DESCRIBE mining_data
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                            NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_GENDER                        NOT NULL CHAR(1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                 NOT NULL NUMBER(4)

BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_NORM_LIN(
        norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE(
        norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl',
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        exclude_list   => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'),
        round_num      => 3);
END;
/

SELECT col, shift, scale FROM norm_tbl;

COL                SHIFT SCALE
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH 1960    15

DECLARE
    xforms          dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_NORM_LIN (
        norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl',
```

```

        xform_list      => xforms);
dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list          => xforms,
    data_table_name     => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name     => 'mining_data_stack');
END;
/

set long 3000
SQL> SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID","CUST_GENDER", ("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"-1960)/15 "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"
H" FROM mining_data

```

53.6.22 SET_EXPRESSION Procedure

This procedure appends a row to a `VARCHAR2` array that stores a SQL expression.

The array can be used for specifying a transformation expression that is too long to be used with the [SET_TRANSFORM Procedure](#).

The [GET_EXPRESSION Function](#) returns a row in the array.

When you use `SET_EXPRESSION` to build a transformation expression, you must build a corresponding reverse transformation expression, create a transformation record, and add the transformation record to a transformation list.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.SET_EXPRESSION (
    expression      IN OUT NOCOPY EXPRESSION_REC,
    chunk           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-32 SET_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>expression</code> | An expression record (<code>EXPRESSION_REC</code>) that specifies a transformation expression or a reverse transformation expression for an attribute. Each expression record includes a <code>VARCHAR2</code> array and index fields for specifying upper and lower boundaries within the array. There are two <code>EXPRESSION_REC</code> fields within a transformation record (<code>TRANSFORM_REC</code>): one for the transformation expression; the other for the reverse transformation expression. See Table 53-1 for a description of the <code>EXPRESSION_REC</code> type. |
| <code>chunk</code> | A <code>VARCHAR2</code> chunk (row) to be appended to <code>expression</code> . |

Notes

1. You can pass `NULL` in the `chunk` argument to `SET_EXPRESSION` to clear the previous chunk. The default value of `chunk` is `NULL`.
2. See "[About Transformation Lists](#)".

3. See "Operational Notes".

Examples

In this example, two calls to `SET_EXPRESSION` construct a transformation expression and two calls construct the reverse transformation.

Note:

This example is for illustration purposes only. It shows how `SET_EXPRESSION` appends the text provided in `chunk` to the text that already exists in `expression`. The `SET_EXPRESSION` procedure is meant for constructing very long transformation expressions that cannot be specified in a `VARCHAR2` argument to `SET_TRANSFORM`.

Similarly while transformation lists are intended for embedding in a model, the transformation list `v_xlst` is shown in an external view for illustration purposes.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_postal_code, cust_credit_limit
  FROM sh.customers;

DECLARE
  v_expr dbms_data_mining_transform.EXPRESSION_REC;
  v_rexp dbms_data_mining_transform.EXPRESSION_REC;
  v_xrec dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_REC;
  v_xlst dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST :=
    dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST (NULL);

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_EXPRESSION(
    EXPRESSION => v_expr,
    CHUNK      => '("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"-1910)');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_EXPRESSION(
    EXPRESSION => v_expr,
    CHUNK      => '/77');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_EXPRESSION(
    EXPRESSION => v_rexp,
    CHUNK      => '"CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"*77');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_EXPRESSION(
    EXPRESSION => v_rexp,
    CHUNK      => '+1910');

  v_xrec := null;
  v_xrec.attribute_name := 'CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH';
  v_xrec.expression := v_expr;
  v_xrec.reverse_expression := v_rexp;
  v_xlst.TRIM;
  v_xlst.extend(1);
  v_xlst(1) := v_xrec;

  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => v_xlst,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'v_xlst_view');

  dbms_output.put_line('====');
  FOR i IN 1..v_xlst.count LOOP
    dbms_output.put_line('ATTR: '||v_xlst(i).attribute_name);
```

```

dbms_output.put_line('SUBN: '||v_xlst(i).attribute_subname);
FOR j IN v_xlst(i).expression.lb..v_xlst(i).expression.ub LOOP
    dbms_output.put_line('EXPR: '||v_xlst(i).expression.lstmt(j));
END LOOP;
FOR j IN v_xlst(i).reverse_expression.lb..
    v_xlst(i).reverse_expression.ub LOOP
    dbms_output.put_line('REXP: '||v_xlst(i).reverse_expression.lstmt(j));
END LOOP;
dbms_output.put_line('====');
END LOOP;
END;
/
====
ATTR: CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH
SUBN:
EXPR: ("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"-1910)
EXPR: /77
REXP: "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"*77
REXP: +1910
====

```

53.6.23 SET_TRANSFORM Procedure

This procedure appends the transformation instructions for an attribute to a transformation list.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.SET_TRANSFORM (
    xform_list          IN OUT NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
    attribute_name      VARCHAR2,
    attribute_subname   VARCHAR2,
    expression          VARCHAR2,
    reverse_expression  VARCHAR2,
    attribute_spec      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-33 SET_TRANSFORM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| xform_list | A transformation list. See Table 53-1 for a description of the TRANSFORM_LIST object type. |
| attribute_name | Name of the attribute to be transformed |
| attribute_subname | Name of the nested attribute if <i>attribute_name</i> is a nested column, otherwise NULL. |
| expression | A SQL expression that specifies the transformation of the attribute. |
| reverse_expression | A SQL expression that reverses the transformation for readability in model details and in the target of a supervised model (if the attribute is a target) |

Table 53-33 (Cont.) SET_TRANSFORM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| attribute_spec | <p>One or more keywords that identify special treatment for the attribute during model build. Values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>NOPREP</code> — When ADP is on, prevents automatic transformation of the attribute. If ADP is not on, this value has no effect. • <code>TEXT</code> — Causes the attribute to be treated as unstructured text data • <code>FORCE_IN</code> — Forces the inclusion of the attribute in the model build. Applies only to GLM models with feature selection enabled (<code>ftr_selection_enable = yes</code>). Feature selection is disabled by default. <p>If the model is not using GLM with feature selection, this value has no effect.</p> <p>See "Specifying Transformation Instructions for an Attribute" in <i>Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide</i> for more information about <code>attribute_spec</code>.</p> |

Usage Notes

1. See the following relevant sections in "Operational Notes":
 - About Transformation Lists
 - Nested Data Transformations
2. As shown in the following example, you can eliminate an attribute by specifying a null transformation expression and reverse expression. You can also use the `STACK` interface to remove a column ([CREATE_COL_REM Procedure](#) and [STACK_COL_REM Procedure](#)).

53.6.24 STACK_BIN_CAT Procedure

This procedure adds categorical binning transformations to a transformation list.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.STACK_BIN_CAT (
  bin_table_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
  xform_list          IN OUT NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
  literal_flag        IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  bin_schema_name     IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```


Parameters

Table 53-34 STACK_BIN_CAT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>bin_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table for categorical binning. You can use the CREATE_BIN_CAT Procedure to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call <code>STACK_BIN_CAT</code> . To populate the table, you can use one of the <code>INSERT</code> procedures for categorical binning or you can write your own SQL. See Table 53-4 |
| <code>xform_list</code> | A transformation list. See Table 53-1 for a description of the <code>TRANSFORM_LIST</code> object type. |
| <code>literal_flag</code> | Indicates whether the values in the <code>bin</code> column in the transformation definition table are valid SQL literals. When <code>literal_flag</code> is <code>FALSE</code> (the default), the bin identifiers will be transformed to SQL literals by surrounding them with single quotes. Set <code>literal_flag</code> to <code>TRUE</code> if the bin identifiers are numbers that should have a numeric datatype, as is the case for an O-Cluster model. See " INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure " for an example. |
| <code>bin_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>bin_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)". The following sections are especially relevant:

- "[About Transformation Lists](#)"
- "[About Stacking](#)"
- "[Nested Data Transformations](#)"

Examples

This example shows how a binning transformation for the categorical column `cust_postal_code` could be added to a stack called `mining_data_stack`.



Note:

This example invokes the [XFORM_STACK Procedure](#) to show how the data is transformed by the stack. `XFORM_STACK` simply generates an external view of the transformed data. The actual purpose of the `STACK` procedures is to assemble a list of transformations for embedding in a model. The transformations are passed to `CREATE_MODEL` in the `xform_list` parameter. See [INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) for an example.

```
CREATE or REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_postal_code, cust_credit_limit
  FROM sh.customers
```

```

        WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100100;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_CAT ('bin_cat_tbl');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ (
        bin_table_name => 'bin_cat_tbl',
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        bin_num        => 3);
END;
/
DECLARE
    MINING_DATA_STACK dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_CAT (
        bin_table_name => 'bin_cat_tbl',
        xform_list     => mining_data_stack);
    dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
        xform_list     => mining_data_stack,
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack_view');
END;
/
-- Before transformation
column cust_postal_code format a16
SELECT * from mining_data
        WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100053
        ORDER BY cust_id;

    CUST_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
    100050 76486                1500
    100051 73216                9000
    100052 69499                5000
    100053 45704                7000

-- After transformation
SELECT * FROM mining_data_stack_view
        WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100053
        ORDER BY cust_id;

    CUST_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
    100050 4                    1500
    100051 1                    9000
    100052 4                    5000
    100053 4                    7000

```

53.6.25 STACK_BIN_NUM Procedure

This procedure adds numerical binning transformations to a transformation list.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.STACK_BIN_NUM (
    bin_table_name    IN          VARCHAR2,
    xform_list        IN OUT      NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
    literal_flag      IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    bin_schema_name   IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-35 STACK_BIN_NUM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>bin_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table for numerical binning. You can use the CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call <code>STACK_BIN_NUM</code> . To populate the table, you can use one of the <code>INSERT</code> procedures for numerical binning or you can write your own SQL. See Table 53-6 . |
| <code>xform_list</code> | A transformation list. See Table 53-1 for a description of the <code>TRANSFORM_LIST</code> object type. |
| <code>literal_flag</code> | Indicates whether the values in the <code>bin</code> column in the transformation definition table are valid SQL literals. When <code>literal_flag</code> is <code>FALSE</code> (the default), the bin identifiers will be transformed to SQL literals by surrounding them with single quotes. Set <code>literal_flag</code> to <code>TRUE</code> if the bin identifiers are numbers that should have a numeric datatype, as is the case for an O-Cluster model. See " INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure " for an example. |
| <code>bin_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>bin_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)". The following sections are especially relevant:

- "[About Transformation Lists](#)"
- "[About Stacking](#)"
- "[Nested Data Transformations](#)"

Examples

This example shows how a binning transformation for the numerical column `cust_credit_limit` could be added to a stack called `mining_data_stack`.

Note:

This example invokes the [XFORM_STACK Procedure](#) to show how the data is transformed by the stack. `XFORM_STACK` simply generates an external view of the transformed data. The actual purpose of the `STACK` procedures is to assemble a list of transformations for embedding in a model. The transformations are passed to `CREATE_MODEL` in the `xform_list` parameter. See [INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) for an example.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_postal_code, cust_credit_limit
```

```

        FROM sh.customers
        WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 and 100100;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.create_bin_num ('bin_num_tbl');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_bin_num_qtile (
        bin_table_name    => 'bin_num_tbl',
        data_table_name   => 'mining_data',
        bin_num           => 5,
        exclude_list      => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
/
DECLARE
    MINING_DATA_STACK    dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_CAT (
        bin_table_name    => 'bin_num_tbl',
        xform_list        => mining_data_stack);
    dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
        xform_list        => mining_data_stack,
        data_table_name   => 'mining_data',
        xform_view_name   => 'mining_data_stack_view');
END;
/
-- Before transformation
SELECT cust_id, cust_postal_code, ROUND(cust_credit_limit) FROM mining_data
    WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100055
    ORDER BY cust_id;
CUST_ID  CUST_POSTAL_CODE  ROUND(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT)
-----  -
100050   76486              1500
100051   73216              9000
100052   69499              5000
100053   45704              7000
100055   74673             11000
100055   74673             11000

-- After transformation
SELECT cust_id, cust_postal_code, ROUND(cust_credit_limit)
    FROM mining_data_stack_view
    WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100055
    ORDER BY cust_id;
CUST_ID  CUST_POSTAL_CODE  ROUND(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT)
-----  -
100050   76486
100051   73216              2
100052   69499              1
100053   45704
100054   88021              3
100055   74673              3

```

53.6.26 STACK_CLIP Procedure

This procedure adds clipping transformations to a transformation list.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.STACK_CLIP (
    clip_table_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
    xform_list           IN OUT NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
    clip_schema_name     IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-36 STACK_CLIP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>clip_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table for clipping. You can use the CREATE_CLIP Procedure to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call <code>STACK_CLIP</code> . To populate the table, you can use one of the <code>INSERT</code> procedures for clipping or you can write your own SQL. See Table 53-8 |
| <code>xform_list</code> | A transformation list. See Table 53-1 for a description of the <code>TRANSFORM_LIST</code> object type. |
| <code>clip_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>clip_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See [DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM Operational Notes](#). The following sections are especially relevant:

- “About Transformation Lists”
- “About Stacking”
- “Nested Data Transformations”

Examples

This example shows how a clipping transformation for the numerical column `cust_credit_limit` could be added to a stack called `mining_data_stack`.



Note:

This example invokes the [XFORM_STACK Procedure](#) to show how the data is transformed by the stack. `XFORM_STACK` simply generates an external view of the transformed data. The actual purpose of the `STACK` procedures is to assemble a list of transformations for embedding in a model. The transformations are passed to `CREATE_MODEL` in the `xform_list` parameter. See [INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) for an example.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_postal_code, cust_credit_limit
  FROM sh.customers
  WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100100;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_clip ('clip_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_clip_winsor_tail (
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    tail_frac       => 0.25,
    exclude_list   => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
```

```

END;
/
DECLARE
    MINING_DATA_STACK    dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_CLIP (
        clip_table_name    => 'clip_tbl',
        xform_list         => mining_data_stack);
    dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
        xform_list         => mining_data_stack,
        data_table_name    => 'mining_data',
        xform_view_name    => 'mining_data_stack_view');
END;
/
-- Before transformation
SELECT cust_id, cust_postal_code, round(cust_credit_limit)
   FROM mining_data
   WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100054
   ORDER BY cust_id;

CUST_ID    CUST_POSTAL_CODE    ROUND(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT)
-----
100050     76486                1500
100051     73216                9000
100052     69499                5000
100053     45704                7000
100054     88021                11000

-- After transformation
SELECT cust_id, cust_postal_code, round(cust_credit_limit)
   FROM mining_data_stack_view
   WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100054
   ORDER BY cust_id;

CUST_ID    CUST_POSTAL_CODE    ROUND(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT)
-----
100050     76486                5000
100051     73216                9000
100052     69499                5000
100053     45704                7000
100054     88021                11000

```

53.6.27 STACK_COL_REM Procedure

This procedure adds column removal transformations to a transformation list.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.STACK_COL_REM (
    rem_table_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
    xform_list          IN OUT NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
    rem_schema_name     IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-37 STACK_COL_REM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| rem_table_name | Name of the transformation definition table for column removal. You can use the CREATE_COL_REM Procedure to create the definition table. See Table 53-10 . The table must be populated with column names before you call STACK_COL_REM. The INSERT_BIN_SUPER Procedure and the INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure can optionally be used to populate the table. You can also use SQL INSERT statements. |
| xform_list | A transformation list. See Table 53-1 for a description of the TRANSFORM_LIST object type. |
| rem_schema_name | Schema of rem_table_name. If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)". The following sections are especially relevant:

- "[About Transformation Lists](#)"
- "[About Stacking](#)"
- "[Nested Data Transformations](#)"

Examples

This example shows how the column cust_credit_limit could be removed in a transformation list called mining_data_stack.

Note:

This example invokes the [XFORM_STACK Procedure](#) to show how the data is transformed by the stack. XFORM_STACK simply generates an external view of the transformed data. The actual purpose of the STACK procedures is to assemble a list of transformations for embedding in a model. The transformations are passed to CREATE_MODEL in the xform_list parameter. See [INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) for an example.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, country_id, cust_postal_code, cust_credit_limit
     FROM sh.customers;

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_col_rem ('rem_tbl');
END;
/

INSERT into rem_tbl VALUES (upper('cust_postal_code'), null);

DECLARE
```

```

MINING_DATA_STACK dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.stack_col_rem (
    rem_table_name => 'rem_tbl',
    xform_list     => mining_data_stack);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list     => mining_data_stack,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack_view');
END;
/

SELECT * FROM mining_data
  WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100051
  ORDER BY cust_id;

CUST_ID  COUNTRY_ID  CUST_POSTAL_CODE  CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----  -
100050      52773      76486                1500
100051      52790      73216                9000

SELECT * FROM mining_data_stack_view
  WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100051
  ORDER BY cust_id;

CUST_ID  COUNTRY_ID  CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----  -
100050      52773                1500
100051      52790                9000

```

53.6.28 STACK_MISS_CAT Procedure

This procedure adds categorical missing value transformations to a transformation list.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.STACK_MISS_CAT (
  miss_table_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  xform_list       IN OUT NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
  miss_schema_name IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-38 STACK_MISS_CAT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| miss_table_name | Name of the transformation definition table for categorical missing value treatment. You can use the CREATE_MISS_CAT Procedure to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call STACK_MISS_CAT. To populate the table, you can use the INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE Procedure or you can write your own SQL. See Table 53-12 . |
| xform_list | A transformation list. See Table 53-1 for a description of the TRANSFORM_LIST object type. |
| miss_schema_name | Schema of <i>miss_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See "Operational Notes". The following sections are especially relevant:

- ["About Transformation Lists"](#)
- ["About Stacking"](#)
- ["Nested Data Transformations"](#)

Examples

This example shows how the missing values in the column `cust_marital_status` could be replaced with the mode in a transformation list called `mining_data_stack`.



Note:

This example invokes the [XFORM_STACK Procedure](#) to show how the data is transformed by the stack. `XFORM_STACK` simply generates an external view of the transformed data. The actual purpose of the `STACK` procedures is to assemble a list of transformations for embedding in a model. The transformations are passed to `CREATE_MODEL` in the `xform_list` parameter. See [INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) for an example.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, country_id, cust_marital_status
     FROM sh.customers
     where cust_id BETWEEN 1 AND 10;

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_miss_cat ('miss_cat_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_miss_cat_mode ('miss_cat_tbl',
'mining_data');
END;
/

DECLARE
  MINING_DATA_STACK  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.stack_miss_cat (
    miss_table_name => 'miss_cat_tbl',
    xform_list      => mining_data_stack);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => mining_data_stack,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack_view');
END;
/
SELECT * FROM mining_data
  ORDER BY cust_id;
```

| CUST_ID | COUNTRY_ID | CUST_MARITAL_STATUS |
|---------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 52789 | |
| 2 | 52778 | |
| 3 | 52770 | |

```

4      52770
5      52789
6      52769      single
7      52790      single
8      52790      married
9      52770      divorced
10     52790      widow

```

```

SELECT * FROM mining_data_stack_view
ORDER By cust_id;

```

```

CUST_ID  COUNTRY_ID  CUST_MARITAL_STATUS
-----  -
1         52789       single
2         52778       single
3         52770       single
4         52770       single
5         52789       single
6         52769       single
7         52790       single
8         52790       married
9         52770       divorced
10        52790       widow

```

53.6.29 STACK_MISS_NUM Procedure

This procedure adds numeric missing value transformations to a transformation list.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.STACK_MISS_NUM (
    miss_table_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    xform_list           IN OUT  NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
    miss_schema_name     IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-39 STACK_MISS_NUM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| miss_table_name | Name of the transformation definition table for numerical missing value treatment. You can use the CREATE_MISS_NUM Procedure to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call <code>STACK_MISS_NUM</code> . To populate the table, you can use the INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN Procedure or you can write your own SQL. See Table 53-14 . |
| xform_list | A transformation list. See Table 53-1 for a description of the <code>TRANSFORM_LIST</code> object type. |
| miss_schema_name | Schema of <code>miss_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)". The following sections are especially relevant:

- "[About Transformation Lists](#)"

- ["About Stacking"](#)
- ["Nested Data Transformations"](#)

Examples

This example shows how the missing values in the column `cust_credit_limit` could be replaced with the mean in a transformation list called `mining_data_stack`.

Note:

This example invokes the [XFORM_STACK Procedure](#) to show how the data is transformed by the stack. `XFORM_STACK` simply generates an external view of the transformed data. The actual purpose of the `STACK` procedures is to assemble a list of transformations for embedding in a model. The transformations are passed to `CREATE_MODEL` in the `xform_list` parameter. See [INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) for an example.

```
describe mining_data
Name                                                    Null?   Type
-----
CUST_ID                                                NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                                     NUMBER

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_miss_num ('miss_num_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_miss_num_mean
('miss_num_tbl','mining_data');
END;
/
SELECT * FROM miss_num_tbl;

COL           ATT           VAL
-----
CUST_ID              5.5
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT    185.71

DECLARE
  MINING_DATA_STACK  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_MISS_NUM (
    miss_table_name => 'miss_num_tbl',
    xform_list      => mining_data_stack);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => mining_data_stack,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack_view');
END;
/
-- Before transformation
SELECT * FROM mining_data
  ORDER BY cust_id;
CUST_ID CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
      1             100
      2
      3             200
```

```

4
5          150
6          400
7          150
8
9          100
10         200

-- After transformation
SELECT * FROM mining_data_stack_view
ORDER BY cust_id;
CUST_ID CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
1          100
2         185.71
3          200
4         185.71
5          150
6          400
7          150
8         185.71
9          100
10         200

```

53.6.30 STACK_NORM_LIN Procedure

This procedure adds linear normalization transformations to a transformation list.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.STACK_NORM_LIN (
    norm_table_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    xform_list           IN OUT  NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
    norm_schema_name    IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-40 STACK_NORM_LIN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| norm_table_name | Name of the transformation definition table for linear normalization. You can use the CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call STACK_NORM_LIN. To populate the table, you can use one of the INSERT procedures for normalization or you can write your own SQL. See Table 53-16 . |
| xform_list | A transformation list. See Table 53-1 for a description of the TRANSFORM_LIST object type. |
| norm_schema_name | Schema of norm_table_name. If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)". The following sections are especially relevant:

- "[About Transformation Lists](#)"

- ["About Stacking"](#)
- ["Nested Data Transformations"](#)

Examples

This example shows how the column `cust_credit_limit` could be normalized in a transformation list called `mining_data_stack`.

Note:

This example invokes the [XFORM_STACK Procedure](#) to show how the data is transformed by the stack. `XFORM_STACK` simply generates an external view of the transformed data. The actual purpose of the `STACK` procedures is to assemble a list of transformations for embedding in a model. The transformations are passed to `CREATE_MODEL` in the `xform_list` parameter. See [INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) for an example.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, country_id, cust_postal_code, cust_credit_limit
     FROM sh.customers;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_norm_lin ('norm_lin_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_norm_lin_minmax (
    norm_table_name => 'norm_lin_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    exclude_list   => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id',
                                                                'country_id'));
END;
/
SELECT * FROM norm_lin_tbl;
COL          ATT      SHIFT  SCALE
-----
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT          1500  13500

DECLARE
  MINING_DATA_STACK  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.stack_norm_lin (
    norm_table_name => 'norm_lin_tbl',
    xform_list      => mining_data_stack);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => mining_data_stack,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack_view');
END;
/
SELECT * FROM mining_data
  WHERE cust_id between 1 and 10
     ORDER BY cust_id;
CUST_ID COUNTRY_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE      CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
      1      52789 30828                9000
      2      52778 86319               10000
      3      52770 88666                1500
      4      52770 87551                1500
      5      52789 59200                1500
```

```

6      52769 77287      1500
7      52790 38763      1500
8      52790 58488      3000
9      52770 63033      3000
10     52790 52602      3000

```

```

SELECT * FROM mining_data_stack_view
WHERE cust_id between 1 and 10
ORDER BY cust_id;
CUST_ID COUNTRY_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE      CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
1      52789 30828                      .55556
2      52778 86319                      .62963
3      52770 88666                      0
4      52770 87551                      0
5      52789 59200                      0
6      52769 77287                      0
7      52790 38763                      0
8      52790 58488                      .11111
9      52770 63033                      .11111
10     52790 52602                      .11111

```

53.6.31 XFORM_BIN_CAT Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the categorical binning transformations specified in a definition table. Only the columns that are specified in the definition table are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_BIN_CAT (
    bin_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    xform_view_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    literal_flag        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    bin_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    xform_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-41 XFORM_BIN_CAT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>bin_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table for categorical binning. You can use the CREATE_BIN_CAT Procedure to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call <code>XFORM_BIN_CAT</code> . To populate the table, you can use one of the <code>INSERT</code> procedures for categorical binning or you can write your own SQL. See Table 53-4 . |
| <code>data_table_name</code> | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed. |
| <code>xform_view_name</code> | Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <code>data_table_name</code> with the transformations specified in <code>bin_table_name</code> . |

Table 53-41 (Cont.) XFORM_BIN_CAT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>literal_flag</code> | Indicates whether the values in the <code>bin</code> column in the transformation definition table are valid SQL literals. When <code>literal_flag</code> is <code>FALSE</code> (the default), the bin identifiers will be transformed to SQL literals by surrounding them with single quotes. Set <code>literal_flag</code> to <code>TRUE</code> if the bin identifiers are numbers that should have a numeric datatype, as is the case for an O-Cluster model. See " INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure " for an example. |
| <code>bin_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>bin_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>xform_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>xform_view_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)".

Examples

This example creates a view that bins the `cust_postal_code` column. The data source consists of three columns from `sh.customer`.

```
describe mining_data
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_POSTAL_CODE                        NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                       NUMBER

SELECT * FROM mining_data WHERE cust_id between 104066 and 104069;

      CUST_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
      104066 69776
7000
      104067 52602
9000
      104068 55787
11000
      104069 55977
5000

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_bin_cat(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_cat_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_bin_cat_freq(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_cat_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    bin_num        => 10);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.xform_bin_cat(
```

```

        bin_table_name    => 'bin_cat_tbl',
        data_table_name   => 'mining_data',
        xform_view_name   => 'bin_cat_view');
END;
/

SELECT * FROM bin_cat_view WHERE cust_id between 104066 and 104069;

      CUST_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
-----
      104066 6
7000
      104067 11
9000
      104068 3
11000
      104069 11
5000

SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'BIN_CAT_VIEW';

TEXT
-----

SELECT
"CUST_ID",DECODE("CUST_POSTAL_CODE",'38082','1','45704','9','48346','5','
55787','3','63736','2','67843','7','69776','6','72860','10','78558','4','80841',
'8',NULL,NULL,'11') "CUST_POSTAL_CODE","CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" FROM
mining_data

```

53.6.32 XFORM_BIN_NUM Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the numerical binning transformations specified in a definition table. Only the columns that are specified in the definition table are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_BIN_NUM (
    bin_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    xform_view_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    literal_flag      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    bin_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    xform_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```


Parameters

Table 53-42 XFORM_BIN_NUM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>bin_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table for numerical binning. You can use the CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call <code>XFORM_BIN_NUM</code> . To populate the table, you can use one of the <code>INSERT</code> procedures for numerical binning or you can write your own SQL. See " Table 53-6 ". |
| <code>data_table_name</code> | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| <code>xform_view_name</code> | Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <code>data_table_name</code> with the transformations specified in <code>bin_table_name</code> . |
| <code>literal_flag</code> | Indicates whether the values in the <code>bin</code> column in the transformation definition table are valid SQL literals. When <code>literal_flag</code> is <code>FALSE</code> (the default), the bin identifiers will be transformed to SQL literals by surrounding them with single quotes. Set <code>literal_flag</code> to <code>TRUE</code> if the bin identifiers are numbers that should have a numeric datatype, as is the case for an O-Cluster model. See " INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure " for an example. |
| <code>bin_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>bin_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>xform_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>xform_view_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)".

Examples

This example creates a view that bins the `cust_credit_limit` column. The data source consists of three columns from `sh.customer`.

```
describe mining_data
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_POSTAL_CODE                     NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                    NUMBER

column cust_credit_limit off
SELECT * FROM mining_data WHERE cust_id between 104066 and 104069;

      CUST_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE
-----
-----
```

```

-----
    104066 69776
7000
    104067 52602
9000
    104068 55787
11000
    104069 55977
5000

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_bin_num(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_num_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_autobin_num_eqwidth(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_num_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    bin_num => 5,
    max_bin_num => 10,
    exclude_list => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
  dbms_data_mining_transform.xform_bin_num(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_num_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_view');
END;
/
describe mining_data_view
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_POSTAL_CODE                         NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                         VARCHAR2(2)

col cust_credit_limit on
col cust_credit_limit format a25
SELECT * FROM mining_data_view WHERE cust_id between 104066 and 104069;

    CUST_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
    104066 69776
5
    104067 52602
6
    104068 55787
8
    104069 55977
3

set long 2000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_VIEW';

TEXT
-----

SELECT "CUST_ID","CUST_POSTAL_CODE",CASE WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<1500 THEN
NULL
  WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=2850 THEN '1' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=4200 THEN
'2'
  WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=5550 THEN '3' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=6900 THEN

```

```
'4'
  WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=8250 THEN '5' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=9600 THEN
'6'
  WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=10950 THEN '7' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=12300 THEN
,
8' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=13650 THEN '9' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=15000
THEN
  '10' END "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" FROM
mining_data
```

53.6.33 XFORM_CLIP Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the clipping transformations specified in a definition table. Only the columns that are specified in the definition table are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_CLIP (
  clip_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  xform_view_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  clip_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2,DEFAULT NULL,
  xform_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 53-43 XFORM_CLIP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>clip_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table for clipping. You can use the CREATE_CLIP Procedure to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call XFORM_CLIP. To populate the table, you can use one of the INSERT procedures for clipping you can write your own SQL. See Table 53-8 . |
| <code>data_table_name</code> | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| <code>xform_view_name</code> | Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <code>data_table_name</code> with the transformations specified in <code>clip_table_name</code> . |
| <code>clip_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>clip_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>xform_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>xform_view_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Examples

This example creates a view that clips the `cust_credit_limit` column. The data source consists of three columns from `sh.customer`.

```

describe mining_data
Name                               Null?   Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_POSTAL_CODE                     NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                     NUMBER

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_clip(
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_clip_trim_tail(
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    tail_frac       => 0.05,
    exclude_list    => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
  dbms_data_mining_transform.xform_clip(
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'clip_view');
END;
/
describe clip_view
Name                               Null?   Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_POSTAL_CODE                     NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                     NUMBER

SELECT MIN(cust_credit_limit), MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM mining_data;

MIN(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT) MAX(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT)
-----
                1500                15000

SELECT MIN(cust_credit_limit), MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM clip_view;

MIN(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT) MAX(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT)
-----
                1500                11000

set long 2000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'CLIP_VIEW';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID","CUST_POSTAL_CODE",CASE WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" < 1500 THEN NU
LL WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" > 11000 THEN NULL ELSE "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" END "CUST
_CREDIT_LIMIT" FROM mining_data

```

53.6.34 XFORM_COL_REM Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the column removal transformations specified in a definition table. Only the columns that are specified in the definition table are removed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_COL_REM (
  rem_table_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name IN      VARCHAR2,

```

```

xform_view_name    IN      VARCHAR2,
rem_schema_name    IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
data_schema_name   IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
xform_schema_name  IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-44 XFORM_COL_REM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| rem_table_name | Name of the transformation definition table for column removal. You can use the CREATE_COL_REM Procedure to create the definition table. See Table 53-10 . The table must be populated with column names before you call XFORM_COL_REM. The INSERT_BIN_SUPER Procedure and the INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure can optionally be used to populate the table. You can also use SQL INSERT statements. |
| data_table_name | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| xform_view_name | Name of the view to be created. The view presents the columns in <i>data_table_name</i> that are not specified in <i>rem_table_name</i> . |
| rem_schema_name | Schema of <i>rem_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| data_schema_name | Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| xform_schema_name | Schema of <i>xform_view_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)".

Examples

This example creates a view that includes all but one column from the table `customers` in the current schema.

```

describe customers
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS                     VARCHAR2(20)
OCCUPATION                               VARCHAR2(21)
AGE                                       NUMBER
YRS_RESIDENCE                            NUMBER

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_COL_REM ('colrem_xtbl');
END;
/
INSERT INTO colrem_xtbl VALUES('CUST_MARITAL_STATUS', null);

```

NOTE: This currently doesn't work. See bug 9310319

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_COL_REM (
    rem_table_name      => 'colrem_xtbl',
    data_table_name     => 'customers',
    xform_view_name     => 'colrem_view');
END;
/
describe colrem_view

```

| Name | Null? | Type |
|---------------|----------|---------------|
| CUST_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| OCCUPATION | | VARCHAR2 (21) |
| AGE | | NUMBER |
| YRS_RESIDENCE | | NUMBER |

53.6.35 XFORM_EXPR_NUM Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the specified numeric transformations. Only the columns that you specify are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_EXPR_NUM (
  expr_pattern      IN      VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  xform_view_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  exclude_list     IN      COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  include_list     IN      COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  col_pattern      IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ':col',
  data_schema_name IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  xform_schema_name IN     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-45 XFORM_EXPR_NUM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>expr_pattern</code> | A numeric transformation expression |
| <code>data_table_name</code> | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| <code>xform_view_name</code> | Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <code>data_table_name</code> with the transformations specified in <code>expr_pattern</code> and <code>col_pattern</code> . |
| <code>exclude_list</code> | List of numerical columns to exclude. If NULL, no numerical columns are excluded. The format of <code>exclude_list</code> is: <code>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ...'coln')</code> |

Table 53-45 (Cont.) XFORM_EXPR_NUM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>include_list</code> | List of numeric columns to include. If NULL, all numeric columns are included. The format of <code>include_list</code> is: <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ...'coln')</pre> |
| <code>col_pattern</code> | The value within <code>expr_pattern</code> that will be replaced with a column name. The value of <code>col_pattern</code> is case-sensitive. The default value of <code>col_pattern</code> is ':col' |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>xform_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>xform_view_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

- The XFORM_EXPR_NUM procedure constructs numeric transformation expressions from the specified expression pattern (`expr_pattern`) by replacing every occurrence of the specified column pattern (`col_pattern`) with an actual column name.

XFORM_EXPR_NUM uses the SQL REPLACE function to construct the transformation expressions.

```
REPLACE (expr_pattern, col_pattern, "column_name") || "column_name"
```

If there is a column match, then the replacement is made in the transformation expression; if there is not a match, then the column is used without transformation.

 **See:**

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference for information about the REPLACE function

- Because of the include and exclude list parameters, the XFORM_EXPR_NUM and XFORM_EXPR_STR procedures allow you to easily specify individual columns for transformation within large data sets. The other XFORM_* procedures support an exclude list only. In these procedures, you must enumerate every column that you do not want to transform.
- See "Operational Notes"

Examples

This example creates a view that transforms the datatype of numeric columns.

```
describe customers
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
```

```

CUST_ID                                NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS                    VARCHAR2 (20)
OCCUPATION                              VARCHAR2 (21)
AGE                                      NUMBER
YRS_RESIDENCE                           NUMBER

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_EXPR_NUM(
    expr_pattern      => 'to_char(:col)',
    data_table_name   => 'customers',
    xform_view_name   => 'cust_nonum_view',
    exclude_list      => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST( 'cust_id'),
    include_list      => null,
    col_pattern       => ':col');
END;
/
describe cust_nonum_view
Name                                Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS                  VARCHAR2 (20)
OCCUPATION                           VARCHAR2 (21)
AGE                                   VARCHAR2 (40)
YRS_RESIDENCE                        VARCHAR2 (40)

```

53.6.36 XFORM_EXPR_STR Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the specified categorical transformations. Only the columns that you specify are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_EXPR_STR (
  expr_pattern      IN      VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name   IN      VARCHAR2,
  xform_view_name   IN      VARCHAR2,
  exclude_list      IN      COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  include_list      IN      COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  col_pattern       IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ':col',
  data_schema_name IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  xform_schema_name IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 53-46 XFORM_EXPR_STR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>expr_pattern</code> | A character transformation expression |
| <code>data_table_name</code> | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| <code>xform_view_name</code> | Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <code>data_table_name</code> with the transformations specified in <code>expr_pattern</code> and <code>col_pattern</code> . |

Table 53-46 (Cont.) XFORM_EXPR_STR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <code>exclude_list</code> | <p>List of categorical columns to exclude. If NULL, no categorical columns are excluded.</p> <p>The format of <code>exclude_list</code> is:</p> <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ...'coln')</pre> |
| <code>include_list</code> | <p>List of character columns to include. If NULL, all character columns are included.</p> <p>The format of <code>include_list</code> is:</p> <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ...'coln')</pre> |
| <code>col_pattern</code> | <p>The value within <code>expr_pattern</code> that will be replaced with a column name. The value of <code>col_pattern</code> is case-sensitive.</p> <p>The default value of <code>col_pattern</code> is <code>':col'</code></p> |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | <p>Schema of <code>data_table_name</code>. If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.</p> |
| <code>xform_schema_name</code> | <p>Schema of <code>xform_view_name</code>. If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.</p> |

Usage Notes

1. The `XFORM_EXPR_STR` procedure constructs character transformation expressions from the specified expression pattern (`expr_pattern`) by replacing every occurrence of the specified column pattern (`col_pattern`) with an actual column name.

`XFORM_EXPR_STR` uses the SQL `REPLACE` function to construct the transformation expressions.

```
REPLACE (expr_pattern, col_pattern, "column_name") || "column_name"
```

If there is a column match, then the replacement is made in the transformation expression; if there is not a match, then the column is used without transformation.

 **See:**

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference for information about the `REPLACE` function

2. Because of the include and exclude list parameters, the `XFORM_EXPR_STR` and `XFORM_EXPR_NUM` procedures allow you to easily specify individual columns for transformation within large data sets. The other `XFORM_*` procedures support an exclude list only. In these procedures, you must enumerate every column that you do not want to transform.
3. See ["Operational Notes"](#)

Examples

This example creates a view that transforms character columns to upper case.

```

describe customers
Name                                     Null?   Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS                     VARCHAR2 (20)
OCCUPATION                               VARCHAR2 (21)
AGE                                       NUMBER
YRS_RESIDENCE                            NUMBER

SELECT cust_id, cust_marital_status, occupation FROM customers
       WHERE cust_id > 102995
       ORDER BY cust_id desc;

CUST_ID CUST_MARITAL_STATUS OCCUPATION
-----
103000 Divorc.           Cleric.
102999 Married           Cleric.
102998 Married           Exec.
102997 Married           Exec.
102996 NeverM           Other

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_EXPR_STR(
    expr_pattern      => 'upper(:col)',
    data_table_name   => 'customers',
    xform_view_name   => 'cust_upcase_view');
END;
/
describe cust_upcase_view
Name                                     Null?   Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS                     VARCHAR2 (20)
OCCUPATION                               VARCHAR2 (21)
AGE                                       NUMBER
YRS_RESIDENCE                            NUMBER

SELECT cust_id, cust_marital_status, occupation FROM cust_upcase_view
       WHERE cust_id > 102995
       ORDER BY cust_id desc;

CUST_ID CUST_MARITAL_STATUS OCCUPATION
-----
103000 DIVORC.           CLERIC.
102999 MARRIED           CLERIC.
102998 MARRIED           EXEC.
102997 MARRIED           EXEC.
102996 NEVERM           OTHER
    
```

53.6.37 XFORM_MISS_CAT Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the categorical missing value treatment transformations specified in a definition table. Only the columns that are specified in the

definition table are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_MISS_CAT (
    miss_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    xform_view_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    miss_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    xform_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL;
```

Parameters

Table 53-47 XFORM_MISS_CAT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>miss_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table for categorical missing value treatment. You can use the CREATE_MISS_CAT Procedure to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call <code>XFORM_MISS_CAT</code> . To populate the table, you can use the INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE Procedure or you can write your own SQL. See Table 53-12 . |
| <code>data_table_name</code> | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| <code>xform_view_name</code> | Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <code>data_table_name</code> with the transformations specified in <code>miss_table_name</code> . |
| <code>miss_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>miss_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>xform_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>xform_view_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)".

Examples

This example creates a view that replaces missing categorical values with the mode.

```
SELECT * FROM geog;
```

```
REG_ID REGION
-----
```

```
1 NE
2 SW
3 SE
4 SW
5
6 NE
7 NW
8 NW
```

```

    9
    10
    11 SE
    12 SE
    13 NW
    14 SE
    15 SE

SELECT STATS_MODE(region) FROM geog;

STATS_MODE(REGION)
-----
SE

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_MISS_CAT('misscat_xtbl');
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE (
    miss_table_name      => 'misscat_xtbl',
    data_table_name      => 'geog' );
END;
/

SELECT col, val FROM misscat_xtbl;

COL          VAL
-----
REGION      SE

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_MISS_CAT (
    miss_table_name      => 'misscat_xtbl',
    data_table_name      => 'geog',
    xform_view_name      => 'geogxf_view');
END;
/

SELECT * FROM geogxf_view;

REG_ID REGION
-----
    1 NE
    2 SW
    3 SE
    4 SW
    5 SE
    6 NE
    7 NW
    8 NW
    9 SE
   10 SE
   11 SE
   12 SE
   13 NW
   14 SE
   15 SE

```

53.6.38 XFORM_MISS_NUM Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the numerical missing value treatment transformations specified in a definition table. Only the columns that are specified in the definition table are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_MISS_NUM (
    miss_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    xform_view_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    miss_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    xform_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL;
```

Parameters

Table 53-48 XFORM_MISS_NUM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>miss_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table for numerical missing value treatment. You can use the CREATE_MISS_NUM Procedure to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call <code>XFORM_MISS_NUM</code> . To populate the table, you can use the INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN Procedure or you can write your own SQL. See Table 53-14 . |
| <code>data_table_name</code> | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| <code>xform_view_name</code> | Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <code>data_table_name</code> with the transformations specified in <code>miss_table_name</code> . |
| <code>miss_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>miss_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>xform_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>xform_view_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)".

Examples

This example creates a view that replaces missing numerical values with the mean.

```
SELECT * FROM items;
```

```
ITEM_ID      QTY
-----
aa           200
bb           200
```

```

cc          250
dd
ee
ff          100
gg          250
hh          200
ii
jj          200

SELECT AVG(qty) FROM items;

AVG(QTY)
-----
      200

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_MISS_NUM('misnum_xtbl');
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN (
    miss_table_name      => 'misnum_xtbl',
    data_table_name      => 'items' );
END;
/

SELECT col, val FROM misnum_xtbl;

COL          VAL
-----
QTY          200

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_MISS_NUM (
    miss_table_name      => 'misnum_xtbl',
    data_table_name      => 'items',
    xform_view_name      => 'items_view');
END;
/

SELECT * FROM items_view;

ITEM_ID      QTY
-----
aa           200
bb           200
cc           250
dd           200
ee           200
ff           100
gg           250
hh           200
ii           200
jj           200

```

53.6.39 XFORM_NORM_LIN Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the linear normalization transformations specified in a definition table. Only the columns that are specified in the definition table are

transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_NORM_LIN (
    norm_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    xform_view_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    norm_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    xform_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 53-49 XFORM_NORM_LIN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <code>norm_table_name</code> | Name of the transformation definition table for linear normalization. You can use the CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call <code>XFORM_NORM_LIN</code> . To populate the table, you can use one of the <code>INSERT</code> procedures for normalization or you can write your own SQL. See Table 53-12 . |
| <code>data_table_name</code> | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| <code>xform_view_name</code> | Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <code>data_table_name</code> with the transformations specified in <code>miss_table_name</code> . |
| <code>norm_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>miss_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| <code>xform_schema_name</code> | Schema of <code>xform_view_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)".

Examples

This example creates a view that normalizes the `cust_year_of_birth` and `cust_credit_limit` columns. The data source consists of three columns from `sh.customer`.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
    SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_credit_limit
    FROM sh.customers;
```

```
describe mining_data
```

| Name | Null? | Type |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|
| CUST_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | NOT NULL | NUMBER(4) |

```

CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                                NUMBER

SELECT * FROM mining_data WHERE cust_id > 104495
        ORDER BY cust_year_of_birth;

CUST_ID CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
104496          1947          3000
104498          1954          10000
104500          1962          15000
104499          1970          3000
104497          1976          3000

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_NORM_LIN(
    norm_table_name      => 'normx_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX(
    norm_table_name      => 'normx_tbl',
    data_table_name      => 'mining_data',
    exclude_list         => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST( 'cust_id'),
    round_num            => 3);
END;
/

SELECT col, shift, scale FROM normx_tbl;

COL                                SHIFT    SCALE
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                 1910    77
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                  1500   13500

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_NORM_LIN (
    norm_table_name      => 'normx_tbl',
    data_table_name      => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name      => 'norm_view');
END;
/

SELECT * FROM norm_view WHERE cust_id > 104495
        ORDER BY cust_year_of_birth;

CUST_ID CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
104496          .4805195          .1111111
104498          .5714286          .6296296
104500          .6753247           1
104499          .7792208          .1111111
104497          .8571429          .1111111

set long 2000
SQL> SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'NORM_VIEW';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID", ("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"-1910)/77 "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH", ("CUST
_CREDIT_LIMIT"-1500)/13500 "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" FROM mining_data

```


53.6.40 XFORM_STACK Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the transformations specified by the stack. Only the columns and nested attributes that are specified in the stack are transformed. Any remaining columns and nested attributes from the data table appear in the view without changes.

To create a list of objects that describe the transformed columns, use the [DESCRIBE_STACK Procedure](#).



See Also:

["Overview"](#)

Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide for more information about machine learning attributes

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list          IN      TRANSFORM_list,
    data_table_name    IN      VARCHAR2,
    xform_view_name    IN      VARCHAR2,
    data_schema_name   IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    xform_schema_name  IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 53-50 XFORM_STACK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| xform_list | The transformation list. See Table 53-1 for a description of the TRANSFORM_LIST object type. |
| data_table_name | Name of the table containing the data to be transformed |
| xform_view_name | Name of the view to be created. The view applies the transformations in <i>xform_list</i> to <i>data_table_name</i> . |
| data_schema_name | Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |
| xform_schema_name | Schema of <i>xform_view_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used. |

Usage Notes

See ["Operational Notes"](#). The following sections are especially relevant:

- ["About Transformation Lists"](#)
- ["About Stacking"](#)
- ["Nested Data Transformations"](#)

Examples

This example applies a transformation list to the view `oml_user.cust_info` and shows how the data is transformed. The `CREATE` statement for `cust_info` is shown in "[DESCRIBE_STACK Procedure](#)".

```
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_NUM ('birth_yr_bins');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE (
    bin_table_name => 'birth_yr_bins',
    data_table_name => 'cust_info',
    bin_num        => 6,
    exclude_list   => dbms_data_mining_transform.column_list(
                      'cust_id','country_id'));
END;
/
SELECT * FROM birth_yr_bins;
```

| COL | ATT | VAL | BIN |
|--------------------|-----|------|-----|
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | | 1922 | |
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | | 1951 | 1 |
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | | 1959 | 2 |
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | | 1966 | 3 |
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | | 1973 | 4 |
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | | 1979 | 5 |
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | | 1986 | 6 |

```
DECLARE
  cust_stack dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM (cust_stack,
    'country_id', NULL, 'country_id/10', 'country_id*10');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_NUM ('birth_yr_bins',
    cust_stack);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM (cust_stack,
    'custprods', 'Mouse Pad', 'value*100', 'value/100');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK(
    xform_list      => cust_stack,
    data_table_name => 'cust_info',
    xform_view_name => 'cust_xform_view');
END;
/

-- Two rows of data without transformations
SELECT * from cust_info WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100010 AND 100011;
```

| CUST_ID | COUNTRY_ID | CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | CUSTPRODS (ATTRIBUTE_NAME, VALUE) |
|---------|------------|--------------------|---|
| 100010 | 52790 | 1975 | DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS (DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL ('18" Flat Panel Graphics Monitor', 1), DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL ('SIMM- 16MB PCMCIAII card', 1)) |
| 100011 | 52775 | 1972 | DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS (DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL ('External 8X CD-ROM', 1), DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL ('Mouse Pad', 1), DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL (|

```

        'SIMM- 16MB PCMCIAII card', 1),
        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
        'Keyboard Wrist Rest', 1),
        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
        '18" Flat Panel Graphics Monitor', 1),
        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
        'O/S Documentation Set - English', 1))

-- Same two rows of data with transformations
SELECT * FROM cust_xform_view WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100010 AND 100011;

CUST_ID  COUNTRY_ID  C  CUSTPRODS(ATTRIBUTE_NAME, VALUE)
-----  -
100010      5279      5  DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS(
        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
        '18" Flat Panel Graphics Monitor', 1),
        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
        'SIMM- 16MB PCMCIAII card', 1))
100011      5277.5    4  DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS(
        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
        'External 8X CD-ROM', 1),
        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
        'Mouse Pad', 100),
        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
        'SIMM- 16MB PCMCIAII card', 1),
        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
        'Keyboard Wrist Rest', 1),
        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
        '18" Flat Panel Graphics Monitor', 1),
        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
        'O/S Documentation Set - English', 1))

```

DBMS_DATAPUMP

The `DBMS_DATAPUMP` package is used to move all, or part of, a database between databases, including both data and metadata.



See Also:

Oracle Database Utilities for more information on the concepts behind the `DBMS_DATAPUMP` API, how it works, and how it is implemented in the Data Pump Export and Import utilities

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DATAPUMP Subprograms](#)

54.1 DBMS_DATAPUMP Overview

`DBMS_DATAPUMP` provides the following support and functionality.

- The source and target databases can have different hardware, operating systems, character sets, time zones, and versions.
- All object types and datatypes existing in Oracle Database 11g and higher are supported.
- Data and metadata can be transferred between databases without using any intermediary files.
- A subset of a database can be moved based upon object type and names of objects.
- Schema names, data file names, tablespace names, and data can be transformed at import time.
- Previously aborted export and import jobs can be restarted without duplicating or omitting any data or metadata from the original job.
- The resources applied to an export or import job can be modified.
- Data in an Oracle proprietary format can be unloaded and loaded.

54.2 DBMS_DATAPUMP Security Model

Security for the `DBMS_DATAPUMP` package is implemented through roles.

The `DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE` and `DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE` roles allow privileged users to take full advantage of the API. The Data Pump API will use these roles to determine whether privileged application roles should be assigned to the processes comprising the job.

- `DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE`

The `DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE` role affects only Export operations. It allows users running these operations to do the following:

- Perform the operation outside of the scope of their schema
- Monitor jobs that were initiated by another user
- Export objects (for example, `TABLESPACE` definitions) that unprivileged users cannot reference

Although the `SYS` schema does not have the `DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE` role assigned to it, all security checks performed by Data Pump that require the `DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE` role will also grant access to the `SYS` schema.

- `DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE`

The `DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE` role affects only Import and `SQL_FILE` operations. It allows users running these operations to do the following:

- Perform the operation outside of the scope of their schema
- Monitor jobs that were initiated by another user
- Import objects (for example, `DIRECTORY` definitions) that unprivileged users cannot create

Although the `SYS` schema does not have the `DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE` role assigned to it, all security checks performed by Data Pump that require the `DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE` role will also grant access to the `SYS` schema.

54.3 DBMS_DATAPUMP Constants

There are several public constants defined for use with the `DBMS_DATAPUMP.GET_STATUS` procedure. All such constants are defined as part of the `DBMS_DATAPUMP` package. Any references to these constants must be prefixed by `DBMS_DATAPUMP.` and followed by the symbols in the following lists:

Mask Bit Definitions

The following mask bit definitions are used for controlling the return of data through the `DBMS_DATAPUMP.GET_STATUS` procedure.

- `KU$_STATUS_WIP` CONSTANT `BINARY_INTEGER` := 1;
- `KU$_STATUS_JOB_DESC` CONSTANT `BINARY_INTEGER` := 2;
- `KU$_STATUS_JOB_STATUS` CONSTANT `BINARY_INTEGER` := 4;
- `KU$_STATUS_JOB_ERROR` CONSTANT `BINARY_INTEGER` := 8;

Dump File Type Definitions

The following definitions are used for identifying types of dump files returned through the `DBMS_DATAPUMP.GET_STATUS` procedure.

- `KU$_DUMPFILTYPE_DISK` CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 0;
- `KU$_DUMPFILTYPE_TEMPLATE` CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 3;

54.4 DBMS_DATAPUMP Data Structures

The `DBMS_DATAPUMP` package defines `OBJECT` types. The types described in this section are defined in the `SYS` schema for use by the `GET_STATUS` function. *The way in which these types are defined and used may be different than what you are accustomed to. Be sure to read this section carefully.*

The collection of types defined for use with the `GET_STATUS` procedure are version-specific and include version information in the names of the types. Once introduced, these types will always be provided and supported in future versions of Oracle Database and will not change. However, in future releases of Oracle Database, new versions of these types might be created that provide new or different information. The new versions of these types will have different version information embedded in the type names.

For example, in Oracle Database 12c, Release 1 (12.1), there is a `sys.ku$_Status1210` type, and in the next Oracle Database release, there could be a `sys.ku$_Status1310` type defined. Both types could be used with the `GET_STATUS` procedure.

Public synonyms have been defined for each of the types used with the `GET_STATUS` procedure. This makes it easier to use the types and means that you do not have to be concerned with changes to the actual type names or schemas where they reside. Oracle recommends that you use these synonyms whenever possible.

For each of the types, there is a version-specific synonym and a generic synonym. For example, the version-specific synonym `ku$_Status1210` is defined for the `sys.ku$_Status1210` type.

The generic synonym always describes the latest version of that type. For example, in Oracle Database 12c, Release 1 (12.1), the generic synonym `ku$_Status` is defined as `ku$_Status1210`. In a future release, there might be a `ku$_Status1310` synonym for `sys.ku$_Status1310`. Because the `ku$_Status` generic synonym always points to the latest definition, it would then point to `ku$_Status1310` rather than to `ku$_Status1210`.

The choice of whether to use version-specific synonyms or generic synonyms makes a significant difference in how you work. Using version-specific names protects your code from changes in future releases of Oracle Database because those types will continue to exist and be supported. However, access to new information will require code changes to use new synonym names for each of the types. Using the generic names implies that you always want the latest definition of the types and are prepared to deal with changes in different releases of Oracle Database.

When the version of Oracle Database that you are using changes, any C code that accesses types through generic synonym names will need to be recompiled.

 **Note:**

Languages other than PL/SQL must ensure that their type definitions are properly aligned with the version-specific definitions.

 **See Also:**

[GET_STATUS Procedure](#) for additional information about how types are used

Data Structures — Object Types

The `DBMS_DATAPUMP` package defines the following kinds of `OBJECT` types:

- Worker Status Types
- Log Entry and Error Types
- Job Status Types
- Job Description Types
- Status Types

Worker Status Types

The worker status types describe what each worker process in a job is doing. The schema, object name, and object type of an object being processed will be provided. For workers processing user data, the partition name for a partitioned table (if any), the number of bytes processed in the partition, and the number of rows processed in the partition are also returned. Workers processing metadata provide status on the last object that was processed. No status for idle threads is returned.

The `percent_done` refers to the amount completed for the current data item being processed. It is not updated for metadata objects.

The worker status types are defined as follows:

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1010 AS OBJECT
(
    worker_number    NUMBER,           -- Worker process identifier
    process_name     VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process name
    state            VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process state
    schema           VARCHAR2(30),    -- Schema name
    name             VARCHAR2(4000),  -- Object name
    object_type      VARCHAR2(200),  -- Object type
    partition        VARCHAR2(30),    -- Partition name
    completed_objects NUMBER,         -- Completed number of objects
    total_objects    NUMBER,         -- Total number of objects
    completed_rows   NUMBER,         -- Number of rows completed
    completed_bytes  NUMBER,         -- Number of bytes completed
    percent_done     NUMBER          -- Percent done current object
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_WorkerStatus1010
FOR sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1010;
```

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$WorkerStatus1020 AS OBJECT
(
    worker_number    NUMBER,          -- Worker process identifier
    process_name     VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process name
    state            VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process state
    schema           VARCHAR2(30),    -- Schema name
    name             VARCHAR2(4000),  -- Object name
    object_type      VARCHAR2(200),  -- Object type
    partition        VARCHAR2(30),    -- Partition name
    completed_objects NUMBER,        -- Completed number of objects
    total_objects    NUMBER,        -- Total number of objects
    completed_rows   NUMBER,        -- Number of rows completed
    completed_bytes  NUMBER,        -- Number of bytes completed
    percent_done     NUMBER,        -- Percent done current object
    degree           NUMBER          -- Degree of parallelism
)
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$WorkerStatus1020
FOR sys.ku$WorkerStatus1020;
```

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$WorkerStatus1120 AS OBJECT
(
    worker_number    NUMBER,          -- Worker process identifier
    process_name     VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process name
    state            VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process state
    schema           VARCHAR2(30),    -- Schema name
    name             VARCHAR2(4000),  -- Object name
    object_type      VARCHAR2(200),  -- Object type
    partition        VARCHAR2(30),    -- Partition name
    completed_objects NUMBER,        -- Completed number of objects
    total_objects    NUMBER,        -- Total number of objects
    completed_rows   NUMBER,        -- Number of rows completed
    completed_bytes  NUMBER,        -- Number of bytes completed
    percent_done     NUMBER,        -- Percent done current object
    degree           NUMBER,        -- Degree of parallelism
    instance_id      NUMBER          -- Instance ID where running
)
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$WorkerStatus1120
FOR sys.ku$WorkerStatus1120;
```

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$WorkerStatus1210 AS OBJECT
(
    worker_number    NUMBER,          -- Worker process identifier
    process_name     VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process name
    state            VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process state
    schema           VARCHAR2(30),    -- Schema name
    name             VARCHAR2(4000),  -- Object name
    object_type      VARCHAR2(200),  -- Object type
    partition        VARCHAR2(30),    -- Partition name
    completed_objects NUMBER,        -- Completed number of objects
    total_objects    NUMBER,        -- Total number of objects
    completed_rows   NUMBER,        -- Number of rows completed
    completed_bytes  NUMBER,        -- Number of bytes completed
    percent_done     NUMBER,        -- Percent done current object
    degree           NUMBER,        -- Degree of parallelism
    instance_id      NUMBER,        -- Instance ID where running
    instance_name    VARCHAR2(60),    -- Instance Name where running
    host_name        VARCHAR2(64)     -- Host name where running
)
```



```

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$WorkerStatus1210
FOR sys.ku$WorkerStatus1210;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$WorkerStatus1220 AS OBJECT
(
    worker_number    NUMBER,          -- Worker process identifier
    process_name     VARCHAR2(128), -- Worker process name
    state            VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process state
    schema           VARCHAR2(128), -- Schema name
    name            VARCHAR2(4000), -- Object name
    object_type      VARCHAR2(200), -- Object type
    partition       VARCHAR2(128), -- Partition name
    completed_objects NUMBER,        -- Completed number of objects
    total_objects   NUMBER,          -- Total number of objects
    completed_rows  NUMBER,          -- Number of rows completed
    completed_bytes NUMBER,          -- Number of bytes completed
    percent_done    NUMBER,          -- Percent done current object
    degree          NUMBER,          -- Degree of parallelism
    instance_id     NUMBER,          -- Instance ID where running
    instance_name   VARCHAR2(60),    -- Instance Name where running
    host_name       VARCHAR2(101),   -- Host name where running
    access_method   VARCHAR2(16),    -- Access Method of object
    obj_start_time  DATE,            -- Object start time
    obj_status      DATE              -- Object status at current time
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$WorkerStatus1220
FOR sys.ku$WorkerStatus1220;

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$WorkerStatus FOR ku$WorkerStatus1220;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$WorkerStatusList1010 AS TABLE OF sys.ku$WorkerStatus1010
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$WorkerStatusList1020 AS TABLE OF sys.ku$WorkerStatus1020
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$WorkerStatusList1120 AS TABLE OF sys.ku$WorkerStatus1120
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$WorkerStatusList1210 AS TABLE OF sys.ku$WorkerStatus1210
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$WorkerStatusList1220 AS TABLE OF sys.ku$WorkerStatus1220

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$WorkerStatusList1010
FOR sys.ku$WorkerStatusList1010;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$WorkerStatusList1020
FOR sys.ku$WorkerStatusList1020;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$WorkerStatusList1120
FOR sys.ku$WorkerStatusList1120;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$WorkerStatusList1210
FOR sys.ku$WorkerStatusList1210;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$WorkerStatusList1220
FOR sys.ku$WorkerStatusList1220;

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$WorkerStatusList
FOR ku$WorkerStatusList1220;

```

Log Entry and Error Types

These types provide informational and error text to attached clients and the log stream. The `ku$LogLine.errorNumber` type is set to `NULL` for informational messages but is specified for error messages. Each log entry may contain several lines of text messages.

The log entry and error types are defined as follows:

```

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_LogLine1010 AS OBJECT (
    logLineNumber    NUMBER,
    errorNumber      NUMBER,
    LogText          VARCHAR2(2000))

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_LogLine1010 FOR sys.ku$_LogLine1010;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_LogLine1020 FOR sys.ku$_LogLine1010;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_LogLine FOR ku$_LogLine1010;
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_LogEntry1010 AS TABLE OF sys.ku$_LogLine1010

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_LogEntry1010 FOR sys.ku$_LogEntry1010;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_LogEntry1020 FOR sys.ku$_LogEntry1010;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_LogEntry FOR ku$_LogEntry1010;

```

Job Status Types

The job status type returns status about a job. Usually, the status concerns a running job, but it could also be about a stopped job when a client attaches. It is typically requested at attach time, when the client explicitly requests status from interactive mode and every *N* seconds when the client has requested status periodically.

The job status types are defined as follows (`percent_done` applies to data only):

```

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_JobStatus1010 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Name of the job
    operation         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    bytes_processed   NUMBER,                -- Bytes so far
    total_bytes       NUMBER,                -- Total bytes for job
    percent_done      NUMBER,                -- Percent done
    degree            NUMBER,                -- Of job parallelism
    error_count       NUMBER,                -- #errors so far
    state             VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current job state
    phase             NUMBER,                -- Job phase
    restart_count     NUMBER,                -- #Job restarts
    worker_status_list ku$_WorkerStatusList1010, -- For (non-idle)
                                                    -- job worker processes
    files             ku$_DumpFileSet1010    -- Dump file info
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobStatus1010 FOR sys.ku$_JobStatus1010;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_JobStatus1020 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Name of the job
    operation         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    bytes_processed   NUMBER,                -- Bytes so far
    total_bytes       NUMBER,                -- Total bytes for job
    percent_done      NUMBER,                -- Percent done
    degree            NUMBER,                -- Of job parallelism
    error_count       NUMBER,                -- #errors so far
    state             VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current job state
    phase             NUMBER,                -- Job phase
    restart_count     NUMBER,                -- #Job restarts
    worker_status_list ku$_WorkerStatusList1020, -- For (non-idle)
                                                    -- job worker processes
    files             ku$_DumpFileSet1010    -- Dump file info
)

```

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobStatus1020 FOR sys.ku$_JobStatus1020;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_JobStatus1120 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Name of the job
    operation         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    bytes_processed   NUMBER,                -- Bytes so far
    total_bytes       NUMBER,                -- Total bytes for job
    percent_done      NUMBER,                -- Percent done
    degree            NUMBER,                -- Of job parallelism
    error_count       NUMBER,                -- #errors so far
    state             VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current job state
    phase            NUMBER,                -- Job phase
    restart_count     NUMBER,                -- #Job restarts
    worker_status_list ku$_WorkerStatusList1120, -- For (non-idle)
                                                    -- job worker processes
    files             ku$_DumpFileSet1010    -- Dump file info
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobStatus1120 FOR sys.ku$_JobStatus1120;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_JobStatus1210 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Name of the job
    operation         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    bytes_processed   NUMBER,                -- Bytes so far
    total_bytes       NUMBER,                -- Total bytes for job
    percent_done      NUMBER,                -- Percent done
    degree            NUMBER,                -- Of job parallelism
    error_count       NUMBER,                -- #errors so far
    state             VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current job state
    phase            NUMBER,                -- Job phase
    restart_count     NUMBER,                -- #Job restarts
    worker_status_list ku$_WorkerStatusList1210, -- For (non-idle)
                                                    -- job worker processes
    files             ku$_DumpFileSet1010    -- Dump file info
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobStatus1210 FOR sys.ku$_JobStatus1210;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_JobStatus1220 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(128),         -- Name of the job
    operation         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    bytes_processed   NUMBER,                -- Bytes so far
    total_bytes       NUMBER,                -- Total bytes for job
    percent_done      NUMBER,                -- Percent done
    degree            NUMBER,                -- Of job parallelism
    error_count       NUMBER,                -- #errors so far
    state             VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current job state
    phase            NUMBER,                -- Job phase
    restart_count     NUMBER,                -- #Job restarts
    heartbeat         NUMBER,                -- Job heartbeat
    worker_status_list ku$_WorkerStatusList1220, -- For (non-idle)
                                                    -- job worker processes
    files             ku$_DumpFileSet1010    -- Dump file info
)

```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobStatus1220 FOR sys.ku$_JobStatus1220;

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobStatus FOR ku$_JobStatus1220;
```

Job Description Types

The job description type holds all the environmental information about the job such as parameter settings and dump file set members. There are a couple of subordinate types required as well.

The job description types are defined as follows:

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_JobDesc1010 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(30),          -- The job name
    guid              RAW(16),              -- The job GUID
    operation          VARCHAR2(30),        -- Current operation
    job_mode           VARCHAR2(30),        -- Current mode
    remote_link        VARCHAR2(4000),      -- DB link, if any
    owner              VARCHAR2(30),        -- Job owner
    instance           VARCHAR2(16),        -- The instance name
    db_version         VARCHAR2(30),        -- Version of objects
    creator_privs      VARCHAR2(30),        -- Privs of job
    start_time         DATE,                -- This job start time
    max_degree         NUMBER,              -- Max. parallelism
    log_file           VARCHAR2(4000),      -- Log file name
    sql_file           VARCHAR2(4000),      -- SQL file name
    params             ku$_ParamValues1010 -- Parameter list
)

```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobDesc1010 FOR sys.ku$_JobDesc1010;
```

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_JobDesc1020 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(30),          -- The job name
    guid              RAW(16),              -- The job GUID
    operation          VARCHAR2(30),        -- Current operation
    job_mode           VARCHAR2(30),        -- Current mode
    remote_link        VARCHAR2(4000),      -- DB link, if any
    owner              VARCHAR2(30),        -- Job owner
    platform           VARCHAR2(101),       -- Current job platform
    exp_platform       VARCHAR2(101),       -- Export platform
    global_name        VARCHAR2(4000),      -- Current global name
    exp_global_name    VARCHAR2(4000),      -- Export global name
    instance           VARCHAR2(16),        -- The instance name
    db_version         VARCHAR2(30),        -- Version of objects
    exp_db_version     VARCHAR2(30),        -- Export version
    scn                NUMBER,              -- Job SCN
    creator_privs      VARCHAR2(30),        -- Privs of job
    start_time         DATE,                -- This job start time
    exp_start_time     DATE,                -- Export start time
    term_reason        NUMBER,              -- Job termination code
    max_degree         NUMBER,              -- Max. parallelism
    log_file           VARCHAR2(4000),      -- Log file name
    sql_file           VARCHAR2(4000),      -- SQL file name
    params             ku$_ParamValues1010 -- Parameter list
)

```

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobDesc1020 FOR sys.ku$_JobDesc1020;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_JobDesc1210 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(30),          -- The job name
    guid              RAW(16),              -- The job GUID
    operation         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    remote_link       VARCHAR2(4000),        -- DB link, if any
    owner             VARCHAR2(30),          -- Job owner
    platform          VARCHAR2(101),         -- Current job platform
    exp_platform      VARCHAR2(101),         -- Export platform
    global_name       VARCHAR2(4000),        -- Current global name
    exp_global_name   VARCHAR2(4000),        -- Export global name
    instance          VARCHAR2(16),         -- The instance name
    db_version        VARCHAR2(30),         -- Cur. server software
version
    exp_db_version    VARCHAR2(30),         -- Export svr. software
version
    job_version       VARCHAR2(30),         -- Negotiated data
version
    scn               NUMBER,               -- Job SCN
    creator_privs     VARCHAR2(30),         -- Privs of job
    start_time        DATE,                 -- This job start time
    exp_start_time    DATE,                 -- Export start time
    term_reason       NUMBER,               -- Job termination code
    max_degree        NUMBER,               -- Max. parallelism
    timezone          VARCHAR2(64),         -- Cur. server timezone
    exp_timezone      VARCHAR2(64),         -- Exp. server timezone
    tstz_version      NUMBER,               -- Cur. server timezone
version
    exp_tstz_version  NUMBER,               -- Exp. server timezone
    endianness        VARCHAR2(16),         -- Cur. platform's
endianness
    exp_endianness    VARCHAR2(16),         -- Exp. platform's
endianness
    -- endianness is 'BIG' or 'LITTLE'
    charset           VARCHAR2(28),         -- Cur. server charset
    exp_charset       VARCHAR2(28),         -- Exp. server charset
    ncharset          VARCHAR2(28),         -- Cur. server national
charset
    exp_ncharset      VARCHAR2(28),         -- Exp. server national
charset
    log_file          VARCHAR2(4000),        -- Log file name
    sql_file          VARCHAR2(4000),        -- SQL file name
    params            ku$_ParamValues1010  -- Parameter list
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobDesc1210 FOR sys.ku$_JobDesc1210;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_JobDesc1220 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(128),        -- The job name
    guid              RAW(16),              -- The job GUID
    operation         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    remote_link       VARCHAR2(4000),        -- DB link, if any
    owner             VARCHAR2(128),        -- Job owner
    platform          VARCHAR2(101),         -- Current job platform
    exp_platform      VARCHAR2(101),         -- Export platform

```

```

        global_name      VARCHAR2(4000),      -- Current global name
        exp_global_name  VARCHAR2(4000),      -- Export global name
        instance        VARCHAR2(60),       -- The instance name
        db_version      VARCHAR2(60),       -- Cur. server software version
        exp_db_version   VARCHAR2(60),       -- Export svr. software version
        job_version     VARCHAR2(60),       -- Negotiated data version
        scn              NUMBER,            -- Job SCN
        creator_privs   VARCHAR2(30),       -- Privs of job
        start_time      DATE,              -- This job start time
        exp_start_time   DATE,              -- Export start time
        term_reason     NUMBER,            -- Job termination code
        max_degree      NUMBER,            -- Max. parallelism
        timezone        VARCHAR2(64),       -- Cur. server timezone
        exp_timezone    VARCHAR2(64),       -- Exp. server timezone
        tstz_version    NUMBER,            -- Cur. server timezone version
        exp_tstz_version NUMBER,            -- Exp. server timezone
        endianness      VARCHAR2(16),       -- Cur. platform's endianness
        exp_endianness  VARCHAR2(16),       -- Exp. platform's endianness
-- endianness is 'BIG' or 'LITTLE'
        charset         VARCHAR2(28),       -- Cur. server charset
        exp_charset     VARCHAR2(28),       -- Exp. server charset
        ncharset        VARCHAR2(28),       -- Cur. server national charset
        exp_ncharset    VARCHAR2(28),       -- Exp. server national charset
        log_file        VARCHAR2(4000),     -- Log file name
        sql_file        VARCHAR2(4000),     -- SQL file name
        params          ku$_ParamValues1010 -- Parameter list
    )

```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobDesc1220 FOR sys.ku$_JobDesc1220;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobDesc FOR ku$_JobDesc1220;
```

Status Types

The status type is an aggregate of some the previous types defined and is the return value for the `GET_STATUS` call. The mask attribute indicates which types of information are being returned to the caller. It is created by a client's shadow process from information it retrieves off the status queue or directly from the master table.

For errors, the `ku$_LogEntry` that is returned has already had its log lines ordered for proper output. That is, the original `ku$_LogEntry` objects have been ordered from outermost context to innermost.

The status types are defined as follows:

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_Status1010 IS OBJECT
(
    mask          NUMBER,          -- Status types present
    wip          ku$_LogEntry1010, -- Work in progress
    job_description ku$_JobDesc1010, -- Complete job description
    job_status    ku$_JobStatus1010, -- Detailed job status
    error        ku$_LogEntry1010 -- Multi-level context errors
)

```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_Status1010 FOR sys.ku$_Status1010;
```

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_Status1020 IS OBJECT
(
    mask          NUMBER,          -- Status types present
    wip          ku$_LogEntry1010, -- Work in progress
    job_description ku$_JobDesc1020, -- Complete job description

```

```

        job_status      ku$_JobStatus1020,-- Detailed job status
        error           ku$_LogEntry1010 -- Multi-level context errors
    )

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_Status1020 FOR sys.ku$_Status1020;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_Status1120 IS OBJECT
(
    mask                NUMBER,          -- Status types present
    wip                 ku$_LogEntry1010, -- Work in progress
    job_description     ku$_JobDesc1020,  -- Complete job description
    job_status         ku$_JobStatus1120,-- Detailed job status
    error               ku$_LogEntry1010  -- Multi-level context errors
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_Status1120 FOR sys.ku$_Status1120;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_Status1210 IS OBJECT
(
    mask                NUMBER,          -- Status types present
    wip                 ku$_LogEntry1010, -- Work in progress
    job_description     ku$_JobDesc1210,  -- Complete job description
    job_status         ku$_JobStatus1210,-- Detailed job status
    error               ku$_LogEntry1010  -- Multi-level context errors
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_Status1210 FOR sys.ku$_Status1210;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_Status1220 IS OBJECT
(
    mask                NUMBER,          -- Status types present
    wip                 ku$_LogEntry1010, -- Work in progress
    job_description     ku$_JobDesc1220,  -- Complete job description
    job_status         ku$_JobStatus1220,-- Detailed job status
    error               ku$_LogEntry1010  -- Multi-level context errors
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_Status1220 FOR sys.ku$_Status1220;

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_Status FOR ku$_Status1220;

```

54.5 Summary of DBMS_DATAPUMP Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_DATAPUMP subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 54-1 DBMS_DATAPUMP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ADD_FILE Procedure | Adds dump files to the dump file set for an Export, Import, or SQL_FILE operation. In addition to dump files, other types of files can also be added by using the FILETYPE parameter provided with this procedure. |
| ATTACH Function | Used to gain access to a Data Pump job that is in the Defining, Executing, Idling, or Stopped state |
| DATA_FILTER Procedures | Specifies restrictions on the rows that are to be retrieved |

Table 54-1 (Cont.) DBMS_DATAPUMP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| DATA_REMAP Procedure | Specifies transformations to be applied to column data as it is exported from, or imported into, a database. |
| DETACH Procedure | Specifies that the user has no further interest in using the handle |
| GET_DUMPFILE_INFO Procedure | Retrieves information about a specified dump file |
| GET_STATUS Procedure | Monitors the status of a job or waits for the completion of a job or for more details on API errors |
| LOG_ENTRY Procedure | Inserts a message into the log file |
| METADATA_FILTER Procedure | Provides filters that allow you to restrict the items that are included in a job |
| METADATA_REMAP Procedure | Specifies a remapping to be applied to objects as they are processed in the specified job |
| METADATA_TRANSFORM Procedure | Specifies transformations to be applied to objects as they are processed in the specified job |
| OPEN Function | Declares a new job using the Data Pump API, the handle returned being used as a parameter for calls to all other procedures (but not to the <code>ATTACH</code> function) |
| SET_PARALLEL Procedure | Adjusts the degree of parallelism within a job |
| SET_PARAMETER Procedures | Specifies job-processing options |
| START_JOB Procedure | Begins or resumes execution of a job |
| STOP_JOB Procedure | Terminates a job, but optionally, preserves the state of the job |
| WAIT_FOR_JOB Procedure | Runs a job until it either completes normally or stops for some other reason |

54.5.1 ADD_FILE Procedure

This procedure adds files to the dump file set for an Export, Import, or `SQL_FILE` operation, or specifies the log file or the output file for a `SQL_FILE` operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.ADD_FILE (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    filename   IN VARCHAR2,
    directory  IN VARCHAR2,
    filesize   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    filetype   IN NUMBER DEFAULT DBMS_DATAPUMP.KU$_FILE_TYPE_DUMP_FILE,
    reusefile  IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```


Parameters

Table 54-2 ADD_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| handle | The handle of a job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either the <code>OPEN</code> or <code>ATTACH</code> function. |
| filename | <p>The name of the file that is being added. The <code>filename</code> parameter must be a simple filename without any directory path information. For dump files, the <code>filename</code> can include a substitution variable. For a description of available substitution variables, see the following table.</p> <p>The file can be written to or read from either the local file system or the Oracle Object Store. If you are interfacing with the local file system, the <code>filename</code> parameter must contain a filename without directory path information. If you are interfacing with the Oracle Object Store, the <code>filename</code> parameter must contain a valid URI to the location of a bucket within your compartment in the Oracle Object Store. You must also specify a valid <code>CREDENTIAL</code> in the directory parameter to access the bucket and the <code>DBMS_DATAPUMP.KU\$_FILE_TYPE_URIDUMP_FILE</code> file type in the <code>filetype</code> parameter. For examples, see <i>Using the Oracle Data Pump API</i> in <i>Oracle Database Utilities Guide</i>.</p> |
| directory | <p>If you are interfacing with the local file system, then the <code>directory</code> parameter specifies the name of a directory object within the database that is used to locate the filename. If you are interfacing with the Oracle Object Store, then the <code>directory</code> parameter must specify a valid <code>CREDENTIAL</code> to access the bucket where filename resides.</p> <p>Ensure that you specify a valid <code>directory</code> parameter.</p> |
| filesize | <p>The size of the dump file that is being added.</p> <p>It can be specified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of bytes • The number of kilobytes (if followed by <code>K</code>) • The number of megabytes (if followed by <code>M</code>) • The number of gigabytes (if followed by <code>G</code>) • The number of terabytes (if followed by <code>T</code>) <p>An Export operation will write no more than the specified number of bytes to the file. When the file is full, it will be closed. If there is insufficient space on the device to write the specified number of bytes, then the Export operation will fail, but it can be restarted. If not specified, then <code>filesize</code> defaults to an unlimited size. For Import and <code>SQL_FILE</code> operations, <code>filesize</code> is ignored. The minimum value for <code>filesize</code> is ten times the default Data Pump block size, which is 4 kilobytes. A <code>filesize</code> can only be specified for dump files.</p> |
| filetype | <p>The type of the file that you want to add. The supported values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>DBMS_DATAPUMP.KU\$_FILE_TYPE_DUMP_FILE</code>—Dump file for a job • <code>DBMS_DATAPUMP.KU\$_FILE_TYPE_LOG_FILE</code>—Log file for a job • <code>DBMS_DATAPUMP.KU\$_FILE_TYPE_SQL_FILE</code>—Output for <code>SQL_FILE</code> job • <code>DBMS_DATAPUMP.KU\$_FILE_TYPE_URIDUMP_FILE</code>—Specifies a filename in the Oracle Object Store. For more information, see the <code>filename</code> and <code>directory</code> parameters described above. |

Table 54-2 (Cont.) ADD_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| reusefile | If the value is 0, then a preexisting file will cause an error. If the value is 1, then a preexisting file will be overwritten. If the value is NULL, then the default action for the file type will be applied (that is, dump files will not be overwritten). This parameter should only be non-NULL for dump files. The reusefile parameter is restricted to export jobs. |

Substitution Variables

Table 54-3 Substitution Variables Available for the Filename Parameter on DBMS_DATAPUMP.ADD_FILE

| Substitution Variable | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| %U | <p>The %U is expanded in the resulting file names into a two-character, fixed-width, incrementing integer starting at 01, and ending at 99. For example, the dump filename of export%U would cause export01, export02, export03, and so on, to be created depending on how many files are needed to perform the export up to export99. For filenames containing the % character, the % must be represented as %% to avoid ambiguity.</p> <p>Note: If you have more than 100 files, then Oracle recommends that you use the %L substitution variable.</p> |
| %l, %L | <p>Specifies a system-generated unique file name. The file names can contain a substitution variable (%L), which implies that multiple files may be generated. The substitution variable is expanded in the resulting file names into a 2-digit, fixed-width, incrementing integer starting at 01 and ending at 99 which is the same as (%U). In addition, the substitution variable is expanded in the resulting file names into a 3-digit to 10-digit, variable-width, incrementing integers starting at 100 and ending at 2147483646. The width field is determined by the number of digits in the integer.</p> <p>For example if the current integer was 1, exp%Laa%L.dmp would resolve to</p> <pre>exp01aa01.dmp exp02aa02.dmp</pre> <p>and so forth up until 99. Then, the next file name would have 3 digits substituted:</p> <pre>exp100aa100.dmp exp101aa101.dmp</pre> <p>and so forth up until 999 where the next file would have 4 digits substituted. The substitution will continue up to the largest number substitution allowed, which is 2147483646.</p> |
| %d, %D | <p>Specifies the current day of the month from the Gregorian calendar in format DD.</p> <p>Note: This substitution variable cannot be used in an import file name.</p> |
| %m, %M | <p>Specifies the month in the Gregorian calendar in format MM.</p> <p>Note: This substitution variable cannot be used in an import file name.</p> |

Table 54-3 (Cont.) Substitution Variables Available for the Filename Parameter on DBMS_DATAPUMP.ADD_FILE

| Substitution Variable | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| %t, %T | Specifies the year, month, and day in the Gregorian calendar in this format: YYYYMMDD. Note: This substitution variable cannot be used in an import file name. |
| %y, %Y | Specifies the year in this format: YYYY. Note: This substitution variable cannot be used in an import file name. |

Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to an Oracle Data Pump job.
- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. An invalid value was supplied for an input parameter.
- `INVALID_STATE`. The job is completing, or the job is past the defining state for an import or `SQL_FILE` job, or is past the defining state for `LOG` and `SQL` files.
- `INVALID_OPERATION`. A dump file was specified for a Network Import or `ESTIMATE_ONLY` export operation.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

Usage Notes

- This procedure adds files to an Oracle Data Pump job. You can add the following types of files to a job:
 - Log files—To record the messages associated with an operation. The Log file overwrites the previously existing files.
 - SQL files—To record the output of a `SQL_FILE` operation. The SQL file overwrites the previously existing files.
 - Dump files—To contain the data that is being moved. The Dump files do not overwrite the existing files. However, an error is generated.
- Import and `SQL_FILE` operations require that that you specify all dump files during the definition phase of the job. For Export operations, dump files can be added at any time. For example, if the user ascertains that the file space is running low during an Export, additional dump files can be added through this API. If the specified dump file already exists for an Export operation and `reusefile` is not set to 1, an error will be returned.
- For Export operations, the parallelism setting should be less than or equal to the number of dump files in the dump file set. If there are not enough dump files, then the job will not be able to maximize parallelism to the degree specified by the `SET_PARALLEL` procedure.
- For Import operations, the parallelism setting should also be less than or equal to the number of dump files in the dump file set. If there are not enough dump files,

the performance will not be optimal, as multiple threads of execution try to access the same dump file.

- If the substitution variable (%U) is included in a filename, then multiple dump files can be specified through a single call to `ADD_FILE`. For Export operations, the new dump files will be created as they are needed. Enough dump files will be created to allow all of the processes specified by the current `SET_PARALLEL` value to be active. If one of the dump files is full, then it is closed, and a new dump file (with a new generated name) is created to take its place. If multiple `ADD_FILES` with substitution variables have been specified for dump files in a job, then they will be used to generate dump files in a round-robin fashion. For example, if `expa%U`, `expb%U` and `expc%U` were all specified for a job having a parallelism of 6, then the initial dump files created would appear as follows: `expa01`, `expb01`, `expc01`, `expa02`, `expb02`, and `expc02`.
- If presented with dump file specifications, `expa%U`, `expb%U` and `expc%U`, then an Import or `SQL_FILE` operation will begin by attempting to open the dump files, `expa01`, `expb01`, and `expc01`. If the dump file containing the master table is not found in this set, then the operation will expand its search for dump files by incrementing the substitution variable and looking up the new filenames (for example, `expa02`, `expb02`, and `expc02`). The Oracle Data Pump API will keep expanding the search until it locates the dump file containing the master table. If the Oracle Data Pump API determines that the dump file does not exist, or that it is not part of the current dump set at any iteration, then the Oracle Data Pump API stops incrementing the substitution variable for the dump file specification that was in error. After the master table is found, the master table is used to ascertain when all of dump files in the dump file set have been located.

Examples



Note:

The examples in this section assume that the credentials, network ACLs, database account, and object-store information are already set up.

Example 1

The following example performs a table mode export to the Oracle Object Store.

```
CONNECT user;
Enter password: password

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SET ECHO ON
SET FEEDBACK 1
SET NUMWIDTH 10
SET LINESIZE 80
SET TRIMSPOOL ON
SET TAB OFF
SET PAGESIZE 100

DECLARE
    hdl          NUMBER;          -- Datapump handle
    ind          NUMBER;          -- Loop index
    le           ku$_LogEntry;    -- For WIP and error messages
    js           ku$_JobStatus;   -- The job status from get_status
```

```

jd          ku$_JobDesc;    -- The job description from get_status
sts         ku$_Status;    -- The status object returned by
get_status
  jobState  VARCHAR2(30);   -- To keep track of job state
  dumpFile  VARCHAR2(1024) := 'https://example.oraclecloud.com/
test/den02ten_foo3b_split_%u.dat';
  dumpType  NUMBER        :=
dbms_datapump.ku$_file_type_uridump_file;
  credName  VARCHAR2(1024) := 'BMCTEST';
  logFile   VARCHAR2(1024) := 'tkopc_export3b_cdb2.log';
  logDir    VARCHAR2(9)    := 'WORK';
  logType   NUMBER        := dbms_datapump.ku$_file_type_log_file;

BEGIN

  --
  -- Open a schema-based export job and perform defining-phase
  initialization.
  --
  hdl := dbms_datapump.open('EXPORT', 'TABLE');
  dbms_datapump.set_parameter(hdl, 'COMPRESSION', 'ALL');
  dbms_datapump.set_parameter(hdl, 'CHECKSUM', 1);
  dbms_datapump.add_file(hdl, logfile, logdir, null, logType);
  dbms_datapump.add_file(hdl, dumpFile, credName, '3MB', dumpType, 1);
  dbms_datapump.data_filter(hdl, 'INCLUDE_ROWS', 1);
  dbms_datapump.metadata_filter(hdl, 'TABLE_FILTER', 'FOO', '');
  --
  -- Start the job.
  --
  dbms_datapump.start_job(hdl);

  --
  -- Now grab output from the job and write to standard out.
  --
  jobState := 'UNDEFINED';
  WHILE (jobState != 'COMPLETED') AND (jobState != 'STOPPED')
  LOOP
    dbms_datapump.get_status(hdl,
      dbms_datapump.ku$_status_job_error +
      dbms_datapump.ku$_status_job_status +
      dbms_datapump.ku$_status_wip, -1, jobState, sts);
    js := sts.job_status;

    --
    -- If we received any WIP or Error messages for the job, display
    them.
    --
    IF (BITAND(sts.mask, dbms_datapump.ku$_status_wip) != 0) THEN
      le := sts.wip;
    ELSE
      IF (bitand(sts.mask, dbms_datapump.ku$_status_job_error) != 0)
      THEN
        le := sts.error;
      ELSE
        le := NULL;
      END IF;
    END IF;
  END LOOP;

```

```

        END IF;
    END IF;

    IF le IS NOT NULL THEN
        ind := le.FIRST;
        WHILE ind IS NOT NULL LOOP
            dbms_output.put_line(le(ind).LogText);
            ind := le.NEXT(ind);
        END LOOP;
    END IF;
END LOOP;

--
-- Detach from job.
--
dbms_datapump.detach(hdl);

--
-- Any exceptions that propagated to this point will be captured.
-- The details are retrieved from get_status and displayed.
--
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        BEGIN
            dbms_datapump.get_status(hdl, dbms_datapump.ku$_status_job_error, 0,
                                     jobState, sts);
            IF (BITAND(sts.mask,dbms_datapump.ku$_status_job_error) != 0) THEN
                le := sts.error;
                IF le IS NOT NULL THEN
                    ind := le.FIRST;
                    WHILE ind IS NOT NULL LOOP
                        dbms_output.put_line(le(ind).LogText);
                        ind := le.NEXT(ind);
                    END LOOP;
                END IF;
            END IF;
        END IF;

        BEGIN
            dbms_datapump.stop_job (hdl, 1, 0, 0);
        EXCEPTION
            WHEN OTHERS THEN NULL;
        END;

    EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        dbms_output.put_line('Unexpected exception while in exception ' ||
                             'handler. sqlcode = ' || TO_CHAR(SQLCODE));

    END;
END;
/
EXIT;

```

Example 2

The following example performs a table mode import from the Oracle Object Store.

```

CONNECT user;
Enter password: password

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SET ECHO ON
SET FEEDBACK 1
SET NUMWIDTH 10
SET LINESIZE 80
SET TRIMSPOOL ON
SET TAB OFF
SET PAGESIZE 100

DECLARE
    hdl          NUMBER;          -- Datapump handle
    ind          NUMBER;          -- Loop index
    le           ku$_LogEntry;    -- For WIP and error messages
    js           ku$_JobStatus;   -- The job status from get_status
    jd           ku$_JobDesc;     -- The job description from get_status
    sts         ku$_Status;      -- The status object returned by
get_status
    jobState    VARCHAR2(30);    -- To keep track of job state
    dumpFile    VARCHAR2(1024)  := 'https://example.oraclecloud.com/
test/den02ten_foo3b_split_%u.dat';
    dumpType    NUMBER           :=
dbms_datapump.ku$_file_type_uridump_file;
    credName    VARCHAR2(1024)  := 'BMCTEST';
    logFile     VARCHAR2(1024)  := 'tkopc_import3b_cdb2.log';
    logDir      VARCHAR2(9)     := 'WORK';
    logType     NUMBER          := dbms_datapump.ku$_file_type_log_file;

BEGIN

    --
    -- Open a schema-based export job and perform defining-phase
    initialization.
    --
    hdl := dbms_datapump.open('IMPORT', 'TABLE', NULL, 'OSI');
    dbms_datapump.add_file(hdl, logfile, logdir, null, logType);
    dbms_datapump.add_file(hdl, dumpFile, credName, null, dumpType);
    dbms_datapump.metadata_filter(hdl, 'TABLE_FILTER', 'FOO', '');
    dbms_datapump.set_parameter(hdl, 'TABLE_EXISTS_ACTION', 'REPLACE');
    dbms_datapump.set_parameter(hdl, 'VERIFY_CHECKSUM', 1);

    --
    -- Start the job.
    --
    dbms_datapump.start_job(hdl);

    --
    -- Now grab output from the job and write to standard out.
    --
    jobState := 'UNDEFINED';
    WHILE (jobState != 'COMPLETED') AND (jobState != 'STOPPED')

```

```
LOOP
  dbms_datapump.get_status(hdl,
    dbms_datapump.ku$_status_job_error +
    dbms_datapump.ku$_status_job_status +
    dbms_datapump.ku$_status_wip, -1, jobState, sts);
  js := sts.job_status;

  --
  -- If we received any WIP or Error messages for the job, display them.
  --
  IF (BITAND(sts.mask,dbms_datapump.ku$_status_wip) != 0) THEN
    le := sts.wip;
  ELSE
    IF (bitand(sts.mask,dbms_datapump.ku$_status_job_error) != 0) THEN
      le := sts.error;
    ELSE
      le := NULL;
    END IF;
  END IF;

  IF le IS NOT NULL THEN
    ind := le.FIRST;
    WHILE ind IS NOT NULL LOOP
      dbms_output.put_line(le(ind).LogText);
      ind := le.NEXT(ind);
    END LOOP;
  END IF;
END LOOP;

--
-- Detach from job.
--
dbms_datapump.detach(hdl);

--
-- Any exceptions that propagated to this point will be captured.
-- The details are retrieved from get_status and displayed.
--
EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    BEGIN
      dbms_datapump.get_status(hdl, dbms_datapump.ku$_status_job_error, 0,
        jobState, sts);
      IF (BITAND(sts.mask,dbms_datapump.ku$_status_job_error) != 0) THEN
        le := sts.error;
        IF le IS NOT NULL THEN
          ind := le.FIRST;
          WHILE ind IS NOT NULL LOOP
            dbms_output.put_line(le(ind).LogText);
            ind := le.NEXT(ind);
          END LOOP;
        END IF;
      END IF;
    END IF;

  BEGIN
```



```

        dbms_datapump.stop_job (hdl, 1, 0, 0);
    EXCEPTION
        WHEN OTHERS THEN NULL;
    END;

    EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        dbms_output.put_line('Unexpected exception while in exception
' ||
                                'handler. sqlcode = ' ||
TO_CHAR(SQLCODE));
        END;
    END;
/
EXIT;

```

54.5.2 ATTACH Function

This function provides access to a previously created job.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DATAPUMP.ATTACH (
    job_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    job_owner     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;

```

Parameters

Table 54-4 ATTACH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| job_name | The name of the job. The default is the job name owned by the user who is specified in the job_owner parameter (assuming that user has only one job in the Defining, Executing, or Idling states). |
| job_owner | The user who originally started the job. If NULL, then the value defaults to the owner of the current session. To specify a job owner other than yourself, you must have either the DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE role (for export operations) or the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role (for import and SQL_FILE operations). Being a privileged user allows you to monitor another user's job, but you cannot restart another user's job. |

Return Values

An opaque handle for the job. This handle is used as input to the following procedures: ADD_FILE, DATA_FILTER, DETACH, GET_STATUS, LOG_ENTRY, METADATA_FILTER, METADATA_REMAP, METADATA_TRANSFORM, SET_PARALLEL, SET_PARAMETER, START_JOB, STOP_JOB, and WAIT_FOR_JOB.

Exceptions

- INVALID_ARGVAL. An invalid value was supplied for an input parameter.

- **OBJECT_NOT_FOUND.** The specified job no longer exists or the user specified a job owned by another schema, but the user did not have the `DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE` or `DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE` role.
- **SUCCESS_WITH_INFO.** The function succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- **NO_SUCH_JOB.** The specified job does not exist.

Usage Notes

- If the job was in the `Stopped` state, then the job is placed into the `Idling` state. After the `ATTACH` succeeds, you can monitor the progress of the job or control the job. The stream of `KU$ STATUS_WIP` and `KU$ STATUS_JOB_ERROR` messages returned through the `GET_STATUS` procedure will be returned to the newly attached job starting at the approximate time of the client's attachment. There will be no repeating of status and error messages that were processed before the client attached to a job.
- If you want to perform a second attach to a job, then you must do so from a different session.
- If the `ATTACH` fails, then use a null handle in a subsequent call to `GET_STATUS` for more information about the failure.

54.5.3 DATA_FILTER Procedures

This procedure specifies restrictions on the rows that are to be retrieved.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.DATA_FILTER (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name       IN VARCHAR2,
    value      IN NUMBER,
    table_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.DATA_FILTER (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name       IN VARCHAR2,
    value      IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.DATA_FILTER (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name       IN VARCHAR2,
    value      IN CLOB,
    table_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 54-5 DATA_FILTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle that is returned from the <code>OPEN</code> function |

Table 54-5 (Cont.) DATA_FILTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| name | The name of the filter |
| value | The value of the filter |
| table_name | The name of the table on which the data filter is applied. If no table name is supplied, the filter applies to all tables in the job. |
| schema_name | The name of the schema that owns the table on which the filter is applied. If no schema name is specified, the filter applies to all schemas in the job. If you supply a schema name you must also supply a table name. |

Exceptions

- **INVALID_ARGVAL.** There can be several reasons for this message:
 - A bad filter name is specified
 - The mode is `TRANSPORTABLE`, which does not support data filters
 - The specified table does not exist
 - The filter has already been set for the specified values of `schema_name` and `table_name`
- **INVALID_STATE.** The user called `DATA_FILTER` when the job was not in the Defining state.
- **INCONSISTENT_ARGS.** The `value` parameter is missing or its datatype does not match the filter name. Or a schema name was supplied, but not a table name.
- **PRIVILEGE_ERROR.** A schema name was supplied, but the user did not have the `DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE` or `DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE` role.
- **SUCCESS_WITH_INFO.** The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- **NO_SUCH_JOB.** The specified job does not exist.

Usage Notes

- Each data filter can only appear once in each table (for example, you cannot supply multiple `SUBQUERY` filters to a table) or once in each job. If different filters using the same name are applied to both a particular table and to the whole job, the filter parameter supplied for the specific table will take precedence.

With the exception of the `INCLUDE_ROWS` filter, data filters are not supported on tables having nested tables or domain indexes defined upon them. Data filters are not supported in jobs performed in Transportable Tablespace mode.

The available data filters are described in [Table 54-6](#).

Table 54-6 Data Filters

| Name | Datatype | Operations that Support Filter | Description |
|----------------|----------|--------------------------------|---|
| INCLUDE_ROWS | NUMBER | EXPORT, IMPORT | If nonzero, this filter specifies that user data for the specified table should be included in the job. The default is 1. |
| PARTITION_EXPR | TEXT | EXPORT, IMPORT | <p>Note:</p> <p>In this description, the information about partitions also applies to subpartitions.</p> |
| PARTITION_LIST | TEXT | | |
| SAMPLE | NUMBER | EXPORT, IMPORT | <p>For Export jobs, these filters specify which partitions are unloaded from the database. For Import jobs, they specify which table partitions are loaded into the database. Partition names are included in the job if their names satisfy the specified expression (for <code>PARTITION_EXPR</code>) or are included in the list (for <code>PARTITION_LIST</code>). Whereas the expression version of the filter offers more flexibility, the list version provides for full validation of the partition names.</p> <p>Double quotation marks around partition names are required only if the partition names contain special characters.</p> <p><code>PARTITION_EXPR</code> is not supported on jobs across a network link.</p> <p>Default=All partitions are processed</p> <p>For Export jobs, specifies a percentage for sampling the data blocks to be moved. This filter allows subsets of large tables to be extracted for testing purposes.</p> |
| SUBQUERY | TEXT | EXPORT, IMPORT | Specifies a subquery that is added to the end of the <code>SELECT</code> statement for the table. If you specify a <code>WHERE</code> clause in the subquery, you can restrict the rows that are selected. Specifying an <code>ORDER BY</code> clause orders the rows dumped in the export which improves performance when migrating from heap-organized tables to index-organized tables. |

54.5.4 DATA_REMAP Procedure

This procedure specifies transformations to be applied to column data as it is exported from, or imported into, a database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.DATA_REMAP (
    handle          IN NUMBER,
    name            IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    column          IN VARCHAR2,
    remap_function  IN VARCHAR2,
    schema          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 54-7 DATA_REMAP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| handle | The handle of the current job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to an <code>OPEN</code> function. |
| name | The name of the remap |
| table_name | The table containing the column to be remapped |
| column | The name of the column to be remapped |
| remap_function | The meaning of <code>remap_function</code> is dependent upon the value of <code>name</code> . See Table 54-8 for a list of possible names. |
| schema | The schema containing the column to be remapped. If <code>NULL</code> , the remapping applies to all schemas moved in the job that contain the specified table. |

Exceptions

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. The mode is transportable (which does not support data modifications) or it has specified that no data to be included in the job. An invalid remap name was supplied.
- `INVALID_OPERATION`. Data remaps are only supported for Export and Import operations.
- `INVALID_STATE`. The `DATA_REMAP` procedure was called after the job started (that is, it was not in the defining state).
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The job handle is no longer valid.

Usage Notes

- The `DATA_REMAP` procedure is only supported for Export and Import operations. It allows you to manipulate user data being exported or imported. The `name` of the remap determines the remap operation to be performed.
- For export operations, you might wish to define a data remap to obscure sensitive data such as credit card numbers from a dump file, but leave the remainder of the

data so that it can be read. To accomplish this, the remapping should convert each unique source number into a distinct generated number. So that the mapping is consistent across the dump file set, the same function should be called for every column that contains the credit card number.

- For import operations, you might wish to define a data remap to reset the primary key when data is being merged into an existing table that contains colliding primary keys. A single remapping function should be provided for all columns defining or referencing the primary key to ensure that remapping is consistent.

 **Note:**

If the called function uses package state variables, then to ensure that remapping is performed consistently across all tables, the job should be run with a SET_PARALLEL value of 1 and no restart operations should be performed.

The Data Remap functions are listed in [Table 54-8](#).

Table 54-8 Names of Data Remap Functions

| Name | Meaning of remap_function | Meaning |
|-----------------|--|--|
| COLUMN_FUNCTION | String having the format: [schema.]package.function | The name parameter references a PL/SQL package function which is called to modify the data for the specified column. The function accepts a single parameter, which has the same datatype as the remapped column, and returns a value having the same datatype as the remapped column. Note that the default for the schema is the schema of the user performing the export. |

54.5.5 DETACH Procedure

This procedure specifies that the user has no further interest in using the handle.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.DETACH (
    handle IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 54-9 DETACH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle of the job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either an OPEN or ATTACH function. |

Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

Usage Notes

- Through this call, you specify that you have no further interest in using the handle. Resources associated with a completed job cannot be reclaimed until all users are detached from the job. An implicit detach from a handle is performed when the user's session is exited or aborted. An implicit detach from a handle is also performed upon the expiration of the timeout associated with a `STOP_JOB` that was applied to the job referenced by the handle. All previously allocated `DBMS_DATAPUMP` handles are released when an instance is restarted.

54.5.6 GET_DUMPFILE_INFO Procedure

This procedure retrieves information about a specified dump file.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.GET_DUMPFILE_INFO(
  filename      IN VARCHAR2,
  directory     IN VARCHAR2,
  info_table    OUT ku$_dumpfile_info,
  filetype      OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 54-10 GET_DUMPFILE_INFO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>filename</code> | A simple filename with no directory path information |
| <code>directory</code> | A directory object that specifies where the file can be found |
| <code>info_table</code> | A PL/SQL table for storing information about the dump file |
| <code>filetype</code> | The type of file (Data Pump dump file, original Export dump file, external tables dump file, or unknown) |

Exceptions

The `GET_DUMPFILE_INFO` procedure is a utility routine that operates outside the context of any Data Pump job. Exceptions are handled differently for this procedure than for procedures associated in some way with a Data Pump job. A full exception stack should be available directly, without the need to call the `GET_STATUS` procedure to retrieve the detailed information. The exception for this procedure is as follows:

- `NO_DUMPFILE_INFO`. Unable to retrieve dump file information as specified.

Usage Notes

You can use the `GET_DUMPFILE_INFO` procedure to request information about a specific file. If the file is not recognized as any type of dump file, then a filetype of 0 (zero) is returned and the dump file `info_table` remains empty.

A filetype value of 1 indicates a Data Pump dump file. A filetype value of 2 indicates an original Export dump file. A filetype value of 3 indicates an external tables dump file. In all cases, the dump file `info_table` will be populated with information retrieved from the dump file header. Rows of this table consist of item code and value pairs, where the item code indicates the type of information and the value column is a `VARCHAR2` containing the actual data (converted to a string in some cases). The table is defined as follows:

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_dumpfile_item IS OBJECT (
    item_code    NUMBER,           -- Identifies header item
    value        VARCHAR2(2048)   -- Text string value)/

GRANT EXECUTE ON sys.ku$_dumpfile_item TO PUBLIC;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_dumpfile_item FOR sys.ku$_dumpfile_item;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_dumpfile_info AS TABLE OF sys.ku$_dumpfile_item/

GRANT EXECUTE ON sys.ku$_dumpfile_info TO PUBLIC;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_dumpfile_info FOR sys.ku$_dumpfile_info;
```

The item codes, which can easily be extended to provide more information as needed, are currently defined as shown in [Table 54-11](#) (prepended with the package name, `DBMS_DATAPUMP`). Assume the following with regard to these item codes:

- Unless otherwise stated, all item codes may be returned only for Oracle Data Pump and external tables dump files (filetypes 1 and 3).
- Unless otherwise stated, all item codes have been available since Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2).

Table 54-11 Item Codes For the `DBMS_DATAPUMP.GET_DUMPFILE_INFO` Procedure

| Item Code | Description |
|--|---|
| <code>KU\$_DFHDR_FILE_VERSION</code> | The internal file version of the dump file. |
| <code>KU\$_DFHDR_MASTER_PRESENT</code> | If the Data Pump master table is present in the dump file, then the value for this item code is 1; otherwise the value is 0. Returned only for filetype 1. |
| <code>KU\$_DFHDR_GUID</code> | A unique identifier assigned to the Data Pump export job or the external tables unload job that produced the dump file. For a multifile dump set, each file in the set has the same value for this item code. |
| <code>KU\$_DFHDR_FILE_NUMBER</code> | A numeric identifier assigned to the dump file. Each dump file in a multifile dump set has its own identifier, unique only within the dump set. |
| <code>KU\$_DFHDR_CHARSET_ID</code> | A numeric code that represents the character set in use at the source system when the dump file was created. Returned for all filetypes. |
| <code>KU\$_DFHDR_CREATION_DATE</code> | The date and time that the dump file was created. |
| <code>KU\$_DFHDR_FLAGS</code> | Internal flag values. |

Table 54-11 (Cont.) Item Codes For the DBMS_DATAPUMP.GET_DUMPFILE_INFO Procedure

| Item Code | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| KU\$_DFHDR_JOB_NAME | The name assigned to the export job that created the dump file. Returned only for filetype 1. |
| KU\$_DFHDR_PLATFORM | The operating system name of the source system on which the dump file was created. |
| KU\$_DFHDR_INSTANCE | The instance name of the source system on which the dump file was created. |
| KU\$_DFHDR_LANGUAGE | The language name that corresponds to the character set of the source system where the export dump file was created. |
| KU\$_DFHDR_BLOCKSIZE | The blocksize, in bytes, of the dump file. |
| KU\$_DFHDR_DIRPATH | If direct path mode was used when the dump file was created, then the value for this item code is 1, otherwise the value is 0. Returned only for filetype 2. |
| KU\$_DFHDR_METADATA_COMPRESSED | If the system metadata is stored in the dump file in compressed format, then the value for this item code is 1, otherwise the value is 0. Returned only for filetype 1. |
| KU\$_DFHDR_DB_VERSION | The database job version used to create the dump file. Returned for all filetypes. |
| KU\$_DFHDR_MASTER_PIECE_COUNT | The Data Pump master table may be split into multiple pieces and written to multiple dump files in the set, one piece per file. The value returned for this item code indicates the number of dump files that contain pieces of the master table. The value for this item code is only meaningful if the Data Pump master table is present in the dump file, as indicated by the item code KU\$_DFHDR_MASTER_PRESENT. Returned only for filetype 1. Only available since Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1). |
| KU\$_DFHDR_MASTER_PIECE_NUMBER | The Data Pump master table may be split into multiple pieces and written to multiple dump files in the set, one piece per file. The value returned for this item code indicates which master table piece is contained in the dump file. The value for this item code is only meaningful if the Data Pump master table is present in the dump file, as indicated by the item code KU\$_DFHDR_MASTER_PRESENT. Returned only for filetype 1. Only available since Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1). |
| KU\$_DFHDR_DATA_COMPRESSED | If the table data is stored in the dump file in compressed format, then the value for this item code is 1, otherwise the value is 0. Only available since Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1). |
| KU\$_DFHDR_METADATA_ENCRYPTED | If the system metadata is stored in the dump file in encrypted format, then the value for this item code is 1, otherwise the value is 0. Returned only for filetype 1. Only available since Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1). |
| KU\$_DFHDR_DATA_ENCRYPTED | If the table data is stored in the dump file in encrypted format, then the value for this item code is 1, otherwise the value is 0. Only available since Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1). |

Table 54-11 (Cont.) Item Codes For the DBMS_DATAPUMP.GET_DUMPFILE_INFO Procedure

| Item Code | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| KU\$_DFHDR_COLUMNS_ENCRYPTED | <p>If encrypted column data is stored in the dump file in encrypted format, then the value for this item code is 1, otherwise the value is 0.</p> <p>Returned only for filetype 1.</p> <p>Only available since Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1).</p> |
| KU\$_DFHDR_ENCRYPTION_MODE | <p>The encryption mode indicates whether a user-provided password or the Oracle Encryption Wallet was used to encrypt data written to the dump file. The possible values returned for this item code are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KU\$_DFHDR_ENCMODE_NONE No data was written to the dump file in encrypted format. • KU\$_DFHDR_ENCMODE_PASSWORD Data was written to the dump file in encrypted format using a provided password. • KU\$_DFHDR_ENCMODE_DUAL Data was written to the dump file in encrypted format using both a provided password as well as an Oracle Encryption Wallet. • KU\$_DFHDR_ENCMODE_TRANS Data was written to the dump file in encrypted format transparently using an Oracle Encryption Wallet. <p>Only available since Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1).</p> |
| KU\$_DFHDR_COMPRESSION_ALG | <p>The compression algorithm used when writing system metadata and/or table data to the dump file in compressed format. The possible values returned for this item code are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KU\$_DFHDR_CMPALG_NONE No data was written to the dump file in compressed format. • KU\$_DFHDR_CMPALG_BASIC Data was written to the dump file in compressed format using an internal algorithm. This is the default algorithm used since Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2). • KU\$_DFHDR_CMPALG_LOW Data was written to the dump file in compressed format using the LOW algorithm. • KU\$_DFHDR_CMPALG_MEDIUM Data was written to the dump file in compressed format using the MEDIUM algorithm. • KU\$_DFHDR_CMPALG_HIGH Data was written to the dump file in compressed format using the HIGH algorithm. <p>Only available since Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1).</p> |

54.5.7 GET_STATUS Procedure

This procedure monitors the status of a job or waits for the completion of a job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.GET_STATUS (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    mask        IN BINARY_INTEGER,
```

```

timeout  IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
job_state OUT VARCHAR2,
status   OUT ku$_Status);

```

Parameters

Table 54-12 GET_STATUS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| handle | The handle of a job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either the <code>OPEN</code> or <code>ATTACH</code> function. A null handle can be used to retrieve error information after <code>OPEN</code> and <code>ATTACH</code> failures. |
| mask | A bit mask that indicates which of four types of information to return: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>KU\$_STATUS_WIP</code> • <code>KU\$_STATUS_JOB_DESC</code> • <code>KU\$_STATUS_JOB_STATUS</code> • <code>KU\$_STATUS_JOB_ERROR</code> Each status has a numerical value. You can request multiple types of information by adding together different combinations of values. |
| timeout | Maximum number of seconds to wait before returning to the user. A value of 0 requests an immediate return. A value of -1 requests an infinite wait. If <code>KU\$_STATUS_WIP</code> or <code>KU\$_STATUS_JOB_ERROR</code> information is requested and becomes available during the timeout period, then the procedure returns before the timeout period is over. |
| job_state | Current state of the job. If only the job state is needed, it is much more efficient to use this parameter than to retrieve the full <code>ku\$_Status</code> structure. |
| status | A <code>ku\$_Status</code> is returned. The <code>ku\$_Status</code> mask indicates what kind of information is included. This could be none if only <code>KU\$_STATUS_WIP</code> or <code>KU\$_STATUS_JOB_ERROR</code> information is requested and the timeout period expires. |

Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- `INVALID_VALUE`. The mask or timeout contains an illegal value.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

Usage Notes

The `GET_STATUS` procedure is used to monitor the progress of an ongoing job and to receive error notification. You can request various type of information using the mask parameter. The `KU$_STATUS_JOB_DESC` and `KU$_STATUS_JOB_STATUS` values are classified as synchronous information because the information resides in the master table. The `KU$_STATUS_WIP` and `KU$_STATUS_JOB_ERROR` values are classified as asynchronous because the messages that embody these types of information can be generated at any time by various layers in the Data Pump architecture.

- If synchronous information *only* is requested, the interface will ignore the timeout parameter and simply return the requested information.

- If asynchronous information is requested, the interface will wait a *maximum* of timeout seconds before returning to the client. If a message of the requested asynchronous information type is received, the call will complete prior to timeout seconds. If synchronous information was also requested, it will be returned whenever the procedure returns.
- If the `job_state` returned by `GET_STATUS` does not indicate a terminating job, it is possible that the job could still terminate before the next call to `GET_STATUS`. This would result in an `INVALID_HANDLE` exception. Alternatively, the job could terminate during the call to `GET_STATUS`, which would result in a `NO_SUCH_JOB` exception. Callers should be prepared to handle these cases.

Error Handling

There are two types of error scenarios that need to be handled using the `GET_STATUS` procedure:

- Errors resulting from other procedure calls: For example, the `SET_PARAMETER` procedure may produce an `INCONSISTENT_ARGS` exception. The client should immediately call `GET_STATUS` with `mask=8` (errors) and `timeout=0`. The returned `ku$_Status.error` will contain a `ku$_LogEntry` that describes the inconsistency in more detail.
- Errors resulting from events asynchronous to the client(s): An example might be `Table already exists` when trying to create a table. The `ku$_Status.error` will contain a `ku$_LogEntry` with all error lines (from all processing layers that added context about the error) properly ordered.

After a job has begun, a client's main processing loop will typically consist of a call to `GET_STATUS` with an infinite timeout (-1) "listening" for `KU$_STATUS_WIP` and `KU$_STATUS_JOB_ERROR` messages. If status was requested, then `JOB_STATUS` information will also be in the request.

When the `ku$_Status` is interpreted, the following guidelines should be used:

- `ku$_Status.ku$_JobStatus.percent_done` refers only to the amount of data that has been processed in a job. Metadata is not considered in the calculation. It is determined using the following formulas:
 - `EXPORT` or `network IMPORT`-- $(\text{bytes_processed} / \text{estimated_bytes}) * 100$
 - `IMPORT`-- $(\text{bytes_processed} / \text{total_expected_bytes}) * 100$
 - `SQL_FILE` or `estimate-only EXPORT`-- 0.00 if not done or 100.00 if done

The effects of the `QUERY` and `PARTITION_EXPR` data filters are not considered in computing `percent_done`.

It is expected that the status returned will be transformed by the caller into more user-friendly status. For example, when `percent done` is not zero, an estimate of completion time could be produced using the following formula:

$$((\text{SYSDATE} - \text{start time}) / \text{ku$_Status.ku$_JobStatus.percent_done}) * 100$$

- The caller should not use `ku$_Status.ku$_JobStatus.percent_done` for determining whether the job has completed. Instead, the caller should only rely on the state of the job as found in `job_state`.

54.5.8 LOG_ENTRY Procedure

This procedure inserts a message into the log file.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.LOG_ENTRY(  
    handle          IN NUMBER,  
    message         IN VARCHAR2  
    log_file_only  IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters

Table 54-13 LOG_ENTRY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| handle | The handle of a job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either the <code>OPEN</code> or <code>ATTACH</code> function. |
| message | A text line to be added to the log file |
| log_file_only | Specified text should be written only to the log file. It should not be returned in <code>GET_STATUS</code> work-in-progress (<code>KU\$_STATUS_WIP</code>) messages. |

Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

Usage Notes

The message is added to the log file. If `log_file_only` is zero (the default), the message is also broadcast as a `KU$_STATUS_WIP` message through the `GET_STATUS` procedure to all users attached to the job.

The `LOG_ENTRY` procedure allows applications to tailor the log stream to match the abstractions provided by the application. For example, the command-line interface supports `INCLUDE` and `EXCLUDE` parameters defined by the user. Identifying these values as calls to the underlying `METADATA_FILTER` procedure would be confusing to users. Instead, the command-line interface can enter text into the log describing the settings for the `INCLUDE` and `EXCLUDE` parameters.

Lines entered in the log stream from `LOG_ENTRY` are prefixed by the string, ";;; "

54.5.9 METADATA_FILTER Procedure

This procedure provides filters that allow you to restrict the items that are included in a job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.METADATA_FILTER(
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN VARCHAR2,
    object_path IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.METADATA_FILTER(
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN CLOB,
    object_path IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 54-14 METADATA_FILTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| handle | The handle returned from the OPEN function |
| name | The name of the filter. See Table 54-15 for descriptions of the available filters. |
| value | The value of the filter |
| object_path | The object path to which the filter applies. If the default is used, the filter applies to all applicable objects. Lists of the object paths supported for each mode are contained in the catalog views for DATABASE_EXPORT_OBJECTS, SCHEMA_EXPORT_OBJECTS, and TABLE_EXPORT_OBJECTS. (Note that the TABLE_EXPORT_OBJECTS view is applicable to both Table and Tablespace mode because their object paths are the same.) For an import operation, object paths reference the mode used to create the dump file rather than the mode being used for the import. |

[Table 54-15](#) describes the name, the object type, and the meaning of the filters available with the METADATA_FILTER procedure. The datatype for all the filters is a text expression. All operations support all filters.

Table 54-15 Filters Provided by METADATA_FILTER Procedure

| Name | Object Type | Meaning |
|----------------------------|----------------|---|
| NAME_EXPR NAME_LIST | Named objects | Defines which object names are included in the job. You use the object type parameter to limit the filter to a particular object type. For Table mode, identifies which tables are to be processed. |
| SCHEMA_EXPR SCHEMA_LIST | Schema objects | Restricts the job to objects whose owning schema name is satisfied by the expression. For Table mode, only a single SCHEMA_EXPR filter is supported. If specified, it must only specify a single schema (for example, 'IN ('SCOTT')'). For Schema mode, identifies which users are to be processed. |

Table 54-15 (Cont.) Filters Provided by METADATA_FILTER Procedure

| Name | Object Type | Meaning |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| TABSPACE_EX PR | TABLE, CLUSTER, | Restricts the job to objects stored in a tablespace whose name is satisfied by the expression. |
| TABSPACE_LI ST | INDEX, ROLLBACK_SEGM ENT | For Tablespace mode, identifies which tablespaces are to be processed. If a partition of an object is stored in the tablespace, the entire object is added to the job. For Transportable mode, identifies which tablespaces are to be processed. If a table has a single partition in the tablespace set, all partitions must be in the tablespace set. An index is not included within the tablespace set unless all of its partitions are in the tablespace set. A domain index is not included in the tablespace set unless all of its secondary objects are included in the tablespace set. |
| INCLUDE_PATH_ EXPR | All | Defines which object paths are included in, or excluded from, the job. You use these filters to select only certain object types from the database or dump file set. Objects of paths satisfying the condition are included (INCLUDE_PATH_*) or excluded (EXCLUDE_PATH_*) from the operation. The object_path parameter is not supported for these filters. |
| INCLUDE_PATH_ LIST | | |
| EXCLUDE_PATH_ EXPR | | |
| EXCLUDE_PATH_ LIST | | |
| EXCLUDE_TABLE S | TABLE_EXPORT | Specifies that no tables are to be exported. |
| VIEWS_AS_TABL ES | TABLE_EXPORT | A comma-separated list of views to be exported as tables: [schema_name.]view_name[:table_name] The filter can be called multiple times with multiple values and all values get added to a list. All views on the list are exported as tables. |

Exceptions

- INVALID_HANDLE. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- INVALID_ARGVAL. This exception can indicate any of the following conditions:
 - An object_path was specified for an INCLUDE_PATH_EXPR or EXCLUDE_PATH_EXPR filter.
 - The specified object_path is not supported for the current mode.
 - The SCHEMA_EXPR filter specified multiple schemas for a Table mode job.
- INVALID_STATE. The user called the METADATA_FILTER procedure after the job left the defining state.
- INCONSISTENT_ARGS. The filter value is of the wrong datatype or is missing.
- SUCCESS_WITH_INFO. The procedure succeeded but further information is available through the GET_STATUS procedure.
- NO_SUCH_JOB. The specified job does not exist.

Usage Notes

- Metadata filters identify a set of objects to be included or excluded from a Data Pump operation. Except for `EXCLUDE_PATH_EXPR` and `INCLUDE_PATH_EXPR`, dependent objects of an identified object will be processed along with the identified object. For example, if an index is identified for inclusion by a filter, grants upon that index will also be included by the filter. Likewise, if a table is excluded by a filter, then indexes, constraints, grants and triggers upon the table will also be excluded by the filter.
- Two versions of each filter are supported: SQL expression and List. The SQL expression version of the filters offer maximum flexibility for identifying objects (for example the use of LIKE to support use of wild cards). The names of the expression filters are as follows:

- `NAME_EXPR`
- `SCHEMA_EXPR`
- `TABLESPACE_EXPR`
- `INCLUDE_PATH_EXPR`
- `EXCLUDE_PATH_EXPR`

The list version of the filters allow maximum validation of the filter. An error will be reported if one of the elements in the filter is not found within the source database (for Export and network-based jobs) or is not found within the dump file (for file-based Import and SQLFILE jobs). The names of the list filters are as follows:

- `NAME_LIST`
- `SCHEMA_LIST`
- `TABLESPACE_LIST`
- `INCLUDE_PATH_LIST`
- `EXCLUDE_PATH_LIST`

- Filters allow a user to restrict the items that are included in a job. For example, a user could request a full export, but without Package Specifications or Package Bodies.
- If multiple filters are specified for a object type, they are implicitly 'ANDed' together (that is, objects participating in the job must pass all of the filters applied to their object types).
- The same filter name can be specified multiple times within a job. For example, specifying `NAME_EXPR` as `'!='EMP''` and `NAME_EXPR` as `'!='DEPT''` on a Table mode export would produce a file set containing all of the tables except for `EMP` and `DEPT`.

54.5.10 METADATA_REMAP Procedure

This procedure specifies a remapping to be applied to objects as they are processed in the specified job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.METADATA_REMAP (
  handle      IN NUMBER,
  name        IN VARCHAR2,
  old_value   IN VARCHAR2,
  value       IN VARCHAR2,
  object_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```


Parameters

Table 54-16 METADATA_REMAP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| handle | The handle for the current job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to the <code>OPEN</code> function. |
| name | The name of the remap. See Table 54-17 for descriptions of the available remaps. |
| old_value | Specifies which value in the dump file set should be reset to <code>value</code> |
| value | The value of the parameter for the remap. This signifies the new value that <code>old_value</code> should be translated into. |
| object_type | <p>Designates the object type to which the remap applies. The list of object types supported for each mode are contained in the <code>DATABASE_EXPORT_OBJECTS</code>, <code>SCHEMA_EXPORT_OBJECTS</code>, <code>TABLE_EXPORT_OBJECTS</code>, and <code>TABLESPACE_EXPORT_OBJECTS</code> catalog views.</p> <p>By default, the remap applies to all applicable objects within the job. The <code>object_type</code> parameter allows a caller to specify different parameters for different object types within a job. Remaps that explicitly specify an object type override remaps that apply to all object types.</p> |

[Table 54-17](#) describes the remaps provided by the `METADATA_REMAP` procedure.

Table 54-17 Remaps Provided by the METADATA_REMAP Procedure

| Name | Datatype | Object Type | Meaning |
|------------------|----------|---|--|
| REMAP_SCHEMA | TEXT | Schema objects | <p>Any schema object in the job that matches the <code>object_type</code> parameter and was located in the <code>old_value</code> schema will be moved to the <code>value</code> schema.</p> <p>Privileged users can perform unrestricted schema remaps.</p> <p>Nonprivileged users can perform schema remaps only if their schema is the target schema of the remap.</p> <p>For example, SCOTT can remap his BLAKE's objects to SCOTT, but SCOTT cannot remap SCOTT's objects to BLAKE.</p> |
| REMAP_TABLESPACE | TEXT | TABLE, INDEX, ROLLBACK_SEGMENT, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, , MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG, TABLE_SPACE | <p>Any storage segment in the job that matches the <code>object_type</code> parameter and was located in the <code>old_value</code> tablespace will be relocated to the <code>value</code> tablespace.</p> |

Table 54-17 (Cont.) Remaps Provided by the METADATA_REMAP Procedure

| Name | Datatype | Object Type | Meaning |
|----------------|----------|--------------------------------------|---|
| REMAP_DATAFILE | TEXT | LIBRARY, TABLESPACE, DIRECTORY | If <code>old_value</code> and <code>value</code> are both full file specifications, then any data file reference in the job that matches the <code>object_type</code> parameter and that referenced the <code>old_value</code> data file will be redefined to use the <code>value</code> data file. If <code>old_value</code> and <code>value</code> are both directory paths, then any data file reference whose object path matches <code>old_value</code> will have its path substituted with <code>value</code> . |
| REMAP_TABLE | TEXT | TABLE | Any reference to a table in the job that matches the <code>old_value</code> table name will be replaced with the <code>value</code> table name. The <code>old_value</code> parameter may refer to a partition such as <code>employees.low</code> . This allows names for tables constructed the by <code>PARTITION_OPTIONS=DEPART</code> <code>ITION</code> parameter to be specified by the user. |

Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. This message can indicate any of the following:
 - The job's mode does not include the specified `object_type`.
 - The remap has already been specified for the specified `old_value` and `object_type`.
- `INVALID_OPERATION`. Remaps are only supported for `SQL_FILE` and Import operations. The job's operation was Export, which does not support the use of metadata remaps.
- `INVALID_STATE`. The user called `METADATA_REMAP` after the job had started (that is, the job was not in the defining state).
- `INCONSISTENT_ARGS`. There was no `value` supplied or it was of the wrong datatype for the remap.
- `PRIVILEGE_ERROR`. A nonprivileged user attempted to do a `REMAP_SCHEMA` to a different user's schema or a `REMAP_DATAFILE`.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

Usage Notes

- The `METADATA_REMAP` procedure is only supported for Import and `SQL_FILE` operations. It enables you to apply commonly desired, predefined remappings to the definition of objects as part of the transfer. If you need remaps that are not supported within this procedure, you should do a preliminary `SQL_FILE` operation to produce a SQL script corresponding to the dump file set. By editing the DDL directly and then executing it, you can produce any remappings that you need.
- Transforms for the DataPump API are a subset of the remaps implemented by the `DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAMETER` API. Multiple remaps can be defined for a single job. However, each remap defined must be unique according to its parameters. That is, two remaps cannot specify conflicting or redundant remaps.

54.5.11 METADATA_TRANSFORM Procedure

This procedure specifies transformations to be applied to objects as they are processed in the specified job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.METADATA_TRANSFORM (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN VARCHAR2,
    object_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.METADATA_TRANSFORM (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN NUMBER,
    object_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 54-18 METADATA_TRANSFORM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| handle | The handle for the current job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to the <code>OPEN</code> function. |
| name | The name of the transformation. See Table 54-19 for descriptions of the available transforms. |
| value | The value of the parameter for the transform |
| object_type | Designates the object type to which the transform applies. The list of object types supported for each mode are contained in the <code>DATABASE_EXPORT_OBJECTS</code> , <code>SCHEMA_EXPORT_OBJECTS</code> , <code>TABLE_EXPORT_OBJECTS</code> , and <code>TABLESPACE_EXPORT_OBJECTS</code> catalog views. By default, the transform applies to all applicable objects within the job. The <code>object_type</code> parameter allows a caller to specify different transform parameters for different object types within a job. Transforms that explicitly specify an object type override transforms that apply to all object types. |

[Table 54-19](#) describes the transforms provided by the `METADATA_TRANSFORM` procedure.

Table 54-19 Transforms Provided by the METADATA_TRANSFORM Procedure

| Name | Datatype | Object Type | Meaning |
|-------------------------|----------|---|--|
| DISABLE_ARCHIVE_LOGGING | NUMBER | TABLE INDEX | <p>Specifies whether to disable archive logging for specified object types during import.</p> <p>A value of zero (<code>FALSE</code>) is the default. It specifies that archive logging will take place. This is the default behavior if this transform parameter is not specified.</p> <p>A non-zero (<code>TRUE</code>) value disables archive logging for the specified object types before data is loaded during import. If no object type is specified, then archive logging is disabled for both <code>TABLE</code> and <code>INDEX</code> object types. All other object types processed during data pump import are logged.</p> <p>Note: If the database is in <code>FORCE LOGGING</code> mode, then the <code>DISABLE_ARCHIVE_LOGGING</code> transform does not disable logging when indexes and tables are created.</p> |
| INMEMORY | NUMBER | TABLE TABLESPACE MATERIALIZED VIEWS | <p>The <code>INMEMORY</code> transform is related to the In-Memory Column Store (IM column store), an optional area in the SGA that stores whole tables, table partitions, and individual columns in a compressed columnar format.</p> <p>If a non-zero value (<code>TRUE</code>) is specified on import, then Data Pump generates an <code>IM</code> clause that preserves the IM setting those objects had at export time. This is the default.</p> <p>If a value of zero (<code>FALSE</code>) is specified on import, then Data Pump does not include an <code>IM</code> clause for any objects.</p> <p>Note: The <code>INMEMORY</code> transform is available only in Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1.0.2) or higher.</p> |
| INMEMORY_CLAUSE | TEXT | TABLE TABLESPACE MATERIALIZED VIEWS | <p>The <code>INMEMORY_CLAUSE</code> transform is related to the In-Memory Column Store (IM column store), an optional area in the SGA that stores whole tables, table partitions, and individual columns in a compressed columnar format.</p> <p>When you specify this transform, Data Pump uses the contents of the string as the <code>IM</code> clause for all objects being imported that have an <code>IM</code> clause in their DDL. This transform is useful when you want to override the <code>IM</code> clause for an object in the dump file.</p> <p>Note: The <code>INMEMORY_CLAUSE</code> transform is available only in Oracle Database 12c Release (12.1.0.2) or higher.</p> |

Table 54-19 (Cont.) Transforms Provided by the METADATA_TRANSFORM Procedure

| Name | Datatype | Object Type | Meaning |
|--------------------|----------|------------------------------|---|
| LOB_STORAGE | TEXT | TABLE | <p>Specifies the storage type to use for LOB segments. The options are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SECUREFILE - LOB storage is returned as SECUREFILE • BASICFILE - LOB storage is returned as BASICFILE • DEFAULT - The keyword (SECUREFILE or BASICFILE) is omitted in the LOB STORE AS clause. • NO_CHANGE - LOB segments are created with the same storage they had in the source database. This is the default. <p>Specifying this transform changes the LOB storage for all tables in the job, including tables that provide storage for materialized views.</p> |
| OID | NUMBER | TYPE TABLE | <p>If zero, inhibits the assignment of the exported OID during type or table creation. Instead, a new OID will be assigned.</p> <p>Use of this transform on Object Tables will cause breakage in REF columns that point to the table.</p> <p>Defaults to 1.</p> |
| PCTSPACE | NUMBER | TABLE INDEX TABLESPACE | <p>Specifies a percentage multiplier used to alter extent allocations and data file sizes. Used to shrink large tablespaces for testing purposes.</p> <p>Defaults to 100.</p> |
| SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES | NUMBER | TABLE, INDEX | <p>If nonzero (TRUE), emit storage segment parameters.</p> <p>Defaults to 1.</p> |
| SEGMENT_CREATION | NUMBER | TABLE | <p>If nonzero (TRUE), the SQL SEGMENT CREATION clause is added to the CREATE TABLE statement. That is, the CREATE TABLE statement will explicitly say either SEGMENT CREATION DEFERRED or SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE.</p> <p>If the value is FALSE, then the SEGMENT CREATION clause is omitted from the CREATE TABLE statement. Set this parameter to FALSE to use the default segment creation attributes for the table(s) being loaded.</p> <p>Defaults to nonzero (TRUE).</p> |
| STORAGE | NUMBER | TABLE | <p>If nonzero (TRUE), emit storage clause. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is zero.)</p> <p>Defaults to nonzero (TRUE).</p> |

Table 54-19 (Cont.) Transforms Provided by the METADATA_TRANSFORM Procedure

| Name | Datatype | Object Type | Meaning |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|--|
| TABLE_COMPRESSION_CLAUSE | TEXT | TABLE | <p>Specifies a table compression clause (for example, <code>COMPRESS BASIC</code>) to use when the table is created.</p> <p>Specify <code>NONE</code> to omit the table compression clause. The table will have the default compression for the tablespace.</p> <p>Specifying this transform changes the compression type for all tables in the job, including tables that provide storage for materialized views.</p> |

Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. This message can indicate any of the following:
 - The mode is transportable, which doesn't support transforms.
 - The job's mode does not include the specified `object_type`.
 - The transform has already been specified for the specified `value` and `object_type`.
- `INVALID_OPERATION`. Transforms are only supported for `SQL_FILE` and Import operations. The job's operation was Export which does not support the use of metadata transforms.
- `INVALID_STATE`. The user called `METADATA_TRANSFORM` after the job had started (that is, the job was not in the defining state).
- `INCONSISTENT_ARGS`. There was no `value` supplied or it was of the wrong datatype for the transform.
- `PRIVILEGE_ERROR`. A nonprivileged user attempted to do a `REMAP_SCHEMA` to a different user's schema or a `REMAP_DATAFILE`.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

Usage Notes

- The `METADATA_TRANSFORM` procedure is only supported for Import and `SQL_FILE` operations. It enables you to apply commonly desired, predefined transformations to the definition of objects as part of the transfer. If you need transforms that are not supported within this procedure, you should do a preliminary `SQL_FILE` operation to produce a SQL script corresponding to the dump file set. By editing the DDL directly and then executing it, you can produce any transformations that you need.
- Transforms for the DataPump API are a subset of the transforms implemented by the `DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAMETER` API. Multiple transforms can be defined for a single job. However, each transform defined must be unique according its parameters. That is, two transforms cannot specify conflicting or redundant transformations.

54.5.12 OPEN Function

This function is used to declare a new job using the Data Pump API.

Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

The handle that is returned is used as a parameter for calls to all other procedures (but not to the `ATTACH` function).

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.OPEN (
  operation      IN VARCHAR2,
  job_mode       IN VARCHAR2,
  remote_link    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  job_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  version        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 54-20 OPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Meaning |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>operation</code> | The type of operation to be performed. Table 54-21 contains descriptions of valid operation types. |
| <code>job_mode</code> | The scope of the operation to be performed. Table 54-22 contains descriptions of valid modes. Specifying <code>NULL</code> generates an error. |
| <code>remote_link</code> | If the value of this parameter is non-null, it provides the name of a database link to the remote database that will be the source of data and metadata for the current job. |
| <code>job_name</code> | <p>The name of the job. The name is limited to 128 characters; it will be truncated if more than 128 characters are used. It may consist of printable characters and spaces. It is implicitly qualified by the schema of the user executing the <code>OPEN</code> function and must be unique to that schema (that is, there cannot be other Data Pump jobs using the same name).</p> <p>The name is used to identify the job both within the API and with other database components such as identifying the job in the <code>DBA_RESUMABLE</code> view if the job becomes suspended through lack of resources. If no name is supplied, a system generated name will be provided for the job in the following format: "SYS_<OPERATION>_<MODE>_%N".</p> <p>The default job name is formed where %N expands to a two-digit incrementing integer starting at '01' (for example, "SYS_IMPORT_FULL_03"). The name supplied for the job will also be used to name the master table and other resources associated with the job.</p> |

Table 54-20 (Cont.) OPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Meaning |
|-----------|--|
| version | <p>The version of database objects to be extracted. This option is only valid for Export, network Import, and SQL_FILE operations. Database objects or attributes that are incompatible with the version will not be extracted. Legal values for this parameter are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMPATIBLE - (default) the version of the metadata corresponds to the database compatibility level and the compatibility release level for feature (as given in the V\$COMPATIBILITY view). Database compatibility must be set to 9.2 or higher. LATEST - the version of the metadata corresponds to the database version. A specific database version, for example, '11.0.0'. <p>Specify a value of 12 to allow all existing database features, components, and options to be exported from Oracle Database 11g release 2 (11.2.0.3) or later into an Oracle Database 12 c Release 1 (12.1) (either a multitenant container database (CDB) or a non-CDB).</p> |

Table 54-21 describes the valid operation types for the OPEN function.

Table 54-21 Valid Operation Types for the OPEN Function

| Operation | Description |
|-----------|---|
| EXPORT | Saves data and metadata to a dump file set or obtains an estimate of the size of the data for an operation. |
| IMPORT | Restores data and metadata from a dump file set or across a database link. |
| SQL_FILE | Displays the metadata within a dump file set, or from across a network link, as a SQL script. The location of the SQL script is specified through the ADD_FILE procedure. |

Table 54-22 describes the valid modes for the OPEN function.

Table 54-22 Valid Modes for the OPEN Function

| Mode | Description |
|--------|---|
| FULL | <p>Operates on the full database or full dump file set except for Oracle Database internal schemas. (Some tables from Oracle Database internal schemas may be registered to be exported and imported in full operations in order to provide consistent metadata during import.)</p> <p>The TRANSPORTABLE parameter can be set to ALWAYS during a full database export in order to move data via transportable tablespaces rather than in the Data Pump dump file.</p> |
| SCHEMA | <p>Operates on a set of selected schemas. Defaults to the schema of the current user. All objects in the selected schemas are processed. In SCHEMA mode, you cannot specify Oracle-internal schemas (for example, SYS, XDB, ORDSYS, MDSYS, CTXSYS, ORDPLUGINS, or LBACSYS).</p> |

Table 54-22 (Cont.) Valid Modes for the OPEN Function

| Mode | Description |
|---------------|---|
| TABLE | Operates on a set of selected tables. Defaults to all of the tables in the current user's schema. Only tables and their dependent objects are processed. |
| TABLESPACE | Operates on a set of selected tablespaces. No defaulting is performed. Tables that have storage in the specified tablespaces are processed in the same manner as in Table mode. |
| TRANSPORTABLE | Operates on metadata for tables (and their dependent objects) within a set of selected tablespaces to perform a transportable tablespace export/import. |

Return Values

- An opaque handle for the job. This handle is used as input to the following procedures: `ADD_FILE`, `CREATE_JOB_VIEW`, `DATA_FILTER`, `DETACH`, `GET_STATUS`, `LOG_ENTRY`, `LOG_ERROR`, `METADATA_FILTER`, `METADATA_REMAP`, `METADATA_TRANSFORM`, `SET_PARALLEL`, `SET_PARAMETER`, `START_JOB`, `STOP_JOB`, and `WAIT_FOR_JOB`

Exceptions

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. An invalid operation or mode was specified. A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- `JOB_EXISTS`. A table already exists with the specified job name.
- `PRIVILEGE_ERROR`. The user does not have the necessary privileges or roles to use the specified mode.
- `INTERNAL_ERROR`. The job was created under the wrong schema or the master table was of the wrong format.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The function succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

Usage Notes

- When the job is created, a master table is created for the job under the caller's schema within the caller's default tablespace. A handle referencing the job is returned that attaches the current session to the job. Once attached, the handle remains valid until either an explicit or implicit detach occurs. The handle is only valid in the caller's session. Other handles can be attached to the same job from a different session by using the `ATTACH` function.
- If the call to the `OPEN` function fails, call the `GET_STATUS` procedure with a null handle to retrieve additional information about the failure.

54.5.13 SET_PARALLEL Procedure

This procedure adjusts the degree of parallelism within a job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.SET_PARALLEL(  
    handle      IN NUMBER,  
    degree      IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 54-23 SET_PARALLEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle of a job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either the OPEN or ATTACH function. |
| degree | The maximum number of worker processes that can be used for the job. You use this parameter to adjust the amount of resources used for a job. |

Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- `INVALID_OPERATION`. The `SET_PARALLEL` procedure is only valid for export and import operations.
- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. An invalid value was supplied for an input parameter.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

Usage Notes

- The `SET_PARALLEL` procedure is only available in the Enterprise Edition of the Oracle database.
- The `SET_PARALLEL` procedure can be executed by any session attached to a job. The job must be in one of the following states: Defining, Idling, or Executing.
- The effect of decreasing the degree of parallelism may be delayed because ongoing work needs to find an orderly completion point before `SET_PARALLEL` can take effect.
- Decreasing the parallelism will not result in fewer worker processes associated with the job. It will only decrease the number of worker processes that will be executing at any given time.
- Increasing the parallelism will take effect immediately if there is work that can be performed in parallel.
- The degree of parallelism requested by a user may be decreased based upon settings in the resource manager or through limitations introduced by the `PROCESSES` or `SESSIONS` initialization parameters in the `init.ora` file.

- To parallelize an Export job to a degree of n , the user should supply n files in the dump file set or specify a substitution variable in a file specification. Otherwise, some of the worker processes will be idle while waiting for files.
- SQL_FILE operations always operate with a degree of 1. Jobs running in the Transportable mode always operate with a degree of 1.

54.5.14 SET_PARAMETER Procedures

This procedure is used to specify job-processing options.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.SET_PARAMETER (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.SET_PARAMETER (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 54-24 SET_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle of a job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to the OPEN function. |
| name | The name of the parameter. Table 54-25 describes the valid parameter names. |
| value | The value for the specified parameter |

[Table 54-25](#) describes the valid options for the `name` parameter of the `SET_PARAMETER` procedure.

Table 54-25 Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET_PARAMETER Procedure

| Parameter Name | Datatype | Supported Operations | Meaning |
|----------------|----------|----------------------|---|
| CLIENT_COMMAND | TEXT | All | An opaque string used to describe the current operation from the client's perspective. The command-line procedures will use this string to store the original command used to invoke the job. |

Table 54-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET_PARAMETER Procedure

| Parameter Name | Datatype | Supported Operations | Meaning |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|---|
| COMPRESSION | TEXT | Export | <p>Allows you to trade off the size of the dump file set versus the time it takes to perform export and import operations.</p> <p>The <code>DATA_ONLY</code> option compresses only user data in the dump file set.</p> <p>The <code>METADATA_ONLY</code> option compresses only metadata in the dump file set.</p> <p>The <code>ALL</code> option compresses both user data and metadata.</p> <p>The <code>NONE</code> option stores the dump file set in an uncompressed format.</p> <p>The <code>METADATA_ONLY</code> and <code>NONE</code> options require a job version of 10.2 or later. All other options require a job version of 11.1 or later.</p> <p>Default=<code>METADATA_ONLY</code></p> |
| COMPRESSION_ALGORITHM | TEXT | Export | <p>Indicates the compression algorithm is to be used when compressing dump file data. The choices are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>BASIC</code>--Offers a good combination of compression ratios and speed; the algorithm used is the same as in previous versions of Oracle Data Pump. <code>LOW</code>---Least impact on backup throughput and suited for environments where CPU resources are the limiting factor. <code>MEDIUM</code>---Recommended for most environments. This option, like the <code>BASIC</code> option, provides a good combination of compression ratios and speed, but it uses a different algorithm than <code>BASIC</code>. <code>HIGH</code>--Best suited for exports over slower networks where the limiting factor is network speed. <p>To use this feature, the <code>COMPATIBLE</code> initialization parameter must be set to at least 12.0.0.</p> <p>This feature requires that the Oracle Advanced Compression option be enabled.</p> |
| DATA_ACCESS_METHOD | TEXT | Export and Import | <p>Allows you to specify an alternative method to unload data if the default method does not work for some reason. The choices are <code>AUTOMATIC</code>, <code>DIRECT_PATH</code>, or <code>EXTERNAL_TABLE</code>. Oracle recommends that you use the default option (<code>AUTOMATIC</code>) whenever possible because it allows Data Pump to automatically select the most efficient method.</p> |

Table 54-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET_PARAMETER Procedure

| Parameter Name | Datatype | Supported Operations | Meaning |
|----------------|----------|----------------------|--|
| DATA_OPTIONS | Number | Export and Import | <p>A bitmask to supply special options for processing the job. The possible values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KU\$_DATAOPT_SKIP_CONST_ERR • KU\$_DATAOPT_XMLTYPE_CLOB • KU\$_DATAOPT_DISABL_APPEND_HINT • KU\$_DATAOPT_GRP_PART_TAB • KU\$_DATAOPT_TRUST_EXIST_TB_PAR • KU\$_DATAOPT_CONT_LOAD_ON_FMT_ERR <p>Export supports the value KU\$_DATAOPT_XMLTYPE_CLOB. This option stores compressed XMLType columns in the dump file in CLOB format rather than as XML documents.</p> <p>Note: XMLType stored as CLOB is deprecated as of Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1).</p> <p>Import supports the value KU\$_DATAOPT_SKIP_CONST_ERR. This option specifies that if constraint violations occur while data is being imported into user tables, the rows that cause the violations will be rejected and the load will continue. If this option is not set, a constraint error will abort the loading of the entire partition (or table for unpartitioned tables). Setting this option may affect performance, especially for pre-existing tables with unique indexes or constraints.</p> <p>Import also supports the value KU\$_DATAOPT_DISABL_APPEND_HINT. This option prevents the append hint from being applied to the data load. Disabling the APPEND hint can be useful if there is a small set of data objects to load that already exist in the database and some other application may be concurrently accessing one or more of the data objects.</p> <p>Data Pump Export supports the value KU\$_DATAOPT_GRP_PART_TAB. This option tells Data Pump to unload all table data in one operation rather than unload each table partition as a separate operation. As a result, the definition of the table will not matter at import time because Import will see one partition of data that will be loaded into the entire table.</p> <p>Data Pump Import supports the value KU\$_DATAOPT_TRUST_EXIST_TB_PAR. This option tells Data Pump to load partition data in parallel into existing tables.</p> <p>Use of the DATA_OPTIONS parameter requires that the version on the OPEN function be set to 11.1 or later.</p> <p>Default=0</p> <p>Data Pump Import supports the value KU\$_DATAOPT_CONT_LOAD_ON_FMT_ERR. This option tells Data Pump to skip forward to the start of the next granule if a stream format error is encountered while loading table data. Most stream format errors are caused by corrupt dump files. This value can be used if Data Pump encounters a stream format error and the original export database is not available to export the table data again. If Data Pump skips over data, not all data</p> |

Table 54-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET_PARAMETER Procedure

| Parameter Name | Datatype | Supported Operations | Meaning |
|----------------------|----------|----------------------|---|
| ENCRYPTION | TEXT | Export | <p>from the source database is imported potentially skipping hundreds or thousands of rows.</p> <p>Specifies what to encrypt in the dump file set, as follows: ALL enables encryption for all data and metadata in the export operation. DATA_ONLY specifies that only data is written to the dump file set in encrypted format. ENCRYPTED_COLUMNS_ONLY specifies that only encrypted columns are written to the dump file set in encrypted format. METADATA_ONLY specifies that only metadata is written to the dump file set in encrypted format. NONE specifies that no data is written to the dump file set in encrypted format.</p> <p>This parameter requires a job version of 11.1 or later.</p> <p>The default value depends upon the combination of encryption-related parameters that are used. To enable encryption, either ENCRYPTION or ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD or both, must be specified. If only ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD is specified, then ENCRYPTION defaults to ALL. If neither ENCRYPTION nor ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD is specified, then ENCRYPTION defaults to NONE.</p> <p>To specify ALL, DATA_ONLY, or METADATA_ONLY, the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter must be set to at least 11.1.</p> <p>NOTE: If the data being exported includes SecureFiles that you want to be encrypted, then you must specify ENCRYPTION=ALL to encrypt the entire dump file set. Encryption of the entire dump file set is the only way to achieve encryption security for SecureFiles during a Data Pump export operation.</p> |
| ENCRYPTION_ALGORITHM | TEXT | Export | <p>Identifies which cryptographic algorithm should be used to perform encryption. Possible values are AES128, AES192, and AES256.</p> <p>The ENCRYPTION_ALGORITHM parameter requires that you also specify either ENCRYPTION or ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD; otherwise an error is returned. See <i>Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide</i> for information about encryption algorithms.</p> <p>This parameter requires a job version of 11.1 or later. Default=AES128</p> |

Table 54-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET_PARAMETER Procedure

| Parameter Name | Datatype | Supported Operations | Meaning |
|---------------------|----------|----------------------|--|
| ENCRYPTION_MODE | TEXT | Export | <p>Identifies the types of security used for encryption and decryption. The values are as follows:</p> <p>PASSWORD requires that you provide a password when creating encrypted dump file sets. You will need to provide the same password when you import the dump file set. PASSWORD mode requires that you also specify the ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD parameter. The PASSWORD mode is best suited for cases in which the dump file set will be imported into a different or remote database, but which must remain secure in transit.</p> <p>TRANSPARENT allows an encrypted dump file set to be created without any intervention from a database administrator (DBA), provided the required Oracle Encryption Wallet is available. Therefore, the ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD parameter is not required, and will in fact, cause an error if it is used in TRANSPARENT mode. This encryption mode is best suited for cases in which the dump file set will be imported into the same database from which it was exported.</p> <p>DUAL creates a dump file set that can later be imported using either the Oracle Encryption Wallet or the password that was specified with the ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD parameter. DUAL mode is best suited for cases in which the dump file set will be imported on-site using the Oracle Encryption Wallet, but which may also need to be imported offsite where the Oracle Encryption Wallet is not available.</p> <p>When you use the ENCRYPTION_MODE parameter, you must also use either the ENCRYPTION or ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD parameter. Otherwise, an error is returned.</p> <p>To use DUAL or TRANSPARENT mode, the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter must be set to at least 11.1.</p> <p>The default mode depends on which other encryption-related parameters are used. If only ENCRYPTION is specified, then the default mode is TRANSPARENT. If ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD is specified and the Oracle Encryption Wallet is open, then the default is DUAL. If ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD is specified and the Oracle Encryption Wallet is closed, then the default is PASSWORD.</p> |
| ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD | TEXT | Export and Import | <p>For export operations, this parameter is required if ENCRYPTION_MODE is set to either PASSWORD or DUAL. It is also required for transportable export/import operations (job mode=FULL and TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS) when the database includes either encrypted tablespaces or tables with encrypted columns.</p> |

Table 54-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET_PARAMETER Procedure

| Parameter Name | Datatype | Supported Operations | Meaning |
|------------------|----------|---------------------------|---|
| ESTIMATE | TEXT | Export and Import | <p>Specifies that the estimate method for the size of the tables should be performed before starting the job.</p> <p>If <code>BLOCKS</code>, a size estimate for the user tables is calculated using the count of blocks allocated to the user tables.</p> <p>If <code>STATISTICS</code>, a size estimate for the user tables is calculated using the statistics associated with each table. If no statistics are available for a table, the size of the table is estimated using <code>BLOCKS</code>.</p> <p>The <code>ESTIMATE</code> parameter cannot be used in Transportable Tablespace mode.</p> <p>Default=<code>STATISTICS</code></p> |
| ESTIMATE_ONLY | NUMBER | Export | <p>Specifies that only the estimation portion of an export job should be performed. This option is useful for estimating the size of dump files when the size of the export is unknown.</p> |
| FLASHBACK_SCN | NUMBER | Export and network Import | <p>System change number (SCN) to serve as transactionally consistent point for reading user data. If neither <code>FLASHBACK_SCN</code> nor <code>FLASHBACK_TIME</code> is specified, there will be no transactional consistency between partitions, except for logical standby databases and Streams targets. <code>FLASHBACK_SCN</code> is not supported in Transportable mode.</p> <p>For <code>FLASHBACK_SCN</code>, Data Pump supports the new 8–byte big SCNs used in Oracle Database 12c release 2 (12.2).</p> |
| FLASHBACK_TIME | TEXT | Export and network Import | <p>Either the date and time used to determine a consistent point for reading user data or a string of the form <code>TO_TIMESTAMP (...)</code>.</p> <p>If neither <code>FLASHBACK_SCN</code> nor <code>FLASHBACK_TIME</code> is specified, there will be no transactional consistency between partitions. <code>FLASHBACK_SCN</code> and <code>FLASHBACK_TIME</code> cannot both be specified for the same job. <code>FLASHBACK_TIME</code> is not supported in Transportable mode.</p> |
| INCLUDE_METADATA | NUMBER | Export and Import | <p>If nonzero, metadata for objects will be moved in addition to user table data.</p> <p>If zero, metadata for objects will not be moved. This parameter converts an Export operation into an unload of user data and an Import operation into a load of user data.</p> <p><code>INCLUDE_METADATA</code> is not supported in Transportable mode.</p> <p>Default=1</p> |
| KEEP_MASTER | NUMBER | Export and Import | <p>Specifies whether the master table should be deleted or retained at the end of a Data Pump job that completes successfully. The master table is automatically retained for jobs that do not complete successfully.</p> <p>Default=0.</p> |

Table 54-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET_PARAMETER Procedure

| Parameter Name | Datatype | Supported Operations | Meaning |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------|---|
| LOGTIME | TEXT | Export and Import | Specifies that messages displayed during export and import operations be timestamped. Valid options are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NONE--No timestamps on status or log file messages (this is the default) STATUS--Timestamps on status messages only LOGFILE--Timestamps on log file messages only ALL--Timestamps on both status and log file messages |
| MASTER_ONLY | NUMBER | Import | Indicates whether to import just the master table and then stop the job so that the contents of the master table can be examined. Default=0. |
| METRICS | NUMBER | Export and Import | Indicates whether additional information about the job should be reported to the Data Pump log file. Default=0. |
| PARTITION_OPTIONS | TEXT | Import | Specifies how partitioned tables should be handled during an import operation. The options are as follows: NONE means that partitioning is reproduced on the target database as it existed in the source database. DEPARTITION means that each partition or subpartition that contains storage in the job is reproduced as a separate unpartitioned table. Intermediate partitions that are subpartitioned are not re-created (although their subpartitions are converted into tables). The names of the resulting tables are system-generated from the original table names and partition names unless the name is overridden by the REMAP_TABLE metadata transform. MERGE means that each partitioned table is re-created in the target database as an unpartitioned table. The data from all of the source partitions is merged into a single storage segment. This option is not supported for transportable jobs or when the TRANSPORTABLE parameter is set to ALWAYS. This parameter requires a job version of 11.1 or later. Default=NONE |
| REUSE_DATAFILES | NUMBER | Import | Specifies whether the import job should reuse existing data files for tablespace creation. Default=0. |
| SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES | NUMBER | Import | If nonzero, rows will be inserted into tables having unusable indexes. SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES is not supported in Transportable mode. Default=1 |
| SOURCE_EDITION | TEXT | Export and network Import | The application edition that will be used for determining the objects that will be unloaded for export and for network import. |
| STREAMS_CONFIGURATION | NUMBER | Import | Specifies whether to import any Streams metadata that may be present in the export dump file. Default=1. |

Table 54-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET_PARAMETER Procedure

| Parameter Name | Datatype | Supported Operations | Meaning |
|---------------------|----------|----------------------|---|
| TABLE_EXISTS_ACTION | TEXT | Import | <p>Specifies the action to be performed when data is loaded into a preexisting table. The possible actions are: TRUNCATE, REPLACE, APPEND, and SKIP.</p> <p>If INCLUDE_METADATA=0, only TRUNCATE and APPEND are supported.</p> <p>If TRUNCATE, rows are removed from a preexisting table before inserting rows from the Import.</p> <p>Note that if TRUNCATE is specified on tables referenced by foreign key constraints, the TRUNCATE will be modified into a REPLACE.</p> <p>If REPLACE, preexisting tables are replaced with new definitions. Before creating the new table, the old table is dropped.</p> <p>If APPEND, new rows are added to the existing rows in the table.</p> <p>If SKIP, the preexisting table is left unchanged.</p> <p>TABLE_EXISTS_ACTION is not supported in Transportable mode.</p> <p>The default is SKIP if metadata is included in the import. The default is APPEND if INCLUDE_METADATA is set to 0.</p> |
| TABSPACE_DATAFILE | TEXT | Import | <p>Specifies the full file specification for a data file in the transportable tablespace set. TABSPACE_DATAFILE is only valid for transportable mode imports.</p> <p>TABSPACE_DATAFILE can be specified multiple times, but the value specified for each occurrence must be different.</p> |
| TARGET_EDITION | TEXT | Import | <p>The application edition that will be used for determining where the objects will be loaded for import and for network import.</p> |

Table 54-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET_PARAMETER Procedure

| Parameter Name | Datatype | Supported Operations | Meaning |
|----------------|----------|---|--|
| TRANSPORTABLE | TEXT | Export (and network import or full-mode import) | <p>This option is for export operations done in table mode, and also for full-mode imports and network imports. It allows the data to be moved using transportable tablespaces.</p> <p>In table-mode storage segments in the moved tablespaces that are not associated with the parent schemas (tables) will be reclaimed at import time. If individual partitions are selected in a table-mode job, only the tablespaces referenced by those partitions will be moved. During import, the moved partitions can only be reconstituted as tables by using the <code>PARTITION_OPTIONS=DEPARTITION</code> parameter.</p> <p>Use of the <code>TRANSPORTABLE</code> parameter prohibits the subsequent import of the dump file into a database at a lower version or using different character sets. Additionally, the data files may need to be converted if the target database is on a different platform.</p> <p>In table-mode, the <code>TRANSPORTABLE</code> parameter is not allowed if a network link is supplied on the <code>OPEN</code> call.</p> <p>The possible values for this parameter are as follows: <code>ALWAYS</code> - data is always moved by moving data files. This option is valid only for table mode and full mode. <code>NEVER</code> - data files are never used for copying user data</p> <p>This parameter requires a job version of 11.1 or later This parameter requires a job version of 12.1 or later when the job mode is <code>FULL</code>. Default=<code>NEVER</code></p> |
| TTS_FULL_CHECK | NUMBER | Export | <p>If nonzero, verifies that a transportable tablespace set has no dependencies (specifically, IN pointers) on objects outside the set, and vice versa. Only valid for Transportable mode Exports. Default=0</p> |
| USER_METADATA | NUMBER | Export and network Import | <p>For schema-mode operations, specifies that the metadata to re-create the users' schemas (for example, privilege grants to the exported schemas) should also be part of the operation if set to nonzero. Users must be privileged to explicitly set this parameter.</p> <p>The <code>USER_METADATA</code> parameter cannot be used in Table, Tablespace, or Transportable Tablespace mode. Default=1 if user has <code>DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE</code> role; 0 otherwise.</p> |

Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. This exception could be due to any of the following causes:
 - An invalid name was supplied for an input parameter
 - The wrong datatype was used for `value`
 - A `value` was not supplied

- The supplied `value` was not allowed for the specified parameter name
- A flashback parameter had been established after a different flashback parameter had already been established
- A parameter was specified that did not support duplicate definitions
- `INVALID_OPERATION`. The operation specified is invalid in this context.
- `INVALID_STATE`. The specified job is not in the Defining state.
- `INCONSISTENT_ARGS`. Either the specified parameter is not supported for the current operation type or it is not supported for the current mode.
- `PRIVILEGE_ERROR`. The user does not have the `DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE` or `DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE` role required for the specified parameter.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

Usage Notes

- The `SET_PARAMETER` procedure is used to specify optional features for the current job. See [Table 54-25](#) for a list of supported options.

54.5.15 START_JOB Procedure

This procedure begins or resumes job execution.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.START_JOB (
    handle          IN NUMBER,
    skip_current    IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    abort_step      IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    cluster_ok      IN NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
    service_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 54-26 START_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>handle</code> | The handle of a job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either the <code>OPEN</code> or <code>ATTACH</code> function. |
| <code>skip_current</code> | If nonzero, causes actions that were 'in progress' on a previous execution of the job to be skipped when the job restarts. The skip will only be honored for Import jobs. This mechanism allows the user to skip actions that trigger fatal bugs and cause the premature termination of a job. Multiple actions can be skipped on a restart. The log file will identify which actions are skipped. If a domain index was being processed, all pieces of the domain index are skipped even if the error occurred in only a subcomponent of the domain index. A description of the actions skipped is entered into the log file. <code>skip_current</code> is ignored for the initial <code>START_JOB</code> in a job. If zero, no data or metadata is lost upon a restart. |

Table 54-26 (Cont.) START_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>abort_step</code> | Value must be 0. Inserting values other than 0 into this argument will have unintended consequences. |
| <code>cluster_ok</code> | If = 0, all workers are started on the current instance. Otherwise, workers are started on instances usable by the job. |
| <code>service_name</code> | If specified, indicates a service name used to constrain the job to specific instances or to a specific resource group. |

Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- `INVALID_STATE`. The causes of this exception can be any of the following:
 - No files have been defined for an Export, non-network Import, or `SQL_FILE` job
 - An `ADD_FILE` procedure has not been called to define the output for a `SQL_FILE` job
 - A `TABLESPACE_DATAFILE` parameter has not been defined for a Transportable Import job
 - A `TABLESPACE_EXPR` metadata filter has not been defined for a Transportable or Tablespace mode Export or Network job
 - The dump file set on an Import or `SQL_FILE` job was either incomplete or missing a master table specification
- `INVALID_OPERATION`. Unable to restore master table from a dump file set.
- `INTERNAL_ERROR`. An inconsistency was detected when the job was started. Additional information may be available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

Usage Notes

- When this procedure is called to request that the corresponding job be started or restarted, the state of the job is changed from either the Defining or Idling state to the Executing state.
- If the `SET_PARALLEL` procedure was not called prior to the `START_JOB` procedure, the initial level of parallelism used in the job will be 1. If `SET_PARALLEL` was called prior to the job starting, the `degree` specified by the last `SET_PARALLEL` call determines the parallelism for the job. On restarts, the parallelism is determined by the previous parallel setting for the job, unless it is overridden by another `SET_PARALLEL` call.
- To restart a stopped job, an `ATTACH` function must be performed prior to executing the `START_JOB` procedure.

54.5.16 STOP_JOB Procedure

This procedure terminates a job, but optionally, preserves the state of the job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.STOP_JOB (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    immediate   IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    keep_master IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    delay       IN NUMBER DEFAULT 60);
```

Parameters

Table 54-27 STOP_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| handle | The handle of a job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either the <code>OPEN</code> or <code>ATTACH</code> function. At the end of the procedure, the user is detached from the handle. |
| immediate | If nonzero, the worker processes are aborted immediately. This halts the job quickly, but parts of the job will have to be rerun if the job is ever restarted. If zero, the worker processes are allowed to complete their current work item (either metadata or table data) before they are terminated. The job is placed in a Stop Pending state while the workers finish their current work. |
| keep_master | If nonzero, the master table is retained when the job is stopped. If zero, the master table is dropped when the job is stopped. If the master table is dropped, the job will not be restartable. If the master table is dropped during an export job, the created dump files are deleted. |
| delay | The number of seconds to wait until other attached sessions are forcibly detached. The delay allows other sessions attached to the job to be notified that a stop has been performed. The job keeps running until either all clients have detached or the delay has been satisfied. If no delay is specified, then the default delay is 60 seconds. If a shorter delay is used, clients might not be able to retrieve the final messages for the job through the <code>GET_STATUS</code> procedure. |

Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- `INVALID_STATE`. The job is already in the process of being stopped or completed.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

Usage Notes

- This procedure is used to request that the corresponding job stop executing.
- The termination of a job that is in an Executing state may take several minutes to complete in an orderly fashion.
- For jobs in the Defining, Idling, or Completing states, this procedure is functionally equivalent to the `DETACH` procedure.

- Once a job is stopped, it can be restarted using the `ATTACH` function and `START_JOB` procedures, provided the master table and the dump file set are left intact.
- If the `KEEP_MASTER` parameter is not specified, and the job is in the Defining state or has a mode of Transportable, the master table is dropped. Otherwise, the master table is retained.

54.5.17 WAIT_FOR_JOB Procedure

This procedure runs a job until it either completes normally or stops for some other reason.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.WAIT_FOR_JOB (  
    handle      IN  NUMBER,  
    job_state   OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 54-28 WAIT_FOR_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle of the job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either the <code>OPEN</code> or <code>ATTACH</code> function. At the end of the procedure, the user is detached from the handle. |
| job_state | The state of the job when it has stopped executing; either <code>STOPPED</code> or <code>COMPLETED</code> . |

Exceptions

- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` API.
- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The job handle is no longer valid.

Usage Notes

This procedure provides the simplest mechanism for waiting for the completion of a Data Pump job. The job should be started before calling `WAIT_FOR_JOB`. When `WAIT_FOR_JOB` returns, the job will no longer be executing. If the job completed normally, the final status will be `COMPLETED`. If the job stopped executing because of a `STOP_JOB` request or an internal error, the final status will be `STOPPED`.

DBMS_DB_VERSION

The `DBMS_DB_VERSION` package specifies the Oracle version numbers and other information useful for simple conditional compilation selections based on Oracle versions.



See Also:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference regarding conditional compilation

This package contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Examples](#)

55.1 DBMS_DB_VERSION Overview

The `DBMS_DB_VERSION` package specifies the Oracle version numbers and other information useful for simple conditional compilation selections based on Oracle versions.

The package for the Oracle Database 21c version is shown below.

```
PACKAGE DBMS_DB_VERSION IS
  VERSION CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 21; -- RDBMS version number
  RELEASE CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 0; -- RDBMS release number
  ver_le_9_1      CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_9_2      CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_9        CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_10_1     CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_10_2     CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_10       CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_11_1     CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_11_2     CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_11       CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_12_1     CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_12_2     CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_12       CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_18       CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_19       CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_20       CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_21       CONSTANT BOOLEAN := TRUE;
END DBMS_DB_VERSION;
```

The boolean constants follow a naming convention. Each constant gives a name for a boolean expression. For example:

- `VER_LE_9_1` represents version ≤ 9 and release ≤ 1

- VER_LE_10_2 represents version <= 10 and release <= 2
- VER_LE_10 represents version <= 10

A typical usage of these boolean constants is:

```

$IF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_10 $THEN
    version 10 and earlier code
$ELSIF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_11 $THEN
    version 11 code
$ELSE
    version 12 and later code
$END

```

This code structure will protect any reference to the code for version 12. It also prevents the controlling package constant `DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_11` from being referenced when the program is compiled under version 10. A similar observation applies to version 11. This scheme works even though the static constant `VER_LE_11` is not defined in version 10 database because conditional compilation protects the `$ELSIF` from evaluation if `DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_10` is `TRUE`.

55.2 DBMS_DB_VERSION Constants

The `DBMS_DB_VERSION` package contains different constants for different Oracle Database releases.

The Oracle Database 21c version of the `DBMS_DB_VERSION` package uses the constants shown in the following table.

Table 55-1 DBMS_DB_VERSION Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|-------------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| VERSION | PLS_INTEGER | 21 | Current version |
| RELEASE | PLS_INTEGER | 0 | Current release |
| VER_LE_9 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <= 9 |
| VER_LE_9_1 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <= 9 and release <= 1 |
| VER_LE_9_2 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <= 9 and release <= 2 |
| VER_LE_10 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <= 10 |
| VER_LE_10_1 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <= 10 and release <= 1 |
| VER_LE_10_2 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <=10 and release <= 2 |
| VER_LE_11 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <= 11 |
| VER_LE_11_1 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <=11 and release <= 1 |
| VER_LE_11_2 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <=11 and release <= 2 |
| VER_LE_12 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <=12 |
| VER_LE_12_1 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <=12 and release <= 1 |
| VER_LE_12_2 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <=12 and release <= 2 |
| VER_LE_18 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <=18 |
| VER_LE_19 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <=19 |
| VER_LE_20 | BOOLEAN | FALSE | Version <=20 |

Table 55-1 (Cont.) DBMS_DB_VERSION Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------|---------|-------|--------------|
| VER_LE_21 | BOOLEAN | TRUE | Version <=21 |

55.3 DBMS_DB_VERSION Examples

This example uses conditional compilation to guard new features.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE whetstone IS

  -- Notice that conditional compilation constructs
  -- can interrupt a regular PL/SQL statement.
  -- You can locate a conditional compilation directive anywhere
  -- there is whitespace in the regular statement.

  SUBTYPE my_real IS
    $IF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_9 $THEN NUMBER
    $ELSE BINARY_DOUBLE
    $END;

  t CONSTANT my_real := $IF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_9 $THEN 0.499975
    $ELSE 0.499975d
    $END;

  t2 CONSTANT my_real := $if DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_9 $THEN 2.0
    $ELSE 2.0d
    $END;

  x CONSTANT my_real := $IF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_9 $THEN 1.0
    $ELSE 1.0d
    $END;

  y CONSTANT my_real := $IF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_9 $THEN 1.0
    $ELSE 1.0d
    $END;

  z MY_REAL;

  PROCEDURE P(x IN my_real, y IN my_real, z OUT NOCOPY my_real) IS
    x1 my_real;
    y1 my_real;
  BEGIN
    x1 := x;
    y1 := y;
    x1 := t * (x1 + y1);
    y1 := t * (x1 + y1);
    z := (x1 + y1)/t2;
  END P;
BEGIN
  P(x, y, z);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('z = ' || z);
END whetstone;
/

```

DBMS_DBCOMP

The `DBMS_DBCOMP` package performs block comparison to detect lost writes or database inconsistencies between a primary database and one or more physical standby databases. It contains one procedure, `DBCMP`, which can be executed at any time. (It does not require that the `DB_LOST_WRITE_PROTECT` initialization parameter be enabled.)

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Using DBMS_DBCOMP](#)
- [DBMS_DBCOMP Security Model](#)
- [DBCMP Procedure](#)

Related Topics

- *Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration*

56.1 Using DBMS_DBCOMP

The `DBMS_DBCOMP.DBCMP` procedure assumes that there is one primary database and one or more physical standby databases. The databases should be at least mounted before block comparison.



Note:

Logical standby databases, far sync instances, and cascaded standbys cannot be the target database for the `DBMS_DBCOMP.DBCMP` procedure.

While this procedure is running, you can monitor progress of the compare operation by querying the `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` view. For example:

```
SQL> SELECT target_desc, sofar, totalwork FROM V$SESSION_LONGOPS WHERE
opname = 'BlockCompare';
```

The output might look as follows:

| TARGET_DESC | SO FAR | TOTALWORK |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Compared Blocks | 23914 | 340639 |
| Lost Writes | 0 | 0 |

The results can be interpreted as follows:

- The `Compared Blocks` value is the number of blocks that were scanned (including those that did not use compare callback functions). The number is the sum of all slaves (that is, each slave is responsible for a connection between primary and standby). For example, if

there are two slaves and each slave has compared 1000 blocks, then the value of `SO FAR` should be 2000.

- The `Lost Writes` value is the number of lost writes found at both the primary and the standby. Also, it is the sum of all slaves. For `Lost Writes`, the value of `SO FAR` should be always equal to the value of `TOTALWORK`.
- The value of `SO FAR` should be always less than or equal to the value of `TOTALWORK`.
- When the block compare slave processes finish, the value of `SO FAR` should be equal to the value of `TOTALWORK`.

56.2 DBMS_DBCOMP Security Model

The `DBMS_DBCOMP` package runs with invoker's rights and requires the `SYSDBA` or `SYSDBG` or `SYSBACKUP` privilege.

56.3 Summary of the DBMS_DBCOMP Subprogram

The `DBMS_DBCOMP` package contains one procedure, `DBCMP`.

| Subprogram | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>DBCMP</code> procedure | The <code>DBMS_DBCOMP.DBCMP</code> procedure performs block comparison to detect lost writes or database inconsistencies between a primary database and one or more physical standby databases. The <code>DBCMP</code> procedure can be executed on the primary or on the physical standby while the databases are mounted or open. |

56.3.1 DBCOMP Procedure

Use `DBCMP` procedure to compare blocks on a primary database and one or more physical standby databases.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBCOMP.DBCMP (
  datafile IN varchar2,
  outputfile IN varchar2,
  block_dump IN boolean);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>datafile</code> | This can be a data file name or a data file number. Specify <code>'ALL'</code> to compare all data files. |

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| outputfile | This value is used as a prefix in the name of the output file. By default, output files are placed in the dbs/ directory, but the output file argument can contain a relative directory path or an absolute directory path. See Usage Notes for descriptions of the information contained in the output file. |
| block_dump | This is a Boolean parameter to specify whether block content should be dumped into output files if a pair of blocks of primary and standby databases is not identical. This parameter does not guarantee that all different block pairs are dumped. The default value is FALSE. |

Usage Notes

- The output file contains the following columns:
 - **ID**: The block type. For instance, type 02 is undo block type, and 06 is KTB-managed data block type.
 - **TOTAL**: The total number of blocks in the specific block type.
 - **CORR**: The number of corrupted blocks.
 - **SKIPPED**: The number of block pairs that are skipped (ignored) without comparison, such as direct loaded blocks, RMAN optimized blocks, and flashback optimized blocks
 - **DIFFV**: The number of blocks that have different version numbers between primary and standby.
 - **SAMEV**: The number of block pairs that have the same version number between primary and standby.
 - **SAMEV&C**: The number of block pairs that have the same version and the same checksum.
 - **ENCERR**: The number of block pairs that have encryption related errors (usually because the Wallet is not open).
 - **LWLOC**: The number of lost writes on the local database.
 - **LWRMT**: The number of lost writes on the remote databases.
 - **DIFFPAIR** : The number of block pairs that have the same version but different checksum, and which the block compare callback function has concluded are different.

Example 56-1 Example

The following is an example of using the `DBMS_DBCOMP.DBCOMP` procedure.

```
declare
  Datafile_Name_or_Number varchar2(1000);
  Output_File varchar2(1000);
begin
  dbms_output.enable(1000000);
```

```
Datafile_Name_or_Number:= 'all' ;  
Output_File:='BlockCompareAll_';  
sys.dbms_dbcomp.DBCOMP(Datafile_Name_or_Number, Output_File, true);  
end;
```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package provides an interface comprising a file system-like abstraction backed by one or more Store Providers.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide

57.1 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Overview

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package provides an interface that connects the Oracle database to the DBFS client-side.

In the server, the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package is backed by the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI` package, which includes descriptions but not actual implementations of DBFS stores.



See Also:

- Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for a description of `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` and the DBFS architecture
- Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for conceptual information about the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package

57.2 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Security Model

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package runs under `AUTHID CURRENT_USER`.

57.3 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package uses various types of constants.

These are shown in the following tables:

- [Table 57-1](#)
- [Table 57-2](#)
- [Table 57-3](#)
- [Table 57-4](#)
- [Table 57-5](#)
- [Table 57-6](#)
- [Table 57-7](#)
- [Table 57-8](#)
- [Table 57-9](#)
- [Table 57-10](#)

Path Name Constants and Types

The following constants are useful for declaring paths and item names. Paths are limited to 1024 characters and item names are limited to 256 characters.

Table 57-1 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Path Names

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------|-----------------|----------|--|
| NAME_MAX | PLS_INTEGER | 256 | Maximum length of an absolute path name visible to clients |
| NAME_T | VARCHAR2 (256) | NAME_MAX | Portable alias for string that can represent component names |
| PATH_MAX | PLS_INTEGER | 1024 | Maximum length of any individual component of an absolute path name visible to clients |
| PATH_T | VARCHAR2 (1024) | PATH_MAX | Portable alias for string that can represent path names |

ContentID Constants

Stores may expose to the user a unique identifier that represents a particular path item in the store. These identifiers are limited to 128 characters.

Table 57-2 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - ContentID

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| CONTENT_ID_MAX | PLS_INTEGER | 128 | Maximum length of a store-specific provider-generated contentID that identifies a file-type content item |
| CONTENT_ID_T | RAW(128) | CONTENT_ID_MAX | Portable alias for raw buffers that can represent contentID values |

Path Properties Constants

Every path name in a store is associated with a set of properties. Each property is identified by a string "name", has a string "value" (which might be `NULL` if unset or undefined or unsupported by a specific store implementation) and a value "typecode" (a numeric discriminant for the actual type of value held in the "value" string.)

Table 57-3 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Properties

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| PROPNAME_MAX | PLS_INTEGER | 32 | Maximum length of a property name |
| PROPNAME_T | VARCHAR2(32) | PROPNAME_MAX | Portable alias for string that can represent property names |
| PROPVAL_MAX | PLS_INTEGER | 1024 | Maximum length of the string value of a property |
| PROPVAL_T | VARCHAR2(1024) | PATH_MAX | Portable alias for string that can represent property values |

Path Name Type Constants

Path items in a store have a item type associated with them. These types represent the kind of entry the item represents in the store.

Table 57-4 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Path Name Types

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------|-------------|-------|--|
| TYPE_FILE | PLS_INTEGER | 1 | A regular file storing content (a logically linear sequence of bytes accessed as a BLOB) |
| TYPE_DIRECTORY | PLS_INTEGER | 2 | A container of other path name types, including file types |

Table 57-4 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Path Name Types

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------|-------------|-------|---|
| TYPE_LINK | PLS_INTEGER | 3 | A symbolic link (that is, an uninterpreted string value associated with a path name). Since symbolic links may represent path names that fall outside the scope of any given store (or even the entire aggregation of stores managed by the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT interface), or may not even represent path names, clients must be careful in creating symbolic links, and stores must be careful in trying to resolve these links internally. |
| TYPE_REFERENCE | PLS_INTEGER | 4 | A hard link which is always a valid path name alias to content |
| TYPE_SOCKET | PLS_INTEGER | 5 | UNIX domain socket created using socket interface defined as in <code>socket.h</code> with domain defined as <code>AF_UNIX</code> or <code>AF_LOCAL</code> . |

Store Feature Constants

The DBFS content API allows different store providers (and different stores) to describe themselves through a *feature set* (a bitmask indicating which features they support and which ones they do not).

Table 57-5 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Store Features

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|--|
| FEATURE_FOLDERS | PLS_INTEGER | 1 | Set if the store supports folders (or directories) as part of hierarchical path names |
| FEATURE_FOIAI | PLS_INTEGER | 2 | Set if implicit folder operations within the store (performed as part of a client-requested operation) runs inside autonomous transactions. In general, the use of autonomous transactions is a compromise between (a) simplicity in the implementation and client-controlled transaction scope for all operations, at the cost of greatly reduced concurrency (FEATURE_FOIAI not set), versus (b) more complex implementation and smaller client-controlled transaction scope, at the benefit of greatly increased concurrency (FEATURE_FOIAI set). |

Table 57-5 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Store Features

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------------|-------------|-------|--|
| FEATURE_NOWAIT | PLS_INTEGER | 4 | Set if the store allows <code>nowait</code> gets of path elements. The default behavior is to wait for row locks; if <code>nowait</code> gets are implemented, the <code>get</code> operation raises an ORA-54 exception if the path element is already locked by another transaction. |
| FEATURE_ACLS | PLS_INTEGER | 8 | Set if the store supports Access Control Lists (ACLs) and internal authorization or checking based on these ACLs. ACLs are standard properties but a store may do nothing more than store and retrieve the ACLs without interpreting them in any way. |
| FEATURE_LINKS | PLS_INTEGER | 16 | Set if the store supports symbolic links, and if certain types of symbolic links (specifically non-absolute path names) can be internally resolved by the store itself |
| FEATURE_LINK_DEREF | PLS_INTEGER | 32 | Set if the store supports symbolic links, and if certain types of symbolic links (specifically non-absolute path names) can be internally resolved by the store itself |
| FEATURE_REFERENCES | PLS_INTEGER | 64 | Set if the store supports hard links |
| FEATURE_LOCKING | PLS_INTEGER | 128 | Set if the store supports user-level locks (read-only, write-only, read-write) that can be applied on various items of the store, and if the store uses these lock settings to control various types of access to the locked items. User-level locks are orthogonal to transaction locks and persist beyond the scope of any specific transaction, session, or connection — this implies that the store itself may not be able to clean up after dangling locks, and client-applications need to perform any garbage collection. |
| FEATURE_LOCK_HIERARCHY | PLS_INTEGER | 256 | Set if the store allows a user-lock to control access to the entire sub-tree under the locked path name. |
| FEATURE_LOCK_CONVERT | PLS_INTEGER | 512 | Set if the store supports upgrade or downgrade of locks from one mode to another |

Table 57-5 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Store Features

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------------|-------------|-------|---|
| FEATURE_VERSIONING | PLS_INTEGER | 1024 | Set if the store supports at least a linear versioning and version management. Different versions of the same path name are identified by monotonic version numbers, with a version-nonqualified path name representing the latest version. |
| FEATURE_VERSION_PATH | PLS_INTEGER | 2048 | Set if the store supports a hierarchical namespace for different versions of a path name |
| FEATURE_SOFT_DELETES | PLS_INTEGER | 4096 | Set if the store supports a "soft-delete", that is, the ability to delete a path name and make it invisible to normal operations, but retain the ability to restore the path name later (as long as it has not been overwritten by a new create operation). The store also supports purging soft-deleted path names (making them truly deleted), and navigation modes that show soft-deleted items. |
| FEATURE_HASHING | PLS_INTEGER | 8192 | Set if the store automatically computes and maintains some type of a secure hash of the contents of a path name (typically a TYPE_FILE path). |
| FEATURE_HASH_LOOKUP | PLS_INTEGER | 16384 | Set if the store allows "content-based addressing", that is, the ability to locate a content item based, not on its path name, but on its content hash. |

Table 57-5 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Store Features

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-------------------|-------------|--------|--|
| FEATURE_FILTERING | PLS_INTEGER | 32768 | <p>Set if the store allows clients to pass a filter function (a PL/SQL function conforming to the signature below) that returns a logical boolean indicating if a given store item satisfies a selection predicate. Stores that support filtering may be able to more efficiently perform item listing, directory navigation, and deletions by embedding the filtering logic inside their implementation. If filtering is not supported, clients can retrieve more items than necessary and perform the filtering checks themselves, albeit less efficiently.</p> <p>A filter predicate is a function with the following signature:</p> <pre>function filterFunction(path IN VARCHAR2, store_name IN VARCHAR2, opcode IN INTEGER, item_type IN INTEGER, properties IN DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T, content IN BLOB) RETURN INTEGER;</pre> <p>Any PL/SQL function conforming to this signature can examine the contents and properties of a store item, and determine if the item satisfies the selection criterion for the current operation. Any nonzero return value results in the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT interface processing the item as part of the current operation; a return value that is zero or NULL results in the item being skipped from processing.</p> |
| FEATURE_SEARCHING | PLS_INTEGER | 65536 | <p>Set if the store allows clients to pass a text-search filter query to locate <code>type_file</code> path names based on their content. Stores that support searching may use indexes to accelerate such searches; otherwise, clients need to build their own indexes, or else search a potentially larger set of items to locate the ones of interest for the current search.</p> |
| FEATURE_ASOF | PLS_INTEGER | 131072 | <p>Set if the store allows clients to use a flashback timestamp in query operations (non-mutating GETPATH Procedures and LIST Function).</p> |

Table 57-5 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Store Features

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------------|-------------|---------|---|
| FEATURE_PROVIDER_PROPS | PLS_INTEGER | 262144 | Set if the store allows per-operation properties (that control the behavior of the store with regard to the current operation, as opposed to properties associated with individual items). |
| FEATURE_SNAPSHOTS | PLS_INTEGER | 524288 | Set if the store allows the use of named, read-only snapshots of its contents. It is up to the provider to implement snapshots using any suitable means (including creating immediate copies of the content, or using copy-on-write) and managing dependencies between snapshots and its parent content view. |
| FEATURE_CLONES | PLS_INTEGER | 1048576 | Set if the store allows the use of named, writable clones of its contents. It is up to the provider to implement clones using any suitable means (including creating immediate copies of the content, or using copy-on-write) and managing dependencies between clones and its parent content view. |
| FEATURE_LOCATOR | PLS_INTEGER | 2097152 | Set if the store allows direct access to file contents through a LOB locator. Stores that internally manipulate the file contents, perhaps by shredding or reassembling them in separate pieces, performing other transformations, and so on, cannot transparently give out a LOB locator to clients. The file contents of these stores should be accessed using the buffer-based interfaces. |
| FEATURE_CONTENT_ID | PLS_INTEGER | 4194304 | Set if the store allows a "pathless", contentID-based access to files (there is no notion of a directory, link, or reference in this model) |
| FEATURE_LAZY_PATH | PLS_INTEGER | 8388608 | Set if the store allows a lazy binding of a path name to file content elements that are otherwise identified by a contentID; this feature makes sense only in conjunction with FEATURE_CONTENT_ID |

Lock Type Constants

Stores that support locking should implement 3 types of locks: `LOCK_READ_ONLY`, `LOCK_WRITE_ONLY`, and `LOCK_READ_WRITE`.

Table 57-6 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Lock Types

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|---------------------|
| LOCK_READ_ONLY | PLS_INTEGER | 1 | Locks as read-only |
| LOCK_WRITE_ONLY | PLS_INTEGER | 2 | Locks as write-only |
| LOCK_READ_WRITE | PLS_INTEGER | 3 | Locks as read-write |

Standard Property Constants

Standard properties are well-defined, mandatory properties associated with all content path names that all stores should support (in the manner described by the content interface), with some exceptions. For example, a read-only store need not implement a `modification_time` or `creation_time`.

All standard properties informally use the `STD` namespace, which clients and stores should avoid using.

Table 57-7 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Standard Properties

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|--|
| STD_ACCESS_TIME | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'std:access_time' | TYPECODE_TIMESTAMP in UTC: The time of last access of a path name's contents |
| STD_ACL | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'std:acl' | TYPECODE_VARCHAR2: The access control list (in standard ACL syntax) associated with the path name |
| STD_CANONICAL_PATH | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'std:canonical_path' | TYPECODE_VARCHAR2: The canonical store-specific path name of an item. |
| STD_CHANGE_TIME | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'std:change_time' | TYPECODE_TIMESTAMP in UTC: The time of last change to the metadata of a path name |
| STD_CHILDREN | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'std:children' | TYPECODE_NUMBER: The number of child directories/folders a directory/folder path has (this property should be available in providers that support the FEATURE_FOLDERS feature) |
| STD_CONTENT_TYPE | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'std:content_type' | TYPECODE_NUMBER: The client-supplied mime-type(s) (in standard RFC syntax) describing the (typically <code>type_file</code>) path name. The content type is not necessarily interpreted by the store. |
| STD_CREATION_TIME | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'std:creation_time' | TYPECODE_TIMESTAMP in UTC: The time at which the item was created (once set, this value never changes for the lifetime of the path name) |

Table 57-7 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Standard Properties

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|
| STD_DELETED | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'std:deleted' | TYPECODE_NUMBER as a BOOLEAN: Set to a nonzero number if the path name has been soft-deleted but not yet purged. |
| STD_GUID | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'std:guid' | TYPECODE_NUMBER: A store-specific unique identifier for a path name. Clients must not depend on the GUID being unique across different stores, but a given (<i>store-name, store-specific-path name</i>) has a stable and unique GUID for its lifetime. |
| STD_LENGTH | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'std:length' | TYPECODE_NUMBER: The length of the content (BLOB) of a TYPE_FILE/TYPE_REFERENCE path, or the length of the referent of a TYPE_LINK symbolic link. Directories do not have a well-defined length and stores are free to set this property to zero, NULL, or any other value. |
| STD_MODIFICATION_TIME | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'std:modification_time' | TYPECODE_TIMESTAMP in UTC: The time of last change to the data associated with a path name. Change to the content of a TYPE_FILE/TYPE_REFERENCE path, the referent of the TYPE_LINK path, and addition or deletion of immediate children in a TYPE_DIRECTORY path, all constitute data changes. |
| STD_OWNER | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'std:owner' | TYPECODE_VARCHAR2: A client-supplied (or implicit) owner name for the path name. The owner name may be used (along with the current "principal") for access checks by stores that support ACLs, locking, or both. |
| STD_PARENT_GUID | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'std:parent_guid' | TYPECODE_NUMBER: A store-specific unique identifier for the parent of a path name. Clients must not depend on the GUID being unique across different stores, but a given (<i>store-name, store-specific-path name</i>) has a stable and unique GUID for its lifetime. STD_PARENT_GUID(path name) == STD_GUID(parent(path name)) |

Table 57-7 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Standard Properties

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|---|
| STD_REFERENT | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'std:refere nt' | TYPECODE_VARCHAR2: The content of the symbolic link of a TYPE_LINK path; NULL otherwise. As mentioned, the STD_REFERENT can be an arbitrary string and must not necessarily be interpreted as path name by clients (or such interpretation should be done with great care). |

Optional Property Constants

Optional properties are well-defined properties (not mandatory) associated with all content path names that all stores are free to support (but only in the manner described by the DBFS content API).

All optional properties informally use the `opt:` namespace, which clients and stores should avoid using.

Table 57-8 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Optional Properties

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------|---|
| OPT_HASH_TYPE | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'opt:hash_ type' | TYPECODE_NUMBER: The type of hash provided in the <code>opt_hash_value</code> property; see DBMS_CRYPTO for possible options. |
| OPT_HASH_VALUE | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'opt:hash_ value' | TYPECODE_NUMBER: The hash value of type <code>OPT_HASH_TYPE</code> describing the content of the path name. |
| OPT_LOCK_COUNT | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'opt:lock_ count' | TYPECODE_NUMBER: The number of (compatible) locks placed on a path name. If different principals are allowed to place compatible (read) locks on a path, the <code>opt_locker</code> must specify all lockers (with repeats so that lock counts can be correctly maintained). |
| OPT_LOCK_DATA | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'opt:lock_ data' | TYPECODE_NUMBER: The client-supplied user-data associated with a user-lock, uninterpreted by the store. |
| OPT_LOCKER | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'opt:locke r' | TYPECODE_NUMBER: One or more implicit or client-specified principals that applied a user-lock on a path name. |

Table 57-8 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Optional Properties

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|
| OPT_LOCK_STATUS | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'opt:lock_status' | TYPECODE_NUMBER: One of the LOCK_READ_ONLY, LOCK_WRITE_ONLY, LOCK_READ_WRITE values describing the type of lock currently applied on a path name. |
| OPT_VERSION | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'opt:version' | TYPECODE_NUMBER: A sequence number for linear versioning of a path name. |
| OPT_VERSION_PATH | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'opt:version_path' | TYPECODE_NUMBER: A version-path name for hierarchical versioning of a path name. |
| OPT_CONTENT_ID | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'opt:content_id' | TYPECODE_NUMBER: A provider-generated store-specific unique contentID in the form of a string for a file content element (that may optionally not be associated with a path; see FEATURE_CONTENT_ID and FEATURE_LAZY_PATH). |

Property Access Flag Constants

Content interface methods to get or set properties can use combinations of property access flags to fetch properties from different name spaces in a single interface call.

Table 57-9 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Property Access Flags

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------|-------------|-------|---|
| PROP_NONE | PLS_INTEGER | 0 | None: used when the client is not interested in any properties, and is invoking the content access method for other reasons (path name existence or lockability validation, data access, and so on) |
| PROP_STD | PLS_INTEGER | 1 | Mandatory: used when the client is interested in the standard properties; all standard properties are retrieved if this flag is specified. |
| PROP_OPT | PLS_INTEGER | 2 | Optional: used when the client is interested in the optional properties; all optional properties are retrieved if this flag is specified. |
| PROP_USR | PLS_INTEGER | 3 | User-defined: used when the client is interested in the user-defined properties; all user-defined properties are retrieved if this flag is specified. |

Table 57-9 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Property Access Flags

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| PROP_ALL | PLS_INTEGER | PROP_STD + PROP_OPT + PROP_USR; | All: an alias for the combination of all standard, optional, and user-defined properties |
| PROP_DATA | PLS_INTEGER | 8 | Content: used when the client is interested only in data access, and does not care about properties |
| PROP_SPC | PLS_INTEGER | 16 | Specific: used when the client is interested in a mix-and-match of different subsets of various property name spaces; the names of the specific properties to fetch are passed into the content interface method call as arguments, and only these property values are fetched and returned to the client. This is useful in cases where there are a very large number of properties potentially accessible, but the client is interested in only a small number of them (and knows the names of these "interesting" properties beforehand). PROP_SPC is applicable only to the various GETPATH operations. Other operations that specify properties ignore PROP_SPC specifications. |

Operation Code Constants

All of the operations in the DBFS content API are represented as abstract opcodes.

Clients can use these opcodes to directly and explicitly by invoking the [CHECKACCESS Function](#) to verify if a particular operation can be invoked by a given principal on a particular path name.

Table 57-10 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Operation Codes

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| OP_CREATE | PLS_INTEGER | 1 | Create a path item |
| OP_CREATEFILE | PLS_INTEGER | OP_CREATE | Create a file |
| OP_CREATELINK | PLS_INTEGER | OP_CREATE | Create a soft link |
| OP_CREATEREERENCE | PLS_INTEGER | OP_CREATE | Create a reference (hard link) |

Table 57-10 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Constants - Operation Codes

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|--|
| OP_DELETE | PLS_INTEGER | 2 | Soft-deletion, purge, and restore operations are all represented by OP_DELETE |
| OP_DELETEFILE | PLS_INTEGER | OP_DELETE | Delete a file |
| OP_DELETEDIRECTORY | PLS_INTEGER | OP_DELETE | Delete a directory |
| OP_RESTORE | PLS_INTEGER | OP_DELETE | Restore a soft-deleted path item |
| OP_PURGE | PLS_INTEGER | OP_DELETE | Purge a soft-deleted path item |
| OP_READ | PLS_INTEGER | 3 | Read from a path item |
| OP_GET | PLS_INTEGER | OP_READ | Get a path item for either read or update operations |
| OP_WRITE | PLS_INTEGER | 4 | Write a path item |
| OP_PUT | PLS_INTEGER | OP_WRITE | Put (write) to a path item |
| OP_RENAME | PLS_INTEGER | 5 | Rename a path item |
| OP_RENAMEFROM | PLS_INTEGER | OP_RENAME | Operations performed on the source of a rename |
| OP_RENAMETO | PLS_INTEGER | OP_RENAME | Operations performed on the destination of a rename |
| OP_SETPATH | PLS_INTEGER | OP_RENAME | Set a path item name |
| OP_LIST | PLS_INTEGER | 6 | Perform a path listing |
| OP_SEARCH | PLS_INTEGER | 7 | Perform a search |
| OP_LOCK | PLS_INTEGER | 8 | Lock a path item |
| OP_UNLOCK | PLS_INTEGER | 9 | Unlock a path item |
| OP_ACL | PLS_INTEGER | 10 | An implicit operation invoked during an OP_CREATE or OP_PUT that specifies a STD_ACL property; the operation tests to see if the principal is allowed to set or change the ACL of a store item |
| OP_STORE | PLS_INTEGER | 11 | A catch-all category for miscellaneous store operations that do not fall under any of the other operational interfaces |

57.4 Exceptions

DBFS content API operations can raise any one of these top-level exceptions.

Table 57-11 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Exceptions

| Exception | Code | Description |
|-----------------------|-------|--|
| PATH_EXISTS | 64000 | A specified path name already exists |
| INVALID_PARENT | 64001 | Parent of a specified path name does not exist |
| INVALID_PATH | 64002 | Specified path name does not exist, or is not valid |
| UNSUPPORTED_OPERATION | 64003 | An operation unsupported by a store was invoked |
| INVALID_ARGUMENTS | 64004 | An operation was invoked with invalid arguments |
| INVALID_ACCESS | 64005 | Access control checks failed for the current operation |
| LOCK_CONFLICT | 64006 | Current operation failed lock conflict check |
| INVALID_STORE | 64007 | An invalid store name was specified |
| INVALID_MOUNT | 64008 | An invalid mount point was specified |
| INVALID_PROVIDER | 64009 | An invalid provider-package was specified |
| READONLY_PATH | 64010 | A mutating operation was invoked on a read-only mount or store |

57.5 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Operational Notes

This topic lists operational notes for DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT implementation, path names, and other operations.

- [Implementation](#)
- [Path Names](#)
- [Other DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Operations](#)

Implementation

Since the interconnection of the [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT](#) interface and the provider SPI is a 1-to-many pluggable architecture, the interface uses dynamic SQL to invoke methods in the provider SPI, this can lead to runtime errors.

There are no explicit `INIT` or `FINI` methods to indicate when the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface plugs or unplugs a particular provider SPI. Provider SPIs must be willing to auto-initialize themselves at any SPI entry-point.

All operations performed by a store provider are "stateless" in that they are complete operations unto themselves. If state is necessary to be maintained for some reason, then the state must be maintained in data structures such as auxiliary tables that can be queried as needed.

Path Names

All path names used in the provider SPI are store-qualified in pair form (`store_name`, `pathname`) where the path name is rooted within the store namespace.

Stores and their providers that support contentID-based access (see `FEATURE_CONTENT_ID` in [Table 57-5](#)) also support a form of addressing that is not based on path names. Content items are identified by an explicit store name, a `NULL` path name, and possibly a contentID specified as a parameter or by way of the `OPT_CONTENT_ID` (see [Table 57-8](#)) property.

Not all operations are supported with contentID-based access, and applications should depend only on the simplest create or delete functionality being available.

This table lists other operations and provides links to related discussions.

Other DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Operations

Table 57-12 Other DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Operations

| Other Operations | See ... |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Creation | <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on creation operations |
| Deletion | <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on deletion operations |
| Get (Retrieve) and Put (Insert) | <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Get and Put operations |
| Rename and Move | <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Rename and Move operations |
| Directory Navigation and Search | <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Navigation and Search operations |
| Locking | <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Locking operations |
| Access Check | <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Access Check operations |

57.6 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Data Structures

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package defines `RECORD` types and `TABLE` types.

RECORD Types

- [FEATURE_T Record Type](#)
- [MOUNT_T Record Type](#)
- [PATH_ITEM_T Record Type](#)
- [PROP_ITEM_T Record Type](#)
- [PROPERTY_T Record Type](#)
- [STORE_T Record Type](#)

TABLE Types

- [FEATURES_T Table Type](#)
- [MOUNTS_T Table Type](#)
- [PATH_ITEMS_T Table Type](#)
- [PROP_ITEMS_T Table Type](#)
- [PROPERTIES_T Table Type](#)
- [STORES_T Table Type](#)

Usage Notes

There is an approximate correspondence between `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTY_T` and `PROPERTY_T` — the former is a SQL object type that describes the full property tuple, while the latter is a PL/SQL record type that describes only the property value component.

Likewise, there is an approximate correspondence between `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T` and `PROPERTIES_T` — the former is a SQL nested table type, while the latter is a PL/SQL hash table type.

Dynamic SQL calling conventions force the use of SQL types, but PL/SQL code may be implemented more conveniently in terms of the hash-table types.

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface provides convenient utility functions to convert between `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T` and `PROPERTIES_T` (see `propertiesT2H` and `propertiesH2T`).

Clients can query the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface for the list of available stores, determine which store is to handle access to a given path name, and determine the feature set for the store.

57.6.1 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT FEATURE_T Record Type

This type describes a store mount point and its properties.

Syntax

```
TYPE feature_t IS RECORD (
  feature_name  VARCHAR2(32),
  feature_mask  INTEGER,
  feature_state VARCHAR2(3));
```

Fields

Table 57-13 MOUNT_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>feature_name</code> | Name of feature |
| <code>feature_mask</code> | Value used to mask off all other bits other than this feature in the feature value |
| <code>feature_state</code> | 'YES' or 'NO' depending on whether the feature is supported on this store |

57.6.2 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT MOUNT_T Record Type

This type describes a store mount point and its properties.

Syntax

```
TYPE mount_t IS RECORD (
  store_name  VARCHAR2(32),
  store_id    NUMBER,
  provider_name VARCHAR2(32),
  provider_pkg VARCHAR2(32),
```

```

provider_id      NUMBER,
provider_version VARCHAR2(32),
store_features   INTEGER,
store_guid       NUMBER,
store_mount      NAME_T,
mount_properties DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T);

```

Fields

Table 57-14 MOUNT_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|------------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| store_id | ID of store |
| provider_name | Name of the content store |
| provider_pkg | PL/SQL package name for the content store |
| provider_id | Unique identifier for the content store |
| provider_version | Version number for the content store |
| respos_features | Features supported by this content store |
| store_guid | Unique ID for this instance of the store |
| store_mount | Location at which this store instance is mounted |
| mount_properties | Properties for this mount point (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |

57.6.3 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT PATH_ITEM_T Record Type

A `PATH_ITEM_T` is a tuple describing a (store, mount) qualified path in a store, with all standard and optional properties associated with it.

Syntax

```

TYPE path_item_t IS RECORD (
  store           NAME_T,
  mount           NAME_T,
  pathname        PATH_T,
  pathtype        VARCHAR2(32),
  filedata        BLOB,
  std_access_time TIMESTAMP,
  std_acl          VARCHAR2(1024),
  std_change_time TIMESTAMP,
  std_children     NUMBER,
  std_content_type VARCHAR2(1024),
  std_creation_time TIMESTAMP,
  std_deleted      INTEGER,
  std_guid         INTEGER,
  std_modification_time TIMESTAMP,
  std_owner        VARCHAR2(32),
  std_parent_guid  INTEGER,
  std_referent     VARCHAR2(1024),
  opt_hash_type    VARCHAR2(32),
  opt_hash_value   VARCHAR2(128),
  opt_lock_count   INTEGER,
  opt_lock_data    VARCHAR2(128),

```



```

opt_locker          VARCHAR2(128),
opt_lock_status     INTEGER,
opt_version         INTEGER,
opt_version_path    PATH_T,
opt_content_id      CONTENT_ID_T);

```

Fields

Table 57-15 PATH_ITEM_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| store | Name of store |
| mount | Location at which instance of store is mounted |
| pathname | Name of path to item |
| pathtype | Type of object path (see Table 57-4) |
| filedata | BLOB locator that can be used to access data in the path item |
| std_access_time | Time of last access of a pathname's contents |
| std_acl | Access Control List (in standard ACL syntax) |
| std_change_time | Time of last change to the metadata of a path name |
| std_children | Number of child directories or folders a directory or folder path (this property should be available in providers that support the <code>feature_folders</code> feature). |
| std_content_type | One or more client-supplied mime-types (in standard RFC syntax) describing the path name which is typically of <code>type_file</code> . The content type s not necessarily interpreted by the store. |
| std_creation_time | Time at which the item was created. Once set, this value remains the same for the lifetime of the path name. |
| std_deleted | Set to a nonzero number if the path name has been soft-deleted but not yet purged (see Table 57-5) |
| std_guid | Store-specific unique identifier for a path name. Clients must not depend on the GUID being unique across different stores, but a given <i>store-name</i> , <i>store-specific-pathname</i> has a stable and unique GUID for its lifetime. |
| std_modification_time | Time of last change to the data associated with a path name. Changes to the content of a <code>type_file</code> or <code>type_reference</code> path, the referent of the <code>type_link</code> path, and addition or deletion of immediate children in a <code>type_directory</code> path, all constitute data changes. |
| std_owner | Client-supplied (or implicit) owner name for the path name |
| std_parent_guid | Store-specific unique identifier for the parent of a path name. Clients must not depend on the GUID being unique across different stores, but a given <i>store-name</i> , <i>store-specific-pathname</i> has a stable and unique GUID for its lifetime. <code>std_parent_guid(pathname) == std_guid(parent(pathname))</code> |
| std_referent | Content of the symbolic link of a <code>type_link</code> path, otherwise NULL. As mentioned before, the <code>std_referent</code> can be an arbitrary string and must not necessarily be interpreted as pathname by clients (or such interpretation should be done with great care). |

Table 57-15 (Cont.) PATH_ITEM_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|------------------|---|
| opt_hash_type | Type of hash provided in the opt_hash_value property (see DBMS_CRYPTO for possible options) |
| opt_hash_value | Hash value of type opt_hash_type describing the content of the path name |
| opt_lock_count | Number of compatible locks placed on a path name. If different principals are allowed to place compatible (read) locks on a path, the opt_locker must specify all lockers with repeats so that lock counts can be correctly maintained. |
| opt_lock_data | Client-supplied user-data associated with a user-lock, uninterpreted by the store |
| opt_locker | One or more implicit or client-specified principals that applied a user-lock on a path name |
| opt_lock_status | One of the lock_read_only, lock_write_only, lock_read_write values describing the type of lock currently applied on a path name |
| opt_version | Sequence number for linear versioning of a path name |
| opt_version_path | Version path name for hierarchical versioning of a path name |
| opt_content_id | Stringified provider-generated store-specific unique contentID for a file element (that may optionally not be associated with a path (see FEATURE_CONTENT_ID and FEATURE_LAZY_PATH in Table 57-5)) |

57.6.4 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT PROP_ITEM_T Record Type

A `PROP_ITEM_T` is a tuple describing a (store, mount) qualified path in a store, with all user-defined properties associated with it, expanded out into individual (name, value, type) tuples.

Syntax

```
TYPE prop_item_t IS RECORD (
    store          NAME_T,
    mount         NAME_T,
    pathname      PATH_T,
    property_name  PROPNAME_T,
    property_value PROPVAL_T,
    property_type  INTEGER);
```

Fields

Table 57-16 PROP_ITEM_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|---------------|--|
| store | Name of store |
| mount | Location at which instance of store is mounted |
| pathname | Name of path to item |
| property_name | Name of the property |

Table 57-16 (Cont.) PROP_ITEM_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|----------------|--|
| property_value | Value of the property |
| property_type | PL/SQL typecode for the property value |

57.6.5 PROPERTY_T Record Type

This type describes a single (value, typecode) property value tuple; the property name is implied.

See [PROPERTIES_T Table Type](#) for more information.

Syntax

```
TYPE property_t IS RECORD (
  propvalue    PROPVAL_T,
  typecode     INTEGER);
```

Fields

Table 57-17 PROPERTY_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|-----------|-------------------|
| propvalue | Value of property |
| typecode | Typecode |

57.6.6 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT STORE_T Record Type

This type describes a store registered with and managed by the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT interface.

Syntax

```
TYPE store_t IS RECORD (
  store_name    VARCHAR2(32),
  store_id      NUMBER,
  provider_name VARCHAR2(32),
  provider_pkg  VARCHAR2(32),
  provider_id   NUMBER,
  provider_version VARCHAR2(32),
  store_features INTEGER,
  store_guid    NUMBER);
```

Fields

Table 57-18 STORET_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|------------|---------------|
| store_name | Name of store |

Table 57-18 (Cont.) STORET_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|------------------|---|
| store_name | ID of store |
| provider_name | Name of the content store |
| provider_pkg | PL/SQL package name for the content store |
| provider_id | Unique identifier for the content store |
| provider_version | Version number for the content store |
| respos_features | Features supported by this content store |
| store_guid | Unique ID for this instance of the store |

57.6.7 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT FEATURES_T Table Type

A table type of FEATURE_T Record Type.

Syntax

```
TYPE features_t IS TABLE OF feature_t;
```

Related Topics

- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT FEATURE_T Record Type](#)
This type describes a store mount point and its properties.

57.6.8 MOUNTS_T Table Type

A table type of MOUNT_T Record Type.

Syntax

```
TYPE mounts_t IS TABLE OF mount_t;
```

Related Topics

- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT MOUNT_T Record Type](#)
This type describes a store mount point and its properties.

57.6.9 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT PATH_ITEMS_T Table Type

A table type of PATH_ITEM_T Record Type

Syntax

```
TYPE path_items_t IS TABLE OF path_item_t;
```

Related Topics

- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT PATH_ITEM_T Record Type](#)
A PATH_ITEM_T is a tuple describing a (store, mount) qualified path in a store, with all standard and optional properties associated with it.

57.6.10 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT PROP_ITEMS_T Table Type

A table type of PATH_ITEM_T Record Type.

Syntax

```
TYPE prop_items_t IS TABLE OF prop_item_t;
```

Related Topics

- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT PATH_ITEM_T Record Type](#)
A PATH_ITEM_T is a tuple describing a (store, mount) qualified path in a store, with all standard and optional properties associated with it.

57.6.11 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT PROPERTIES_T Table Type

This is a name-indexed hash table of property tuples. The implicit hash-table association between the index and the value allows the client to build up the full DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTY_T tuples for a PROPERTIES_T.

Syntax

```
TYPE properties_t IS TABLE OF property_t INDEX BY propname_t;
```

57.6.12 STORES_T Table Type

This type describes a store registered with and managed by the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT interface.

Syntax

```
TYPE stores_t IS TABLE OF store_t;
```

57.7 Summary of DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Subprograms

This table lists and describes the subprograms used in the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Package.

Table 57-19 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| CHECKACCESS Function | Reports if the user (principal) can perform the specified operation on the given path |
| CHECKSPI Functions and Procedures | Checks if a user-provided package implements all of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI subprograms with the proper signatures, and reports on the conformance. |
| CREATEDIRECTORY Procedures | Creates a directory |
| CREATEFILE Procedures | Creates a file |
| CREATELINK Procedures | Creates a new reference to the source file system element |
| CREATEREFERENCE Procedures | Creates a physical link to an already existing file system element |

Table 57-19 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| DECODEFEATURES Function | Given a feature bit set integer value, returns a <code>FEATURES_T</code> table of the feature bits as <code>FEATURE_T</code> records |
| DELETECONTENT Procedure | Deletes the file specified by the given <code>contentID</code> |
| DELETEDIRECTORY Procedure | Deletes a directory |
| DELETEFILE Procedure | Deletes a file |
| FEATURENAME Function | Given a feature bit, returns a <code>VARCHAR2</code> of that feature's name |
| FLUSHSTATS Function | Flushes <code>DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT</code> statistics to disk |
| GETDEFAULTACL Procedure | Returns the <code>ACL</code> parameter of the default context |
| GETDEFAULTASOF Procedure | Returns the <code>asof</code> parameter of the default context |
| GETDEFAULTCONTEXT Procedure | Returns the default context |
| GETDEFAULTOWNER Procedure | Returns the <code>owner</code> parameter of the default context |
| GETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL Procedure | Returns the <code>principal</code> parameter of the default context |
| GETFEATURESBYMOUNT Function | Returns features of a store by mount point |
| GETFEATURESBYNAME Function | Returns features of a store by store name |
| GETFEATURESBYPATH Function | Returns features of a store by path |
| GETPATHBYMOUNTID Function | Returns the full absolute path name |
| GETPATH Procedures | Returns existing path items (such as files and directories) |
| GETPATHBYSTOREID Function | If the underlying <code>GUID</code> is found in the underlying store, returns the store-qualified path name |
| GETPATHNOWAIT Procedures | Implies that the operation is for an update, and, if implemented, allows providers to return an exception (<code>ORA-00054</code>) rather than wait for row locks. |
| GETSTOREBYMOUNT Function | Returns a store by way of its mount point |
| GETSTOREBYNAME Function | Returns a store by way of its name |
| GETSTOREBYPATH Function | Returns a store by way of its path |
| GETSTATS Procedure | Returns information about <code>DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT</code> statistics collection |
| GETTRACE Function | Returns whether or not <code>DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT</code> tracing is turned on |
| GETVERSION Function | Returns the version of the <code>DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT</code> interface in a standardized format associated with a store |
| LIST Function | Lists the path items in the specified path meeting the specified filter and other criteria |
| LISTALLCONTENT Function | Lists all path items in all mounts |
| LISTALLPROPERTIES Function | Returns a table of all properties for all path items in all mounts |
| LISTMOUNTS Function | Lists all available mount points, their backing stores, and the store features |
| LISTSTORES Function | Lists all available stores and their features |

Table 57-19 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| LOCKPATH Procedure | Applies user-level locks to the given valid path name |
| MOUNTSTORE Procedure | Mounts a previously registered store and binds it to the mount point |
| NORMALIZEPATH Functions | Converts a store-specific or full-absolute path name into normalized form |
| PROPANY Functions | Provides constructors that take one of a variety of types and return a <code>PROPERTY_T</code> |
| PROPERTIESH2T Function | Converts a <code>PROPERTY_T</code> hash to a <code>DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T</code> table |
| PROPERTIEST2H Function | Converts a <code>DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T</code> table to a <code>PROPERTY_T</code> hash |
| PROPNUMBER Function | Is a constructor that takes a <code>NUMBER</code> and returns a <code>PROPERTY_T</code> |
| PROPRAW Function | Is a constructor that takes a <code>RAW</code> and returns a <code>PROPERTY_T</code> |
| PROPTIMESTAMP Function | Is a constructor that takes a <code>TIMESTAMP</code> and returns a <code>PROPERTY_T</code> |
| PROPVARCHAR2 Function | Is a constructor that takes a <code>VARCAHR2</code> and returns a <code>PROPERTY_T</code> |
| PURGEALL Procedure | Purges all soft-deleted entries matching the path and optional filter criteria |
| PURGEPATH Procedure | Purges any soft-deleted versions of the given path item |
| PUTPATH Procedures | Creates a new path item |
| REGISTERSTORE Procedure | Registers a new store |
| RENAMEPATH Procedures | Renames or moves a path |
| RESTOREALL Procedure | Restores all soft-deleted path items meeting the path and filter criteria |
| RESTOREPATH Procedure | Restores all soft-deleted path items that match the given path and filter criteria |
| SETDEFAULTACL Procedure | Sets the ACL parameter of the default context |
| SETDEFAULTASOF Procedure | Sets the "as of" parameter of the default context |
| SETDEFAULTCONTEXT Procedure | Sets the default context |
| SETDEFAULTOWNER Procedure | Sets the "owner" parameter of the default context |
| SETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL Procedure | Sets the "principal" parameter of the default context |
| SETPATH Procedures | Assigns a path name to a path item represented by contentID |
| SETSTATS Procedure | Enables and disables statistics collection |
| SETTRACE Procedure | Sets <code>DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT</code> tracing on or off |
| SPACEUSAGE Procedure | Queries file system space usage statistics |
| TRACE Procedure | Returns a <code>CLOB</code> that contains the evaluation results |
| TRACEENABLED Function | Determines if the current trace "severity" set by the SETTRACE Procedure is at least as high as the given trace level |
| UNLOCKPATH Procedure | Unlocks path items that were previously locked with the LOCKPATH Procedure |

Table 57-19 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|-----------------------------|
| UNMOUNTSTORE Procedure | Unmounts a registered store |
| UNREGISTERSTORE Procedure | Unregisters a store |

57.7.1 CHECKACCESS Function

This function reports if the user (`principal`) can perform the specified operation on the given path. This enables verifying the validity of an operation without attempting to perform the operation. If `CHECKACCESS` returns 0, then the subprogram invoked to implement that operation should fail with an error.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CHECKACCESS (
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  pathtype      IN      INTEGER,
  operation     IN      VARCHAR2,
  principal     IN      VARCHAR2,
  store_name    IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 57-20 CHECKACCESS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>path</code> | Name of path to check for access |
| <code>pathtype</code> | Type of object <code>path</code> represents (see Table 57-4) |
| <code>operation</code> | Operation to be checked (see Table 57-8) |
| <code>principal</code> | File system user for whom the access check is made |
| <code>store_name</code> | Name of store |

Usage Notes

Whether or not the user invokes this function, a store that supports access control internally performs these checks to guarantee security.

57.7.2 CHECKSPI Functions and Procedures

Given the name of a putative `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI` conforming package, this function or procedure checks whether the package implements all of the provider subprograms with the proper signatures, and reports on the conformance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CHECKSPI (
  package_name IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```



```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CHECKSPI (
  schema_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
  package_name     IN          VARCHAR2)
return clob;
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CHECKSPI (
  package_name     IN          VARCHAR2,
  chk              IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CHECKSPI (
  schema_name     in          VARCHAR2,
  package_name    in          VARCHAR2,
  chk             in out nocopy CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 57-21 CHECKSPI Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| package_name | Name of package |
| schema_name | Name of schema |
| chk | CLOB that contains the evaluation results |

Usage Notes

- The functional form returns a cached temporary LOB of session duration with the results of the analysis. The caller is expected to manage the lifetime of this LOB, as needed.
- The procedural form generates the results of the analysis into the `chk` LOB parameter; if the value passed in is `NULL`, the results are written to the foreground trace file provided that `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface tracing is enabled. If neither tracing is enabled nor a valid LOB passed in, the checker does not provide any useful indication of the analysis (other than raise exceptions if it encounters a serious error).
- If `schema_name` is `NULL`, standard name resolution rules (current schema, private synonym, public synonym) are used to try and locate a suitable package to analyze.

57.7.3 CREATEDIRECTORY Procedures

This procedure creates a directory.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATEDIRECTORY (
  path           IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties     IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags     IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT PROP_STD,
  recurse       IN          BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
  store_name     IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATEDIRECTORY (
  path           IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties     IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags     IN          INTEGER     DEFAULT PROP_STD,
  recurse       IN          BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
```

```

store_name IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
principal  IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 57-22 CREATEDIRECTORY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| path | Name of path to the directory |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be set, returned, or both, depending on <code>prop_flags</code> (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| prop_flags | Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is <code>PROP_STD</code> . Specify properties to be returned by setting <code>PROP_SPC</code> (see Table 57-9), and providing an instance of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type with properties whose values are of interest. |
| recurse | If 0, do not execute recursively; otherwise, recursively create the directories above the given directory |
| store_name | Name of store |
| principal | File system user for whom the access check is made |

57.7.4 CREATEFILE Procedures

This procedure creates a file.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATEFILE (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  content       IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  prop_flags    IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT (PROP_STD + PROP_DATA),
  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);

```

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATEFILE (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  content       IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  prop_flags    IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT (PROP_STD + PROP_DATA),
  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 57-23 CREATEFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| path | Name of path to the file |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be set, returned, or both, depending on <code>prop_flags</code> (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |

Table 57-23 (Cont.) CREATEFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| content | BLOB holding data with which to populate the file (optional) |
| prop_flags | Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting prop_spec, and providing an instance of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type with properties whose values are of interest. |
| store_name | Name of store |
| principal | File system user for whom the access check is made |

57.7.5 CREATELINK Procedures

This procedure creates a new link element `srcPath` with the value of `dstPath`. The value of `dstPath` is not validated or interpreted in any way by this procedure. This is analogous to a UNIX file system symbolic link.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATELINK (
  srcPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  dstPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties   IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags   IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT PROP_STD,
  store_name   IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATELINK (
  srcPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  dstPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties   IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags   IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT PROP_STD,
  store_name   IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 57-24 CREATELINK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| srcPath | File system entry to create. |
| dstPath | Value to associate with <code>srcPath</code> . |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be set, returned depending, or both, on <code>prop_flags</code> (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| prop_flags | Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting <code>prop_spec</code> , and providing an instance of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type with properties whose values are of interest. |

Table 57-24 (Cont.) CREATELINK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| principal | File system user for whom the access check is made |

57.7.6 CREATEREERENCE Procedures

This procedure creates a physical link, `srcPath`, to an already existing file system element, `dstPath` (such as file or directory). The resulting entry shares the same metadata structures as the value of the `dstPath` parameter, and so is similar to incrementing a reference count on the file system element. This is analogous to a UNIX file system hard link.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATEREFERENCE (
    srcPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
    dstPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
    properties   IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
    prop_flags   IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT PROP_STD,
    store_name   IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    principal    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATEREFERENCE (
    srcPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
    dstPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
    properties   IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
    prop_flags   IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT PROP_STD,
    store_name   IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    principal    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 57-25 CREATEREERENCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| srcPath | File system entry to create. |
| dstPath | Path that is the reference to <code>srcPath</code> . |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be set, returned, or both, depending on <code>prop_flags</code> (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| prop_flags | Determines which properties are set, returned. Default is <code>PROP_STD</code> . Specify properties to be returned by setting <code>prop_spec</code> , and providing an instance of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type with properties whose values are of interest. |
| store_name | Name of store |
| principal | File system user for whom the access check is made |

57.7.7 DECODEFEATURES Function

Given a feature bit set integer value, this function returns a `FEATURES_T` table of the feature bits as `FEATURE_T` records.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.DECODEFEATURES (
    featureSet      IN      INTEGER)
    RETURN FEATURES_T DETERMINISTIC PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 57-26 DECODEFEATURES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-------------|
| featureSet | Feature set |

Return Values

[FEATURES_T Table Type](#)

57.7.8 DELETECONTENT Procedure

This procedure deletes the file specified by the given contentID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.DELETECONTENT (
    store_name      IN      VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
    contentID       IN      RAW,
    filter          IN      VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
    soft_delete     IN      BOOLEAN      DEFAULT NULL,
    principal       IN      VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 57-27 DELETECONTENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| contentID | Unique identifier for the file to be deleted |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| soft_delete | If 0, execute a hard (permanent) delete. For any value other than 0, perform a soft delete (see <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> , Deletion Operations). |
| principal | File system user for whom the access check is made |

57.7.9 DELETEDIRECTORY Procedure

This procedure deletes a directory.

If `recurse` is nonzero, it recursively deletes all elements of the directory. A filter, if supplied, determines which elements of the directory are deleted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.DELETEDIRECTORY (
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  filter        IN      VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  soft_delete   IN      BOOLEAN    DEFAULT NULL,
  recurse       IN      BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  store_name    IN      VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN      VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 57-28 DELETEDIRECTORY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>path</code> | Name of path to the directory |
| <code>filter</code> | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| <code>soft_delete</code> | If 0, execute a hard (permanent) delete. For any value other than 0, perform a soft delete see <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> , Deletion Operations. |
| <code>recurse</code> | If 0, do not execute recursively. Otherwise, recursively delete the directories and files below the given directory. |
| <code>store_name</code> | Name of store |
| <code>principal</code> | File system user for whom the access check is made |

57.7.10 DELETEFILE Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified file.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.DELETEFILE (
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  filter        IN      VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  soft_delete   IN      BOOLEAN    DEFAULT NULL,
  store_name    IN      VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN      VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 57-29 DELETEFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| <code>path</code> | Name of path to the file |

Table 57-29 (Cont.) DELETEFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| soft_delete | If 0, execute a hard (permanent) delete. For any value other than 0, perform a soft delete (see <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> , Deletion Operations). |
| store_name | Name of store |
| principal | File system user for whom the access check is made |

57.7.11 FEATURENAME Function

Given a feature bit, this function returns a VARCHAR2 of that feature's name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.FEATURENAME (
    featureBit          IN          INTEGER)
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Parameters

Table 57-30 FEATURENAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| featureBit | Bit representation of the feature (see Table 57-5) |

Return Values

Name of the feature

57.7.12 FLUSHSTATS Function

This procedure flushes DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT statistics to disk.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.FLUSHSTATS;
```

57.7.13 GETDEFAULTACL Procedure

This procedure returns the ACL parameter of the default context. This information can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETDEFAULTACL (
    acl          OUT NOCOPY          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 57-31 GETDEFAULTACL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| acl | ACL for all new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation |

57.7.14 GETDEFAULTASOF Procedure

This procedure returns the "as of" parameter of the default context. This information can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETDEFAULTASOF (
  asof      OUT NOCOPY      TIMESTAMP);
```

Parameters

Table 57-32 GETDEFAULTASOF Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| asof | The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes |

57.7.15 GETDEFAULTCONTEXT Procedure

This procedure returns the default context. The information contained in the context can be inserted explicitly by way of arguments to the various method calls, allowing for fine-grained control over individual operations.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETDEFAULTCONTEXT (
  principal  OUT NOCOPY      VARCHAR2,
  owner      OUT NOCOPY      VARCHAR2,
  acl        OUT NOCOPY      VARCHAR2,
  asof       OUT NOCOPY      TIMESTAMP);
```

Parameters

Table 57-33 GETDEFAULTCONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |
| owner | Owner for new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation |

Table 57-33 (Cont.) GETDEFAULTCONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| acl | ACL for all new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation |
| asof | The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes |

57.7.16 GETDEFAULTOWNER Procedure

This procedure returns the "owner" parameter of the default context. This information can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETDEFAULTOWNER (
    principal IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 57-34 GETDEFAULTOWNER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| owner | Owner for new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation |

57.7.17 GETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL Procedure

This procedure returns the "principal" parameter of the default context. This information contained can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL (
    principal OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 57-35 GETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

57.7.18 GETFEATURESBYMOUNT Function

This function returns features of a store by mount point.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETFEATURESBYMOUNT (  
    store_mount    IN    VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 57-36 GETFEATURESBYMOUNT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|-------------|
| store_mount | Mount point |

Return Values

A bit mask of supported features (see [FEATURES_T Table Type](#))

57.7.19 GETFEATURESBYNAME Function

This function returns features of a store by store name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETFEATURESBYNAME (  
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 57-37 GETFEATURESBYNAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---------------|
| store_name | Name of store |

Return Values

A bit mask of supported features (see [FEATURES_T Table Type](#))

57.7.20 GETFEATURESBYPATH Function

This function returns features of a store by path.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETFEATURESBYPATH (  
    path    IN    PATH_T)  
    RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 57-38 GETFEATURESBYPATH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| path | PATH_T |

Return Values

A bit mask of supported features (see [FEATURES_T Table Type](#))

57.7.21 GETPATH Procedures

This procedure returns existing path items (such as files and directories). This includes both data and metadata (properties).

The client can request (using `prop_flags`) that specific properties be returned. File path names can be read either by specifying a BLOB locator using the `prop_data` bitmask in `prop_flags` (see [Table 57-9](#)) or by passing one or more RAW buffers.

When `forUpdate` is 0, this procedure also accepts a valid `asof` timestamp parameter as part of `ctx` that can be used by stores to implement "as of" style flashback queries. Mutating versions of the GETPATH Procedures do not support these modes of operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATH (
    path          IN          VARCHAR2,
    properties    IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
    content       OUT NOCOPY  BLOB,
    item_type     OUT          INTEGER,
    prop_flags    IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                                PROP_OPT +
                                                PROP_DATA),
    asof          IN          TIMESTAMP   DEFAULT NULL,
    forUpdate     IN          BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
    deref         IN          BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
    store_name    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    principal     IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATH (
    path          IN          VARCHAR2,
    properties    IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
    content       OUT NOCOPY  BLOB,
    item_type     OUT          INTEGER,
    prop_flags    IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                                PROP_OPT +
                                                PROP_DATA),
    asof          IN          TIMESTAMP   DEFAULT NULL,
    forUpdate     IN          BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
    deref         IN          BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
    store_name    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    principal     IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATH (
    path          IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

properties IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
amount     IN OUT        NUMBER,
offset     IN            NUMBER,
buffers    OUT NOCOPY   RAW,
prop_flags IN          INTEGER    DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                     PROP_OPT +
                                     PROP_DATA),

asof       IN           TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL,
store_name IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
principal  IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATH (
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  amount     IN OUT        NUMBER,
  offset     IN            NUMBER,
  buffers    OUT NOCOPY   RAW,
  prop_flags IN          INTEGER    DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                     PROP_OPT +
                                     PROP_DATA),

  asof       IN           TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL,
  store_name IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal  IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATH (
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  amount     IN OUT        NUMBER,
  offset     IN            NUMBER,
  buffers    OUT NOCOPY   DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_RAW_T,
  prop_flags IN          INTEGER    DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                     PROP_OPT +
                                     PROP_DATA),

  asof       IN           TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL,
  store_name IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal  IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATH (
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  amount     IN OUT        NUMBER,
  offset     IN            NUMBER,
  buffers    OUT NOCOPY   DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_RAW_T,
  prop_flags IN          INTEGER    DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                     PROP_OPT +
                                     PROP_DATA),

  asof       IN           TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL,
  store_name IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal  IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 57-39 GETPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| path | Name of path to path items |

Table 57-39 (Cont.) GETPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be returned depending on <code>prop_flags</code> (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| content | BLOB holding data which populates the file (optional) |
| item_type | Type of the path item specified (see Table 57-4) |
| amount | On input, number of bytes to be read. On output, number of bytes read |
| offset | Byte offset from which to begin reading |
| buffer | Buffer to which to write |
| buffers | Buffers to which to write |
| prop_flags | Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is <code>PROP_STD</code> . Specify properties to be returned by setting <code>prop_spec</code> , and providing an instance of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type with properties whose values are of interest. |
| asof | The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes |
| forUpdate | Specifies that a lock should be taken to signify exclusive write access to the path item |
| deref | If nonzero, attempts to resolve the given path item to actual data provided it is a reference |
| store_name | Name of store |
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

57.7.22 GETPATHBYMOUNTID Function

If the underlying GUID is found in the underlying store, this function returns the full absolute path name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATHBYMOUNTID (
    store_mount      IN      VARCHAR2,
    guid             IN      INTEGER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 57-40 GETPATHBYMOUNTID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| store_mount | Mount point in which the path item with <code>guid</code> resides |
| guid | Unique ID for the path item |

Usage Notes

If the GUID is unknown, a NULL value is returned. Clients are expected to handle this as appropriate.

Return Values

Path of the path item represented by GUID in `store_mount`

57.7.23 GETPATHBYSTOREID Function

If the underlying GUID is found in the underlying store, this function returns the store-qualified path name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATHBYSTOREID (
  store_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  guid           IN      INTEGER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 57-41 GETPATHBYSTOREID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>store_name</code> | Name of store |
| <code>guid</code> | Unique ID representing the desired path item |

Usage Notes

If the GUID is unknown, a NULL value is returned. Clients are expected to handle this as appropriate.

Return Values

Store-qualified path name represented by the GUID

57.7.24 GETPATHNOWAIT Procedures

This procedure implies that the operation is for an update, and, if implemented, allows providers to return an exception (ORA-00054) rather than wait for row locks.

See `FEATURE_NOWAIT` in [Table 57-5](#) for more information.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATHNOWAIT (
  path           IN      VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  content       OUT      NOCOPY BLOB,
  item_type     OUT      INTEGER,
  prop_flags    IN      INTEGER      DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                     PROP_OPT +
                                     PROP_DATA),
```

```

deref          IN          BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE,
store_name     IN          VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL,
principal      IN          VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATHNOWAIT (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  content       OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  item_type     OUT          INTEGER,
  prop_flags    IN          INTEGER          DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                           PROP_OPT +
                                           PROP_DATA),
  deref         IN          BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE,
  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN          VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 57-42 GETPATHNOWAIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| path | Name of path to path items |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be returned depending on prop_flags (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| content | BLOB holding data which populates the file (optional) |
| item_type | Type of the path item specified (see Table 57-4) |
| prop_flags | Determines which properties are returned. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting prop_spec, and providing an instance of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type with properties whose values are of interest. |
| asof | The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes |
| deref | If nonzero, attempts to resolve the given path item to actual data provided it is a reference |
| store_name | Name of store |
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

57.7.25 GETSTOREBYMOUNT Function

This function returns a store by way of its name.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETSTOREBYMOUNT (
  store_mount   IN          VARCHAR2)
RETURN STORE_T;

```

Parameters

Table 57-43 GETSTOREBYMOUNT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| store_mount | Location at which the store instance is mounted |

Return Values

[STORE_T Record Type](#)

57.7.26 GETSTOREBYNAME Function

This function returns a store by way of its name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETSTOREBYNAME (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN STORE_T;
```

Parameters

Table 57-44 GETSTOREBYNAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---------------|
| store_name | Name of store |

Return Values

[STORE_T Record Type](#)

57.7.27 GETSTOREBYPATH Function

This function returns a store by way of its path.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETSTOREBYPATH (
    path    IN    PATH_T)
RETURN STORE_T;
```

Parameters

Table 57-45 GETSTOREBYPATH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| path | PATH_T s |

Return Values[STORE_T Record Type](#)

57.7.28 GETSTATS Procedure

This procedure returns information about DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT statistics collection.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETSTATS (
    enabled          OUT    BOOLEAN,
    flush_time      OUT    INTEGER,
    flush_count     OUT    INTEGER);
```

Parameters**Table 57-46 GETSTATS Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| enabled | Whether statistics collection is enabled |
| flush_time | How often to flush the statistics to disk in centiseconds |
| flush_count | Number of operations to allow between statistics flushes |

57.7.29 GETTRACE Function

This function returns whether DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT tracing is turned on or not.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETTRACE
    RETURN INTEGER.
```

Return Values

Returns zero if tracing is off, non-zero if tracing is on.

57.7.30 GETVERSION Function

This function marks each version of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT interface.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETVERSION (
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

A string enumerating the version of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT interface in standard naming convention: string: *a.b.c* corresponding to *major*, *minor*, and *patch* components.

57.7.31 ISPATHLOCKED Procedure

This procedure checks if any user-level locks are applied on a given path.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.ISPATHLOCKED (
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  who           IN      VARCHAR2,
  lock_type     IN OUT  INTEGER,
  store_name    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 57-47 ISPATHLOCKED Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| path | Name of path to file items |
| who | Transaction identifier that has locked the path |
| lock_type | One of the available lock types (see Table 57-6) |
| store_name | Name of store |
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

57.7.32 LIST Function

This function lists the path items in the specified path meeting the specified filter and other criteria.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.LIST (
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  filter        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  recurse      IN      INTEGER    DEFAULT 0,
  asof         IN      TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL,
  store_name    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEMS_T PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 57-48 LIST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| path | Name of path to directories |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| recurse | If 0, do not execute recursively. Otherwise, recursively list the contents of directories and files below the given directory. |

Table 57-48 (Cont.) LIST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| asof | The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes |
| store_name | Name of repository |
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

Return Values

[DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEMS_T Table Type](#)

57.7.33 LISTALLPROPERTIES Function

This function returns a table of all properties for all path items in all mounts.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.LISTALLPROPERTIES
  RETURN PROP_ITEMS_T PIPELINED;
```

Return Values

[PROP_ITEMS_T Table Type](#)

57.7.34 LISTALLCONTENT Function

This function lists all path items in all mounts.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.LISTALLCONTENT
  RETURN PATH_ITEMS_T PIPELINED;
```

Return Values

[PATH_ITEMS_T Table Type](#)

57.7.35 LISTMOUNTS Function

This function lists all available mount points, their backing stores, and the store features.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.LISTMOUNTS
  RETURN MOUNTS_T PIPELINED;
```

Return Values

[MOUNTS_T Table Type](#)

Usage Notes

A single mount results in a single returned row, with its `store_mount` field of the returned records set to `NULL`.

57.7.36 LISTSTORES Function

This function lists all available stores and their features.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.LISTSTORES
  RETURN STORES_T PIPELINED;
```

Return Values

[STORES_T Table Type](#)

Usage Notes

The `store_mount` field of the returned records is set to `NULL` (since mount-points are separate from stores themselves).

57.7.37 LOCKPATH Procedure

This procedure applies user-level locks to the given valid path name (subject to store feature support), and optionally associates user-data with the lock.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.LOCKPATH (
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  who           IN      VARCHAR2,
  lock_type     IN      INTEGER,
  waitForRowLock IN    INTEGER    DEFAULT 1,
  store_name    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 57-49 LOCKPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>path</code> | Name of path to file items |
| <code>who</code> | Transaction identifier that has locked the path |
| <code>lock_type</code> | One of the available lock types (see Table 57-6) |
| <code>waitForRowLock</code> | Determines if a row is locked by a transaction or not |
| <code>store_name</code> | Name of store |
| <code>principal</code> | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

57.7.38 MOUNTSTORE Procedure

This procedure mounts a previously registered store and binds it to the mount point.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.MOUNTSTORE (
  store_mount  in    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  singleton    in    BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  principal    in    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  owner        in    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  acl          in    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  asof         in    TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL,
  read_only   in    BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 57-50 MOUNTSTORE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| store_mount | Path name to use to mount this store |
| singleton | Whether the mount is a single backend store on the system |
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |
| owner | Owner for new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation |
| acl | ACL for all new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation |
| asof | The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes |
| read_only | Whether the mount is read-only |

Usage Notes



See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for information on mounting a registered store

57.7.39 NORMALIZEPATH Functions

This function converts a store-specific or full-absolute path name into normalized form.

It does the following:

- verifies that the path name is absolute, and so starts with "/"
- collapses multiple consecutive "/" into a single "/"
- strips trailing "/"

- breaks up a store-specific normalized path name into 2 components - parent pathname, trailing component name
- breaks up a full-absolute normalized path name into 3 components - store name, parent pathname, trailing component name

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.NORMALIZEPATH (
    path      IN          VARCHAR2,
    parent    OUT NOCOPY  VARCHAR2,
    tpath     OUT NOCOPY  VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.NORMALIZEPATH (
    path      IN          VARCHAR2,
    store_name OUT NOCOPY  VARCHAR2,
    parent    OUT NOCOPY  VARCHAR2,
    tpath     OUT NOCOPY  VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 57-51 NORMALIZEPATH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|----------------------------|
| path | Name of path to file items |
| store_name | Name of store |
| parent | Parent path name |
| tpath | Name of trailing path item |

Return Values

The completely normalized store-specific or full-absolute path name

57.7.40 PROPANY Functions

This function provides constructors that take one of a variety of types and return a PROPERTY_T.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPANY (
    val      IN          NUMBER)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPANY (
    val      IN          VARCHAR2)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPANY (
    val      IN          TIMESTAMP)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPANY (
```

```

    val      IN      RAW)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;

```

Parameters

Table 57-52 PROPANY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| val | Value |

Return Values

[PROPERTY_T Record Type](#)

57.7.41 PROPERTIESH2T Function

This function converts a `PROPERTY_T` hash to a `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T` table.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPERTIESH2T (
    pprops      IN      PROPERTIES_T)
RETURN DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T;

```

Parameters

Table 57-53 PROPERTIESH2T Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| sprops | A <code>PROPERTIES_T</code> hash |

Return Values

[DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type](#)

57.7.42 PROPERTIEST2H Function

This function converts a `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T` table to a `PROPERTY_T` hash.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPERTIEST2H (
    sprops      IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T)
RETURN properties_t;

```

Parameters

Table 57-54 PROPERTIEST2H Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| sprops | A <code>DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T</code> table |

Return Values

[PROPERTIES_T Table Type](#)

57.7.43 PROPNUMBER Function

This function is a constructor that takes a number and returns a `PROPERTY_T`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPNUMBER (
    val      IN      NUMBER)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;
```

Parameters

Table 57-55 PROPNUMBER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| val | Value |

Return Values

[PROPERTY_T Record Type](#)

57.7.44 PROPRAW Function

This function is a constructor that takes a `RAW` and returns a `PROPERTY_T`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPRAW (
    val      IN      RAW)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;
```

Parameters

Table 57-56 PROPRAW Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| val | Value |

Return Values

[PROPERTY_T Record Type](#)

57.7.45 PROPTIMESTAMP Function

This function is a constructor that takes a `TIMESTAMP` and returns a `PROPERTY_T`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPTIMESTAMP (
    val      IN      TIMESTAMP)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;
```

Parameters

Table 57-57 PROPTIMESTAMP Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| val | Value |

Return Values

[PROPERTY_T Record Type](#)

57.7.46 PROPVARCHAR2 Function

This function is a constructor that takes a `VARCHAR2` and returns a `PROPERTY_T`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPVARCHAR2 (
    val      IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;
```

Parameters

Table 57-58 PROPNUMBER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| val | Value |

Return Values

[PROPERTY_T Record Type](#)

57.7.47 PURGEALL Procedure

This procedure purges all soft-deleted entries matching the path and optional filter criteria.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PURGEALL (
    path      IN      VARCHAR2,
    filter     IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    store_name IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    principal  IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 57-59 PURGEALL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| path | Name of path to file items |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied based on specified criteria |
| store_name | Name of store |
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

57.7.48 PURGEPATH Procedure

This procedure purges any soft-deleted versions of the given path item.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PURGEPATH (
    path          IN          VARCHAR2,
    filter        IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    store_name    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    principal     IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 57-60 PURGEPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| path | Name of path to file items |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| store_name | Name of store |
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

57.7.49 PUTPATH Procedures

This procedure creates a new path item.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PUTPATH (
    path          IN          VARCHAR2,
    properties    IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
    content       IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
    item_type     OUT          INTEGER,
    prop_flags    IN          INTEGER    DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                                PROP_OPT +
                                                PROP_DATA),
    store_name    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    principal     IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PUTPATH (
    path          IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

properties IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
content    IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
item_type  OUT           INTEGER,
prop_flags IN           INTEGER    DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                PROP_OPT +
                                PROP_DATA),

store_name IN           VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
principal  IN           VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PUTPATH (
  path      IN           VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  amount    IN           NUMBER,
  offset    IN           NUMBER,
  buffer    IN           RAW,
  prop_flags IN         INTEGER    DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                PROP_OPT),

  store_name IN         VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  principal  IN         VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PUTPATH (
  path      IN           VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  amount    IN           NUMBER,
  offset    IN           NUMBER,
  buffer    IN           RAW,
  prop_flags IN         INTEGER    DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                PROP_OPT),

  store_name IN         VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  principal  IN         VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PUTPATH (
  path      IN           VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  written   OUT          NUMBER,
  offset    IN           NUMBER,
  buffers   IN           DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_RAW_T,
  prop_flags IN         INTEGER    DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                PROP_OPT),

  store_name IN         VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  principal  IN         VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PUTPATH (
  path      IN           VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  written   OUT          NUMBER,
  offset    IN           NUMBER,
  buffers   IN           DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_RAW_T,
  prop_flags IN         INTEGER    DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                PROP_OPT),

  store_name IN         VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  principal  IN         VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 57-61 PUTPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| path | Name of path to file items |

Table 57-61 (Cont.) PUTPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be set depending on <code>prop_flags</code> (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| content | BLOB holding data which populates the file (optional) |
| item_type | Type of the path item specified (see Table 57-4) |
| amount | Number of bytes to be read |
| offset | Byte offset from which to begin reading |
| buffer | Buffer to which to write |
| buffers | Buffers to which to write |
| prop_flags | Determines which properties are set. Default is <code>PROP_STD</code> . Specify properties to be returned by setting <code>prop_spec</code> , and providing an instance of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type with properties whose values are of interest. |
| store_name | Name of store |
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

57.7.50 REGISTERSTORE Procedure

This procedure registers a new store backed by a provider that uses a store provider (conforming to the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI` package signature).

This method is to be used primarily by store providers after they have created a new store.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.REGISTERSTORE (
    store_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    provider_name   IN      VARCHAR2,
    provider_package IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 57-62 REGISTERSTORE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| store_name | Name of store, must be unique |
| provider_name | Name of provider |
| provider_package | Store provider |

57.7.51 RENAMEPATH Procedures

This procedure renames or moves a path. This operation can be performed across directory hierarchies and mount-points as long as it is within the same store.



Note:

See *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for Rename and Move operations*

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.RENAMEPATH (
    oldPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
    newPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
    properties   IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
    store_name   IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
    principal    IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.RENAMEPATH (
    oldPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
    newPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
    properties   IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
    store_name   IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
    principal    IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 57-63 RENAMEPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| oldPath | Name of path prior to renaming |
| newPath | Name of path after renaming |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be set depending on prop_flags (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| store_name | Name of store, must be unique |
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

57.7.52 RESTOREALL Procedure

This procedure restores all soft-deleted path items meeting the path and optional filter criteria.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.RESTOREALL (
    path         IN          VARCHAR2,
    filter       IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

store_name    IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
principal     IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 57-64 RESTOREALL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| path | Name of path to file items |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| store_name | Name of store |
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

57.7.53 RESTOREPATH Procedure

This procedure restores all soft-deleted path items that match the given path and optional filter criteria.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.RESTOREPATH (
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  filter        IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  store_name    IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 57-65 RESTOREPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| path | Name of path to file items |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| store_name | Name of store |
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

57.7.54 SETDEFAULTACL Procedure

This procedure sets the ACL parameter of the default context.

This information can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETDEFAULTACL (
  acl          IN      VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 57-66 SETDEFAULTACL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| acl | ACL for all new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation |

Usage Notes

- NULL by default, this parameter be can be cleared by setting it to NULL.
- The parameters, once set, remain as a default for the duration of the session, and is inherited by all operations for which the default is not explicitly overridden.

57.7.55 SETDEFAULTASOF Procedure

This procedure sets the "as of" parameter of the default context. This information can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETDEFAULTASOF (
    asof    IN    TIMESTAMP);
```

Parameters

Table 57-67 SETDEFAULTASOF Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| asof | The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes |

Usage Notes

- NULL by default, this parameter be can be cleared by setting it to NULL.
- The parameters, once set, remain as a default for the duration of the session, and is inherited by all operations for which the default is not explicitly overridden.

57.7.56 SETDEFAULTCONTEXT Procedure

This procedure sets the default context. The information contained in the context can be inserted explicitly by way of arguments to the various method calls, allowing for fine-grained control over individual operations.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETDEFAULTCONTEXT (
    principal    IN    VARCHAR2,
    owner        IN    VARCHAR2,
    acl          IN    VARCHAR2,
    asof         IN    TIMESTAMP);
```

Parameters

Table 57-68 SETDEFAULTCONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |
| owner | Owner for new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation |
| acl | ACL for all new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation |
| asof | The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes |

Usage Notes

- All of the context parameters are `NULL` by default, and be can be cleared by setting them to `NULL`.
- The context parameters, once set, remain as defaults for the duration of the session, and are inherited by all operations for which the defaults are not explicitly overridden.

57.7.57 SETDEFAULTOWNER Procedure

This procedure sets the "owner" parameter of the default context. This information can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETDEFAULTOWNER (
    principal IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 57-69 SETDEFAULTOWNER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| owner | Owner for new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation |

Usage Notes

- `NULL` by default, this parameter be can be cleared by setting it to `NULL`.
- The parameters, once set, remain as a default for the duration of the session, and is inherited by all operations for which the default is not explicitly overridden.

57.7.58 SETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL Procedure

This procedure sets the "principal" parameter of the default context. This information contained can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL (
    principal IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 57-70 SETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

Usage Notes

- NULL by default, this parameter be can be cleared by setting it to NULL.
- The parameters, once set, remain as a default for the duration of the session, and is inherited by all operations for which the default is not explicitly overridden.

57.7.59 SETPATH Procedures

This procedure assigns a path name to a path item represented by contentID.

Stores and their providers that support contentID-based access and lazy path name binding also support the SETPATH Procedure that associates an existing contentID with a new path.



Note:

See *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for Rename and Move operations*

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETPATH (
    store_name IN VARCHAR2,
    contentID IN RAW,
    path IN VARCHAR2,
    properties IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
    principal IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETPATH (
    store_name IN VARCHAR2,
    contentID IN RAW,
    path IN VARCHAR2,
    properties IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
    principal IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 57-71 SETPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of the store |
| contentID | Unique identifier for the item to be associated |
| path | Name of path to path item |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be set depending on prop_flags (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

57.7.60 SETSTATS Procedure

This procedure enables and disables statistics collection.

The client can optionally control the flush settings by specifying non-NULL values for the time, count or both parameters.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETSTATS (
    enable          IN    BOOLEAN,
    flush_time      IN    INTEGER,
    flush_count     IN    INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 57-72 SETSTATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| enable | If TRUE, enable statistics collection. If FALSE, disable statistics collection. |
| flush_time | How often to flush the statistics to disk in centiseconds |
| flush_count | Number of operations to allow between statistics flushes |

Usage Notes

The SETSTATS Procedure buffers statistics in-memory for a maximum of flush_time centiseconds or a maximum of flush_count operations (whichever limit is reached first), or both, at which time the buffers are implicitly flushed to disk.

57.7.61 SETTRACE Procedure

This procedure sets the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT tracing severity to the given level, 0 being "off".

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETTRACE
    trclvl      IN      INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 57-73 SETTRACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| trclvl | Level of the tracing, higher values implying more tracing |

57.7.62 SPACEUSAGE Procedure

This procedure queries file system space usage statistics.

Providers are expected to support this subprogram for their stores (and to make a best effort determination of space usage, especially if the store consists of multiple tables, indexes, LOBs, and so on).

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SPACEUSAGE (
    path          IN      VARCHAR2,
    blksize       OUT     INTEGER,
    tbytes        OUT     INTEGER,
    fbytes        OUT     INTEGER,
    nfile         OUT     INTEGER,
    ndir          OUT     INTEGER,
    nlink         OUT     INTEGER,
    nref          OUT     INTEGER,
    store_name    IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 57-74 SPACEUSAGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| path | Name of path to file items |
| blksize | Natural tablespace blocksize that holds the store. If multiple tablespaces with different blocksizes are used, any valid blocksize is acceptable. |
| tbytes | Total size of the store in bytes computed over all segments that comprise the store |
| fbytes | Free or unused size of the store in bytes computed over all segments that comprise the store |
| nfile | Number of currently available files in the store |

Table 57-74 (Cont.) SPACEUSAGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| ndir | Number of currently available directories in the store |
| nlink | Number of currently available links in the store |
| nref | Number of currently available references in the store |
| store_name | Name of store |

Usage Notes

- A space usage query on the top-level root directory returns a combined summary of the space usage of all available distinct stores under it (if the same store is mounted multiple times, is still counted only once).
- Since database objects are dynamically expandable, it is not easy to estimate the division between "free" space and "used" space.

57.7.63 TRACE Procedure

This procedure outputs tracing to the current foreground trace file.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.TRACE
  sev          IN          INTEGER,
  msg0         IN          VARCHAR2,
  msg1         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg2         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg3         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg4         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg5         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg6         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg7         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg8         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg9         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg10        IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '' );
```

Parameters

Table 57-75 TRACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| sev | Severity at which trace message is output |
| msg* | One or more message strings to be output. If more than one message is specified, all are output. |

Usage Notes

- Trace information is written to the foreground trace file, with varying levels of detail as specified by the trace level arguments.
- The global trace level consists of 2 components: "severity" and "detail". These can be thought of as additive bitmasks.

The "severity" allows the separation of top level as compared to low-level tracing of different components, and allows the amount of tracing to be increased as needed. There are no semantics associated with different levels, and users are free to set trace at any severity they choose, although a good rule of thumb would use severity "1" for top level API entry and exit traces, "2" for internal operations, and "3" or greater for very low-level traces.

The "detail" controls how much additional information: timestamps, short-stack, etc. is dumped along with each trace record.

57.7.64 TRACEENABLED Function

This function determines if the current trace "severity" set by the SETTRACE Procedure is at least as high as the given trace level.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.TRACEENABLED (
    sev          IN          INTEGER)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 57-76 TRACEENABLED Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| sev | Severity at which trace message is output |

Return Values

Returns 0 if the requested severity level is lower than the currently set trace severity level; 1 otherwise.

Related Topics

- [SETTRACE Procedure](#)
This procedure sets the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT tracing severity to the given level, 0 being "off".

57.7.65 UNLOCKPATH Procedure

This procedure unlocks path items that were previously locked with the LOCKPATH Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.UNLOCKPATH (
    path          IN          VARCHAR2,
    who           IN          VARCHAR2,
    waitForRowLock IN        INTEGER    DEFAULT 1,
    store_name    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    principal     IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 57-77 UNLOCKPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| path | Name of path to file items |
| who | Transaction identifier that has locked the path |
| waitForRowLock | Determines if a row is locked by a transaction or not |
| store_name | Name of store |
| principal | Agent (principal) invoking the current operation |

Related Topics

- [LOCKPATH Procedure](#)
This procedure applies user-level locks to the given valid path name (subject to store feature support), and optionally associates user-data with the lock.

57.7.66 UNMOUNTSTORE Procedure

This procedure unmounts a registered store, either by name or by mount point.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.UNMOUNTSTORE (
  store_name      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  store_mount     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ignore_unknown IN      BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 57-78 UNMOUNTSTORE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store |
| store_mount | Location at which the store instance is mounted |
| ignore_unknown | If TRUE, attempts to unregister unknown stores will not raise an exception. |

Usage Notes

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for further information on unmounting a previously unmounted store

57.7.67 UNREGISTERSTORE Procedure

This procedure unregisters a previously registered store (invalidating all mount points associated with it).

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.UNREGISTERSTORE (  
    store_name          IN      VARCHAR2,  
    ignore_unknown     IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 57-79 UNREGISTERSTORE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store |
| ignore_unknown | If TRUE, attempts to unregister unknown stores will not raise an exception. |

Usage Notes

- Once unregistered all access to the store (and its mount points) are not guaranteed to work
- If the `ignore_unknown` argument is TRUE, attempts to unregister unknown stores do not raise an exception.

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI` package is a specification for `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` store providers, which must be implemented. Application designers can create PL/SQL packages conforming to this specification to extend `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` to use custom store providers.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI Subprograms](#)

Related Topics

- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT](#)
The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package provides an interface comprising a file system-like abstraction backed by one or more Store Providers.

See Also:

- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*

58.1 ODBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI Overview

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI` package describes an internal contract between the implementation of the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface and individual store providers, and whichever package contains their code.

Since PL/SQL does not allow a compile-time, declarative type-conformation between package signatures, store providers should informally conform to the SPI, which is to say, they should implement the SPI by means of a package that contains all of the methods specified in package `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI`, with the same method signatures and semantics.

Obviously, these provider packages can implement other methods and expose other interfaces, however, these interfaces are not to be used by the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface itself.

Since the provider SPI is merely a contract specification, there is no package body for `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI`, and it is not possible to actually invoke any methods using this package.

The SPI references various elements (constants, types, exceptions) defined by the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface.

Additionally, there is an almost one-to-one correspondence between the client API exported by the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface and the provider interface that the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface itself expects to work against.

The main distinction in the method naming conventions is that all path name references are always store-qualified. That is, the notion of mount-points and full-absolute path names have been normalized and converted to store-qualified path names by the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface before it invokes any of the provider SPI methods.

Since the interconnection of the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface and the provider SPI is a 1-to-many pluggable architecture, and the interface uses dynamic SQL to invoke methods in the provider SPI, this can lead to runtime errors.

Related Topics

- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT](#)
The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package provides an interface comprising a file system-like abstraction backed by one or more Store Providers.

58.2 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI Security Model

Implementations of the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI` package should be created as `AUTHID CURRENT_USER`.

58.3 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI Operational Notes

This topic lists operational notes for `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI` implementation, path names, and other operations.

- [Implementation](#)
- [Path Names](#)
- [Other DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Operations](#)

Implementation

Since the interconnection of the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface and the provider SPI is a 1-to-many pluggable architecture, the interface uses dynamic SQL to invoke methods in the provider SPI, this can lead to runtime errors.

There are no explicit `INIT` or `FINI` methods to indicate when the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface plugs or unplugs a particular provider SPI. Provider SPIs must be willing to auto-initialize themselves at any SPI entry-point.

All operations performed by a store provider are "stateless" in that they are complete operations unto themselves. If state is necessary to be maintained for some reason, then the state must be maintained in data structures such as auxiliary tables that can be queried as needed.

Path Names

All path names used in the provider SPI are store-qualified in pair form (`store_name`, `pathname`) where the path name is rooted within the store namespace.

Stores and their providers that support contentID-based access (see `FEATURE_CONTENT_ID` in [Table 57-5](#)) also support a form of addressing that is not based on path names. Content items are identified by an explicit store name, a `NULL` path name, and possibly a contentID specified as a parameter or by way of the `OPT_CONTENT_ID` (see [Table 57-8](#)) property.

Not all operations are supported with contentID-based access, and applications should depend only on the simplest create or delete functionality being available.

Other DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Operations

This table lists other operations and provides links to related discussions.

Table 58-1 Other DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT Operations

| Other Operations | See ... |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Creation | <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on creation operations |
| Deletion | <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on deletion operations |
| Get (Retrieve) and Put (Insert) | <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Get and Put operations |
| Rename and Move | <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Rename and Move operations |
| Directory Navigation and Search | <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Navigation and Search operations |
| Locking | <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Locking operations |
| Access Check | <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Access Check operations |

58.4 Summary of DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI Subprograms

This table lists and describes the subprograms used in the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI` Package.

Table 58-2 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| CHECKACCESS Function | Reports if the user (principal) can perform the specified operation on the given path |
| CREATEDIRECTORY Procedure | Creates a directory |
| CREATEFILE Procedure | Creates a file |
| CREATELINK Procedure | Creates a physical link to an already existing file system element |
| CREATEREFERENCE Procedure | Creates a new reference to the source file system element |
| DELETECONTENT Procedure | Deletes the file specified by the given contentID |
| DELETEDIRECTORY Procedure | Deletes a directory |
| DELETEFILE Procedure | Deletes a file |
| GETFEATURES Function | Returns the features of a store |
| GETPATH Procedures | Returns existing path items (such as files and directories) |

Table 58-2 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| GETPATHBYSTOREID Function | If the underlying GUID is found in the underlying store, returns the store-qualified path name |
| GETPATHNOWAIT Procedure | Implies that the operation is for an update, and, if implemented, allows providers to return an exception (ORA-00054) rather than wait for row locks. |
| GETSTOREID Function | Returns the ID of a store |
| GETVERSION Function | Returns the version associated with a store |
| LIST Function | Lists the contents of a directory path name |
| LOCKPATH Procedure | Applies user-level locks to the given valid path name |
| PURGEALL Procedure | Purges all soft-deleted entries matching the path and optional filter criteria |
| PURGEPATH Procedure | Purges any soft-deleted versions of the given path item |
| PUTPATH Procedures | Creates a new path item |
| RENAMEPATH Procedure | Renames or moves a path |
| RESTOREALL Procedure | Restores all soft-deleted path items meeting the path and filter criteria |
| RESTOREPATH Procedure | Restores all soft-deleted path items that match the given path and filter criteria |
| SEARCH Function | Searches for path items matching the given path and filter criteria |
| SETPATH Procedure | Assigns a path name to a path item represented by contentID |
| SPACEUSAGE Procedure | Queries file system space usage statistics |
| UNLOCKPATH Procedure | Unlocks path items that were previously locked with the LOCKPATH Procedure |

58.4.1 CHECKACCESS Function

This function reports if the user (*principal*) can perform the specified operation on the given path. This enables verifying the validity of an operation without attempting to perform the operation. If `CHECKACCESS` returns 0, then the subprogram invoked to implement that operation should fail with an error.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.CHECKACCESS (
  store_name      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  path            IN      VARCHAR2,
  pathtype       IN      INTEGER,
  operation       IN      VARCHAR2,
  principal       IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 58-3 CHECKACCESS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Name of path to check for access |
| pathtype | Type of object path represents (see Table 57-4) |
| operation | Operation to be checked (see Table 57-8) |
| principal | File system user for whom the access check is made |

Usage Notes

Whether or not the user invokes this function, a store that supports access control internally performs these checks to guarantee security.

58.4.2 CREATEDIRECTORY Procedure

This procedure creates a directory.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.CREATEDIRECTORY (
  store_name IN          VARCHAR2,
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags IN          INTEGER,
  recurse    IN          INTEGER,
  ctx       IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

Parameters

Table 58-4 CREATEDIRECTORY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Name of path to the directory |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be set, returned, or both, depending on <code>prop_flags</code> (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| prop_flags | Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is <code>PROP_STD</code> . Specify properties to be returned by setting <code>PROP_SPC</code> (see Table 57-9), and providing an instance of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type with properties whose values are of interest. |
| recurse | If 0, do not execute recursively; otherwise, recursively create the directories above the given directory |
| ctx | Context with which to create the directory (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.3 CREATEFILE Procedure

This procedure creates a file.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.CREATEFILE (
  store_name  IN          VARCHAR2,
  path        IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties  IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  content     IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  prop_flags  IN          INTEGER,
  ctx         IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

Parameters

Table 58-5 CREATEFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Name of path to the file |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be set, returned or both depending, or both on <code>prop_flags</code> (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| content | BLOB holding data with which to populate the file (optional) |
| prop_flags | Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is <code>PROP_STD</code> . Specify properties to be returned by setting <code>prop_spec</code> , and providing an instance of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type with properties whose values are of interest. |
| ctx | Context with which to create the file (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.4 CREATELINK Procedure

This procedure creates a physical link to an already existing file system element (such as file or directory). The resulting entry shares the same metadata structures as the value of the `srcPath` parameter, and so is similar to incrementing a reference count on the file system element. This is analogous to a UNIX file system hard link.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.CREATELINK (
  store_name  IN          VARCHAR2,
  srcPath     IN          VARCHAR2,
  dstPath     IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties  IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags  IN          INTEGER,
  ctx         IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

Parameters

Table 58-6 CREATELINK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store |
| srcPath | File system entry with which to link |
| dstPath | Path of the new link element to be created |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be set, returned, or both, depending on prop_flags (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| prop_flags | Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting prop_spec, and providing an instance of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type with properties whose values are of interest. |
| ctx | Context with which to create the link (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.5 CREATEREERENCE Procedure

This procedure creates a new reference to the source file system element (such as a file, or directory). The resulting reference points to the source element but does not directly share metadata with the source element. This is analogous to a UNIX file system symbolic link.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.CREATEREERENCE (
  srcPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  dstPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties   IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags   IN          INTEGER,
  store_name   IN          VARCHAR2,
  ctx          IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

Parameters

Table 58-7 CREATEREERENCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| srcPath | File system entry with which to link |
| dstPath | Path of the new link element to be created |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be set, returned, or both, depending on prop_flags (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |

Table 58-7 (Cont.) CREATEREERENCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| prop_flags | Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting prop_spec, and providing an instance of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type with properties whose values are of interest. |
| ctx | Context with which to create the reference (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.6 DELETECONTENT Procedure

This procedure deletes the file specified by the given contentID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.DELETECONTENT (
  store_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  contentID       IN      RAW,
  filter          IN      VARCHAR2,
  soft_delete     IN      INTEGER,
  ctx             IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

Parameters

Table 58-8 DELETECONTENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store |
| contentID | Unique identifier for the file to be deleted |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| soft_delete | If 0, execute a hard (permanent) delete. For any value other than 0, perform a soft delete see <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> , Deletion Operations). |
| ctx | Context with which to delete the file (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.7 DELETEDIRECTORY Procedure

This procedure deletes a directory.

If `recurse` is nonzero, it recursively deletes all elements of the directory. A filter, if supplied, determines which elements of the directory are deleted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.DELETEDIRECTORY (
  store_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  path           IN      VARCHAR2,
  filter         IN      VARCHAR2,
  soft_delete     IN      INTEGER,
```

```

recurse      IN      INTEGER,
ctx          IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

```

Parameters

Table 58-9 DELETEDIRECTORY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Name of path to the directory |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| soft_delete | If 0, execute a hard (permanent) delete. For any value other than 0, perform a soft delete see <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> , Deletion Operations). |
| recurse | If 0, do not execute recursively. Otherwise, recursively delete the directories and files below the given directory. |
| ctx | Context with which to delete the directory (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.8 DELETEFILE Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified file.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.DELETEFILE (
  store_name  IN   VARCHAR2,
  path        IN   VARCHAR2,
  filter      IN   VARCHAR2,
  soft_delete IN   BOOLEAN,
  ctx         IN   DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

```

Parameters

Table 58-10 DELETEFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Name of path to the file |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| soft_delete | If 0, execute a hard (permanent) delete. For any value other than 0, perform a soft delete see <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> , Deletion Operations). |
| ctx | Context with which to delete the file (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.9 GETFEATURES Function

This function returns the features of a store.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETFEATURES (
    store_name      IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 58-11 GETFEATURES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---------------|
| store_name | Name of store |

Return Values

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.FEATURE_* features supported by the Store Provider

58.4.10 GETPATH Procedures

This procedure returns existing path items (such as files and directories). This includes both data and metadata (properties).

The client can request (using `prop_flags`) that specific properties be returned. File path names can be read either by specifying a BLOB locator using the `prop_data` bitmask in `prop_flags` (see [Table 57-9](#)) or by passing one or more RAW buffers.

When `forUpdate` is 0, this procedure also accepts a valid "as of" timestamp parameter as part of `ctx` that can be used by stores to implement "as of" style flashback queries. Mutating versions of the GETPATH Procedures do not support these modes of operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETPATH (
    store_name  IN          VARCHAR2,
    path        IN          VARCHAR2,
    properties  IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
    content     OUT         NOCOPY BLOB,
    item_type   OUT         INTEGER,
    prop_flags  IN          INTEGER,
    forUpdate   IN          INTEGER,
    deref       IN          INTEGER,
    ctx         IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETPATH (
    store_name  IN          VARCHAR2,
    path        IN          VARCHAR2,
    properties  IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
    amount     IN OUT      NUMBER,
    offset      IN          NUMBER,
    buffer      OUT         NOCOPY RAW,
```

```

prop_flags IN          INTEGER,
ctx        IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETPATH (
  store_name IN          VARCHAR2,
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  amount     IN OUT      NUMBER,
  offset     IN          NUMBER,
  buffers    OUT NOCOPY  DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_RAW_T,
  prop_flags IN          INTEGER,
  ctx        IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

```

Parameters

Table 58-12 GETPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Name of path to path items |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be returned depending on prop_flags (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| content | BLOB holding data which populates the file (optional) |
| item_type | Type of the path item specified (see Table 57-4) |
| amount | On input, number of bytes to be read. On output, number of bytes read |
| offset | Byte offset from which to begin reading |
| buffer | Buffer to which to write |
| buffers | Buffers to which to write |
| prop_flags | Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting prop_spec, and providing an instance of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type with properties whose values are of interest. |
| forUpdate | Specifies that a lock should be taken to signify exclusive write access to the path item |
| deref | If nonzero, attempts to resolve the given path item to actual data provided it is a reference (symbolic link) |
| ctx | Context with which to access the path items (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.11 GETPATHBYSTOREID Function

If the underlying GUID is found in the underlying store, this function returns the store-qualified path name.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETPATHBYSTOREID (
  store_name IN          VARCHAR2,
  guid       IN          INTEGER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 58-13 GETPATHBYSTOREID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| guid | Unique ID representing the desired path item |

Return Values

Store-qualified path name represented by the GUID

Usage Notes

If the `STD_GUID` is unknown, a `NULL` value is returned. Clients are expected to handle this as appropriate.

58.4.12 GETPATHNOWAIT Procedure

This procedure implies that the operation is for an update, and, if implemented, allows providers to return an exception (ORA-00054) rather than wait for row locks.

See `FEATURE_NOWAIT` in [Table 57-5](#) for more information.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETPATHNOWAIT (
  store_name  IN          VARCHAR2,
  path        IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties  IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  content     OUT NOCOPY  BLOB,
  item_type   OUT          INTEGER,
  prop_flags  IN          INTEGER,
  deref       IN          INTEGER,
  ctx         IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

Parameters

Table 58-14 GETPATHNOWAIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Name of path to path items |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be returned depending on <code>prop_flags</code> (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| content | BLOB holding data which populates the file (optional) |
| item_type | Type of the path item specified (see Table 57-4) |

Table 58-14 (Cont.) GETPATHNOWAIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| prop_flags | Determines which properties are returned. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting prop_spec, and providing an instance of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type with properties whose values are of interest. |
| deref | If nonzero, attempts to resolve the given path item to actual data provided it is a reference (symbolic link) |
| ctx | Context with which to access the path items (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.13 GETSTOREID Function

This function returns the ID of a store.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETSTOREID (
    store_name          IN          VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 58-15 GETSTOREID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---------------|
| store_name | Name of store |

Return Values

ID of the Store

Usage Notes

A store ID identifies a provider-specific store, across registrations and mounts, but independent of changes to the store contents. For this reason, changes to the store table or tables should be reflected in the store ID, but re-initialization of the same store table or tables should preserve the store ID.

58.4.14 GETVERSION Function

This function returns the version associated with a store.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETVERSION (
    store_name          IN          VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 58-16 GETVERSION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---------------|
| store_name | Name of store |

Return Values

A "version" (either specific to a provider package, or to an individual store) based on a standard *a.b.c* naming convention (for *major*, *minor*, and *patch* components)

58.4.15 ISPATHLOCKED Procedure

This procedure checks if any user-level locks are applied on a given path.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.ISPATHLOCKED (
  store_name  IN   VARCHAR2,
  path        IN   VARCHAR2,
  who         IN   VARCHAR2,
  lock_type   IN OUT INTEGER,
  ctx         IN   DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

Parameters

Table 58-17 ISPATHLOCKED Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Path name of items to be locked |
| who | Transaction identifier that has locked the path |
| lock_type | One of the available lock types (see Table 57-6) |
| ctx | Context with which to access the path items (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.16 LIST Function

This function lists the contents of a directory path name.

The invoker of the subprogram has the option to investigate recursively into sub-directories, to make soft-deleted items visible, to use a flashback "as of" a specified timestamp, and to filter items within the store based on list predicates.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.LIST (
  store_name  IN   VARCHAR2,
  path        IN   VARCHAR2,
  filter      IN   VARCHAR2,
  recurse     IN   INTEGER,
```

```

    ctx          IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T)
RETURN  DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEMS_T PIPELINED;

```

Parameters

Table 58-18 LIST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of repository |
| path | Name of path to directories |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| recurse | If 0, do not execute recursively. Otherwise, recursively list the contents of directories and files below the given directory. |
| ctx | Context with which to access the path items (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

Return Values

Path items found that match the path, filter and criteria for executing recursively (see [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEMS_T Table Type](#))

Usage Notes

This function returns only list items; the client is expected to explicitly use one of the [GETPATH Procedures](#) to access the properties or content associated with an item.

58.4.17 LOCKPATH Procedure

This procedure applies user-level locks to the given valid path name (subject to store feature support), and optionally associates user-data with the lock.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.LOCKPATH (
    store_name    IN      VARCHAR2,
    path          IN      VARCHAR2,
    who           IN      VARCHAR2,
    lock_type     IN      INTEGER,
    waitForRowLock IN    INTEGER,
    ctx           IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

```

Parameters

Table 58-19 LOCKPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Path name of items to be locked |
| who | Transaction identifier that has locked the path |
| lock_type | One of the available lock types (see Table 57-6) |
| waitForRowLock | Determines if a row is locked by a transaction or not |

Table 58-19 (Cont.) LOCKPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ctx | Context with which to access the path items (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

Usage Notes

- It is the responsibility of the store and its providers (assuming it supports user-defined lock checking) to ensure that lock and unlock operations are performed in a consistent manner.
- The status of locked items is available by means of various optional properties (see `OPT_LOCK*` in [Table 57-8](#)).

58.4.18 PURGEALL Procedure

This procedure purges all soft-deleted entries matching the path and optional filter criteria.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.PURGEALL (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2,
    path          IN    VARCHAR2,
    filter        IN    VARCHAR2,
    ctx           IN    DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

Parameters

Table 58-20 PURGEALL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Name of path to file items |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied based on specified criteria |
| ctx | Context with which to access the path items (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.19 PURGEPATH Procedure

This procedure purges any soft-deleted versions of the given path item.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.PURGEPATH (
    path          IN    VARCHAR2,
    filter        IN    VARCHAR2,
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2,
    ctx           IN    DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

Parameters

Table 58-21 PURGEPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Name of path to file items |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| ctx | Context with which to access the path items (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.20 PUTPATH Procedures

This procedure creates a new path item.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.PUTPATH (
  store_name  IN          VARCHAR2,
  path        IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties  IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  content     IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  item_type   OUT         INTEGER,
  prop_flags  IN          INTEGER,
  ctx         IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.PUTPATH (
  store_name  IN          VARCHAR2,
  path        IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties  IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  amount     IN          NUMBER,
  offset     IN          NUMBER,
  buffer     IN          RAW,
  prop_flags  IN          INTEGER,
  ctx         IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.PUTPATH (
  store_name  IN          VARCHAR2,
  path        IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties  IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  written     OUT         NUMBER,
  offset     IN          NUMBER,
  buffers     IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_RAW_T,
  prop_flags  IN          INTEGER,
  ctx         IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

```

Parameters

Table 58-22 PUTPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Path name of item to be put |

Table 58-22 (Cont.) PUTPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be set depending on <code>prop_flags</code> (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| content | BLOB holding data which populates the file (optional) |
| item_type | Type of the path item specified (see Table 57-4) |
| amount | Number of bytes to be read |
| written | Number of bytes written |
| offset | Byte offset from which to begin reading |
| buffer | Buffer to which to write |
| buffers | Buffers to which to write |
| prop_flags | Determines which properties are set. Default is <code>PROP_STD</code> . Specify properties to be returned by setting <code>prop_spec</code> , and providing an instance of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type with properties whose values are of interest. |
| ctx | Context with which to access the path items (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

Usage Notes

- All path names allow their metadata (properties) to be read and modified. On completion of the call, the client can access specific properties using `prop_flags` (see [Table 57-9](#)).
- On completion of the call, the client can request a new BLOB locator that can be used to continue data access using the `prop_data` bitmask in `prop_flags` (see [Table 57-9](#)).
- Files can also be written without using BLOB locators, by explicitly specifying logical offsets or buffer-amounts, and a suitably sized buffer.

58.4.21 RENAMEPATH Procedure

This procedure renames or moves a path. This operation can be performed across directory hierarchies and mount-points as long as it is within the same store.



Note:

See *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for further information on Rename and Move operations

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.RENAMEPATH (
  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2,
  oldPath       IN          VARCHAR2,
  newPath       IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

properties  IN OUT NOCOPY  DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
ctx        IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

```

Parameters

Table 58-23 RENAMEPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store, must be unique |
| oldPath | Name of path prior to renaming |
| newPath | Name of path after renaming |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be set depending on prop_flags (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| ctx | Context with which to access the path items (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.22 RESTOREALL Procedure

This procedure restores all soft-deleted path items meeting the path and optional filter criteria.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.RESTOREALL (
  store_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  path        IN      VARCHAR2,
  filter      IN      VARCHAR2,
  ctx        IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

```

Parameters

Table 58-24 RESTOREALL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Name of path to path items |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| ctx | Context with which to access the path items (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.23 RESTOREPATH Procedure

This procedure restores all soft-deleted path items that match the given path and optional filter criteria.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.RESTOREPATH (
  store_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  path        IN      VARCHAR2,

```

```

filter      IN      VARCHAR2,
ctx         IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

```

Parameters

Table 58-25 RESTOREPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Name of path to path items |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| ctx | Context with which to access the path items (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.24 SEARCH Function

This function searches for path items matching the given path and filter criteria.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.SEARCH (
  store_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  path        IN      VARCHAR2,
  filter      IN      VARCHAR2,
  recurse     IN      INTEGER,
  ctx         IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T)
RETURN DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEMS_T PIPELINED;

```

Parameters

Table 58-26 LIST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| path | Name of path to the path items |
| filter | A filter, if any, to be applied |
| recurse | If 0, do not execute recursively. Otherwise, recursively search the contents of directories and files below the given directory. |
| ctx | Context with which to access the path items (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

Return Values

Path items matching the given path and filter criteria (see [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEMS_T Table Type](#))

58.4.25 SETPATH Procedure

This procedure assigns a path name to a path item represented by contentID.

Stores and their providers that support contentID-based access and lazy path name binding also support the SETPATH Procedure that associates an existing contentID with a new path.



Note:

See *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for further information on Rename and Move operations

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.SETPATH (
  store_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
  contentID      IN          RAW,
  path           IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties     IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  ctx            IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

Parameters

Table 58-27 SETPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of the store |
| contentID | Unique identifier for the item to be associated |
| path | Name of path to path item |
| properties | One or more properties and their values to be set depending on prop_flags (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type) |
| ctx | Context with which to access the path items (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

58.4.26 SPACEUSAGE Procedure

This procedure queries file system space usage statistics.

Providers are expected to support this subprogram for their stores and to make a best effort determination of space usage, especially if the store consists of multiple tables, indexes, LOBs, and so on.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.SPACEUSAGE (
  store_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
  blksize        OUT         INTEGER,
  tbytes         OUT         INTEGER,
  fbytes         OUT         INTEGER,
```

```
nfile      OUT      INTEGER,
ndir       OUT      INTEGER,
nlink      OUT      INTEGER,
nref       OUT      INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 58-28 SPACEUSAGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store |
| blksize | Natural tablespace blocksize that holds the store. If multiple tablespaces with different blocksizes are used, any valid blocksize is acceptable. |
| tbytes | Total size of the store in bytes computed over all segments that comprise the store |
| fbytes | Free or unused size of the store in bytes computed over all segments that comprise the store |
| nfile | Number of currently available files in the store |
| ndir | Number of currently available directories in the store |
| nlink | Number of currently available links in the store |
| nref | Number of currently available references in the store |

Usage Notes

- A space usage query on the top-level root directory returns a combined summary of the space usage of all available distinct stores under it (if the same store is mounted multiple times, it is still counted only once).
- Since database objects are dynamically expandable, it is not easy to estimate the division between "free" space and "used" space.

58.4.27 UNLOCKPATH Procedure

This procedure unlocks path items that were previously locked with the LOCKPATH Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.UNLOCKPATH (
  store_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
  path        IN    VARCHAR2,
  who         IN    VARCHAR2,
  waitForRowLock IN  INTEGER,
  ctx         IN    DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

Parameters

Table 58-29 UNLOCKPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---------------|
| store_name | Name of store |

Table 58-29 (Cont.) UNLOCKPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| path | Name of path to the path items |
| who | Transaction identifier that has locked the path |
| waitForRowLock | Determines if a row is locked by a transaction or not |
| ctx | Context with which to access the path items (see DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type) |

Related Topics

- [LOCKPATH Procedure](#)
This procedure applies user-level locks to the given valid path name (subject to store feature support), and optionally associates user-data with the lock.

DBMS_DBFS_HS

The Oracle Database File System Hierarchical Store is implemented in the `DBMS_DBFS_HS` package. This package provides users the ability to use tape or Amazon S3 Web service as a storage tier when doing Information Lifecycle Management for their database tables.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DBFS_HS Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*

59.1 DBMS_DBFS_HS Overview

The `DBMS_DBFS_HS` package is a service provider underneath the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package that enables use of tape or Amazon S3 Web service as storage for data.

The data on tape or Amazon S3 Web service is part of the Oracle Database and can be accessed through all standard interfaces, but only through the database. The package allows users to use tape or Amazon S3 Web service as a storage tier when doing Information Lifecycle Management of their content.

The package initially stores all content files in level-1 cache. As the level-1 cache fills up, content files are moved to level-2 cache and then to an external storage device using bulk writes.

59.2 DBMS_DBFS_HS Security Model

The `DBMS_DBFS_HS` package runs with invoker's rights.

59.3 DBMS_DBFS_HS Constants

The `DBMS_DBFS_HS` package uses the constants shown in the tables in this topic.

Table 59-1 DBMS_DBFS_HS Constants - Used by the CREATESTORE Procedure

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|---|
| STORETYPE_TAPE | VARCHAR2(50) | 'HS_TAPE' | Use tape as a storage tier |
| STORETYPE_AMAZONS3 | VARCHAR2(50) | 'HS_S3' | Use Amazon S3 Web service as a storage tier |

Table 59-2 DBMS_DBFS_HS Constants - Used by the SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure and the GETSTOREPROPERTY Function

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--|
| PROPNAME_BUCKET | VARCHAR2(50) | 'BUCKET' | <p>Specifies the AWS bucket to be used as a storage tier by the Hierarchical Store.</p> <p>Restrictions on bucket name are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Bucket names can only contain lowercase letters, numbers, periods (.) and dashes(-). Note that underscores (_) are invalid. 2) Bucket names must start with a number or letter. 3) Bucket names cannot be in an IP address style (192.168.5.4). 4) Bucket names must be between 3 and 63 characters long. 5) Bucket names should not end with a dash. 6) Dashes cannot appear next to periods. For example, my-.bucket.com is invalid. |
| PROPNAME_CACHE_SIZE | VARCHAR2(50) | 'CACHE_SIZE' | <p>Specifies the cumulative cache size used for the Hierarchical Store. This property is set by the CREATESTORE Procedure and can be modified by the RECONFIGCACHE Procedure. It cannot be modified by the SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure, though its value can be queried by the GETSTOREPROPERTY Function.</p> |
| PROPNAME_COMPRESSION_LEVEL | VARCHAR2(50) | 'COMPRESSION_LEVEL' | <p>Use to enable compression of files stored in the DBFS hierarchical store. It specifies the compression level to be used for compressing the files</p> |

Table 59-2 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_HS Constants - Used by the SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure and the GETSTOREPROPERTY Function

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---|
| PROPNAME_ENABLE CLEANUPONDELETE | VARCHAR2 (50) | 'ENABLE_CLEAN UP_ON_DELETE' | If this property is set to 'TRUE', whenever the user invokes the DELETEFILE Procedure in the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT interface on a file residing in the DBMS_DBFS_HS store, the DBMS_DBFS_HS removes the file on the external storage that contains this user file, provided that the file has no other useful data. By default, the property is set to 'TRUE' for STORETYPE_AMAZONS3 and 'FALSE' for STORETYPE_TAPE . |
| PROPNAME_HTTPPR OXY | VARCHAR2 (50) | 'HTTP_PROXY' | Specifies the DNS name of the HTTP proxy, if any, that is needed to access the Amazon S3 storage service |
| PROPNAME_LICENS EID | VARCHAR2 (50) | 'LICENSE_ID' | Specifies the license ID associated with the library <code>libosbws11.so</code> . |
| PROPNAME_LOBCAC HE_QUOTA | VARCHAR2 (50) | 'LOBCACHE_QUO TA' | Specifies fraction of the <code>cache_size</code> which is allocated for level 1 cache. The default value of this parameter is <code>NULL</code> which means that 0.8 (= 80%) of the <code>cache_size</code> is used for level 1 cache. This property cannot be modified by the SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure though its value can be queried by the GETSTOREPROPERTY Function . Its value is set by CREATESTORE Procedure and can be modified by the RECONFIGCACHE Procedure . |
| PROPNAME_MEDIAP OOL | VARCHAR2 (50) | 'MEDIA_POOL' | Specifies the media pool number to use for storing the content |
| PROPVAL_COMPLVL _NONE | VARCHAR2 (50) | 'NONE' | Indicates no compression |
| PROPVAL_COMPLVL _LOW | VARCHAR2 (50) | 'LOW' | Use to set the compression level to <code>LOW</code> . This is expected to have the best performance while still providing a good compression ratio. |
| PROPVAL_COMPLVL _MEDIUM | VARCHAR2 (50) | 'MEDIUM' | Use to set the compression level to <code>MEDIUM</code> . This compression level is expected to provide better compression ratio than <code>LOW</code> but the time required for compression will be higher than compression level <code>LOW</code> . |

Table 59-2 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_HS Constants - Used by the SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure and the GETSTOREPROPERTY Function

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---|
| PROPVAL_COMPLVL_HIGH | VARCHAR2(50) | 'HIGH' | Use to set the compression level to HIGH. This compression level is expected to provide the best compression ratio but compression time will in general be highest among the 3 compression levels. |
| PROPNAME_OPTTARBALLSIZE | VARCHAR2(50) | 'OPTIMAL_TARBALL_SIZE' | Specifies <code>optimal_tarball_size</code> as the maximum possible size of an archive file. Multiple content files are bundled together into one archive file and then the archive file is transferred to tape or Amazon S3. This is because creating one file on tape or Amazon S3 for every content file in the store is a prohibitively expensive operation. This property cannot be modified by the SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure though its value can be queried by the GETSTOREPROPERTY Function . Its value is set by CREATESTORE Procedure and can be modified by the RECONFIGCACHE Procedure . |
| PROPNAME_READCHUNKSIZE | VARCHAR2(50) | 'READ_CHUNK_SIZE' | Specifies the size used by the SBT protocol to transfer data from tape or S3. This chunk is allocated in memory per transaction for retrieval of content files from an archive store, so the value of this property should be conservative. The default size of 1MB is typically good for most users. |
| PROPNAME_S3HOST | VARCHAR2(50) | 'S3_HOST' | Specifies the <code>HOST</code> name of the Amazon S3 storage service. It must be <code>s3.amazonaws.com</code> . |
| PROPNAME_SBT_LIBRARY | VARCHAR2(50) | 'SBT_LIBRARY' | Specifies the path of the shared library used by RMAN to communicate with Amazon S3. It is named <code>libosbws11.so</code> and is available in <code>rdbms/lib</code> directory. |
| PROPNAME_STREAMABLE | VARCHAR2(50) | 'STREAMABLE' | Indicates whether buffer-based <code>PUT</code> or <code>GET</code> should be done on this store. Valid values for are <code>TRUE</code> and <code>FALSE</code> . The default value of this property is <code>TRUE</code> . |

Table 59-2 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_HS Constants - Used by the SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure and the GETSTOREPROPERTY Function

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--|
| PROPNAME_WALLET | VARCHAR2(50) | 'WALLET' | <p>The value of this property should be of the form:</p> <pre>LOCATION=file:filename CREDENTIAL_ALIAS=access/secret_alias PROXY_AUTH_ALIAS=proxyusername/password alias</pre> <p>Defines the Oracle Wallet which contains the credentials of the Amazon S3 account associated with the store under consideration.</p> <p>LOCATION: The directory path that contains the Oracle wallet. The format is <code>file:directory-path</code></p> <p>The format of <code>wallet_path</code> in Windows is, for example:</p> <pre>file:c:\WINNT\Profiles\username\WALLETS</pre> <p>In UNIX or Linux it is, for example:</p> <pre>file:/home/username/wallets</pre> <p>When the package is executed in the Oracle database server, the wallet is accessed from the database server.</p> <p>PASSWORD: Defines the wallet password. If auto-login is enabled in wallet (this can be changed using the OWM utility), this parameter does not have to be specified. By default, the <code>mkstore</code> utility enables auto-login.</p> <p>CREDENTIAL_ALIAS: Defines the credential alias for <code>ACCESS_KEY</code> and <code>SECRET_KEY</code></p> |
| PROPNAME_WRITEC HUNKSIZ | VARCHAR2(50) | 'WRITE_CHUNK_SIZE' | <p>Specifies the size used by the SBT protocol to transfer data to tape or S3.</p> <p>This chunk is allocated in memory per transaction for <code>PUT</code> of Content Files to an archive store so the value should be conservative.</p> <p>The default size of 1MB is typically good for most users.</p> |

Table 59-3 DBMS_DBFS_HS Constants - Used by the REGISTERSTORECOMMAND Function

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|------------|--------|-------|---|
| BEFORE_PUT | NUMBER | '1' | Specified operation must be performed before writing a <code>SECUREFILE</code> to the remote store |
| BEFORE_GET | NUMBER | '2' | Specified operation must be performed before a retrieval operation such as reading a <code>SECUREFILE</code> from the remote device |

Table 59-4 DBMS_DBFS_HS Constants - Failure/Success/Error

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------|--------|-------|--|
| FAIL | NUMBER | '0' | Procedure or function did not execute successfully |
| SUCCESS | NUMBER | '1' | Procedure or function completed successfully |
| ERROR | NUMBER | '2' | Procedure or function returned an error |

59.4 DBMS_DBFS_HS Operational Notes

When the `DBMS_DBFS_HS` package is executed in the Oracle database server, the wallet is accessed from the database server.

59.5 Summary of DBMS_DBFS_HS Subprograms

This table lists and describes the subprograms in the `DBMS_DBFS_HS` package.

Table 59-5 DBMS_DBFS_HS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CLEANUPUNUSEDBACKUPFILES Procedure | Removes files created on the external storage device that hold no currently used data |
| CREATEBUCKET Procedure | Creates an AWS bucket, associated with a store of type <code>STORETYPE_AMAZONS3</code> into which the Hierarchical Store can then move data |
| CREATESTORE Procedure | Creates a new hierarchical store |
| DEREGSTORECOMMAND Function | Removes a command that had been previously associated with a store through the RECONFIGCACHE Procedure |
| DROPSTORE Procedure | Deletes a previously created hierarchical store |
| FLUSHCACHE Procedure | Flushes (writes out) dirty contents from the level-1 cache. |
| GETSTOREPROPERTY Function | Retrieves the values of a property of a store |

Table 59-5 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_HS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| RECONFIGCACHE Procedure | Reconfigures the parameters of the database cache used by the store |
| REGISTERSTORECOMMAND Procedure | Registers commands for a store with the Hierarchical Store to be sent to the Media Manager for the external storage device associated with the store |
| SENDCOMMAND Procedures | Sends a command to be executed on the external storage device's Media Manager |
| SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure | Stores properties of a store in the database |
| STOREPUSH Procedure | Pushes locally staged data to the remote storage |

59.5.1 CLEANUPUNUSEDBACKUPFILES Procedure

This procedure removes files created on the external storage device that hold no currently used data in them.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.CLEANUPUNUSEDBACKUPFILES (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 59-6 CLEANUPUNUSEDBACKUPFILES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---------------|
| store_name | Name of store |

Usage Notes

- The action of removing files from external storage device can not be rolled back.
- This method can be executed periodically to clear space on the external storage device. Asynchronously deleting content from the external storage device is useful because it has minimal impact on the OLTP performance. The periodic scheduling can be accomplished using the DBMS_SCHEDULER package.

59.5.2 CREATEBUCKET Procedure

This procedure creates an AWS bucket, associated with a store of type STORETYPE_AMAZONS3 into which the Hierarchical Store can then move data.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.CREATEBUCKET (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 59-7 CREATEBUCKET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---------------|
| store_name | Name of store |

Usage Notes

- The PROPNAME_BUCKET property of the store should be set before this subprogram is called.
- Once this procedure has successfully created a bucket in Amazon S3, the bucket can only be deleted using out-of-band methods, such as logging-in to S3 and deleting data (directories, files, and other items) for the bucket.

59.5.3 CREATESTORE Procedure

This procedure creates a new hierarchical store `store_name` of type `STORE_TYPE` (`STORETYPE_TAPE` or `STORETYPE_AMAZONS3`) in schema `schema_name` (defaulting to the current schema) under the ownership of the invoking session user.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.CREATESTORE (
    store_name          IN    VARCHAR2,
    store_type         IN    VARCHAR2,
    tbl_name           IN    VARCHAR2,
    tbs_name           IN    VARCHAR2,
    cache_size         IN    NUMBER,
    lob_cache_quota   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    optimal_tarball_size IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    schema_name        IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 59-8 CREATESTORE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| store_type | STORETYPE_TAPE or STORETYPE_AMAZONS3 |
| tbl_name | Table for store entries |
| tbs_name | Tablespace for the store |
| cache_size | Amount of space used by the store to cache content in given tablespace |
| lob_cache_quota | Fraction of the cache_size which is allocated for level 1 cache. The default value of this parameter is NULL which means that 0.8 (= 80%) of the cache_size is used for level 1 cache. |

Table 59-8 (Cont.) CREATESTORE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <code>optimal_tarball_size</code> | Maximum possible size of the archive file. Multiple content files are bundled together into one archive file, and then the archive file is transferred to tape or Amazon S3. This is because creating one file on tape or Amazon S3 for every content file in the store is a prohibitively expensive operation. The value of is set by default to 10GB for tape and to 100MB for Amazon S3. |
| <code>schema_name</code> | Schema for the store |

Usage Notes

`CREATESTORE ()` sets certain properties of the store to default values. The user can use the methods `SETSTOREPROPERTY ()` and `RECONFIGCACHE ()` to appropriately change the property values and to set other properties of the store.

- Store names must be unique for an owner. The same store names can be used for different stores owned by different owners.
- Once a table space has been specified to store the store's content in a database, it cannot be changed later.
- This subprogram will execute like a DDL statement, performing an automatic `COMMIT` before and after execution.
- Stores using `DBMS_DBFS_HS` must not use singleton mount. This means that the singleton parameter should be `FALSE` and the `store_mount` parameter should have a non-NULL value in a call to the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.MOUNTSTORE` procedure.

59.5.4 DEREGSTORECOMMAND Function

This procedure removes a command that had been previously associated with a store through the `REGISTERSTORECOMMAND` Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.DEREGSTORECOMMAND (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2,
    message      IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 59-9 DEREGSTORECOMMAND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| <code>store_name</code> | Name of store |
| <code>message</code> | Message to be deregistered |

Usage Notes

If this subprogram successfully executes, its actions cannot be rolled back by the user. If the user wants to restore the previous state, the user must call the [REGISTERSTORECOMMAND Procedure](#).

Related Topics

- [REGISTERSTORECOMMAND Procedure](#)
This procedure registers commands for a store with the Hierarchical Store. These commands are sent to the Media Manager for the external storage device associated with the store.

59.5.5 DROPSTORE Procedure

This procedure deletes a previously created hierarchical store specified by name and owned by the invoking session user.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.DROPSTORE (
    store_name IN VARCHAR2,
    opt_flags IN INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters

Table 59-10 DROPSTORE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store owned by the invoking session user |
| opt_flags | User can specify optional flags. If <code>DISABLE_CLEANUPBACKUPFILES</code> is specified as one of the optional flags, the call to the CLEANUPUNUSEDBACKUPFILES Procedure is not issued. By default, when this flag is not set, the procedure implicitly cleans-up all unused backup files. |

Usage Notes

- The procedure executes like a DDL in that it auto-commits before and after its execution.
- If `CLEANUPBACKUPFILES` is disabled during the procedure, the user must resort to out-of-band techniques to cleanup unused backup files. No further invocations of `CLEANUPBACKFILES` for a dropped store are possible through hierarchical store.
- This subprogram will un-register the store from `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package. All files in the given store are deleted from the store (Tape or Amazon S3 Web service). The database table holding the store's entries in the database, is also dropped by this subprogram.

59.5.6 FLUSHCACHE Procedure

This procedure flushes out dirty contents from level-1 cache, which can be locked, to level-2 cache, thereby freeing-up space in level 1 cache.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.FLUSHCACHE (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 59-11 FLUSHCACHE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---------------|
| store_name | Name of store |

59.5.7 GETSTOREPROPERTY Function

This function retrieves the values of a property.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.GETSTOREPROPERTY (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2,
    property_name IN    VARCHAR2,
    noexcp       IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE) RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 59-12 GETSTOREPROPERTY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store |
| property_name | Name of property |
| noexcp | If set to <code>FALSE</code> , raises an exception if the property does not exist in the database. If <code>noexcp</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code> , returns <code>NULL</code> if the property does not exist. |

Return Values

The values of a property.

Usage Notes

The specified store must already have been created.

59.5.8 RECONFIGCACHE Procedure

This procedure reconfigures the parameters of the database cache being used by the store.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.RECONFIGCACHE (
  store_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  cache_size         IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  lobcache_quota     IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  optimal_tarball_size IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 59-13 RECONFIGCACHE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| cache_size | Cumulative cache size used for the Hierarchical Store |
| lobcache_quota | Fraction of the cache size that are assigned to level 1 cache |
| optimal_tarball_size | Maximum possible size of an archive file. Since creating one file for every content file in the store is a prohibitively expensive operation, multiple content files are bundled together into one archive file for transfer to tape or Amazon S3. |

Usage Notes

- The specified store must already have been created before reconfiguration.
- The Hierarchical Store uses a level 1 cache and a level 2 cache. The level 1 cache subsumes most of the working set and the level 2 cache is used to perform bulk writes to the backend device.
- If any of the last 3 parameters is `NULL`, its value specified during store creation is used. If the parameter was `NULL` when the call to the [CREATESTORE Procedure](#) was issued, the `DBMS_DBFS_HS` package assigns a default value.

The `DBMS_DBFS_HS` package optimistically tries to allocate more than 1 tarball's worth of size for level 2 cache to facilitate concurrency, though a minimum of 1 tarball size is necessary for level 2 cache.

The values for cumulative cache size and LOB cache quota decide allocation of space for the two caches. If values are not provided, a user might see an `INSUFFICIENT_CACHE` exception. In that case, it is better to revise the cache parameters in order to have a working store.

- If this subprogram successfully executes, its actions cannot be rolled back by the user. In that case, the user should call `RECONFIGCACHE` again with new or modified parameters.

59.5.9 REGISTERSTORECOMMAND Procedure

This procedure registers commands for a store with the Hierarchical Store. These commands are sent to the Media Manager for the external storage device associated with the store.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.REGISTERSTORECOMMAND (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2,
    message       IN    VARCHAR2,
    flags         IN    NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 59-14 REGISTERSTORECOMMAND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| message | Message to be sent to the Media Manager of the external store |
| flags | Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BEFORE_PUT CONSTANT NUMBER := 1; • BEFORE_GET CONSTANT NUMBER := 2; |

Usage Notes

- These commands are sent before the next read or write of content. When the Hierarchical Store wants to push (or get) data to (or from) the storage device, it begins a session (to communicate with the device). After beginning the session, it sends all registered commands for the to the relevant device before writing (or getting) any data.
- If this method successfully executes, its actions cannot be rolled back by the user. To restore the previous state the user must call the [DEREGSTORECOMMAND Function](#).

59.5.10 SENDCOMMAND Procedure

This procedure sends a command to be executed on the external storage device's Media Manager.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.SENDCOMMAND (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2,
    message       IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 59-15 SENDCOMMAND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| store_name | Name of store |
| message | Message string to be executed |

59.5.11 SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure

This procedure stores properties of a store in the database as name-value pairs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.SETSTOREPROPERTY (
    store_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    property_name   IN      VARCHAR2,
    property_value  IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 59-16 SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store |
| property_name | For a store using Tape device, there are three properties whose values must be set by the user, and four properties that have default values. Stores of type STORETYPE_AMAZONS3 have properties with default values. The various options for both types of stores are detailed under property_value. |
| property_value | <p>Stores using a Tape Device</p> <p>The values for the following properties must be set by the user:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROPNAME_SBTLIBRARY - This should point to the shared library used by RMAN to communicate with the external tape device. It is usually named libobk.so. PROPNAME_MEDIAPool - Media pool number for storing content PROPNAME_CACHE_SIZE - Amount of space, in bytes, used for the cache of this store <p>The following properties, which have default values assigned to them when a store is created, benefit from tuning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROPNAME_READCHUNKSIZE and PROPNAME_WRITECHUNKSIZE - These are the sizes used by the SBT protocol to transfer data to and from the tapes. These chunks are allocated in memory per transaction, so the values should be conservative. The default size is 1MB. PROPNAME_STREAMABLE - Indicates whether DBFS_LINKS can perform read operations (for example SELECT or DBMS_LOB.READ) directly from the store, or if the data must be copied back into the database before it can be read PROPNAME_ENABLECLEANUPONDELETE - Indicates if DBMS_DBFS_HS should delete unused files on the external storage. Valid values for this property are 'FALSE' for STORETYPE_TAPE. PROPNAME_COMPRESSLEVEL - Describes how files written to Tape should be compressed. It can be set to PROPVAL_COMPLVL_NONE, PROPVAL_COMPLVL_LOW, PROPVAL_COMPLVL_MEDIUM or PROPVAL_COMPLVL_HIGH. By default it is set to PROPVAL_COMPLVL_NONE. |

Table 59-16 (Cont.) SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (cont) <code>property_value</code> | <p>Stores of type STORETYPE_AMAZONS3</p> <p>It is mandatory that the following properties have assigned values, and default values are provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>PROPNAME_SBTLIBRARY</code> - Specifies the path of the shared library used by RMAN to communicate with Amazon S3. It is named <code>libosbws11.so</code> and is available in <code>rdbms/lib</code> directory. • <code>PROPNAME_S3HOST</code> - Defines the HOST name of the Amazon S3 storage service. It must be <code>s3.amazonaws.com</code>. • <code>PROPNAME_BUCKET</code> - Defines the AWS bucket used as a storage tier by the Hierarchical Store. Restrictions on bucket names are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Bucket names can only contain lowercase letters, numbers, periods (.) and dashes (-). Use of an underscore () is invalid. -- Bucket names must start with a number or letter -- Bucket names cannot be in an IP address style ("192.168.5.4") -- Bucket names must be between 3 and 63 characters in length -- Bucket names should not end with a dash -- Dashes cannot appear next to periods. For example, "my-.bucket.com" is invalid. • <code>PROPNAME_LICENSEID</code> - Specifies the license ID associated with the library <code>libosbws11.so</code>. • <code>PROPNAME_WALLET</code> - Has the form: <pre>'LOCATION=file:<filename> CREDENTIAL_ALIAS=<access/secret_alias> PROXY_AUTH_ALIAS=<proxyusername/password alias>'</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- <code>LOCATION</code> - Directory path that contains the Oracle wallet. The format is <code>file:directory-path</code>. See Examples for variations in format. -- <code>PASSWORD</code> - Defines the wallet password. If <code>auto-login</code> is enabled in the wallet (this can be changed using the user's own utility), and does not have to be specified. By default, the <code>mkstore</code> utility enables <code>auto-login</code>. -- <code>CREDENTIAL_ALIAS</code> - Defines the credential alias for <code>ACCESS_KEY</code> and <code>SECRET_KEY</code> -- <code>PROXY_AUTH_ALIAS</code> - Defines authentication credentials for the proxy server, if applicable. |

Table 59-16 (Cont.) SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| (property_value (contd.)) | <p>The following properties are optional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROPNAME_HTTPPROXY - Defines the DNS name of the HTTP proxy, if any, that is needed to access the Amazon S3 storage service. PROPNAME_STREAMABLE – Indicates whether buffer-based PUT or GET operation should be done on this store. Valid values for this property are TRUE (default) and FALSE. PROPNAME_ENABLECLEANUPONDELETE - Indicates if DBMS_DBFS_HS should delete unused files on the external storage device. Default values for this property are FALSE for STORETYPE_TAPE and TRUE for STORETYPE_AMAZONS3. PROPNAME_COMPRESSLEVEL - Describes how files written to tape should be compressed. It can be set to PROPVAL_COMPLVL_NONE, PROPVAL_COMPLVL_LOW, PROPVAL_COMPLVL_MEDIUM or PROPVAL_COMPLVL_HIGH. By default it is set to PROPVAL_COMPLVL_NONE. |

Usage Notes

- The specified store must already have been created.
- If this subprogram successfully executes, its actions cannot be rolled back by the user.
- The same property can be set multiple times to the same or different values using this subprogram
- Regarding PROPNAME_ENABLECLEANUPONDELETE behavior, a job is created for each store by the DBMS_DBFS_HS to remove the unused files from the external storage. By default, the job is enabled for STORETYPE_AMAZONS3 and is disabled for STORETYPE_TAPE. If the ENABLECLEANUPONDELETE property is set to TRUE, the job is enabled; if the property is set to FALSE, the job is disabled. If enabled, the job runs at an interval of one hour by default. The DBMS_SCHEDULER package can be used to modify the schedule. The name of the job can be obtained by querying USER_DBFS_HS_FIXED_PROPERTIES for prop_name = 'DELJOB_NAME'.

Examples

Format

The format of wallet_path in Windows is, for example:

```
file:c:\WINNT\Profiles\\WALLETS
```

The format of wallet_path in UNIX or Linux is, for example:

```
file:/home/username/wallets
```

59.5.12 STOREPUSH Procedure

This procedure pushes locally staged data to the remote storage.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.STOREPUSH (
    store_name IN VARCHAR2,
    path       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 59-17 STOREPUSH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store whose content the client writes from local cache to the external store |
| path | A non-mount qualified (without mount point) path within the store. By default, its value is <code>NULL</code> which corresponds to the root path of the store. |

Usage Notes

- The Hierarchical Store caches the content files locally in database tables. When enough content is amassed in the cache to make it efficient to write to the external storage device (or the cache is completely filled), the Hierarchical Store creates a tarball out of the local content and writes these tarballs as files on the external device. The size of the tarball created by the Hierarchical Store is controlled by the store property `PROPNAME_OPTTARBALLSIZE`.
- When the amount of free space in the cache is such that the caching of a content file will push the space used above `cache_size`, the Hierarchical Store will internally call `STOREPUSH`. The `STOREPUSH` Procedure creates tarball(s) out of the existing dirty or modified content files in the cache and writes them out to the external device. A `STOREPUSH` call is not guaranteed to write all the dirty content from local cache to the external storage, since some files may be locked by other sessions.
- `STOREPUSH` has a built-in ability feature allowing it to automatically resume operation. If a `STOREPUSH` call is interrupted (say by a network outage) after it has transferred some tarballs to the external device, it can be restarted after the outage and will then resume transferring data from the point it was interrupted. In other words, work done before the outage is not lost. `STOREPUSH` can safely be restarted and the effect is such as if the outage never occurred.
- If this method successfully executes, its actions cannot be rolled back by the user.
- By default, when `path` is `NULL`, all files in the store are candidates for `STOREPUSH`. If `path` has a valid input value, all files which are under the namespace of given path are written from the local cache to the external store. If a given path is an existing file, it is pushed out again to the remote store.

DBMS_DBFS_SFS

The `DBMS_DBFS_SFS` package provides an interface to operate a SecureFile-based store (SFS) for the content interface described in the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DBFS_SFS Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide

60.1 DBMS_DBFS_SFS Overview

The `DBMS_DBFS_SFS` package is a sample implementation of a package that implements and extends the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SFI` interface. It provides a POSIX-compliant file system stored in the RDBMS.

60.2 DBMS_DBFS_SFS Security Model

The `DBMS_DBFS_SFS` package runs with `AUTHID CURRENT_USER`.

60.3 DBMS_DBFS_SFS Constants

The `DBMS_DBFS_SFS` package uses the constants shown in the following tables.



Note:

Oracle has deprecated the older encryptions and hashing algorithms. The deprecated algorithms for `DBMS_CRYPTO` and native network encryption include MD4, MD5, DES, 3DES, and RC4-related algorithms as well as 3DES for Transparent Data Encryption (TDE). Removing older, less secure cryptography algorithms prevents accidental use of these algorithms. To meet your security requirements, Oracle recommends that you use more modern cryptography algorithms, such as the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES).

- [Table 60-1](#)

- [Table 60-2](#)
- [Table 60-3](#)
- [Table 60-4](#)

Table 60-1 DBMS_DBFS_SFS Constants - Compression Levels

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------------|---------------|----------|--|
| COMPRESSION_DEFAULT | VARCHAR2 (32) | ' ' | Use the default SecureFile compression level |
| COMPRESSION_LOW | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'LOW' | Use compression level 'LOW' |
| COMPRESSION_MEDIUM | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'MEDIUM' | Use compression level 'MEDIUM' |
| COMPRESSION_HIGH | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'HIGH' | Use compression level 'HIGH' |

Table 60-2 DBMS_DBFS_SFS Constants - Used by the encryption Parameter

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------|---------------|----------|---|
| ENCRYPTION_DEFAULT | VARCHAR2 (32) | ' ' | Use the default SecureFile encryption algorithm |
| ENCRYPTION_AES128 | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'AES128' | Use encryption AES 128 bit |
| ENCRYPTION_AES192 | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'AES192' | Use encryption AES 192 bit |
| ENCRYPTION_AES256 | VARCHAR2 (32) | 'AES256' | Use encryption AES 256 bit |

Table 60-3 DBMS_DBFS_SFS Constants - Used by the npartitions Parameter

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------|---------|-------|--------------------------|
| DEFAULT_PARTITIONS | INTEGER | 16 | Default to 16 partitions |

Table 60-4 DBMS_DBFS_SFS Constants - Used by the partition_key Parameter

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-------------------|---------|-------|---|
| PARTITION_BY_ITEM | INTEGER | 1 | Use a hash of the item name for the partition key |
| PARTITION_BY_PATH | INTEGER | 2 | Use a hash of the path name for the partition key |
| PARTITION_BY_GUID | INTEGER | 3 | Use a hash of the GUID as the partition key |

60.4 Summary of DBMS_DBFS_SFS Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS_DBFS_SFS Package subprograms.

Table 60-5 DBMS_DBFS_SFS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| CREATEFILESYSTEM Procedure | Creates a file system store |
| CREATESTORE Procedure | Creates a new DBFS SFS store |
| DROPFILERYSTEM Procedures | Drops the DBFS SFS store |
| INITFS Procedure | Initializes a POSIX file system store |

60.4.1 CREATEFILESYSTEM Procedure

This procedure creates a file system store.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_SFS.CREATEFILESYSTEM (
  store_name          IN      VARCHAR2,
  schema_name        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  tbl_name           IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  tbl_tbs            IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  lob_tbs            IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  use_bf             IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  properties         IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T DEFAULT NULL,
  create_only        IN      BOOLEAN   FALSE,
  use_objects        IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  with_grants        IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  do_dedup           IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  do_compress        IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  compression        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT COMPRESSION_DEFAULT,
  do_encrypt         IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  encryption         IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT ENCRYPTION_DEFAULT,
  do_partition       IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  npartitions        IN      NUMBER    DEFAULTDEFAULT_PARTITIONS,
  partition_key      IN      NUMBER    DEFAULT PARTITION_BY_ITEM,
  partition_guidi    IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  partition_pathi    IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  partition_prop     IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 60-6 CREATEFILESYSTEM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| store_name | Name of store |
| schema_name | Schema for the store, defaulting to the current schema |
| tbl_name | Table for store entries. If not specified, an internally generated name is used. |
| tbl_tb | Tablespace for the store, defaulting to the schema's default tablespace |
| lob_tbs | Tablespace in which to create the LOB segment. It defaults to the user's default tablespace. |
| use_bf | If TRUE, a BasicFile LOB is used; otherwise a SecureFile LOB is used. |

Table 60-6 (Cont.) CREATEFILESYSTEM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| properties | Table of (name, value, typecode) tuples used to configure the store properties. Currently no such properties are defined or used. |
| create_only | If TRUE, the file system is created, but not registered with the current user |
| use_objects | If TRUE, a single base-table with an object-type column (using a nested table) is created to backup the new file system. Otherwise, a pair of (parent, child) tables is used to backup the file system. In both cases, the object type nested table or the child table is used only for user-defined properties. |
| with_grants | If TRUE, DML and query access permissions are granted to the DBFS_ROLE as part of creating the file system. Otherwise, explicit grants (or existing permissions) are required to access the file system. |
| do_dedup | If TRUE, do deduplication the underlying SecureFile column |
| do_compress | If TRUE, do compression the underlying SecureFile column |
| compression | Compression algorithm to use (see Table 60-1) |
| do_encrypt | If TRUE, encrypt the underlying SecureFile column |
| encryption | encryption algorithm to use (see Table 60-2) |
| do_partition | If TRUE, partition the table used for storage |
| npartitions | Number of partitions to create for the table (see Table 60-3). |
| partition_key | How to partition the table: by item name, by path name, or by GUID (see Table 60-4). |
| partition_guidi | If TRUE, build an index on GUID |
| partition_pathi | If TRUE, build an index on path name |
| partition_prop | If TRUE, partition the properties table |

Usage Notes

The procedure executes like a DDL in that it auto-commits before and after its execution.

60.4.2 CREATESTORE Procedure

This procedure creates a new DBFS SFS store owned by the invoking session user.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_SFS.CREATESTORE (
    store_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    tbl_name       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    tbs_name       in      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    use_bf         in      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    stgopts        in      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '');
```

Parameters

Table 60-7 CREATESTORE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| store_name | Name of store |
| store_type | STORETYPE_TAPE or STORETYPE_AMAZONS3 |
| tbl_name | Placeholder for the store content cached in database |
| tbs_name | Named tablespace |
| use_bf | If TRUE, a BasicFile LOB is used; otherwise a SecureFile LOB is used. |
| stgopts | Currently non-operational, reserved for future use |

60.4.3 DROPFILESYSTEM Procedures

This procedure drops the DBFS SFS store, purging all dictionary information associated with the store, and dropping the underlying file system table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_SFS.DROPFILESYSTEM (
  schema_name  IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  tbl_name     IN      INTEGER);

DBMS_DBFS_SFS.DROPFILESYSTEM (
  store_name   IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 60-8 DROPFILESYSTEM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--------------------|
| schema_name | Name of schema |
| tbl_name | Name of tablespace |
| store_name | Name of store path |

Usage Notes

- If the specified store table is registered by the current user, it will be unregistered from the content interface described in the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package and the POSIX metadata tables.
- Subsequent to unregistration, an attempt will be made to store table(s). This operation may fail if other users are currently using this store table.
- The user attempting a drop of the tables underlying the store must actually have the privileges to complete the drop operation (either as the owner of the tables, or as a sufficiently privileged user for cross-schema operations).
- The procedure executes like a DDL in that it auto-commits before and after its execution.

60.4.4 INITFS Procedure

This procedure initialize a POSIX file system store. The table associated with the POSIX file system store `store_name` is truncated and reinitialized with a single "root" directory entry.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_SFS.INITFS (  
    store_name      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 60-9 INITFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| <code>store_name</code> | Name of store |

Usage Notes

The procedure executes like a DDL in that it auto-commits before and after its execution.

61

DBMS_DDL

This package provides access to some SQL data definition language (DDL) statements from stored procedures. It also provides special administration operations that are not available as Data Definition Language statements (DDLs).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DDL Subprograms](#)

61.1 DBMS_DDL Deprecated Subprograms

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated subprograms in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

The following subprograms are deprecated with release Oracle Database 10g:

- [ALTER_COMPILE Procedure](#)

61.2 DBMS_DDL Security Model

This package runs with the privileges of the calling user, rather than the package owner `SYS`.

61.3 DBMS_DDL Operational Notes

The `ALTER_COMPILE` procedure commits the current transaction, performs the operation, and then commits again.

61.4 Summary of DBMS_DDL Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_DDL` subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 61-1 *DBMS_DDL Package Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|----------------------------|
| ALTER_COMPILE Procedure | Compiles the PL/SQL object |
| ALTER_TABLE_NOT_REFERENCEABLE Procedure | Reorganizes object tables |
| ALTER_TABLE_REFERENCEABLE Procedure | Reorganizes object tables |

Table 61-1 (Cont.) DBMS_DDL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CREATE_WRAPPED Procedures | Takes as input a single CREATE OR REPLACE statement that specifies creation of a PL/SQL package specification, package body, function, procedure, type specification or type body, generates a CREATE OR REPLACE statement with the PL/SQL source text obfuscated and executes the generated statement |
| IS_TRIGGER_FIRE_ONCE Function | Returns TRUE if the specified DML or DDL trigger is set to fire once. Otherwise, returns FALSE |
| SET_TRIGGER_FIRING_PROPERTY Procedures | Sets the specified DML or DDL trigger's firing property |
| WRAP Functions | Takes as input a CREATE OR REPLACE statement that specifies creation of a PL/SQL package specification, package body, function, procedure, type specification or type body and returns a CREATE OR REPLACE statement where the text of the PL/SQL unit has been obfuscated |

61.4.1 ALTER_COMPILE Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement: ALTER PROCEDURE|FUNCTION|PACKAGE [<schema>.] <name> COMPILE [BODY]



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2). While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the DDL equivalent in a dynamic SQL statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DDL.ALTER_COMPILE (
    type          VARCHAR2,
    schema        VARCHAR2,
    name          VARCHAR2
    reuse_settings BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 61-2 ALTER_COMPILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| type | Must be either PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY or TRIGGER |
| schema | Schema name If NULL, then use current schema (case-sensitive) |

Table 61-2 (Cont.) ALTER_COMPILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| name | Name of the object (case-sensitive) |
| reuse_settings | Indicates whether the session settings in the objects should be reused, or whether the current session settings should be adopted instead |

Exceptions**Table 61-3 ALTER_COMPILE Procedure Exceptions**

| Exception | Description |
|------------|--|
| ORA-20000: | Insufficient privileges or object does not exist |
| ORA-20001: | Remote object, cannot compile |
| ORA-20002: | Bad value for object type: should be either PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, or TRIGGER |

61.4.2 ALTER_TABLE_NOT_REFERENCEABLE Procedure

This procedure alters the given object table `table_schema.table_name` so it becomes not the default referenceable table for the schema `affected_schema`.

This is equivalent to SQL:

```
ALTER TABLE [<table_schema>.<table_name>] NOT REFERENCEABLE FOR <affected_schema>
```

which is currently not supported or available as a DDL statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DDL.ALTER_TABLE_NOT_REFERENCEABLE (
    table_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
    table_schema    IN DEFAULT  NULL,
    affected_schema IN DEFAULT  NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 61-4 ALTER_TABLE_NOT_REFERENCEABLE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| table_name | Name of the table to be altered. Cannot be a synonym. Must not be NULL. Case sensitive. |
| table_schema | Name of the schema owning the table to be altered. If NULL then the current schema is used. Case sensitive. |
| affected_schema | Name of the schema affected by this alteration. If NULL then the current schema is used. Case sensitive. |

Usage Notes

This procedure simply reverts for the affected schema to the default table referenceable for PUBLIC; that is., it simply undoes the previous ALTER_TABLE_REFERENCEABLE call for this specific schema. The affected schema must a particular schema (cannot be PUBLIC).

The user that executes this procedure must own the table (that is, the schema is the same as the user), and the affected schema must be the same as the user.

If the user executing this procedure has ALTER ANY TABLE and SELECT ANY TABLE and DROP ANY TABLE privileges, the user doesn't have to own the table and the affected schema can be any valid schema.

61.4.3 ALTER_TABLE_REFERENCEABLE Procedure

This procedure alters the given object table table_schema.table_name so it becomes the referenceable table for the given schema affected_schema.

This is equivalent to SQL:

```
ALTER TABLE [<table_schema>.<table_name>] REFERENCEABLE FOR <affected_schema>
```

which is currently not supported or available as a DDL statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DDL.ALTER_TABLE_REFERENCEABLE
    table_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    table_schema    IN  DEFAULT NULL,
    affected_schema IN  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 61-5 ALTER_TABLE_REFERENCEABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| table_name | Name of the table to be altered. Cannot be a synonym. Must not be NULL. Case sensitive. |
| table_schema | Name of the schema owning the table to be altered. If NULL then the current schema is used. Case sensitive. |
| affected_schema | Name of the schema affected by this alteration. If NULL then the current schema is used. Case sensitive. |

Usage Notes

When you create an object table, it automatically becomes referenceable, unless you use the OID AS clause when creating the table. The OID AS clause makes it possible for you to create an object table and to assign to the new table the same EOID as another object table of the same type. After you create a new table using the OID AS clause, you end up with two object table with the same EOID; the new table is not referenceable, the original one is. All references that used to point to the objects in the original table still reference the same objects in the same original table.

If you execute this procedure on the new table, it makes the new table the referenceable table replacing the original one; thus, those references now point to the objects in the new table instead of the original table.

61.4.4 CREATE_WRAPPED Procedures

The procedure takes as input a single `CREATE OR REPLACE` statement that specifies creation of a PL/SQL package specification, package body, function, procedure, type specification or type body. It then generates a `CREATE OR REPLACE` statement with the PL/SQL source text obfuscated and executes the generated statement. In effect, this procedure bundles together the operations of wrapping the text and creating the PL/SQL unit.



See Also:

[WRAP Functions](#)

This procedure has 3 overloads. Each of the three functions provides better performance than using a combination of individual [WRAP Functions](#) and `DBMS_SQL.PARSE` (or `EXECUTE IMMEDIATE`) calls. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented with the definition.

Syntax

Is a shortcut for `EXECUTE IMMEDIATE SYS.DBMS_DDL.WRAP(ddl)`:

```
DBMS_DDL.CREATE_WRAPPED (
    ddl    VARCHAR2);
```

Is a shortcut for `DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor, SYS.DBMS_DDL.WRAP (input, lb, ub))`:

```
DBMS_DDL.CREATE_WRAPPED (
    ddl    DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2A,
    lb     PLS_INTEGER,
    ub     PLS_INTEGER);
```

Is a shortcut for `DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor, SYS.DBMS_DDL.WRAP (input, lb, ub))`:

```
DBMS_DDL.CREATE_WRAPPED (
    ddl    DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2S,
    lb     PLS_INTEGER,
    ub     PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 61-6 CREATE_WRAPPED Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ddl | A <code>CREATE OR REPLACE</code> statement that specifies creation of a PL/SQL package specification, package body, function, procedure, type specification or type body |
| lb | Lower bound for indices in the string table that specify the <code>CREATE OR REPLACE</code> statement |

Table 61-6 (Cont.) CREATE_WRAPPED Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ub | Upper bound for indices in the string table that specify the CREATE OR REPLACE statement. |

Usage Notes

- The CREATE OR REPLACE statement is executed with the privileges of the user invoking DBMS_DDL.CREATE_WRAPPED.
- Any PL/SQL code that attempts to call these interfaces should use the fully qualified package name SYS.DBMS_DDL to avoid the possibility that the name DBMS_DDL is captured by a locally-defined unit or by redefining the DBMS_DDL public synonym.
- Each invocation of any accepts only a single PL/SQL unit. By contrast, the PL/SQL wrap utility accepts a entire SQL*Plus file and obfuscates the PL/SQL units within the file leaving all other text as-is. These interfaces are intended to be used in conjunction with or as a replacement for PL/SQL's dynamic SQL interfaces (EXECUTE IMMEDIATE and DBMS_SQL.PARSE). Since these dynamic SQL interfaces only accept a single unit at a time (and do not understand the SQL*Plus "/" termination character), both the CREATE_WRAPPED Procedures and the WRAP Functions require input to be a single unit.

Exceptions

ORA-24230: If the input is not a CREATE OR REPLACE statement specifying a PL/SQL unit, exception DBMS_DDL.MALFORMED_WRAP_INPUT is raised.

Examples

```
DECLARE
    ddl VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
    ddl := GENERATE_PACKAGE(...);
    SYS.DBMS_DDL.CREATE_WRAPPED(ddl); -- Instead of EXECUTE IMMEDIATE ddl
END;
```

61.4.5 IS_TRIGGER_FIRE_ONCE Function

This function returns TRUE if the specified DML or DDL trigger is set to fire once. Otherwise, it returns FALSE.

A fire once trigger fires in a user session but does not fire in the following cases:

- For changes made by a Streams apply process
- For changes made by executing one or more Streams apply errors using the EXECUTE_ERROR or EXECUTE_ALL_ERRORS procedure in the DBMS_APPLY_ADM package
- For changes made by a Logical Standby apply process



Note:

Only DML and DDL triggers can be fire once. All other types of triggers always fire.



See Also:

"SET_TRIGGER_FIRING_PROPERTY Procedures"

Syntax

```
DBMS_DDL.IS_TRIGGER_FIRE_ONCE
    trig_owner      IN VARCHAR2,
    trig_name       IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 61-7 IS_TRIGGER_FIRE_ONCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-------------------|
| trig_owner | Schema of trigger |
| trig_name | Name of trigger |

61.4.6 SET_TRIGGER_FIRING_PROPERTY Procedures

This procedure sets the specified DML or DDL trigger's firing property whether or not the property is set for the trigger.

Use this procedure to control a DML or DDL trigger's firing property for changes:

- Applied by a Streams apply process
- Made by executing one or more Streams apply errors using the EXECUTE_ERROR or EXECUTE_ALL_ERRORS procedure in the DBMS_APPLY_ADM package.
- Applied by a Logical Standby apply process

Syntax

```
DBMS_DDL.SET_TRIGGER_FIRING_PROPERTY (
    trig_owner      IN VARCHAR2,
    trig_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    fire_once       IN BOOLEAN);

DBMS_DDL.SET_TRIGGER_FIRING_PROPERTY (
    trig_owner      IN VARCHAR2,
    trig_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    property        IN INTEGER,
    setting         IN BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 61-8 SET_TRIGGER_FIRING_PROPERTY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| trig_owner | Schema of the trigger to set |
| trig_name | Name of the trigger to set |
| fire_once | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If <code>TRUE</code>, the trigger is set to fire once. By default, the <code>fire_once</code> parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code> for DML and DDL triggers. If <code>FALSE</code>, the trigger is set to always fire unless <code>apply_server_only</code> property is set to <code>TRUE</code>, which overrides <code>fire_once</code> property setting. |
| property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>DBMS_DDL.fire_once</code> to set the <code>fire_once</code> property of the trigger <code>DBMS_DDL.apply_server_only</code> to indicate whether trigger fires only in the context of SQL apply processes maintaining a logical standby database or Streams apply processes |
| setting | Value of property being set |

Usage Notes

DML triggers created on a table have their fire-once property set to `TRUE`. In this case, the triggers only fire when the table is modified by an user process, and they are automatically disabled inside Oracle processes maintaining either a logical standby database (SQL Apply) or Oracle processes doing replication (Streams Apply) processes, and thus do not fire when a SQL Apply or a Streams Apply process modifies the table. There are two ways for a user to fire a trigger as a result of SQL Apply or a Streams Apply process making a change to a maintained table: (a) setting the fire-once property of a trigger to `FALSE`, which allows it fire both in the context of a user process or a SQL or Streams Apply process, or (b) by setting the apply-server-only property to `TRUE` and thus making the trigger fire only in the context of a SQL Apply or a Streams Apply process and not in the context of a user process.

- `FIRE_ONCE=TRUE, APPLY_SERVER_ONLY=FALSE`

This is the default property setting for a DML trigger. The trigger only fires when user process modifies the base table.

- `FIRE_ONCE=TRUE or FALSE, APPLY_SERVER_ONLY=TRUE`

The trigger only fires when SQL Apply or Streams Apply process modifies the base table. The trigger does not fire when a user process modifies the base table. Thus the apply-server-only property overrides the fire-once property of a trigger.

 **Note:**

- If you dequeue an error transaction from the error queue and execute it without using the `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` package, then relevant changes resulting from this execution cause a trigger to fire, regardless of the trigger firing property.
- Only DML and DDL triggers can be fire once. All other types of triggers always fire.

61.4.7 WRAP Functions

This function takes as input a single `CREATE OR REPLACE` statement that specifies creation of a PL/SQL package specification, package body, function, procedure, type specification or type body and returns a `CREATE OR REPLACE` statement where the text of the PL/SQL unit has been obfuscated.

The function has 3 overloads to allow for the different ways in which DDL statements can be generated dynamically and presented to `DBMS_SQL` or `EXECUTE IMMEDIATE`. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented with the definition.

 **See Also:**

[CREATE_WRAPPED Procedures](#)

Syntax

Provides basic functionality:

```
DBMS_DDL.WRAP (
    ddl      VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Provides the same functionality as the first form, but allows for larger inputs. This function is intended to be used with the [PARSE Procedures](#) in the `DBMS_SQL` package and its argument list follows the convention of `DBMS_SQL.PARSE`:

```
DBMS_DDL.WRAP (
    ddl      DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2S,
    lb       PLS_INTEGER,
    ub       PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2S;
```

Provides the same functionality as the second form and is provided for compatibility with multiple forms of the [PARSE Procedures](#) in the `DBMS_SQL` package:

```
DBMS_DDL.WRAP (
    ddl      DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2A,
    lb       PLS_INTEGER,
    ub       PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2A;
```

Parameters

Table 61-9 WRAP Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ddl | A CREATE OR REPLACE statement that specifies creation of a PL/SQL package specification, package body, function, procedure, type specification or type body |
| lb | Lower bound for indices in the string table that specify the CREATE OR REPLACE statement |
| ub | Upper bound for indices in the string table that specify the CREATE OR REPLACE statement. |

Return Values

A CREATE OR REPLACE statement with the text obfuscated. In the case of the second and third form, the return value is a table of strings that need to be concatenated in order to construct the CREATE OR REPLACE string containing obfuscated source text.

Usage Notes

- Any PL/SQL code that attempts to call these interfaces should use the fully qualified package name `SYS.DBMS_DDL` to avoid the possibility that the name `DBMS_DDL` is captured by a locally-defined unit or by redefining the `DBMS_DDL` public synonym.
- Each invocation of any accepts only a single PL/SQL unit. By contrast, the PL/SQL `wrap` utility accepts a full SQL file and obfuscates the PL/SQL units within the file leaving all other text as-is. These interfaces are intended to be used in conjunction with or as a replacement for PL/SQL's dynamic SQL interfaces (`EXECUTE IMMEDIATE` and `DBMS_SQL.PARSE`). Since these dynamic SQL interfaces only accept a single unit at a time (and do not understand the SQL*Plus `"/` termination character), both the [CREATE_WRAPPED Procedures](#) and the [WRAP Functions](#) require input to be a single unit.

Exceptions

ORA-24230: If the input is not a CREATE OR REPLACE statement specifying a PL/SQL unit, exception `DBMS_DDL.MALFORMED_WRAP_INPUT` is raised.

Examples

```
DECLARE
    ddl VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
    ddl := GENERATE_PACKAGE(...);
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE SYS.DBMS_DDL.WRAP(ddl); -- Instead of EXECUTE IMMEDIATE ddl
END;
```

DBMS_DEBUG

`DBMS_DEBUG` is deprecated. Use `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP` instead.

See [DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP](#) for more information.

`DBMS_DEBUG` is a PL/SQL interface to the PL/SQL debugger layer, Probe, in the Oracle server.

This package is primarily intended to implement server-side debuggers and it provides a way to debug server-side PL/SQL program units.



Note:

The term *program unit* refers to a PL/SQL program of any type (procedure, function, package, package body, trigger, anonymous block, object type, or object type body).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Variables](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DEBUG Subprograms](#)

62.1 DBMS_DEBUG Overview

To debug server-side code, you must have two database sessions: one session to run the code in debug mode (the target session), and a second session to supervise the target session (the debug session).

The target session becomes available for debugging by making initializing calls with `DBMS_DEBUG`. This marks the session so that the PL/SQL interpreter runs in debug mode and generates debug events. As debug events are generated, they are posted from the session. In most cases, debug events require return notification: the interpreter pauses awaiting a reply.

Meanwhile, the debug session must also initialize itself using `DBMS_DEBUG`: This tells it which target session to supervise. The debug session may then call entry points in `DBMS_DEBUG` to read events that were posted from the target session and to communicate with the target session.

The following subprograms are run in the target session (the session that is to be debugged):

- [SYNCHRONIZE Function](#)
- [DEBUG_ON Procedure](#)
- [DEBUG_OFF Procedure](#)

DBMS_DEBUG does not provide an interface to the PL/SQL compiler, but it does depend on debug information optionally generated by the compiler. Without debug information, it is not possible to examine or modify the values of parameters or variables.

62.2 DBMS_DEBUG Constants

A breakpoint status may have the following value: `breakpoint_status_unused`—breakpoint is not in use.

Otherwise, the status is a mask of the following values:

- `breakpoint_status_active`—a line breakpoint
- `breakpoint_status_disabled`—breakpoint is currently disabled
- `breakpoint_status_remote`—a shadow breakpoint (a local representation of a remote breakpoint)

62.3 DBMS_DEBUG Variables

The DBMS_DEBUG uses the variables shown in the following table.

Table 62-1 DBMS_DEBUG Variables

| Variable | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>default_timeout</code> | The timeout value (used by both sessions). The smallest possible timeout is 1 second. If this value is set to 0, then a large value (3600) is used. |

62.4 DBMS_DEBUG Exceptions

These values are returned by the various functions called in the debug session (`SYNCHRONIZE`, `CONTINUE`, `SET_BREAKPOINT`, and so on). If PL/SQL exceptions worked across client/server and server/server boundaries, then these would all be exceptions rather than error codes.

Table 62-2 DBMS_DEBUG Exceptions

| Status | Description |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| <code>success</code> | Normal termination |

Statuses returned by `GET_VALUE` and `SET_VALUE`:

Table 62-3 DBMS_DEBUG Exceptions Returned by GET_VALUE and SET_VALUE

| Status | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| error_bogus_frame | No such entrypoint on the stack |
| error_no_debug_info | Program was compiled without debug symbols |
| error_no_such_object | No such variable or parameter |
| error_unknown_type | Debug information is unreadable |
| error_indexed_table | Returned by GET_VALUE if the object is a table, but no index was provided |
| error_illegal_index | No such element exists in the collection |
| error_nullcollection | Table is atomically NULL |
| error_nullvalue | Value is NULL |

Statuses returned by SET_VALUE:

Table 62-4 DBMS_DEBUG Exceptions Returned by SET_VALUE

| Status | Description |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| error_illegal_value | Constraint violation |
| error_illegal_null | Constraint violation |
| error_value_malformed | Unable to decipher the given value |
| error_other | Some other error |
| error_name_incomplete | Name did not resolve to a scalar |

Statuses returned by the breakpoint functions:

Table 62-5 Statuses Returned by the Breakpoint Functions

| Status | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| error_no_such_breakpt | No such breakpoint |
| error_idle_breakpt | Cannot enable or disable an unused breakpoint |
| error_bad_handle | Unable to set breakpoint in given program (nonexistent or security violation) |

General error codes (returned by many of the DBMS_DEBUG subprograms):

Table 62-6 DBMS_DEBUG Subprograms Error Codes

| Status | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| error_unimplemented | Functionality is not yet implemented |
| error_deferred | No program running; operation deferred |
| error_exception | An exception was raised in the DBMS_DEBUG or Probe packages on the server |

Table 62-6 (Cont.) DBMS_DEBUG Subprograms Error Codes

| Status | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| error_communication | Some error other than a timeout occurred |
| error_timeout | Timeout occurred |

Table 62-7 illegal_init Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|--------------|---|
| illegal_init | DEBUG_ON was called prior to INITIALIZE |

The following exceptions are raised by procedure `SELF_CHECK`:

Table 62-8 SELF_CHECK Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| pipe_creation_failure | Could not create a pipe |
| pipe_send_failure | Could not write data to the pipe |
| pipe_receive_failure | Could not read data from the pipe |
| pipe_datatype_mismatch | Datatype in the pipe was wrong |
| pipe_data_error | Data got garbled in the pipe |

62.5 DBMS_DEBUG Operational Notes

There are two ways to ensure that debug information is generated: through a session switch, or through individual recompilation.

To set the session switch, enter the following statement:

```
ALTER SESSION SET PLSQL_DEBUG = true;
```

This instructs the compiler to generate debug information for the remainder of the session. It does not recompile any existing PL/SQL.

To generate debug information for existing PL/SQL code, use one of the following statements (the second recompiles a package or type body):

```
ALTER [PROCEDURE | FUNCTION | PACKAGE | TRIGGER | TYPE] <name> COMPILE DEBUG;
ALTER [PACKAGE | TYPE] <name> COMPILE DEBUG BODY;
```

[Figure 62-1](#) and [Figure 62-2](#) illustrate the flow of operations in the session to be debugged and in the debugging session.

Figure 62-1 Target Session

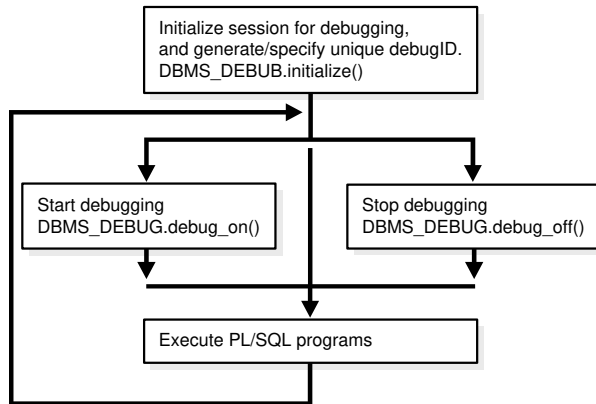


illustration: arpls001
release: 9
caption: Target Session
date: 1/29/01
platform: pc

Figure 62-2 Debug Session

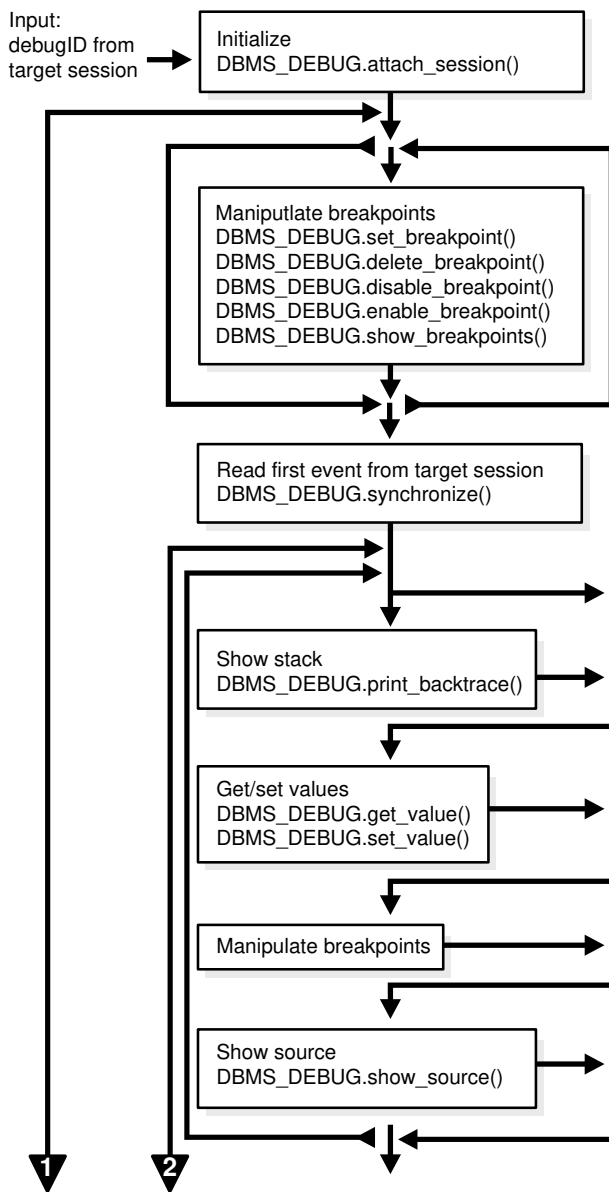
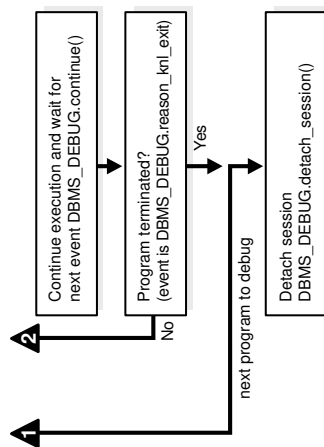


illustration: arpls003
release: 9
caption: Target Session
 see arpls004
date: 1/30/01
platform: pc

Figure 62-3 Debug Session (Cont.)



Control of the Interpreter

The interpreter pauses execution at the following times:

1. At startup of the interpreter so any deferred breakpoints may be installed prior to execution.
2. At any line containing an enabled breakpoint.
3. At any line where an *interesting* event occurs. The set of interesting events is specified by the flags passed to `DBMS_DEBUG.CONTINUE` in the `breakflags` parameter.

illustration: arpls004
release: 9
caption: Target Session
see arpls003
date: 1/30/01
platform: pc

Session Termination

There is no event for session termination. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the debug session to check and make sure that the target session has not ended. A call to `DBMS_DEBUG.SYNCHRONIZE` after the target session has ended causes the debug session to hang until it times out.

Deferred Operations

The diagram suggests that it is possible to set breakpoints prior to having a target session. This is true. In this case, Probe caches the breakpoint request and transmits it to the target session at first synchronization. However, if a breakpoint request is deferred in this fashion, then:

- `SET_BREAKPOINT` does not set the breakpoint number (it can be obtained later from `SHOW_BREAKPOINTS` if necessary).
- `SET_BREAKPOINT` does not validate the breakpoint request. If the requested source line does not exist, then an error silently occurs at synchronization, and no breakpoint is set.

Diagnostic Output

To debug Probe, there are *diagnostics* parameters to some of the calls in `DBMS_DEBUG`. These parameters specify whether to place diagnostic output in the RDBMS tracefile. If output to the RDBMS tracefile is disabled, these parameters have no effect.

Common Debug Session Sections

- Common Section
- Target Session
- Debug Session Section

Common Section

The following subprograms may be called in either the target or the debug session:

- [PROBE_VERSION Procedure](#)
- [SELF_CHECK Procedure](#)
- [SET_TIMEOUT Function](#)

Target Session

The following subprograms may be called only in the target session:

- [INITIALIZE Function](#)
- [DEBUG_ON Procedure](#)
- [SET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR Procedure](#)
- [GET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR Function](#)

Debug Session Section

The following subprograms should be run in the debug session only:

- [ATTACH_SESSION Procedure](#)

- SYNCHRONIZE Function
- SHOW_FRAME_SOURCE Procedure
- SHOW_SOURCE Procedures
- GET_MORE_SOURCE Procedure
- PRINT_BACKTRACE Procedure
- CONTINUE Function
- SET_BREAKPOINT Function
- DELETE_BREAKPOINT Function
- SET_OER_BREAKPOINT Function
- DELETE_OER_BREAKPOINT Function
- ENABLE_BREAKPOINT Function
- DISABLE_BREAKPOINT Function
- SHOW_BREAKPOINTS Procedures
- SET_VALUE Functionn
- GET_VALUE Function
- TARGET_PROGRAM_RUNNING Procedure
- DETACH_SESSION Procedure
- GET_RUNTIME_INFO Function
- PRINT_INSTANTIATIONS Procedure
- PING Procedure
- GET_LINE_MAP Function
- GET_RUNTIME_INFO Function
- GET_INDEXES Function
- EXECUTE Procedure

OER Breakpoints

Exceptions that are declared in PL/SQL programs are known as user-defined exceptions. In addition, there are Oracle Errors (OERs) that are returned from the Oracle kernel. To tie the two mechanisms together, PL/SQL provides the `exception_init` pragma that turns a user-defined exception into an OER, so that a PL/SQL handler may be used for it, and so that the PL/SQL engine can return OERs to the Oracle kernel. As of the current release, the only information available about an OER is its number. If two user-defined exceptions are `exception_init`'d to the same OER, they are indistinguishable.

Namespaces

Program units on the server reside in different namespaces. When setting a breakpoint, specify the desired namespace.

1. `Namespace_cursor` contains cursors (anonymous blocks).
2. `Namespace_pgkspec_or_toplevel` contains:
 - Package specifications.

- Procedures and functions that are not nested inside other packages, procedures, or functions.
 - Object types.
3. `Namespace_pkg_body` contains package bodies and type bodies.
 4. `Namespace_trigger` contains triggers.

Libunit Types

These values are used to disambiguate among objects in a given namespace. These constants are used in `PROGRAM_INFO` when Probe is giving a stack backtrace.

- `LibunitType_cursor`
- `LibunitType_procedure`
- `LibunitType_function`
- `LibunitType_package`
- `LibunitType_package_body`
- `LibunitType_trigger`
- `LibunitType_Unknown`

Breakflags

These are values to use for the `breakflags` parameter to `CONTINUE`, in order to tell Probe what events are of interest to the client. These flags may be combined.

| Value | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>break_next_line</code> | Break at next source line (step over calls) |
| <code>break_any_call</code> | Break at next source line (step into calls) |
| <code>break_any_return</code> | Break after returning from current entrypoint (skip over any entrypoints called from the current routine) |
| <code>break_return</code> | Break the next time an entrypoint gets ready to return. (This includes entrypoints called from the current one. If interpreter is running <code>Proc1</code> , which calls <code>Proc2</code> , then <code>break_return</code> stops at the end of <code>Proc2</code> .) |
| <code>break_exception</code> | Break when an exception is raised |
| <code>break_handler</code> | Break when an exception handler is executed |
| <code>abort_execution</code> | Stop execution and force an 'exit' event as soon as <code>DBMS_DEBUG.CONTINUE</code> is called. |

Information Flags

These are flags which may be passed as the `info_requested` parameter to `SYNCHRONIZE`, `CONTINUE`, and `GET_RUNTIME_INFO`.

| Flag | Description |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <code>info_getStackDepth</code> | Get the current depth of the stack |
| <code>info_getBreakpoint</code> | Get the breakpoint number |

| Flag | Description |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| info_getLineinfo | Get program unit information |

Reasons for Suspension

After `CONTINUE` is run, the program either runs to completion or breaks on some line.

| Reason | Description |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| reason_none | - |
| reason_interpreter_starting | Interpreter is starting |
| reason_breakpoint | Hit a breakpoint |
| reason_enter | Procedure entry |
| reason_return | Procedure is about to return |
| reason_finish | Procedure is finished |
| reason_line | Reached a new line |
| reason_interrupt | An interrupt occurred |
| reason_exception | An exception was raised |
| reason_exit | Interpreter is exiting (old form) |
| reason_knl_exit | Kernel is exiting |
| reason_handler | Start exception-handler |
| reason_timeout | A timeout occurred |
| reason_instantiate | Instantiation block |
| reason_abort | Interpreter is aborting |

62.6 DBMS_DEBUG Data Structures

The `DBMS_DEBUG` package defines `RECORD` types and `TABLE` types.

RECORD Types

- [BREAKPOINT_INFO Record Type](#)
- [PROGRAM_INFO Record Type](#)
- [RUNTIME_INFO Record Type](#)

TABLE Types

- [BACKTRACE_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [BREAKPOINT_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [INDEX_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [VC2_TABLE Table Type](#)

62.6.1 BREAKPOINT_INFO Record Type

This type gives information about a breakpoint, such as its current status and the program unit in which it was placed.

Syntax

```
TYPE breakpoint_info IS RECORD (
  name          VARCHAR2(30),
  owner         VARCHAR2(30),
  dblink        VARCHAR2(30),
  line#         BINARY_INTEGER,
  libunittype   BINARY_INTEGER,
  status        BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Fields

Table 62-9 BREAKPOINT_INFO Fields

| Field | Description |
|-------------|---|
| name | Name of the program unit |
| owner | Owner of the program unit |
| dblink | Database link, if remote |
| line# | Line number |
| libunittype | NULL, unless this is a nested procedure or function |
| status | See Constants for values of breakpoint_status_* |

62.6.2 PROGRAM_INFO Record Type

The PROGRAM_INFO record type of the DBMS_DEBUG package specifies a program location. It is a line number in a program unit.

This is used for stack backtraces and for setting and examining breakpoints. The read-only fields are currently ignored by Probe for breakpoint operations. They are set by Probe only for stack backtraces.

Syntax

```
TYPE program_info IS RECORD(
  -- The following fields are used when setting a breakpoint
  namespace     BINARY_INTEGER,
  name          VARCHAR2(30),
  owner         VARCHAR2(30),
  dblink        VARCHAR2(30),
  line#         BINARY_INTEGER,
  -- Read-only fields (set by Probe when doing a stack backtrace)
  libunittype   BINARY_INTEGER,
  entrypointname VARCHAR2(30));
```

Fields

Table 62-10 PROGRAM_INFO Fields

| Field | Description |
|----------------|---|
| namespace | See DBMS_DEBUG Operational Notes for more information about namespaces. |
| name | Name of the program unit |
| owner | Owner of the program unit |
| dblink | Database link, if remote |
| line# | Line number |
| libunittype | A read-only field, NULL, unless this is a nested procedure or function |
| entrypointname | A read-only field, to disambiguate among objects that share the same namespace (for example, procedure and package specifications). See DBMS_DEBUG Operational Notes for more information about the libunit types. |

62.6.3 RUNTIME_INFO Record Type

This type gives context information about the running program.

Syntax

```
TYPE runtime_info IS RECORD(
  line#           BINARY_INTEGER,
  terminated      binary_integer,
  breakpoint      binary_integer,
  stackdepth     BINARY_INTEGER,
  interpreterdepth BINARY_INTEGER,
  reason         BINARY_INTEGER,
  program        program_info);
```

Fields

Table 62-11 RUNTIME_INFO Fields

| Field | Description |
|------------------|---|
| line# | Duplicate of <code>program.line#</code> |
| terminated | Whether the program has terminated |
| breakpoint | Breakpoint number |
| stackdepth | Number of frames on the stack |
| interpreterdepth | [A reserved field] |
| reason | Reason for suspension |
| program | Source location |

62.6.4 BACKTRACE_TABLE Table Type

This type is used by PRINT_BACKTRACE.

Syntax

```
TYPE backtrace_table IS TABLE OF program_info INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

62.6.5 BREAKPOINT_TABLE Table Type

This type is used by SHOW_BREAKPOINTS.

Syntax

```
TYPE breakpoint_table IS TABLE OF breakpoint_info INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

62.6.6 INDEX_TABLE Table Type

This type is used by GET_INDEXES to return the available indexes for an indexed table.

Syntax

```
TYPE index_table IS table of BINARY_INTEGER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

62.6.7 VC2_TABLE Table Type

This type is used by SHOW_SOURCE.

Syntax

```
TYPE vc2_table IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(90) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

62.7 Summary of DBMS_DEBUG Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_DEBUG subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 62-12 DBMS_DEBUG Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ATTACH_SESSION Procedure | Notifies the debug session about the target debugID |
| CONTINUE Function | Continues execution of the target program |
| DEBUG_OFF Procedure | Turns debug-mode off |
| DEBUG_ON Procedure | Turns debug-mode on |
| DELETE_BREAKPOINT Function | Deletes a breakpoint |
| DELETE_OER_BREAKPOINT Function | Deletes an OER breakpoint |

Table 62-12 (Cont.) DBMS_DEBUG Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| DETACH_SESSION Procedure | Stops debugging the target program |
| DISABLE_BREAKPOINT Function | Disables a breakpoint |
| ENABLE_BREAKPOINT Function | Activates an existing breakpoint |
| EXECUTE Procedure | Executes SQL or PL/SQL in the target session |
| GET_INDEXES Function | Returns the set of indexes for an indexed table |
| GET_MORE_SOURCE Procedure | Provides additional source in the event of buffer overflow when using SHOW_SOURCE |
| GET_LINE_MAP Function | Returns information about line numbers in a program unit |
| GET_RUNTIME_INFO Function | Returns information about the current program |
| GET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR Function | Returns the current timeout behavior |
| GET_VALUE Function | Gets a value from the currently-running program |
| INITIALIZE Function | Sets debugID in target session |
| PING Procedure | Pings the target session to prevent it from timing out |
| PRINT_BACKTRACE Procedure | Prints a stack backtrace |
| PRINT_INSTANTIATIONS Procedure | Prints a stack backtrace |
| PROBE_VERSION Procedure | Returns the version number of DBMS_DEBUG on the server |
| SELF_CHECK Procedure | Performs an internal consistency check |
| SET_BREAKPOINT Function | Sets a breakpoint in a program unit |
| SET_OER_BREAKPOINT Function | Sets an OER breakpoint |
| SET_TIMEOUT Function | Sets the timeout value |
| SET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR Procedure | Tells Probe what to do with the target session when a timeout occurs |
| SET_VALUE Function | Sets a value in the currently-running program |
| SHOW_BREAKPOINTS Procedures | Returns a listing of the current breakpoints |
| SHOW_FRAME_SOURCE Procedure | Fetches the frame source |
| SHOW_SOURCE Procedures | Fetches program source |
| SYNCHRONIZE Function | Waits for program to start running |
| TARGET_PROGRAM_RUNNING Procedure | Returns TRUE if the target session is currently executing a stored procedure, or FALSE if it is not |

62.7.1 ATTACH_SESSION Procedure

This procedure notifies the debug session about the target program.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.ATTACH_SESSION (
    debug_session_id IN VARCHAR2,
    diagnostics      IN BINARY_INTEGER := 0);
```

Parameters

Table 62-13 ATTACH_SESSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| debug_session_id | Debug ID from a call to INITIALIZE in target session |
| diagnostics | Generate diagnostic output if nonzero |

62.7.2 CONTINUE Function

This function passes the given breakflags (a mask of the events that are of interest) to Probe in the target process. It tells Probe to continue execution of the target process, and it waits until the target process runs to completion or signals an event.

If `info_requested` is not NULL, then calls `GET_RUNTIME_INFO`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.CONTINUE (
    run_info      IN OUT runtime_info,
    breakflags    IN      BINARY_INTEGER,
    info_requested IN      BINARY_INTEGER := NULL)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-14 CONTINUE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| run_info | Information about the state of the program |
| breakflags | Mask of events that are of interest (see the discussion about break flags under DBMS_DEBUG Operational Notes) |
| info_requested | Which information should be returned in <code>run_info</code> when the program stops (see the discussion of information flags under DBMS_DEBUG Operational Notes) |

Return Values

Table 62-15 CONTINUE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| success | |
| error_timeout | Timed out before the program started running |
| error_communication | Other communication error |

62.7.3 DEBUG_OFF Procedure

This procedure notifies the target session that debugging should no longer take place in that session. It is not necessary to call this function before ending the session.

⚠ WARNING:

There must be a debug session waiting if immediate is `TRUE`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.DEBUG_OFF;
```

Usage Notes

The server does not handle this entrypoint specially. Therefore, it attempts to debug this entrypoint.

62.7.4 DEBUG_ON Procedure

This procedure marks the target session so that all PL/SQL is run in debug mode. This must be done before any debugging can take place.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.DEBUG_ON (
    no_client_side_plsql_engine BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    immediate                   BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 62-16 DEBUG_ON Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| no_client_side_plsql_engine | Should be left to its default value unless the debugging session is taking place from a client-side PL/SQL engine |
| immediate | If this is <code>TRUE</code> , then the interpreter immediately switches itself into debug-mode, instead of continuing in regular mode for the duration of the call. |

62.7.5 DELETE_BREAKPOINT Function

This function deletes a breakpoint.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.DELETE_BREAKPOINT (
    breakpoint IN BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-17 DELETE_BREAKPOINT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| breakpoint | Breakpoint number from a previous call to SET_BREAKPOINT |

Return Values

Table 62-18 DELETE_BREAKPOINT Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| success | |
| error_no_such_breakpoint | No such breakpoint exists |
| error_idle_breakpoint | Cannot delete an unused breakpoint |
| error_stale_breakpoint | The program unit was redefined since the breakpoint was set |

62.7.6 DELETE_OER_BREAKPOINT Function

This function deletes an OER breakpoint.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.DELETE_OER_BREAKPOINT (
    oer IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-19 DELETE_OER_BREAKPOINT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| oer | The OER (positive 4-byte number) to delete |

62.7.7 DETACH_SESSION Procedure

This procedure stops debugging the target program.

This procedure may be called at any time, but it does not notify the target session that the debug session is detaching itself, and it does not terminate execution of the target session. Therefore, care should be taken to ensure that the target session does not hang itself.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.DETACH_SESSION;
```

62.7.8 DISABLE_BREAKPOINT Function

This function makes an existing breakpoint inactive but leaves it in place.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.DISABLE_BREAKPOINT (
    breakpoint IN BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-20 DISABLE_BREAKPOINT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| breakpoint | Breakpoint number from a previous call to SET_BREAKPOINT |

Return Values

Table 62-21 DISABLE_BREAKPOINT Function Return Values

| Returns | Description |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| success | |
| error_no_such_breakpt | No such breakpoint exists |
| error_idle_breakpt | Cannot disable an unused breakpoint |

62.7.9 ENABLE_BREAKPOINT Function

This function is the reverse of disabling. This enables a previously disabled breakpoint.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.ENABLE_BREAKPOINT (
    breakpoint IN BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-22 ENABLE_BREAKPOINT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| breakpoint | Breakpoint number from a previous call to SET_BREAKPOINT |

Return Values

Table 62-23 ENABLE_BREAKPOINT Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| success | Success |
| error_no_such_breakpt | No such breakpoint exists |
| error_idle_breakpt | Cannot enable an unused breakpoint |

62.7.10 EXECUTE Procedure

This procedure executes SQL or PL/SQL code in the target session. The target session is assumed to be waiting at a breakpoint (or other event). The call to DBMS_DEBUG.EXECUTE occurs in the debug session, which then asks the target session to execute the code.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.EXECUTE (
  what          IN VARCHAR2,
  frame#        IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  bind_results  IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  results       IN OUT NOCOPY dbms_debug_vc2coll,
  errm          IN OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 62-24 EXECUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| what | SQL or PL/SQL source to execute |
| frame# | The context in which to execute the code. Only -1 (global context) is supported at this time. |
| bind_results | Whether the source wants to bind to results in order to return values from the target session: 0 = No 1 = Yes |
| results | Collection in which to place results, if bind_results is not 0 |
| errm | Error message, if an error occurred; otherwise, NULL |

Examples

Example 1

This example executes a SQL statement. It returns no results.

```

DECLARE
    coll sys.dbms_debug_vc2coll; -- results (unused)
    errm VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
    dbms_debug.execute('insert into emp(ename,empno,deptno) ' ||
                      'values(''LJE'', 1, 1)',
                      -1, 0, coll, errm);
END;

```

Example 2

This example executes a PL/SQL block, and it returns no results. The block is an autonomous transaction, which means that the value inserted into the table becomes visible in the debug session.

```

DECLARE
    coll sys.dbms_debug_vc2coll;
    errm VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
    dbms_debug.execute(
        'DECLARE PRAGMA autonomous_transaction; ' ||
        'BEGIN ' ||
        '  insert into emp(ename, empno, deptno) ' ||
        '  values(''LJE'', 1, 1); ' ||
        ' COMMIT; ' ||
        'END;',
        -1, 0, coll, errm);
END;

```

Example 3

This example executes a PL/SQL block, and it returns some results.

```

DECLARE
    coll sys.dbms_debug_vc2coll;
    errm VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
    dbms_debug.execute(
        'DECLARE ' ||
        '  pp SYS.dbms_debug_vc2coll := SYS.dbms_debug_vc2coll(); ' ||
        '  x PLS_INTEGER; ' ||
        '  i PLS_INTEGER := 1; ' ||
        'BEGIN ' ||
        '  SELECT COUNT(*) INTO x FROM emp; ' ||
        '  pp.EXTEND(x * 6); ' ||
        '  FOR c IN (SELECT * FROM emp) LOOP ' ||
        '    pp(i) := ''Ename: '' || c.ename; i := i+1; ' ||
        '    pp(i) := ''Empno: '' || c.empno; i := i+1; ' ||
        '    pp(i) := ''Job:   '' || c.job;   i := i+1; ' ||
        '    pp(i) := ''Mgr:   '' || c.mgr;   i := i+1; ' ||
        '    pp(i) := ''Sal:   '' || c.sal;   i := i+1; ' ||
        '    pp(i) := null;      i := i+1; ' ||
        '  END LOOP; ' ||
        '  :1 := pp; ' ||
        'END;',

```

```

        -1, 1, coll, errm);
    each := coll.FIRST;
    WHILE (each IS NOT NULL) LOOP
        dosomething(coll(each));
        each := coll.NEXT(each);
    END LOOP;
END;
```

62.7.11 GET_INDEXES Function

Given a name of a variable or parameter, this function returns the set of its indexes, if it is an indexed table. An error is returned if it is not an indexed table.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DEBUG.GET_INDEXES (
    varname   IN  VARCHAR2,
    frame#    IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    handle    IN  program_info,
    entries   OUT index_table)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-25 GET_INDEXES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| varname | Name of the variable to get index information about |
| frame# | Number of frame in which the variable or parameter resides; NULL for a package variable |
| handle | Package description, if object is a package variable |
| entries | 1-based table of the indexes: if non-NULL, then entries(1) contains the first index of the table, entries(2) contains the second index, and so on. |

Return Values

Table 62-26 GET_INDEXES Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| error_no_such_object | One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The package does not exist - The package is not instantiated - The user does not have privileges to debug the package - The object does not exist in the package |

62.7.12 GET_MORE_SOURCE Procedure

When the source does not fit in the buffer provided by the SHOW_SOURCE Procedure version which produced a formatted buffer, this procedure provides additional source.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.GET_MORE_SOURCE (  
    buffer          IN OUT VARCHAR2,  
    buflen         IN BINARY_INTEGER,  
    piece#         IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 62-27 GET_MORE_SOURCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| buffer | The buffer |
| buflen | The length of the buffer |
| piece# | A value between 2 and the value returned in the parameter pieces from the call to the relevant version of the SHOW_SOURCE Procedures |

Usage Notes

This procedure should be called only after the version of SHOW_SOURCE that returns a formatted buffer.

Related Topics

- [SHOW_SOURCE Procedures](#)
The procedure gets the source code. There are two overloaded SHOW_SOURCE procedures.

62.7.13 GET_LINE_MAP Function

This function finds line and entypoint information about a program so that a debugger can determine the source lines at which it is possible to place breakpoints.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.GET_LINE_MAP (  
    program          IN  program_info,  
    maxline         OUT BINARY_INTEGER,  
    number_of_entry_points OUT BINARY_INTEGER,  
    linemap         OUT  RAW)  
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-28 GET_LINE_MAP Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| program | A top-level program unit (procedure / package / function / package body, and so on). Its <code>Namespace</code> , <code>Name</code> , and <code>Owner</code> fields must be initialized, the remaining fields are ignored. |
| maxline | The largest source code line number in 'program' |
| number_of_entry_points | The number of subprograms in 'program' |
| linemap | A bitmap representing the executable lines of 'program'. If line number <code>N</code> is executable, bit number <code>N MOD 8</code> will be set to 1 at <code>linemap</code> position <code>N / 8</code> . The length of returned <code>linemap</code> is either <code>maxline</code> divided by 8 (plus one if <code>maxline MOD 8</code> is not zero) or 32767 in the unlikely case of <code>maxline</code> being larger than <code>32767 * 8</code> . |

Return Values

Table 62-29 GET_LINE_MAP Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| success | A successful completion |
| error_no_debug_info | The program unit exists, but has no debug info |
| error_bad_handle | No such program unit exists |

62.7.14 GET_RUNTIME_INFO Function

This function returns information about the current program. It is only needed if the `info_requested` parameter to `SYNCHRONIZE` or `CONTINUE` was set to 0.

**Note:**

This is currently only used by client-side PL/SQL.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.GET_RUNTIME_INFO (
  info_requested IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  run_info      OUT runtime_info)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-30 GET_RUNTIME_INFO Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>info_requested</code> | Which information should be returned in <code>run_info</code> when the program stops (see DBMS_DEBUG Operational Notes for information about information flags) |
| <code>run_info</code> | Information about the state of the program |

62.7.15 GET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR Function

This procedure returns the current timeout behavior. This call is made in the target session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.GET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-31 GET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| <code>oer</code> | The OER (a 4-byte positive number) |

Return Values

Table 62-32 GET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| <code>success</code> | A successful completion |

Information Flags

```
info_getOerInfo CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER:= 32;
```

Usage Notes

Less functionality is supported on OER breakpoints than on code breakpoints. In particular, note that:

- No "breakpoint number" is returned - the number of the OER is used instead. Thus it is impossible to set duplicate breakpoints on a given OER (it is a no-op).
- It is not possible to disable an OER breakpoint (although clients are free to simulate this by deleting it).
- OER breakpoints are deleted using `delete_oer_breakpoint`.

62.7.16 GET_VALUE Function

This function gets a value from the currently-running program. There are two overloaded `GET_VALUE` functions.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.GET_VALUE (
  variable_name IN VARCHAR2,
  frame#        IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  scalar_value  OUT VARCHAR2,
  format       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-33 GET_VALUE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>variable_name</code> | Name of the variable or parameter |
| <code>frame#</code> | Frame in which it lives; 0 means the current procedure |
| <code>scalar_value</code> | Value |
| <code>format</code> | Optional date format to use, if meaningful |

Return Values

Table 62-34 GET_VALUE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <code>success</code> | A successful completion |
| <code>error_bogus_frame</code> | Frame does not exist |
| <code>error_no_debug_info</code> | Entrypoint has no debug information |
| <code>error_no_such_object</code> | <code>variable_name</code> does not exist in <code>frame#</code> |
| <code>error_unknown_type</code> | The type information in the debug information is illegible |
| <code>error_nullvalue</code> | Value is NULL |
| <code>error_indexed_table</code> | The object is a table, but no index was provided |

This form of `GET_VALUE` is for fetching package variables. Instead of a `frame#`, it takes a handle, which describes the package containing the variable.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.GET_VALUE (
  variable_name IN VARCHAR2,
  handle        IN program_info,
  scalar_value  OUT VARCHAR2,
  format       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-35 GET_VALUE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| variable_name | Name of the variable or parameter |
| handle | Description of the package containing the variable |
| scalar_value | Value |
| format | Optional date format to use, if meaningful |

Return Values

Table 62-36 GET_VALUE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| error_no_such_object | One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Package does not exist - Package is not instantiated - User does not have privileges to debug the package - Object does not exist in the package |
| error_indexed_table | The object is a table, but no index was provided |

Examples

This example illustrates how to get the value with a given package `PACK` in schema `SCOTT`, containing variable `VAR`:

```
DECLARE
  handle    dbms_debug.program_info;
  resultbuf VARCHAR2(500);
  retval    BINARY_INTEGER;
BEGIN
  handle.Owner      := 'SCOTT';
  handle.Name       := 'PACK';
  handle.namespace := dbms_debug.namespace_pkgspec_or_toplevel;
  retval           := dbms_debug.get_value('VAR', handle, resultbuf, NULL);
END;
```

62.7.17 INITIALIZE Function

This function initializes the target session for debugging.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.INITIALIZE (
  debug_session_id IN VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  diagnostics      IN BINARY_INTEGER := 0)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 62-37 INITIALIZE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>debug_session_id</code> | Name of session ID. If NULL, then a unique ID is generated. |
| <code>diagnostics</code> | Indicates whether to dump diagnostic output to the tracefile: 0 = (default) no diagnostics 1 = print diagnostics |

Return Values

The newly-registered debug session ID (`debugID`)

Usage Notes

You cannot use `DBMS_DEBUG` and the JDWP-based debugging interface simultaneously. This call will either fail with an ORA-30677 error if the session is currently being debugged with the JDWP-based debugging interface or, if the call succeeds, any further use of the JDWP-based interface to debug this session will be disallowed.

Calls to `DBMS_DEBUG` will succeed only if either the caller or the specified debug role carries the `DEBUG CONNECT SESSION` privilege. Failing that, an ORA-1031 error will be raised. Other exceptions are also possible if a debug role is specified but the password does not match, or if the calling user has not been granted the role, or the role is application-enabled and this call does not originate from within the role-enabling package.

The `CREATE ANY PROCEDURE` privilege does not affect the visibility of routines through the debugger. A privilege `DEBUG` for each object has been introduced with a corresponding `DEBUG ANY PROCEDURE` variant. These are required in order to see routines owned by users other than the session's login user.

Authentication of the debug role and the check for `DEBUG CONNECT SESSION` privilege will be done in the context of the caller to this routine. If the caller is a definer's rights routine or has been called from one, only privileges granted to the defining user, the debug role, or `PUBLIC` will be used to check for `DEBUG CONNECT SESSION`. If this call is from within a definer's rights routine, the debug role, if specified, must be one that has been granted to that definer, but it need not also have been granted to the session login user or be enabled in the calling session at the time the call is made.

The checks made by the debugger after this call is made looking for the `DEBUG` privilege on individual procedures will be done in the context of the session's login user, the roles that were enabled at session level at the moment this call was made (even if those roles were not available within a definer's rights environment of the call), and the debug role.

62.7.18 PING Procedure

This procedure pings the target session to prevent it from timing out. Use this procedure when execution is suspended in the target session, for example at a breakpoint.

If the `timeout_behaviour` is set to `retry_on_timeout` then this procedure is not necessary.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.PING;
```

Exceptions

Oracle will display the `no_target_program` exception if there is no target program or if the target session is not currently waiting for input from the debug session.

Usage Notes

Timeout options for the target session are registered with the target session by calling `set_timeout_behaviour`:

- `retry_on_timeout` - Retry. Timeout has no effect. This is like setting the timeout to an infinitely large value.
- `continue_on_timeout` - Continue execution, using same event flags.
- `nodebug_on_timeout` - Turn debug-mode OFF (in other words, call `debug_off`) and then continue execution. No more events will be generated by this target session unless it is re-initialized by calling `debug_on`.
- `abort_on_timeout` - Continue execution, using the `abort_execution` flag, which should cause the program to terminate immediately. The session remains in debug-mode.

```
retry_on_timeout CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER:= 0;
```

```
continue_on_timeout CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER:= 1;
```

```
nodebug_on_timeout CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER:= 2;
```

```
abort_on_timeout CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER:= 3;
```

62.7.19 PRINT_BACKTRACE Procedure

This procedure prints a backtrace listing of the current execution stack. This should only be called if a program is currently running.

There are two overloaded `PRINT_BACKTRACE` procedures.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.PRINT_BACKTRACE (  
    listing IN OUT VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_DEBUG.PRINT_BACKTRACE (  
    backtrace OUT backtrace_table);
```

Parameters

Table 62-38 PRINT_BACKTRACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| listing | A formatted character buffer with embedded newlines |
| backtrace | 1-based indexed table of backtrace entries. The currently-running procedure is the last entry in the table (that is, the frame numbering is the same as that used by GET_VALUE). Entry 1 is the oldest procedure on the stack. |

62.7.20 PRINT_INSTANTIATIONS Procedure

This procedure returns a list of the packages that have been instantiated in the current session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.PRINT_INSTANTIATIONS (
    pkgs   IN OUT NOCOPY backtrace_table,
    flags  IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 62-39 PRINT_INSTANTIATIONS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pkgs | The instantiated packages |
| flags | Bitmask of options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 - show specs • 2 - show bodies • 4 - show local instantiations • 8 - show remote instantiations (NYI) • 16 - do a fast job. The routine does not test whether debug information exists or whether the libunit is shrink-wrapped. |

Exceptions

no_target_program - target session is not currently executing

Usage Notes

On return, `pkgs` contains a `program_info` for each instantiation. The valid fields are: Namespace, Name, Owner, and LibunitType.

In addition, `Line#` contains a bitmask of:

- 1 - the libunit contains debug info
- 2 - the libunit is shrink-wrapped

62.7.21 PROBE_VERSION Procedure

This procedure returns the version number of DBMS_DEBUG on the server.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.PROBE_VERSION (
    major out BINARY_INTEGER,
    minor out BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 62-40 PROBE_VERSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| major | Major version number |
| minor | Minor version number: increments as functionality is added |

62.7.22 SELF_CHECK Procedure

This procedure performs an internal consistency check. SELF_CHECK also runs a communications test to ensure that the Probe processes are able to communicate.

If SELF_CHECK does not return successfully, then an incorrect version of DBMS_DEBUG was probably installed on this server. The solution is to install the correct version (pblog.sql loads DBMS_DEBUG and the other relevant packages).

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SELF_CHECK (
    timeout IN binary_integer := 60);
```

Parameters

Table 62-41 SELF_CHECK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| timeout | The timeout to use for the communication test. Default is 60 seconds. |

Exceptions

Table 62-42 SELF_CHECK Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| OER-6516 | Probe version is inconsistent |
| pipe_creation_failure | Could not create a pipe |
| pipe_send_failure | Could not write data to the pipe |
| pipe_receive_failure | Could not read data from the pipe |

Table 62-42 (Cont.) SELF_CHECK Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| pipe_datatype_mismatch | Datatype in the pipe was wrong |
| pipe_data_error | Data got garbled in the pipe |

All of these exceptions are fatal. They indicate a serious problem with Probe that prevents it from working correctly.

62.7.23 SET_BREAKPOINT Function

This function sets a breakpoint in a program unit, which persists for the current session.

Execution pauses if the target program reaches the breakpoint.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SET_BREAKPOINT (
  program      IN program_info,
  line#        IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  breakpoint#  OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  fuzzy        IN BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
  iterations  IN BINARY_INTEGER := 0)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-43 SET_BREAKPOINT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| program | Information about the program unit in which the breakpoint is to be set. (In version 2.1 and later, the namespace, name, owner, and dblink may be set to NULL, in which case the breakpoint is placed in the currently-running program unit.) |
| line# | Line at which the breakpoint is to be set |
| breakpoint# | On successful completion, contains the unique breakpoint number by which to refer to the breakpoint |
| fuzzy | Only applicable if there is no executable code at the specified line: 0 means return <code>error_illegal_line</code> 1 means search forward for an adjacent line at which to place the breakpoint -1 means search backward for an adjacent line at which to place the breakpoint |
| iterations | Number of times to wait before signalling this breakpoint |

Return Values



Note:

The `fuzzy` and `iterations` parameters are not yet implemented

Table 62-44 SET_BREAKPOINT Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| success | A successful completion |
| error_illegal_line | Cannot set a breakpoint at that line |
| error_bad_handle | No such program unit exists |

62.7.24 SET_OER_BREAKPOINT Function

This function sets an OER breakpoint.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SET_OER_BREAKPOINT (
    oer IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-45 SET_OER_BREAKPOINT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| oer | The OER (positive 4-byte number) to set |

Return Values

Table 62-46 SET_OER_BREAKPOINT Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| success | A successful completion |
| error_no_such_breakpt | No such OER breakpoint exists |

62.7.25 SET_TIMEOUT Function

This function sets the timeout value and returns the new timeout value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SET_TIMEOUT (
    timeout BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```


Parameters

Table 62-47 SET_TIMEOUT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| timeout | The timeout to use for communication between the target and debug sessions |

62.7.26 SET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR Procedure

This procedure tells Probe what to do with the target session when a timeout occurs. This call is made in the target session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR (
    behaviour IN PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 62-48 SET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| behaviour - One of the following: | |
| retry_on_timeout | Retry. Timeout has no effect. This is like setting the timeout to an infinitely large value. |
| continue_on_timeout | Continue execution, using same event flags |
| nodebug_on_timeout | Turn debug-mode OFF (in other words, call <code>debug_off</code>) and continue execution. No more events will be generated by this target session unless it is re-initialized by calling <code>debug_on</code> . |
| abort_on_timeout | Continue execution, using the <code>abort_execution</code> flag, which should cause the program to terminate immediately. The session remains in debug-mode. |

Exceptions

unimplemented - the requested behavior is not recognized

Usage Notes

The default behavior (if this procedure is not called) is `continue_on_timeout`, since it allows a debugger client to reestablish control (at the next event) but does not cause the target session to hang indefinitely.

62.7.27 SET_VALUE Function

This function sets a value in the currently-running program. There are two overloaded SET_VALUE functions.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SET_VALUE (
    frame#           IN binary_integer,
    assignment_statement IN varchar2)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SET_VALUE (
    handle           IN program_info,
    assignment_statement IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-49 SET_VALUE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| frame# | Frame in which the value is to be set; 0 means the currently executing frame. |
| handle | Description of the package containing the variable |
| assignment_statement | An assignment statement (which must be legal PL/SQL) to run in order to set the value. For example, 'x := 3'; Only scalar values are supported in this release. The right side of the assignment statement must be a scalar. |

Return Values

Table 62-50 SET_VALUE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| success | - |
| error_illegal_value | Not possible to set it to that value |
| error_illegal_null | Cannot set to NULL because object type specifies it as 'not NULL' |
| error_value_malformed | Value is not a scalar |
| error_name_incomplete | The assignment statement does not resolve to a scalar. For example, 'x := 3;', if x is a record. |
| error_no_such_object | One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Package does not exist - Package is not instantiated - User does not have privileges to debug the package - Object does not exist in the package |

Usage Notes

In some cases, the PL/SQL compiler uses temporaries to access package variables, and does not guarantee to update such temporaries. It is possible, although unlikely, that modification to a package variable using `SET_VALUE` might not take effect for a line or two.

Examples

To set the value of `SCOTT.PACK.var` to 6:

```
DECLARE
    handle dbms_debug.program_info;
    retval BINARY_INTEGER;
BEGIN
    handle.Owner      := 'SCOTT';
    handle.Name       := 'PACK';
    handle.namespace := dbms_debug.namespace_pkgspec_or_toplevel;
    retval            := dbms_debug.set_value(handle, 'var := 6;');
END;
```

62.7.28 SHOW_BREAKPOINTS Procedures

There are two overloaded procedures that return a listing of the current breakpoints. There are three overloaded `SHOW_BREAKPOINTS` procedures.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SHOW_BREAKPOINTS (
    listing IN OUT VARCHAR2);

DBMS_DEBUG.SHOW_BREAKPOINTS (
    listing OUT breakpoint_table);

DBMS_DEBUG.SHOW_BREAKPOINTS (
    code_breakpoints OUT breakpoint_table,
    oer_breakpoints  OUT oer_table);
```

Parameters

Table 62-51 SHOW_BREAKPOINTS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>listing</code> | A formatted buffer (including newlines) of the breakpoints. |
| <code>code_breakpoints</code> | Indexed table of breakpoint entries. The breakpoint number is indicated by the index into the table. Breakpoint numbers start at 1 and are reused when deleted. |
| <code>oer_breakpoints</code> | The indexed table of OER breakpoints, indexed by OER |

62.7.29 SHOW_FRAME_SOURCE Procedure

The procedure gets the source code. There are two overloaded `SHOW_SOURCE` procedures.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SHOW_FRAME_SOURCE (
  first_line IN          BINARY_INTEGER,
  last_line  IN          BINARY_INTEGER,
  source     IN OUT NOCOPY vc2_table,
  frame_num IN          BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 62-52 SHOW_FRAME_SOURCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>first_line</code> | Line number of first line to fetch (PL/SQL programs always start at line 1 and have no holes) |
| <code>last_line</code> | Line number of last line to fetch. No lines are fetched past the end of the program. |
| <code>source</code> | The resulting table, which may be indexed by line# |
| <code>frame_num</code> | 1-based frame number |

Usage Notes

- You use this function only when backtrace shows an anonymous unit is executing at a given frame position and you need to view the source in order to set a breakpoint.
- If frame number is top of the stack and it's an anonymous block then `SHOW_SOURCE` can also be used.
- If it's a stored PL/SQL package/function/procedure then use SQL as described in the [Usage Notes](#) to [SHOW_SOURCE Procedures](#).

62.7.30 SHOW_SOURCE Procedures

The procedure gets the source code. There are two overloaded `SHOW_SOURCE` procedures.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SHOW_SOURCE (
  first_line IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  last_line  IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  source     OUT vc2_table);

DBMS_DEBUG.SHOW_SOURCE (
  first_line IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  last_line  IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  window     IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  print_arrow IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  buffer     IN OUT VARCHAR2,
  buflen     IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  pieces     OUT  BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 62-53 SHOW_SOURCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>first_line</code> | Line number of first line to fetch (PL/SQL programs always start at line 1 and have no holes) |
| <code>last_line</code> | Line number of last line to fetch. No lines are fetched past the end of the program. |
| <code>source</code> | The resulting table, which may be indexed by line# |
| <code>window</code> | 'Window' of lines (the number of lines around the current source line) |
| <code>print_arrow</code> | Nonzero means to print an arrow before the current line |
| <code>buffer</code> | Buffer in which to place the source listing |
| <code>buflen</code> | Length of buffer |
| <code>pieces</code> | Set to nonzero if not all the source could be placed into the given buffer |

Return Values

An indexed table of source-lines. The source lines are stored starting at `first_line`. If any error occurs, then the table is empty.

Usage Notes

The best way to get the source code (for a program that is being run) is to use SQL. For example:

```
DECLARE
    info DBMS_DEBUG.runtime_info;
BEGIN
    -- call DBMS_DEBUG.SYNCHRONIZE, CONTINUE,
    -- or GET_RUNTIME_INFO to fill in 'info'
    SELECT text INTO <buffer> FROM all_source
    WHERE owner = info.Program.Owner
        AND name = info.Program.Name
        AND line = info.Line#;
END;
```

However, this does not work for nonpersistent programs (for example, anonymous blocks and trigger invocation blocks). For nonpersistent programs, call `SHOW_SOURCE`. There are two flavors: one returns an indexed table of source lines, and the other returns a packed (and formatted) buffer.

The second overloading of `SHOW_SOURCE` returns the source in a formatted buffer, complete with line-numbers. It is faster than the indexed table version, but it does not guarantee to fetch all the source.

If the source does not fit in `bufferlength` (`buflen`), then additional pieces can be retrieved using the `GET_MORE_SOURCE` procedure (`pieces` returns the number of additional pieces that need to be retrieved).

62.7.31 SYNCHRONIZE Function

This function waits until the target program signals an event. If `info_requested` is not `NULL`, then it calls `GET_RUNTIME_INFO`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SYNCHRONIZE (
    run_info      OUT runtime_info,
    info_requested IN  BINARY_INTEGER := NULL)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 62-54 SYNCHRONIZE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>run_info</code> | Structure in which to write information about the program. By default, this includes information about what program is running and at which line execution has paused. |
| <code>info_requested</code> | Optional bit-field in which to request information other than the default (which is <code>info_getStackDepth + info_getLineInfo</code>). 0 means that no information is requested at all (see DBMS_DEBUG Operational Notes for more about information flags). |

Return Values

Table 62-55 SYNCHRONIZE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>success</code> | A successful completion |
| <code>error_timeout</code> | Timed out before the program started execution |
| <code>error_communication</code> | Other communication error |

62.7.32 TARGET_PROGRAM_RUNNING Procedure

This procedure returns `TRUE` if the target session is currently executing a stored procedure, or `FALSE` if it is not.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.TARGET_PROGRAM_RUNNING
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP

The `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP` provides the interface to initiate and control the debugging of PL/SQL stored procedures and Java stored procedures over Java Debug Wire Protocol (JDWP).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP Overview](#)
- [DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP Subprograms](#)

63.1 DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP Overview

Oracle supports the debugging of PL/SQL stored procedures and Java stored procedures over JDWP. Using the `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP` package, you can:

- Retrieve the session ID of the current session and serial number
- Connect a database session to a debugger over JDWP
- Set the NLS parameters to change the formats in which PL/SQL program values are represented over JDWP

63.2 DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP Security Model

The debugging user invoking a `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP` subprogram requires a privilege to connect the target database session to the debugger.

Table 63-1 System Privileges

| System Privilege | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| DEBUG CONNECT SESSION | Allows a user to connect his current session to a debugger |
| DEBUG CONNECT ANY | Allows a user to connect a session by any logon user to a debugger |

In addition, the user can also be granted the following user privilege to debug another user's session.

Table 63-2 User Privileges

| User Privilege | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| DEBUG CONNECT ON USER <user> | Allows a user to connect any of the specified user's logon sessions to a debugger to debug another user's session or his own |

63.3 Summary DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 63-3 DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CONNECT_TCP Procedure | Connects the specified session to the debugger waiting at <code>host:port</code> |
| CURRENT_SESSION_ID Function | Gets the current session's session ID |
| CURRENT_SESSION_SERIAL Function | Gets the current session's session serial number |
| DISCONNECT Procedure | Disconnects the specified session from any debugger with which it is connected |
| GET-NLS_PARAMETER Function | Gets the value of the specified NLS parameter affecting the format in which NUMBER, DATE, TIME (WITH TIME ZONE) and TIMESTAMP (WITH TIME ZONE) runtime values of PL/SQL programs are converted to strings as they are presented through JDWP |
| PROCESS_CONNECT_STRING Procedure | Connects a session to a debugger without having to directly modify an application's code |
| SET-NLS_PARAMETER Procedure | Sets the value of the specified NLS parameter affecting the format in which NUMBER, DATE, TIME (WITH TIME ZONE) and TIMESTAMP (WITH TIME ZONE) runtime values of PL/SQL programs are converted to strings as they are presented through JDWP |

63.3.1 CONNECT_TCP Procedure

This procedure connects the specified session to the debugger waiting at `host:port`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.CONNECT_TCP (
  host           IN VARCHAR2,
  port           IN VARCHAR2,
  session_id     IN PLS_INTEGER := NULL,
  session_serial IN PLS_INTEGER := NULL,
  debug_role     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  debug_role_pwd IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  option_flags   IN PLS_INTEGER := 0,
  extensions_cmd_set IN PLS_INTEGER := 128);
```


Parameters

Table 63-4 CONNECT_TCP Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| host | The host name the debugger is waiting at |
| port | The port number the debugger is waiting at |
| session_id | Session ID |
| session_serial | Session number |
| debug_role | Debug role |
| debug_role_pwd | Debug password |
| option_flags | Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 : Does not suspend the program until the next client/server request begins. This can be used to hide the startup sequence from end users, who may only want to see their own code 2 : Forces the connection even if the session appears to be connected to a debugger. This should best only be specified after some human-interaction confirmation step has occurred; i.e., if an attempt without this option raised ORA-30677, then if the user confirms, retry with this bit set. These may be added together to select multiple option choices. |
| extensions_cmd_set | The ID of the Oracle JDWP extension command set |

Exceptions

Table 63-5 CONNECT_TCP Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-00022 | Invalid session ID |
| ORA-01031 | Insufficient privilege |
| ORA-30677 | Session is already connected to a debugger |
| ORA-30681 | Improper value for argument EXTENSIONS_CMD_SET |
| ORA-30682 | Improper value for argument OPTION_FLAGS |
| ORA-30683 | Failure establishing connection to debugger |

Usage Notes

- To connect the current session to a debugger, you can pass `NULL` to both the `session_id` and `session_serial` parameters.

- To connect a different session, you need to find out its ID and serial. These are available in the `v$sql_debuggable_sessions` view. The Instance Manager option of Oracle Enterprise Manager is one example of a user interface that displays these values to users. You can also find the values of these for your own session using the [CURRENT_SESSION_ID Function](#) and [CURRENT_SESSION_SERIAL Function](#).
- The `debug_role` and `debug_role_pwd` arguments allow the user to name any role as the "debug role", which will be available to privilege checking when checking for permissions to connect the session and when checking permissions available on objects within the debugged session. Both the role and its password are passed here as strings and not as identifiers, so double quotes should not be used but case matters. If the original role name wasn't double-quoted, it should be specified here in upper case.
- An `ORA-30677` indicates that the requested session is already being debugged. It is suggested in this case that the user be asked to confirm that (s)he desires to steal the session from the existing connection, and then either an explicit disconnect call or the use of the `connect_force_connect` option bit can be used to allow the connection to succeed on a second attempt. Note that using the `connect_force_connect` bit will avoid the session being allowed to run freely if it is currently suspended through the debugger - in other words, this bit lets you steal a session from one debugger to another without actually disturbing the state of the session.

63.3.2 CURRENT_SESSION_ID Function

This function gets the current session's session ID

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.CURRENT_SESSION_ID  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

63.3.3 CURRENT_SESSION_SERIAL Function

This function gets the current session's session number.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.CURRENT_SESSION_SERIAL  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

63.3.4 DISCONNECT Procedure

This procedure disconnects the specified session from any debugger with which it is connected.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.DISCONNECT(  
    session_id      IN PLS_INTEGER := NULL,  
    session_serial  IN PLS_INTEGER := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 63-6 DISCONNECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|----------------|
| session_id | Session ID |
| session_serial | Session number |

Usage Notes

- If the session to disconnect is the current session, the session will be allowed to run freely after disconnecting the debugger. Otherwise, the session will be terminated.
- The same rights are required for this call as for connect, except when disconnecting the current session and the effective user at the time of the call is the same as the login user of the session where no privilege is required.

63.3.5 GET_NLS_PARAMETER Function

This function gets the value of the specified NLS parameter affecting the format in which the NUMBER, DATE, TIME (WITH TIME ZONE) and TIMESTAMP (WITH TIME ZONE) runtime values of PL/SQL programs are converted to strings, as they are presented through JDWP.

These values are private to the current session, but further are private to the debugger mechanisms, separate from the values used to convert values within the debugged program itself.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.GET_NLS_PARAMETER(
    name    IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 63-7 GET_NLS_PARAMETER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| name | Specified NLS parameter |

Usage Notes

- When any variable value is read or assigned through JDWP, or when either GET_NLS_PARAMETER Function or SET_NLS_PARAMETER Procedure is first invoked in a session, the debugger mechanisms make a private copy of the then-current NLS_LANGUAGE, NLS_TERRITORY, NLS_CALENDAR, NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE, NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTERS, NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT, NLS_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT, NLS_TIME_FOMAT and NLS_TIME_TZ_FORMAT values. These private copies may be read using this GET_NLS_PARAMETER Functioncall and changed using the following call to the [SET_NLS_PARAMETER Procedure](#).
- Once the debugger's private copy of the NLS parameters is established, changes made to the NLS parameters in the current session using the ALTER SESSION statement will

have no effect on the formatting of values as seen through JDWP. To modify the NLS parameters used for JDWP, one must use the `SET_NLS_PARAMETER Procedure`. By the same token, changes made to the debugger's private copy of the NLS parameters using `SET_NLS_PARAMETER Procedure` will have no effect on the debugged program itself.

- Date values are always formatted for JDWP use using the `NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT`. The default format for `DATE (NLS_DATE_FORMAT)` used in a session most often does not show the time information that is in fact present in the value, and for debugging purposes it seems beneficial to always display that information.

63.3.6 PROCESS_CONNECT_STRING Procedure

This procedure connects a session to a debugger in two ways, so that you do not have to directly modify the application code.

The two ways are:

- Using the `ORA_DEBUG_JDWP` environment variable, when running an OCI program
- Setting a web browser cookie called `OWA_DEBUG_<dad>`, when running an application through the PL/SQL Web Gateway

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.PROCESS_CONNECT_STRING (
    connect_string      IN VARCHAR2,
    connect_string_type IN PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 63-8 PROCESS_CONNECT_STRING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>connect_string</code> | The <code>ORA_DEBUG_JDWP</code> environment variable or <code>OWA_DEBUG_<dad></code> cookie value that contains the JDWP connection information such as the host and port number of the debugger to connect to |
| <code>connect_string_type</code> | Can have the following two values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 if the connect string value is retrieved from the <code>ORA_DEBUG_JDWP</code> environment • 2 if the value is from the <code>OWA_DEBUG_<dad></code> cookie |

Exceptions

Table 63-9 PROCESS_CONNECT_STRING Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-00022 | Invalid session ID |
| ORA-01031 | Insufficient privilege |
| ORA-30677 | Session is already connected to a debugger |

Table 63-9 (Cont.) PROCESS_CONNECT_STRING Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-30681 | Improper value for argument EXTENSIONS_CMD_SET |
| ORA-30682 | Improper value for argument OPTION_FLAGS |
| ORA-30683 | Failure establishing connection to debugger |
| ORA-30689 | Improper value for environment variable ORA_DEBUG_JDWP |

63.3.7 SET_NLS_PARAMETER Procedure

This function sets the value of the specified NLS parameter affecting the format in which NUMBER, DATE, TIME (WITH TIME ZONE) and TIMESTAMP (WITH TIME ZONE) runtime values of PL/SQL programs are converted to strings as they are presented through JDWP.

These values are private to the current session, but further are private to the debugger mechanisms, separate from the values used to convert values within the debugged program itself.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.SET_NLS_PARAMETER(
    name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    value     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 63-10 SET_NLS_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| name | Specified NLS parameter |
| value | Value of specified NLS parameter |

Usage Notes

- When any variable value is read or assigned through JDWP, or when either [GET_NLS_PARAMETER Function](#) or [SET_NLS_PARAMETER Procedure](#) is first invoked in a session, the debugger mechanisms make a private copy of the then-current NLS_LANGUAGE, NLS_TERRITORY, NLS_CALENDAR, NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE, NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTERS, NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT, NLS_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT, NLS_TIME_FOMAT and NLS_TIME_TZ_FORMAT values. These private copies may be read by calling the [GET_NLS_PARAMETER Function](#) and changed using the following call to the [SET_NLS_PARAMETER Procedure](#).
- Once the debugger's private copy of the NLS parameters is established, changes made to the NLS parameters in the current session using the ALTER SESSION statement will have no effect on the formatting of values as seen through JDWP. To modify the NLS parameters used for JDWP, one must use the [SET_NLS_PARAMETER Procedure](#). By the same token, changes made to the debugger's private copy of the NLS parameters using [SET_NLS_PARAMETER Procedure](#) will have no effect on the debugged program itself.

- Date values are always formatted for JDWP use using the `NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT`. The default format for `DATE` (`NLS_DATE_FORMAT`) used in a session most often does not show the time information that is in fact present in the value, and for debugging purposes it seems beneficial to always display that information.

DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM

The `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM` package provides database users a means to perform custom handling of a debug connection request of a database session to a debugger using the Java Debug Wire Protocol (JDWP).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM Overview](#)
- [DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM Subprograms](#)

64.1 DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM Overview

The `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM` package is invoked when you attempt to connect your database session to a debugger, using the Java Debug Wire Protocol (JDWP). Before connecting to the database, you must set the `ORA_DEBUG_JDWP` environment variable in your client-side OCI application. Defining this package in your schema enables you to perform custom actions before connecting your database session to the debugger.

64.2 DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM Security Model

This default implementation of the `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM` package does not perform any additional security checks and only invokes the `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP` package for making the debug connection. When the `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP` package is invoked, it checks for the necessary `DEBUG CONNECT` system or user privilege before making the connection.

A database user who wants to perform additional custom security checks, must perform the following steps to override this default implementation:

- Define the `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM` package in the user's own schema.
- Implement the check before invoking the `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP` package in the user's local copy of the package.

64.3 Summary DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM Subprograms

This table summarizes the `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM` subprograms.

Table 64-1 DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CONNECT_DEBUGGER Procedure | This procedure is invoked to handle the debug connection request of the current database session to the debugger. |

64.3.1 CONNECT_DEBUGGER Procedure

This procedure is invoked to handle the debug connection request of the current database session to the debugger.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE CONNECT_DEBUGGER
(
    HOST            VARCHAR2,
    PORT            VARCHAR2,
    DEBUG_ROLE      VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    DEBUG_ROLE_PWD  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    OPTION_FLAGS    PLS_INTEGER := 0,
    EXTENSIONS_CMD_SET PLS_INTEGER := 128
)
```

Parameters

The preceding parameters are for the default implementation of the procedure for handling the debug connection request. A user, who wants to customize the handling of the request, must override this default implementation of the `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM` package procedure by defining the package (specification and body) with a procedure of the same name in the user's own schema. The user may customize the number and names of the arguments, but must have the same name for the package and the procedure, namely, `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM` and `CONNECT_DEBUGGER` respectively. The user's customized version of the package may contain overloaded versions of the `CONNECT_DEBUGGER` procedure with different arguments. All of the arguments to the custom package procedure must either be of `VARCHAR2` type or of types that PL/SQL can implicitly convert from `VARCHAR2`.

For example, if a user wants to disallow debugging outside business hours, while applying optional NLS settings to the program values displayed during debugging, then the user can define a custom implementation of the package in the user's schema in the following way:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM AUTHID CURRENT_USER IS
    PROCEDURE CONNECT_DEBUGGER(HOST VARCHAR2,
                               PORT VARCHAR2,
                               NLS_LANGUAGE VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                               NLS_TERRITORY VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
END;
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM IS

    PROCEDURE CONNECT_DEBUGGER(HOST VARCHAR2,
                               PORT VARCHAR2,
                               NLS_LANGUAGE VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                               NLS_TERRITORY VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL) IS
    BEGIN
        SELECT EXTRACT(HOUR FROM LOCALTIMESTAMP) INTO HOUR FROM DUAL;
```



```
IF (HOUR < 9 OR HOUR > 5) THEN
  RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20000,
    'Debug connection disallowed outside business hours');
ELSE
  IF (NLS_LANGUAGE IS NOT NULL) THEN
    DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.SET-NLS_PARAMETER('NLS_LANGUAGE', NLS_LANGUAGE);
  END IF;
  IF (NLS_TERRITORY IS NOT NULL) THEN
    DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.SET-NLS_PARAMETER('NLS_TERRITORY', NLS_TERRITORY);
  END IF;
  DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.CONNECT_TCP(HOST, PORT);
END IF;
END;

END;
/
```

Before executing the client application for passing arguments to the procedure parameters, the user must set the `ORA_DEBUG_JDWP` environment variable as follows :

```
> setenv ORA_DEBUG_JDWP "host=123.45.67.89;port=4000;nls_language=american"
> myapp -user HR/<password>
...
```

DBMS_DESCRIBE

You can use the `DBMS_DESCRIBE` package to get information about a PL/SQL object. When you specify an object name, `DBMS_DESCRIBE` returns a set of indexed tables with the results. Full name translation is performed and security checking is also checked on the final object.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DESCRIBE Subprograms](#)

65.1 DBMS_DESCRIBE Overview

This package provides the same functionality as the Oracle Call Interface `OCIDescribeAny` call.



See Also:

Oracle Call Interface Developer's Guide

65.2 DBMS_DESCRIBE Security Model

This package is available to `PUBLIC` and performs its own security checking based on the schema object being described.

65.3 DBMS_DESCRIBE Types

The `DBMS_DESCRIBE` package declares two PL/SQL table types, which are used to hold data returned by `DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE` in its `OUT` parameters.

The types are:

```
TYPE VARCHAR2_TABLE IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30)
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

```
TYPE NUMBER_TABLE IS TABLE OF NUMBER
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

65.4 DBMS_DESCRIBE Exceptions

DBMS_DESCRIBE can raise application errors in the range -20000 to -20004.

Table 65-1 DBMS_DESCRIBE Errors

| Error | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-20000 | ORU 10035: cannot describe a package ('X') only a procedure within a package. |
| ORA-20001 | ORU-10032: procedure 'X' within package 'Y' does not exist. |
| ORA-20002 | ORU-10033: object 'X' is remote, cannot describe; expanded name 'Y'. |
| ORA-20003 | ORU-10036: object 'X' is invalid and cannot be described. |
| ORA-20004 | Syntax error attempting to parse 'X'. |

65.5 DBMS_DESCRIBE Examples

One use of the DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE procedure is as an external service interface.

For example, consider a client that provides an OBJECT_NAME of SCOTT.ACCOUNT_UPDATE, where ACCOUNT_UPDATE is an overloaded function with specification:

```
TABLE account (acct_no NUMBER, person_id NUMBER,
               balance NUMBER(7,2))
TABLE person (person_id number(4), person_nm varchar2(10))

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE ACCOUNT_PKG IS
  FUNCTION ACCOUNT_UPDATE (acct_no
    NUMBER,
                           person
                           person%rowtype,
                           amounts
                           DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE,
                           trans_date
                           DATE)
    return
    account.balance%type;

  FUNCTION ACCOUNT_UPDATE (acct_no
    NUMBER,
                           person
                           person%rowtype,
                           amounts
                           DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE,
                           trans_no
                           NUMBER)
    return
    account.balance%type;
END;
```

This procedure might look similar to the following output:

```
overload position argument level datatype length prec scale rad
-----
1          0          0          2      22      7      2  10
1          1  ACCNT_NO  0          2       0      0      0  0
1          2  PERSON    0        250      0      0      0  0
1          1  PERSON_ID  1          2      22      4      0  10
1          2  PERSON_NM  1          1      10      0      0  0
1          3  AMOUNTS   0        251      0      0      0  0
1          1          1          2      22      0      0  0
1          4  TRANS_DATE 0         12       0      0      0  0
2          0          0          2      22      7      2  10
```

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|---|-----|----|---|---|----|
| 2 | 1 | ACCNT_NO | 0 | 2 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | PERSON | 0 | 2 | 22 | 4 | 0 | 10 |
| 2 | 3 | AMOUNTS | 0 | 251 | 22 | 4 | 0 | 10 |
| 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 4 | TRANS_NO | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The following PL/SQL procedure has as its parameters all of the PL/SQL datatypes:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE p1 (
  pvc2   IN   VARCHAR2,
  pvc    OUT  VARCHAR,
  pstr   IN OUT STRING,
  plong  IN   LONG,
  prowid IN   ROWID,
  pchara IN   CHARACTER,
  pchar  IN   CHAR,
  praw  IN   RAW,
  plraw  IN   LONG RAW,
  pbinint IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  pplsint IN PLS_INTEGER,
  pbool  IN   BOOLEAN,
  pnat   IN   NATURAL,
  ppos   IN   POSITIVE,
  pposn  IN   POSITIVEN,
  pnatn  IN   NATURALN,
  pnum   IN   NUMBER,
  pintgr IN   INTEGER,
  pint   IN   INT,
  psmall IN   SMALLINT,
  pdec   IN   DECIMAL,
  preal  IN   REAL,
  pfloat IN   FLOAT,
  pnumer IN   NUMERIC,
  pdp    IN   DOUBLE PRECISION,
  pdate  IN   DATE,
  pmls   IN   MLSLABEL) AS

BEGIN
  NULL;
END;
```

If you describe this procedure using the following:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE describe_it AS

  PROCEDURE desc_proc (name VARCHAR2);

END describe_it;

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY describe_it AS

  PROCEDURE prt_value(val VARCHAR2, isize INTEGER) IS
    n INTEGER;
  BEGIN
    n := isize - LENGTHB(val);
    IF n < 0 THEN
      n := 0;
    END IF;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(val);
    FOR i in 1..n LOOP
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(' ');
    END LOOP;
  END;
```

```

        END LOOP;
    END prt_value;

    PROCEDURE desc_proc (name VARCHAR2) IS

        overload      DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
        position       DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
        c_level        DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
        arg_name       DBMS_DESCRIBE.VARCHAR2_TABLE;
        dtty           DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
        def_val        DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
        p_mode         DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
        length         DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
        precision      DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
        scale          DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
        radix          DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
        spare          DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
        idx            INTEGER := 0;

    BEGIN
        DBMS_DESCRIBE.DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE(
            name,
            null,
            null,
            overload,
            position,
            c_level,
            arg_name,
            dtty,
            def_val,
            p_mode,
            length,
            precision,
            scale,
            radix,
            spare);

        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Position      Name          DTY  Mode');
        LOOP
            idx := idx + 1;
            prt_value(TO_CHAR(position(idx)), 12);
            prt_value(arg_name(idx), 12);
            prt_value(TO_CHAR(dtty(idx)), 5);
            prt_value(TO_CHAR(p_mode(idx)), 5);
            DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;
        END LOOP;
    EXCEPTION
        WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
            DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;
            DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;

    END desc_proc;
END describe_it;

```

Then the results list all the numeric codes for the PL/SQL datatypes:

| Position | Name | Datatype_Code | Mode |
|----------|-------|---------------|------|
| 1 | PVC2 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | PVC | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | PSTR | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | PLONG | 8 | 0 |

| | | | |
|----|---------|-----|---|
| 5 | PROWID | 11 | 0 |
| 6 | PCHARA | 96 | 0 |
| 7 | PCHAR | 96 | 0 |
| 8 | PRAW | 23 | 0 |
| 9 | PLRAW | 24 | 0 |
| 10 | PBININT | 3 | 0 |
| 11 | PPLSINT | 3 | 0 |
| 12 | PBOOL | 252 | 0 |
| 13 | PNAT | 3 | 0 |
| 14 | PPOS | 3 | 0 |
| 15 | PPOSN | 3 | 0 |
| 16 | PNATN | 3 | 0 |
| 17 | PNUM | 2 | 0 |
| 18 | PINTGR | 2 | 0 |
| 19 | PINT | 2 | 0 |
| 20 | PSMALL | 2 | 0 |
| 21 | PDEC | 2 | 0 |
| 22 | PREAL | 2 | 0 |
| 23 | PFLOAT | 2 | 0 |
| 24 | PNUMBER | 2 | 0 |
| 25 | PDP | 2 | 0 |
| 26 | PDATE | 12 | 0 |
| 27 | PMLS | 106 | 0 |

65.6 Summary of DBMS_DESCRIBE Subprograms

The DBMS_DESCRIBE package includes the DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE procedure.

Table 65-2 DBMS_DESCRIBE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE Procedure | Provides a brief description of a PL/SQL stored procedure |

65.6.1 DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE Procedure

The procedure DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE provides a brief description of a PL/SQL stored procedure.

It takes the name of a stored procedure and returns information about each parameter of that procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DESCRIBE.DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE (
    object_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    reserved1            IN  VARCHAR2,
    reserved2            IN  VARCHAR2,
    overload             OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
    position             OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
    level                OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
    argument_name        OUT VARCHAR2_TABLE,
    datatype             OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
    default_value        OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
    in_out               OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
    length               OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
    precision            OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
```

```

scale                OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
radix                OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
spare                OUT NUMBER_TABLE
include_string_constraints  OUT BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

```

Parameters

Table 65-3 DBMS_DESCRIBE.DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| object_name | <p>Name of the procedure being described.</p> <p>The syntax for this parameter follows the rules used for identifiers in SQL. The name can be a synonym. This parameter is required and may not be null. The total length of the name cannot exceed 197 bytes. An incorrectly specified OBJECT_NAME can result in one of the following exceptions:</p> <p>ORA-20000 - A package was specified. You can only specify a stored procedure, stored function, packaged procedure, or packaged function.</p> <p>ORA-20001 - The procedure or function that you specified does not exist within the given package.</p> <p>ORA-20002 - The object that you specified is a remote object. This procedure cannot currently describe remote objects.</p> <p>ORA-20003 - The object that you specified is invalid and cannot be described.</p> <p>ORA-20004 - The object was specified with a syntax error.</p> |
| reserved1 reserved2 | Reserved for future use -- must be set to NULL or the empty string. |
| overload | <p>A unique number assigned to the procedure's signature.</p> <p>If a procedure is overloaded, then this field holds a different value for each version of the procedure.</p> |
| position | <p>Position of the argument in the parameter list.</p> <p>Position 0 returns the values for the return type of a function.</p> |
| level | If the argument is a composite type, such as record, then this parameter returns the level of the datatype. See the <i>Oracle Call Interface Developer's Guide</i> for a description of the ODESSP call for an example. |
| argument_name | Name of the argument associated with the procedure that you are describing. |

Table 65-3 (Cont.) DBMS_DESCRIBE.DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| datatype | <p>Oracle datatype of the argument being described. The datatypes and their numeric type codes are:</p> <pre> 0 placeholder for procedures with no arguments 1 VARCHAR, VARCHAR, STRING 2 NUMBER, INTEGER, SMALLINT, REAL, FLOAT, DECIMAL 3 BINARY_INTEGER, PLS_INTEGER, POSITIVE, NATURAL 8 LONG 11 ROWID 12 DATE 23 RAW 24 LONG RAW 58 OPAQUE TYPE 96 CHAR (ANSI FIXED CHAR), CHARACTER 106 MLSLABEL 121 OBJECT 122 NESTED TABLE 123 VARRAY 178 TIME 179 TIME WITH TIME ZONE 180 TIMESTAMP 181 TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE 231 TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE 250 PL/SQL RECORD 251 PL/SQL TABLE 252 PL/SQL BOOLEAN </pre> |
| default_value | 1 if the argument being described has a default value; otherwise, the value is 0. |
| in_out | <p>Describes the mode of the parameter:</p> <pre> 0 IN 1 OUT 2 IN OUT </pre> |
| length | For %rowtype formal arguments, the length constraint is returned, otherwise 0 is returned. If the include_string_constraints parameter is set to TRUE, the argument's formal length constraint is passed back if it is of the appropriate type. Those are the string types: 1;8;23;24;96 |
| precision | If the argument being described is of datatype 2 (NUMBER), then this parameter is the precision of that number. |
| scale | If the argument being described is of datatype 2 (NUMBER), then this parameter is the scale of that number. |
| radix | If the argument being described is of datatype 2 (NUMBER), then this parameter is the radix of that number. |
| spare | Reserved for future functionality. |
| include_string_constraints | The default is FALSE. If the parameter is set to TRUE, the arguments' formal type constraints is passed back if it is of the appropriate type. Those are the string types: 1;8;23;24;96 |

Return Values

All values from `DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE` are returned in its `OUT` parameters. The datatypes for these are PL/SQL tables, to accommodate a variable number of parameters.

DBMS_DG

The `DBMS_DG` package allows applications to notify the primary database or the fast-start failover target database in an Oracle Data Guard broker environment to initiate a fast-start failover when the application encounters a condition that warrants a failover.

 **Note:**

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS_DG](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of the DBMS_DG Subprogram](#)

 **See Also:**

Oracle Data Guard Broker

66.1 Using DBMS_DG

There are conditions detectable by applications running outside of the Oracle database that may warrant the Oracle Data Guard broker to perform a fast-start failover. Because the range of possible conditions is virtually unlimited, it is left to the applications to determine which conditions warrant a fast-start failover.

When such conditions occur, the application calls the `DBMS_DG.INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER` procedure to alert either the primary or fast-start failover target standby database that the application wants a fast-start failover to occur immediately. The database on which the procedure was called then notifies the observer, which immediately initiates a fast-start failover as long as the standby database is in a valid fast-start failover state ("observed" and either "synchronized" or "within lag") to accept a failover. If the configuration is not in a valid fast-start failover state, the `INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER` subprogram returns an ORA error message (it will not signal an exception) to inform the calling application that a fast-start failover could not be performed.

 **Note:**

If you are working in a multitenant container database (CDB), then functions within `DBMS_DG` are only executed at the root level. Ensure you are connected at the root level, not at the individual pluggable database (PDB) level.

66.2 DBMS_DG Security Model

The `DBMS_DG` package runs with invoker's rights and requires the `SYSDBA` privilege.

66.3 Summary of the DBMS_DG Subprogram

The `DBMS_DG` package contains one subprogram, the `INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER` procedure.

Table 66-1 DBMS_DG Package Subprogram

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER Procedure | Enables an application to notify either the primary or fast-start failover target standby database that a fast-start failover is necessary when the application encounters conditions that warrant a failover. This procedure can only be called while connected to a primary database or a fast-start failover standby database. |

66.3.1 INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER Procedure

Use this procedure to specify a condition string that, when encountered by an application, allows the application to request that a fast-start failover be invoked.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DG.INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER (
    condstr          IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 66-2 INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>condstr</code> | Specifies the condition string for which a fast-start failover should be requested. If no condition string argument is supplied, the default string of "Application Failover Requested" will be logged in the broker log file and in the database alert log of the database on which the procedure was called. |

Usage Notes

- This procedure returns a binary integer.

- Query the `V$FS_FAILOVER_STATS` view to see the time of the last fast-start failover and the reason it was performed.
- This procedure can only be called while connected to a primary database or a fast-start failover standby database.

Errors

Table 66-3 INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER Procedure Errors

| Error | Description |
|---|---|
| ORA-00000: normal, successful completion | The request to initiate a fast-start failover has been posted to the observer. |
| ORA-16646: fast-start failover is disabled | Either a broker configuration does not exist or fast-start failover has not been enabled. |
| ORA-16666: unable to initiate fast-start failover on a bystander standby database | DBMS_DG.INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER was invoked on a bystander standby database. That is, it was not invoked on the primary or on the fast-start failover target standby database. |
| ORA-16817: unsynchronized fast-start failover configuration | DBMS_DG.INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER was invoked in a maximum available fast-start failover configuration when the configuration was not synchronized. |
| ORA-16819: fast-start failover observer not started | DBMS_DG.INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER was invoked but an observer had not yet been started. |
| ORA-16820: fast-start failover observer is no longer observing this database | DBMS_DG.INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER was invoked but the configuration detects that the observer may not be running. |
| ORA-16829: lagging fast-start failover configuration | DBMS_DG.INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER was invoked in a maximum performance fast-start failover configuration when the configuration was not in the user-specified redo lag limit. |

Example

In this example, the program attempts to initiate a fast-start failover when fast-start failover is disabled. To use this example, connect as user `SYS` with `SYDDBA` privileges.

```
set serveroutput on

declare
status integer;

begin
status := dbms_dg.initiate_fs_failover('Failover Requested');

dbms_output.put_line('Fast-Start Failover is disabled: Expected status = ORA-16646');
dbms_output.put_line('                Actual Status = ORA-' || status);

end;
/
exit;
```

DBMS_DIMENSION

DBMS_DIMENSION enables you to verify dimension relationships and provides an alternative to the Enterprise Manager Dimension Wizard for displaying a dimension definition.



See Also:

Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide for detailed conceptual and usage information about the DBMS_DIMENSION package

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DIMENSION Subprograms](#)

67.1 DBMS_DIMENSION Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by granting EXECUTE to selected users or roles.

A user can validate or describe all the dimensions in his own schema. To validate or describe a dimension in another schema, you must have either an object privilege on the dimension or one of the following system privileges: CREATE ANY DIMENSION, ALTER ANY DIMENSION, and DROP ANY DIMENSION.

67.2 Summary of DBMS_DIMENSION Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_DIMENSION subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 67-1 DBMS_DIMENSION Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| DESCRIBE_DIMENSION Procedure | Prints out the definition of the input dimension, including dimension owner and name, levels, hierarchies, and attributes |
| VALIDATE_DIMENSION Procedure | Verifies that the relationships specified in a dimension are correct |

67.2.1 DESCRIBE_DIMENSION Procedure

This procedure displays the definition of the dimension, including dimension name, levels, hierarchies, and attributes. It displays the output using the `DBMS_OUTPUT` package.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DIMENSION.DESCRIBE_DIMENSION (
    dimension IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 67-2 DESCRIBE_DIMENSION Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>dimension</code> | The owner and name of the dimension in the format of <code>owner.name</code> . |

67.2.2 VALIDATE_DIMENSION Procedure

This procedure verifies that the relationships specified in a dimension are valid. The `rowid` for any row that is found to be invalid will be stored in the table `DIMENSION_EXCEPTIONS` in the user's schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DIMENSION.VALIDATE_DIMENSION (
    dimension          IN VARCHAR2,
    incremental        IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    check_nulls        IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    statement_id       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL );
```

Parameters

Table 67-3 VALIDATE_DIMENSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>dimension</code> | The owner and name of the dimension in the format of <code>owner.name</code> . |
| <code>incremental</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , check only the new rows for tables of this dimension. If <code>FALSE</code> , check all the rows. |
| <code>check_nulls</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , then all level columns are verified to be non-null. If <code>FALSE</code> , this check is omitted. Specify <code>FALSE</code> when non-NULLness is guaranteed by other means, such as <code>NOT NULL</code> constraints. |
| <code>statement_id</code> | A client-supplied unique identifier to associate output rows with specific invocations of the procedure. |

DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN

DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN procedures maintain the Trusted Servers List. Use these procedures to define whether a server is trusted. If a database is not trusted, Oracle refuses current user database links from the database.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

68.1 DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN Overview

Oracle uses local Trusted Servers Lists, along with enterprise domain membership lists stored in the enterprise LDAP directory service, to determine if another database is trusted. The LDAP directory service entries are managed with the Enterprise Security Manager Tool in Oracle Enterprise Manager.

Oracle considers another database to be "trusted" if it meets the following criteria:

1. It is in the same enterprise domain in the directory service as the local database.
2. The enterprise domain is marked as trusted in the directory service.
3. It is not listed as untrusted in the local Trusted Servers List. Current user database links will only be accepted from another database if both databases involved trust each other.

You can list a database server locally in the Trusted Servers List regardless of what is listed in the directory service. However, if you list a database that is not in the same domain as the local database, or if that domain is untrusted, the entry will have no effect.

This functionality is part of the Enterprise User Security feature of the Oracle Advanced Security Option.

68.2 DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN Security Model

To execute DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN, the EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE role must be granted to the DBA. To select from the view TRUSTED_SERVERS, the SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE role must be granted to the DBA.

It is important to know whether all servers are trusted or not trusted. Trusting a particular server with the ALLOW_SERVER procedure does not have any effect if the database already trusts all databases, or if that database is already trusted. Similarly, denying a particular server with the DENY_SERVER procedure does not have any effect if the database already does not trust any database or if that database is already untrusted.

The procedures `DENY_ALL` and `ALLOW_ALL` delete all entries (in other words, server names) that are explicitly allowed or denied using the `ALLOW_SERVER` procedure or `DENY_SERVER` procedure respectively.

68.3 DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN Examples

If you have not yet used the package `DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN` to change the trust listing, by default you trust all databases in the same enterprise domain if that domain is listed as trusted in the directory service:

```
SELECT * FROM TRUSTED_SERVERS;
TRUST
NAME
-----
Trusted
All
```

Because all servers are currently trusted, you can execute the [DENY_SERVER Procedure](#) and specify that a particular server is not trusted:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN.DENY_SERVER
        ('SALES.US.AMERICAS.ACME_AUTO.COM');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
SELECT * FROM TRUSTED_SERVERS;
TRUST
NAME
-----
Untrusted SALES.US.AMERICAS.ACME_AUTO.COM
```

By executing the [DENY_ALL Procedure](#), you can choose to not trust any database server:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN.DENY_ALL;
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
SELECT * FROM TRUSTED_SERVERS;

TRUST
NAME
-----
Untrusted
All
```

The [ALLOW_SERVER Procedure](#) can be used to specify that one particular database is to be trusted:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN.ALLOW_SERVER
        ('SALES.US.AMERICAS.ACME_AUTO.COM');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
SELECT * FROM TRUSTED_SERVERS;
TRUST
NAME
-----
Trusted  SALES.US.AMERICAS.ACME_AUTO.COM
```


68.4 Summary of DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN subprograms.

Table 68-1 DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ALLOW_ALL Procedure | Empties the list and inserts a row indicating that all servers should be trusted |
| ALLOW_SERVER Procedure | Enables a specific server to be allowed access even though deny all is indicated in the list |
| DENY_ALL Procedure | Empties the list and inserts a row indicating that all servers should be untrusted |
| DENY_SERVER Procedure | Enables a specific server to be denied access even though allow all is indicated in the list |

68.4.1 ALLOW_ALL Procedure

This procedure empties the Trusted Servers List and specifies that all servers that are members of a trusted domain in an enterprise directory service and that are in the same domain are allowed access.

The view TRUSTED_SERVERS will show "TRUSTED ALL" indicating that the database trusts all servers that are currently trusted by the enterprise directory service.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN.ALLOW_ALL;
```

Usage Notes

ALLOW_ALL only applies to servers listed as trusted in the enterprise directory service and in the same enterprise domain.

68.4.2 ALLOW_SERVER Procedure

This procedure ensures that the specified server is considered trusted (even if you have previously specified "deny all").

Syntax

```
DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN.ALLOW_SERVER (
    server IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 68-2 ALLOW_SERVER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| server | Unique, fully-qualified name of the server to be trusted. |

Usage Notes

If the Trusted Servers List contains the entry "deny all", then this procedure adds a specification indicating that a specific database (for example, DBx) is to be trusted.

If the Trusted Servers List contains the entry "allow all", and if there is no "deny DBx" entry in the list, then executing this procedure causes no change.

If the Trusted Servers List contains the entry "allow all", and if there is a "deny DBx" entry in the list, then that entry is deleted.

68.4.3 DENY_ALL Procedure

This procedure empties the Trusted Servers List and specifies that all servers are denied access.

The view TRUSTED_SERVERS will show "UNTRUSTED ALL" indicating that no servers are currently trusted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN.DENY_ALL;
```

68.4.4 DENY_SERVER Procedure

This procedure ensures that the specified server is considered untrusted (even if you have previously specified allow all).

Syntax

```
DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN.DENY_SERVER (
    server IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 68-3 DENY_SERVER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| server | Unique, fully-qualified name of the server to be untrusted. |

Usage Notes

If the Trusted Servers List contains the entry allow all, then this procedure adds an entry indicating that the specified database (for example, DBx) is not to be trusted.

If the Trusted Servers List contains the entry "deny all", and if there is no "allow DBx" entry in the list, then this procedure causes no change.

If the Trusted Servers List contains the entry "deny all", and if there is an "allow DBx" entry, then this procedure causes that entry to be deleted.

DBMS_DNFS

The `DBMS_DNFS` package provides an interface to assists in creating a database using files in the backup set.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DNFS Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide

69.1 DBMS_DNFS Security Model

This package has to be executed by users with `SYSDBA` privileges.

69.2 Summary of DBMS_DNFS Subprograms

The `DBMS_DNFS` package includes the `CLONEDB_RENAMEFILE`, `RESTORE_DATAFILE_PERMISSIONS`, and `UNMOUNTVOLUME` procedures.

Table 69-1 DBMS_DNFS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CLONEDB_RENAMEFILE Procedure | Renames datafiles that were pointing to the backup set to the actual file name in cloned database. |
| RESTORE_DATAFILE_PERMISSIONS Procedure | This procedure will restore the file permissions for the data files belonging to the PDB to read write. PDB data files are converted to read only when one or more clones are created using this source PDB. |
| UNMOUNTVOLUME Procedure | This procedure cleans up the cached Direct NFS file handles in SGA. |

69.2.1 CLONEDB_RENAMEFILE Procedure

This procedure is used to rename datafiles that were pointing to the backup set to the actual file name in cloned database.

The `srcfile` is the file name that represents the data file in the backup image copy or a read-only storage snapshot. The `destfile` destination file path must point to a NFS volume where clonedDB datafiles will be created. When the procedure is run successfully, the control file record is updated with the new datafile name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DNFS.CLONEDB_RENAMEFILE (
    srcfile      IN      VARCHAR2,
    destfile     IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 69-2** *CLONEDB_RENAMEFILE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| srcfile | Source datafile name in the control file |
| destfile | New datafile name |

69.2.2 RESTORE_DATAFILE_PERMISSIONS Procedure

This procedure restores the file permissions for the data files belonging to the PDB to `read write`. PDB data files are converted to `read only` when one or more clones are created using this source PDB. This procedure must be invoked after the last clone is dropped to restore the data file permissions for the source PDB files.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DNFS.RESTORE_DATAFILE_PERMISSIONS (
    pdb_name     IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 69-3** *RESTORE_DATAFILE_PERMISSIONS Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pdb_name | Name of pluggable database whose file permissions need to be restored. |

69.2.3 UNMOUNTVOLUME Procedure

This procedure cleans up the cached Direct NFS file handles in SGA. This procedure must be used when any NFS mount changes are being made via the operating system and the OS unmount and mount commands are invoked.

The server is the host name or IP address of the NFS server. The volume is the exported path from the NFS server. This procedure will fail if the database has any open files in the volume that is being unmounted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DNFS.UNMOUNTVOLUME (
    server      IN      VARCHAR2,
    volume     IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 69-4 *UNMOUNTVOLUME Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| server | NFS server host name or IP address. |
| volume | Exported path from the NFS server. |

DBMS_DST

The DBMS_DST package provides an interface to apply the Daylight Saving Time (DST) patch to the Timestamp with Time Zone datatype.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Views](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_DST Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- *Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide*
- *Oracle Database Reference*

70.1 DBMS_DST Overview

The transition period during which Daylight Saving Time comes into effect, or stops being in effect, has the potential for problems, such as data loss, when handling timestamps with time zone data. The DBMS_DST package enables working with these transitions in the context of a set of rules.

70.2 DBMS_DST Security Model

The DBMS_DST package is an invoker's rights package.

See Also:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference for more information about using Invoker Rights or Definer Rights

The execute privilege on the package is granted to the EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE role. This role is normally granted to selected users to allow EXECUTE privileges for packages and procedures in the data dictionary.

The user that invokes the package must have the following privileges:

- CREATE ANY TABLE
- ALTER ANY TABLE

- DROP ANY TABLE
- SELECT ANY TABLE
- LOCK ANY TABLE
- ALTER ANY INDEX
- ALTER ANY TRIGGER
- UPDATE ANY TABLE
- EXECUTE ANY TYPE

70.3 DBMS_DST Views

The `DBMS_DST` package uses views to display table information.

These views are shown in the following table. They are further described in the *Oracle Database Reference*:

Table 70-1 Views used by DBMS_DST

| View | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>DBA_TSTZ_TABLES</code> | Displays information about all tables in the database, which have columns defined on <code>TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE</code> datatypes or object types containing attributes of <code>TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE</code> datatypes. Its columns are the same as those in <code>ALL_TSTZ_TABLES</code> . |
| <code>USER_TSTZ_TABLES</code> | Displays information about the tables owned by the current user, which have columns defined on <code>TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE</code> datatypes or object types containing attributes of <code>TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE</code> datatypes. Its columns (except for <code>OWNER</code>) are the same as those in <code>ALL_TSTZ_TABLES</code> . |
| <code>ALL_TSTZ_TABLES</code> | Displays information about the tables accessible to the current user, which have columns defined on <code>TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE</code> datatypes or object types containing attributes of <code>TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE</code> datatypes. |

70.4 Summary of DBMS_DST Subprograms

This table lists and describes the `DBMS_DST` package subprograms.

Table 70-2 DBMS_DST Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| BEGIN_PREPARE Procedure | Starts a prepare window |
| BEGIN_UPGRADE Procedure | Starts an upgrade window |
| CREATE_AFFECTED_TABLE Procedure | Creates a table that has the schema shown in the comments for the FIND_AFFECTED_TABLES Procedure |

Table 70-2 (Cont.) DBMS_DST Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CREATE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure | Creates a log error table |
| CREATE_TRIGGER_TABLE Procedure | Creates a table that is used to record active triggers disabled before performing upgrade on the table, having not been enabled due to fatal failure during the upgrading process |
| END_PREPARE Procedure | Ends a prepare window |
| END_UPGRADE Procedure | Ends an upgrade window |
| FIND_AFFECTED_TABLES Procedure | Finds all the tables that have affected TSTZ data due to the new timezone version |
| UPGRADE_DATABASE Procedure | Upgrades all tables in the database that have one or more columns defined on the TSTZ type, or an ADT containing the TSTZ type |
| UPGRADE_SCHEMA Procedure | Upgrades tables in a specified list of schemas that has one or more columns defined on the TSTZ type, or an ADT containing the TSTZ type |
| UPGRADE_TABLE Procedure | Upgrades a specified list of tables that has one or more columns defined on the TSTZ type or an ADT containing the TSTZ type |

70.4.1 BEGIN_PREPARE Procedure

This procedure starts a prepare window. Once a prepare window is started successfully, the database property 'DST_UPGRADE_STATE' is set to 'PREPARE', and the database property 'SECONDARY_TT_VERSION' is set to a new timezone version.

The prepare window lets a DBA investigate data affected by the upgrade, and so judge when it is optimal to perform the upgrade. The prepare window can overlap normal database operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.BEGIN_PREPARE (
    new_version          IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 70-3 BEGIN_PREPARE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| new_version | New timezone version to which the database is to be prepared to upgrade |

70.4.2 BEGIN_UPGRADE Procedure

This procedure starts an upgrade window.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.BEGIN_UPGRADE (
    new_version           IN BINARY_INTEGER,
    error_on_overlap_time IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    error_on_nonexisting_time IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 70-4 BEGIN_UPGRADE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| <code>new_version</code> | New timezone version to which the database is to be upgraded |
| <code>error_on_overlap_time</code> | Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'overlap' time semantic conversion error. The default is <code>FALSE</code> . For more information about boundary cases, see <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> . |
| <code>error_on_nonexisting_time</code> | Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'non-existing' time semantic conversion error. The default value is <code>FALSE</code> . |

70.4.3 CREATE_AFFECTED_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a table that has the schema shown in the comments for the `FIND_AFFECTED_TABLES` Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.CREATE_AFFECTED_TABLE (
    table_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 70-5 CREATE_AFFECTED_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <code>table_name</code> | Name of the table created |

Usage Notes

This procedure takes a `table_name` without schema qualification, creating a table within the current user schema.

Related Topics

- [FIND_AFFECTED_TABLES Procedure](#)
This procedure finds all the tables which have affected TSTZ data due to the new timezone version.

70.4.4 CREATE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a log error table.

The table has the following schema:

```
CREATE TABLE dst$error_table(  
  table_owner  VARCHAR2(30),  
  table_name   VARCHAR2(30),  
  column_name  VARCHAR2(4000),  
  rid         ROWID,  
  error_number NUMBER)
```

Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.CREATE_ERROR_TABLE (  
  table_name      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 70-6 CREATE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---------------------------|
| table_name | Name of the table created |

Usage Notes

- This procedure takes a `table_name` without schema qualification, creating a table within the current user schema.
- The error number is found when upgrading time zone file and timestamp with time zone data. For more information about error handling when upgrading time zone file and timestamp with time zone data, see Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide

70.4.5 CREATE_TRIGGER_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a table to record active triggers that are disabled before performing upgrade on the table, having not been enabled due to fatal failure during the upgrading process.

The table that has the following schema.

```
CREATE TABLE dst_trigger_table (  
  trigger_owner VARCHAR2(30),  
  trigger_name  VARCHAR2(30));
```

Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.CREATE_TRIGGER_TABLE (  
  table_name      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 70-7 CREATE_TRIGGER_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| table_name | Name of table to be created |

Usage Notes

This procedure takes a `table_name` without schema qualification, creating a table within the current user schema.

70.4.6 END_PREPARE Procedure

This procedure ends a prepare window.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.BEGIN_PREPARE;
```

70.4.7 END_UPGRADE Procedure

This procedure ends an upgrade window. An upgraded window is ended if all the affected user tables have been upgraded. Otherwise, the `OUT` parameter `num_of_failures` indicates how many tables have not been converted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.END_UPGRADE (
    num_of_failures OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 70-8 END_UPGRADE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| num_of_failures | Number of tables that fail to complete |

70.4.8 FIND_AFFECTED_TABLES Procedure

This procedure finds all the tables which have affected TSTZ data due to the new timezone version.

This procedure can only be invoked during a prepare window. The tables which have affected TSTZ data are recorded into a table indicated by parameter `affected_tables`. If semantic errors must be logged, they are recorded into a table indicated by parameter `log_errors_table`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.FIND_AFFECTED_TABLES (
    affected_tables          IN VARCHAR2 =: 'sys.dst$affected_tables',
```

```

log_errors          IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
log_errors_table    IN  VARCHAR2 := 'sys.dst$error_table',
parallel            IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE);

```

Parameters

Table 70-9 FIND_AFFECTED_TABLES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| affected_tables | <p>Name of table with the following schema:</p> <pre> CREATE TABLE dst\$affected_tables (table_owner VARCHAR2(30), table_name VARCHAR2(30), column_name VARCHAR2(4000), row_count NUMBER, error_count NUMBER) </pre> <p>The table can be created with the CREATE_AFFECTED_TABLE Procedure.</p> |
| log_errors | <p>Boolean flag indicating whether to log errors during upgrade. If FALSE, no error is logged into the log_errors_table after aborting conversion of the current table. If TRUE, the error is logged to the log_errors_table.</p> <p>The default is FALSE.</p> |
| log_errors_table | <p>Table name with the following schema:</p> <pre> CREATE TABLE dst\$error_table (table_owner VARCHAR2(30), table_name VARCHAR2(30), column_name VARCHAR2(4000), rid ROWID, error_number NUMBER) </pre> <p>The table can be created with the CREATE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure. The rid column records the rowids of the offending rows, and the error_number column records the corresponding error number.</p> |
| parallel | <p>Boolean flag indicating whether to find the affected tables using parallel queries or serial queries. The default is FALSE.</p> |

70.4.9 UPGRADE_DATABASE Procedure

This procedure upgrades all tables in the database, which have one or more columns defined on the TSTZ type or an ADT containing the TSTZ type.

This procedure can only be invoked after an upgrade window has been started. Each table is upgraded in an atomic transaction. Note that, a base table and its materialized view log table are upgraded in an atomic transaction.

Syntax

```

DBMS_DST.UPGRADE_DATABASE (
  num_of_failures OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  upgrade_data    IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  parallel        IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,

```

```

continue_after_errors      IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
log_errors                 IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
log_errors_table           IN  VARCHAR2 := 'sys.dst$error_table' ,
error_on_overlap_time      IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
error_on_nonexisting_time  IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
log_triggers_table        IN  VARCHAR2 := 'sys.dst$trigger_table';

```

Parameters

Table 70-10 UPGRADE_DATABASE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| num_of_failures | Number of tables that fail to complete |
| upgrade_data | Boolean flag indicating whether to convert TSTZ data using the new Time Zone patch File (TRUE), or to leave it unconverted (FALSE).The default is TRUE. |
| parallel | Boolean flag indicating whether to convert tables using PDML (Parallel DML) or Serial DML.The default is FALSE. |
| continue_after_errors | Boolean flag indicating whether to continue after upgrade fails on the current table. The default is TRUE. |
| log_errors | Boolean flag indicating whether to log errors during upgrade. If FALSE, no error is logged into the log_errors_table after aborting conversion of the current table. If TRUE, errors are logged to the log_errors_table. The default is FALSE. |
| log_errors_table | Table name with the following schema: <pre> CREATE TABLE dst\$error_table (table_owner VARCHAR2(30), table_name VARCHAR2(30), column_name VARCHAR2(4000), rid ROWID, error_number NUMBER) </pre> The table can be created with the CREATE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure . The rid column records the rowids of the offending rows, and the error_number column records the corresponding error number. |
| error_on_overlap_time | Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'overlap' time semantic conversion error. The default is TRUE. |
| error_on_nonexisting_time | Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'non-existing' time semantic conversion error. The default is TRUE. |
| log_triggers_table | Table to log triggers which are disabled before upgrade, having not been enabled due to a fatal failure when performing an upgrade |

70.4.10 UPGRADE_SCHEMA Procedure

This procedure upgrades tables in a specified list of schemas that have one or more columns defined on the TSTZ type, or an ADT containing the TSTZ type.

This procedure can be invoked only after an upgrade window has been started. Each table is upgraded in an atomic transaction. Note that a base table and its materialized view log table are upgraded in an atomic transaction.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.UPGRADE_SCHEMA (
    num_of_failures          OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    schema_list              IN  VARCHAR2,
    upgrade_data             IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    parallel                 IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    continue_after_errors   IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    log_errors               IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    log_errors_table        IN  VARCHAR2 =: 'sys.dst$error_table' ,
    error_on_overlap_time   IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    error_on_nonexisting_time IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    log_triggers_table      IN  VARCHAR2 :=: 'sys.dst$trigger_table');
```

Parameters

Table 70-11 UPGRADE_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| num_of_failures | Number of tables that fail to complete |
| schema_list | Schema name list (comma separated strings) |
| upgrade_data | Boolean flag indicating whether to convert TSTZ data using the new Time Zone patch File (TRUE) or to leave unconverted (FALSE).The default is TRUE. |
| parallel | Boolean flag indicating whether to convert tables using PDML (Parallel DML) or Serial DML.The default is FALSE. |
| continue_after_errors | Boolean flag indicating whether to continue after upgrade fails on the current table.The default is TRUE. |
| log_errors | Boolean flag indicating whether to log errors during upgrade. If FALSE, no error is logged into the log_errors_table after aborting conversion of the current table. If TRUE, the error is logged to the log_errors_table. The default is FALSE. |

Table 70-11 (Cont.) UPGRADE_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| log_errors_table | <p>Table name with the following schema:</p> <pre>CREATE TABLE dst\$error_table (table_owner VARCHAR2(30), table_name VARCHAR2(30), column_name VARCHAR2(4000), rid ROWID, error_number NUMBER)</pre> <p>The table can be created with the CREATE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure. The <code>rid</code> column records the rowids of the offending rows, and the <code>error_number</code> column records the corresponding error number.</p> |
| error_on_overlap_time | <p>Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'overlap' time semantic conversion error.</p> <p>The default is TRUE.</p> |
| error_on_nonexisting_time | <p>Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'non-existing' time semantic conversion error.</p> <p>The default is TRUE.</p> |
| log_triggers_table | <p>Table to log triggers that are disabled before upgrade, having not been enabled due to a fatal failure when performing an upgrade</p> |

70.4.11 UPGRADE_TABLE Procedure

This procedure upgrades a specified list of tables that have one or more columns defined on the TSTZ type, or an ADT containing the TSTZ type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.UPGRADE_TABLE (
  num_of_failures      OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  table_list           IN  VARCHAR2,
  upgrade_data         IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  parallel             IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  continue_after_errors IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  log_errors           IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  log_errors_table     IN  VARCHAR2 := 'sys.dst$error_table' ,
  error_on_overlap_time IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  error_on_nonexisting_time IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  log_triggers_table   IN  VARCHAR2 := 'sys.dst$trigger_table',
  atomic_upgrade       IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 70-12 UPGRADE_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| num_of_failures | Number of tables that fail to complete |
| table_list | Table name list (comma separated strings) |

Table 70-12 (Cont.) UPGRADE_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| upgrade_data | Boolean flag indicating whether to convert TSTZ data using the new Time Zone patch File (TRUE), or to leave unconverted (FALSE). The default is TRUE. |
| parallel | Boolean flag indicating whether to convert tables using PDML (Parallel DML), or Serial DML. The default is FALSE. |
| continue_after_errors | Boolean flag indicating whether to continue after upgrade fails on the current table. The default is TRUE. |
| log_errors | Boolean flag indicating whether to log errors during upgrade. If FALSE, no error is logged into the log_errors_table after aborting conversion of the current table. If TRUE, the error is logged to the log_errors_table. The default is FALSE. |
| log_errors_table | Table name with the following schema: <pre>CREATE TABLE dst\$error_table (table_owner VARCHAR2(30), table_name VARCHAR2(30), column_name VARCHAR2(4000), rid ROWID, error_number NUMBER)</pre> The table can be created with the CREATE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure . The rid parameter records the rowids of the offending rows and the corresponding error number. |
| error_on_overlap_time | Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'overlap' time semantic conversion error. The default is TRUE. |
| error_on_nonexisting_time | Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'non-existing' time semantic conversion error. The default is TRUE. |
| log_triggers_table | Table to log triggers that are disabled before upgrade, having not been enabled due to a fatal failure when performing an upgrade |
| atomic_upgrade | Boolean flag indicating whether to convert the listed tables atomically (in a single transaction). If FALSE, each table is converted in its own transaction. The default is FALSE. |

Usage Notes

This procedure can only be invoked after an upgrade window has been started. The table list has to satisfy the following partial ordering:

1. If a base table has a materialized view log table, the log table must be the next item in the list.

2. If the container table for a materialized view appears in the list, the materialized view's 'non-upgraded' base tables and log tables must appear in the table list and before the container table.

A base table and its materialized view log table need to be upgraded in an atomic transaction by specifying `atomic_upgrade` to `TRUE`.

71

DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES

The `DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES` package provides helper functions for edition-related operations.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES Subprograms](#)

71.1 DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES Overview

The `DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES` package implements an interface which provides helper functions for edition-related operations.

71.2 DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES Security Model

This package is owned by `SYS` with execute access granted to `PUBLIC`. It runs with invoker's rights, that is, with the security profile of the caller.

71.3 DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES Exceptions

The table in this topic lists exception messages created by `DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES`.

Table 71-1 DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES Error Messages

| Error | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| ORA-38817 | Insufficient privileges |
| ORA-942 | Missing table |

71.4 Summary of DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES Subprograms

This table lists and describes the `DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES` package subprograms.

Table 71-2 DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| CLEAN_UNUSABLE_EDITIONS Procedure | Drops covered objects in unusable editions, and drops empty unusable editions if possible. |

Table 71-2 (Cont.) DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| SET_EDITIONING_VIEWS_READ_ONLY Procedure | Given the schema name and table name, this procedure sets the corresponding editioning views in all editions to READ ONLY or READ/WRITE |
| SET_NULL_COLUMN_VALUES_TO_EXPR Procedure | For use only during an edition-based redefinition (EBR) exercise |

71.4.1 CLEAN_UNUSABLE_EDITIONS Procedure

Drops all covered objects in any unusable editions and drops empty unusable editions.

The `CLEAN_UNUSABLE_EDITIONS` procedure executes immediately and in its entirety.

Syntax

```
DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES.CLEAN_UNUSABLE_EDITIONS ( );
```

Usage Notes

The `COMPATIBLE` parameter must be set to 12.2.0 or higher for this procedure to execute.



See Also:

- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for information about `DROP EDITION`
- *Oracle Database Development Guide* for more information about using edition-based redefinition

71.4.2 SET_EDITIONING_VIEWS_READ_ONLY Procedure

Given the schema name and table name, this procedure sets the corresponding editioning views in all editions to `READ ONLY` or `READ/WRITE`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES.SET_EDITIONING_VIEWS_READ_ONLY (
  table_name IN VARCHAR2,
  owner      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  read_only  IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 71-3 SET_EDITIONING_VIEWS_READ_ONLY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| table_name | Base table of the editioning views |
| owner | Base table schema. The default (or NULL) is the current schema. |
| read_only | TRUE to set the views to read-only; FALSE (or NULL) sets the views to READ/WRITE. Default is TRUE. |

Usage Notes

The user must have the following privileges:

- Owner of the table, or have the ALTER ANY TABLE system privileges
- USE object privilege on all the editions for which the views are defined

71.4.3 SET_NULL_COLUMN_VALUES_TO_EXPR Procedure

This procedure replaces NULL values in a replacement column with the value of an expression.

The expression evaluation cost is deferred to future updates and queries. The procedure is intended for use only during an edition-based redefinition (EBR) exercise.

See Also:

- *Oracle Database Development Guide* regarding transforming pre- to post-upgrade representation

Syntax

```
DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES.SET_NULL_COLUMN_VALUES_TO_EXPR(
  table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  expression    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 71-4 SET_NULL_COLUMN_VALUES_TO_EXPR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| table_name | A potentially schema-qualified table name |
| column_name | Name of the column to be updated |
| expression | An expression composed of columns in the same table, constants, and SQL functions |

DBMS_EPG

The `DBMS_EPG` package implements the embedded PL/SQL gateway that enables a Web browser to invoke a PL/SQL stored procedure through an HTTP listener.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
 - [VARCHAR2_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_EPG Subprograms](#)

72.1 DBMS_EPG Overview

The `DBMS_EPG` package is a platform on which PL/SQL users develop and deploy PL/SQL Web applications. The embedded PL/SQL gateway is an embedded version of the gateway that runs in the XML database HTTP server in the Oracle database. It provides the core features of `mod_plsql` in the database but does not require the Oracle HTTP server powered by Apache.

In order to make a PL/SQL application accessible from a browser by way of HTTP, a Database Access Descriptor (DAD) must be created and mapped to a virtual path. A DAD is a set of configuration values used for database access and the virtual path mapping makes the application accessible under a virtual path of the XML DB HTTP Server. A DAD is represented as a servlet in XML DB HTTP Server.

72.2 DBMS_EPG Security Model

The `XDBADMIN` role is required to invoke the configuration interface. It may be invoked by the database user "XDB".

The authorization interface can be invoked by any user.

72.3 DBMS_EPG Exceptions

The table in this topic lists the exceptions raised by the `DBMS_EPG` package.

Table 72-1 DBMS_EPG Exceptions

| Exception | Error Code | Description |
|---------------|------------|---|
| DAD_NOT_FOUND | 20000 | Database Access Descriptor (DAD) %s not found. Ensure that the name of the DAD is correct and that it exists. |

72.4 DBMS_EPG Data Structures

The DBMS_EPG package defines a TABLE type.

VARCHAR2_TABLE Table Type

This type is used by the procedures GET_ALL_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTES, GET_ALL_DAD_ATTRIBUTES, GET_ALL_DAD_MAPPINGS, and GET_DAD_LIST to return lists of attribute names, attribute values, virtual paths, and database access descriptors (DAD).

```
TYPE VARCHAR2_TABLE IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(4000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

72.5 DBMS_EPG Subprogram Groups

The DBMS_EPG consists of two interfaces: configuration subprograms and authorization subprograms.

- [Configuration Subprograms](#)
- [Authorization Subprograms](#)

72.5.1 DBMS_EPG Configuration Subprograms

The Configuration subprogram group contain the subprogram interfaces to examine and modify the global and database access descriptor (DAD) specific settings of the embedded PL/SQL gateway.

Table 72-2 Configuration Subprogram Group

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| CREATE_DAD Procedure | Creates a new DAD |
| DELETE_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Procedure | Deletes a DAD attribute |
| DELETE_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Procedure | Deletes a global attribute |
| DROP_DAD Procedure | Drops a DAD |
| GET_ALL_DAD_ATTRIBUTES Procedure | Retrieves all the attributes of a DAD. |
| GET_ALL_DAD_MAPPINGS Procedure | Retrieves all virtual paths to which the specified DAD is mapped. |
| GET_ALL_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTES Procedure | Retrieves all global attributes and values |
| GET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Function | Retrieves the value of a DAD attribute |

Table 72-2 (Cont.) Configuration Subprogram Group

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| GET_DAD_LIST Procedure | Retrieves a list of all DADs for an Embedded Gateway instance. |
| GET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Function | Retrieves the value of a global attribute |
| MAP_DAD Procedure | Maps a DAD to the specified virtual path. |
| SET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Procedure | Sets the value for a DAD |
| SET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Procedure | Sets the value of a global attribute |
| UNMAP_DAD Procedure | Unmaps a DAD from the specified virtual path |

72.5.2 DBMS_EPG Authorization Subprograms

The Authorization subprogram group contains the subprogram interfaces to authorize and deauthorize the use of a database user's privileges by the embedded PL/SQL gateway through a specific database access descriptor (DAD)

Table 72-3 Authorization Subprogram Group

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| AUTHORIZE_DAD Procedure | Authorizes a DAD to invoke procedures and access document tables with a database user's privileges |
| DEAUTHORIZE_DAD Procedure | Deauthorizes a DAD with regard to invoking procedures and accessing document tables with a database user's privileges |

72.6 Summary of DBMS_EPG Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_ALERT subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 72-4 DBMS_EPG Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| AUTHORIZE_DAD Procedure | authorizes a DAD to invoke procedures and access document tables with a database user's privileges |
| CREATE_DAD Procedure | Creates a new DAD |
| DEAUTHORIZE_DAD Procedure | Deauthorizes a DAD with regard to invoking procedures and accessing document tables with a database user's privileges |
| DELETE_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Procedure | Deletes a DAD attribute |
| DELETE_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Procedure | Deletes a global attribute |
| DROP_DAD Procedure | Drops a DAD |
| GET_ALL_DAD_ATTRIBUTES Procedure | Retrieves all the attributes of a DAD. |
| GET_ALL_DAD_MAPPINGS Procedure | Retrieves all virtual paths to which the specified DAD is mapped. |

Table 72-4 (Cont.) DBMS_EPG Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| GET_ALL_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTES Procedure | Retrieves all global attributes and values |
| GET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Function | Retrieves the value of a DAD attribute |
| GET_DAD_LIST Procedure | Retrieves a list of all DADs for an Embedded Gateway instance. |
| GET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Function | Retrieves the value of a global attribute |
| MAP_DAD Procedure | Maps a DAD to the specified virtual path. |
| SET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Procedure | Sets the value for a DAD |
| SET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Procedure | Sets the value of a global attribute |
| UNMAP_DAD Procedure | Unmaps a DAD from the specified virtual path |

72.6.1 AUTHORIZE_DAD Procedure

This procedure authorizes a DAD to invoke procedures and access document tables with a database user's privileges. The invoker can always authorize the use of her/his own privileges.



See Also:

[Authorization Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.AUTHORIZE_DAD (
    dad_name IN VARCHAR2,
    path     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 72-5 AUTHORIZE_DAD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| dad_name | The name of the DAD to create |
| user | The user whose privileges to deauthorize. If use, the invoker is assumed. |

Usage Notes

- To authorize the use of another user's privileges, the invoker must have the ALTER USER system privilege.
- The DAD must exist but its "database-username" DAD attribute does not have to be set to user to authorize.
- Multiple users can authorize the same DAD and it is up to the DAD's "database-username" setting to decide which user's privileges to use.

Exceptions

Raises an error if the DAD or user does not exist, or the invoker does not have the needed system privilege.

Examples

```
DBMS_EPG.AUTHORIZE_DAD('HR');
```

72.6.2 CREATE_DAD Procedure

This procedure creates a new DAD.



See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.CREATE_DAD (  
    dad_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    path     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 72-6 CREATE_DAD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| dad_name | The name of the DAD to create |
| path | The virtual path to which to map the DAD |

72.6.3 DEAUTHORIZE_DAD Procedure

This procedure deauthorizes a DAD with regard to invoking procedures and accessing document tables with a database user's privileges. The invoker can always deauthorize the use of his own privileges.



See Also:

[Authorization Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.DEAUTHORIZE_DAD (  
    dad_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    path     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 72-7 DEAUTHORIZE_DAD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| dad_name | The name of the DAD for which to deauthorize use |
| user | The user whose privileges to deauthorize. If use, the invoker is assumed. |

Usage Notes

To deauthorize the use of another user's privileges, the invoker must have the `ALTER USER` system privilege.

Exceptions

Raises an error if the DAD or user does not exist, or the invoker does not have the needed system privilege.

Examples

```
DBMS_EPG.DEAUTHORIZE_DAD('HR');
```

72.6.4 DELETE_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure deletes a DAD attribute.



See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.DELETE_DAD_ATTRIBUTE (
  dad_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  attr_name     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 72-8 DELETE_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| dad_name | The name of the DAD for which to delete a DAD attribute |
| attr_name | The name of the DAD attribute to delete |

Exceptions

Raises an error if DAD does not exist

72.6.5 DELETE_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure deletes a global attribute.



See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.DELETE_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE (  
    attr_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 72-9 DELETE_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| attr_name | The global attribute to delete |

72.6.6 DROP_DAD Procedure

This procedure drops a DAD. All the virtual-path mappings of the DAD will be dropped also.



See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.DROP_DAD (  
    dadname    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 72-10 DROP_DAD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| dad_name | The DAD to drop |

Exceptions

Raises an error if the DAD does not exist.

72.6.7 GET_ALL_DAD_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

This procedure retrieves all the attributes of a DAD. The outputs are 2 correlated index-by tables of the name/value pairs.



See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.GET_ALL_DAD_ATTRIBUTES (
  dad_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
  attr_names    OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2_TABLE,
  attr_values   OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2_TABLE);
```

Parameters

Table 72-11 GET_ALL_DAD_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|----------------------|
| dad_names | The name of the DAD |
| attr_names | The attribute names |
| attr_values | The attribute values |

Exceptions

Raises an error if DAD does not exist.

Usage Notes

If the DAD has no attributes set, then `attr_names` and `attr_values` will be set to empty arrays.

72.6.8 GET_ALL_DAD_MAPPINGS Procedure

This procedure retrieves all the virtual paths to which the specified DAD is mapped.



See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.GET_ALL_DAD_MAPPINGS (
  dad_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
  paths         OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2_TABLE);
```

Parameters

Table 72-12 GET_ALL_DAD_MAPPINGS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| dad_names | The name of the DAD |
| paths | The virtual paths to which h the DAD is mapped |

Exceptions

Raises an error if DAD does not exist.

Usage Notes

If the DAD is not mapped to any virtual path, `paths` will be set to empty arrays.

72.6.9 GET_ALL_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

This procedure retrieves all global attributes and values. The outputs are 2 correlated index-by tables of the name/value pairs.



See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.GET_ALL_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTES (
  attr_names      OUT  NOCOPY  VARCHAR2_TABLE,
  attr_values     OUT  NOCOPY  VARCHAR2_TABLE);
```

Parameters

Table 72-13 GET_ALL_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| attr_names | The global attribute names |
| attr_values | The values of the global attributes |

Usage Notes

If the gateway instance has no global attributes set, then `attr_names` and `attr_values` will be set to empty arrays.

72.6.10 GET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Function

This procedure retrieves the value of a DAD attribute.



See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.GET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE (  
    dad_name      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    attr_name     IN  VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 72-14 GET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| dad_name | The name of the DAD for which to delete an attribute |
| attr_name | The name of the attribute to delete |

Return values

Returns the DAD attribute value. Returns `NULL` if attribute is unknown or has not been set.

Exceptions

Raises an error if DAD does not exist.

72.6.11 GET_DAD_LIST Procedure

This procedure retrieves a list of all DADs for an Embedded Gateway instance.



See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.GET_DAD_LIST (  
    dad_names     OUT NOCOPY  VARCHAR2_TABLE);
```

Parameters

Table 72-15 GET_DAD_LIST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------|
| dad_names | The list of all DADs |

Usage Notes

If no DADs exist then `dad_names` will be set to an empty array.

72.6.12 GET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Function

This function retrieves the value of a global attribute.



See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.GET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE (
    attr_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 72-16 GET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| attr_name | The global attribute to retrieve |

Return Values

Returns the global attribute value. Returns `NULL` if attribute has not been set or is not a valid attribute.

72.6.13 MAP_DAD Procedure

This procedure maps a DAD to the specified virtual path. If the virtual path exists already, the old virtual-path mapping will be overridden.



See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.MAP_DAD (
  dad_name IN VARCHAR2,
  path     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 72-17 MAP_DAD Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| dad_name | The name of the DAD to map |
| path | The virtual path to map |

Exceptions

Raises an error if the DAD does not exist.

72.6.14 SET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure sets the value for a DAD.

**See Also:**

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.SET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE (
  dad_name IN VARCHAR2,
  attr_name IN VARCHAR2, attr_value IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 72-18 SET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| dad_name | The name of the DAD for which to set the attribute |
| attr_name | The name of the attribute to set |
| attr_value | The attribute value to set |

Table 72-19 Mapping Between mod_plsql and Embedded PL/SQL Gateway DAD Attributes

| mod_plsql DAD Attribute | Embedded PL/SQL Gateway DAD Attribute | Allows Multiple Occurrences | Legal Values |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| PlsqlAfterProcedure | after-procedure | No | String |
| PlsqlAlwaysDescribeProcedure | always-describe-procedure | No | Enumeration of On, Off |
| PlsqlAuthenticationMode | authentication-mode | No | Enumeration of Basic, SingleSignOn, GlobalOwa, CustomOwa, PerPackageOwa |
| PlsqlBeforeProcedure | before-procedure | No | String |
| PlsqlBindBucketLengths | bind-bucket-lengths | Yes | Unsigned integer |
| PlsqlBindBucketWidths | bind-bucket-widths | Yes | Unsigned integer |
| PlsqlCGIEnvironmentList | cgi-environment-list | Yes | String |
| PlsqlCompatibilityMode | compatibility-mode | No | Unsigned integer |
| PlsqlDatabaseUsername | database-username | No | String |
| PlsqlDefaultPage | default-page | No | String |
| PlsqlDocumentPath | document-path | No | String |
| PlsqlDocumentProcedure | document-procedure | No | String |
| PlsqlDocumentTablename | document-table-name | No | String |
| PlsqlErrorStyle | error-style | No | Enumeration of ApacheStyle, ModplsqlStyle, DebugStyle |
| PlsqlExclusionList | exclusion-list | Yes | String |
| PlsqlFetchBufferSize | fetch-buffer-size | No | Unsigned integer |
| PlsqlInfoLogging | info-logging | No | Enumeration of InfoDebug |
| PlsqlOWADebugEnable | owa-debug-enable | No | Enumeration of On, Off |
| PlsqlMaxRequestsPerSession | max-requests-per-session | No | Unsigned integer |
| PlsqlNLSLanguage | nlslanguage | No | String |
| PlsqlPathAlias | path-alias | No | String |
| PlsqlPathAliasProcedure | path-alias-procedure | No | String |
| PlsqlRequestValidationFunction | request-validation-function | No | String |
| PlsqlSessionCookieName | session-cookie-name | No | String |

Table 72-19 (Cont.) Mapping Between mod_plsql and Embedded PL/SQL Gateway DAD Attributes

| mod_plsql DAD Attribute | Embedded PL/SQL Gateway DAD Attribute | Allows Multiple Occurrences | Legal Values |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| PlsqlSessionStateManagement | session-state-management | No | Enumeration of StatelessWithResetPackageState, StatelessWithFastResetPackageState, StatelessWithPreservePackageState |
| PlsqlTransferMode | transfer-mode | No | Enumeration of Char, Raw |
| PlsqlUploadAsLongRaw | upload-as-long-raw | No | String |

Exceptions

Raises an error if DAD does not exist or the attribute is unknown.

Usage Notes

- If `attr_name` attribute has been set before, then the old value will be overwritten with the new `attr_value` argument.
- The embedded gateway assumes default values when the attributes are not set. The default values of the DAD attributes should be sufficient for most users of the embedded gateway. `mod_plsql` users should note the following
 - The `PlsqlDatabasePassword` attribute is not needed.
 - The `PlsqlDatabaseConnectionString` attribute is not needed because the embedded gateway does not support logon to external databases.

Examples

```
DBMS_EPG.SET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE('HR', 'default-page', 'HRApp.home');
```

72.6.15 SET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure sets the value of a global attribute.



See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.SET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE (
    attr_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    attr_value   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 72-20 SET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| attr_name | The global attribute to set |
| attr_value | The attribute value to set |

Table 72-21 Mapping Between mod_plsql and Embedded PL/SQL Gateway Global Attributes

| mod_plsql Global Attribute | Embedded PL/SQL Gateway Global Attribute | Allows Multiple Occurrences | Legal Values |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------|
| PlsqlLogLevel | log-level | No | Unsigned integer |
| PlsqlMaxParameters | max-parameters | No | Unsigned integer |

Usage Notes

- The attribute name is case sensitive. The value may or may not be case-sensitive depending on the attribute.
- If `attr_name` attribute has been set before, then the old value will be overwritten with the new `attr_value` argument.

Exceptions

Raises an error if the attribute is unknown.

Examples

```
dbms_epg.set_global_attribute('max-parameters', '100');
```

72.6.16 UNMAP_DAD Procedure

This procedure unmaps a DAD from the specified virtual path. If path is `NULL`, the procedure removes all virtual-path mappings for the DAD but keeps the DAD.



See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.UNMAP_DAD (  
    dad_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    path     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 72-22 UNMAP_DAD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| dad_name | The name of the DAD to unmap |
| path | The virtual path to unmap |

Usage Notes

Raises an error if the DAD does not exist.

DBMS_ERRLOG

The `DBMS_ERRLOG` package provides a procedure that enables you to create an error logging table so that DML operations can continue after encountering errors rather than abort and roll back. This enables you to save time and system resources.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_ERRLOG Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide for more information regarding how to use `DBMS_ERRLOG` and *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for `error_logging_clause` syntax

73.1 DBMS_ERRLOG Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted publicly. However, to create an error logging table, you need `SELECT` access on the base table or view, the `CREATE TABLE` privilege, as well as tablespace quota for the target tablespace.

73.2 Summary of DBMS_ERRLOG Subprograms

The `DBMS_ERRLOG` package includes the `CREATE_ERROR_LOG` procedure subprogram.

Table 73-1 DBMS_ERRLOG Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CREATE_ERROR_LOG Procedure | Creates the error logging table used in DML error logging |

73.2.1 CREATE_ERROR_LOG Procedure

This procedure creates the error logging table needed to use the DML error logging capability.

`LONG`, `CLOB`, `BLOB`, `BFILE`, and `ADT` datatypes are not supported in the columns.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ERRLOG.CREATE_ERROR_LOG (
    dml_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    err_log_table_name  IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    err_log_table_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    err_log_table_space IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    skip_unsupported    IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 73-2 CREATE_ERROR_LOG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| dml_table_name | The name of the DML table to base the error logging table on. The name can be fully qualified (for example, emp, scott.emp, "EMP", "SCOTT"."EMP"). If a name component is enclosed in double quotes, it will not be upper cased. |
| err_log_table_name | The name of the error logging table you will create. The default is the first 25 characters in the name of the DML table prefixed with 'ERR\$'. Examples are the following: dml_table_name: 'EMP', err_log_table_name: 'ERR\$_EMP' dml_table_name: '"Emp2"', err_log_table_name: 'ERR\$_Emp2' |
| err_log_table_owner | The name of the owner of the error logging table. You can specify the owner in dml_table_name. Otherwise, the schema of the current connected user is used. |
| err_log_table_space | The tablespace the error logging table will be created in. If not specified, the default tablespace for the user owning the DML error logging table will be used. |
| skip_unsupported | When set to TRUE, column types that are not supported by error logging will be skipped over and not added to the error logging table. When set to FALSE, an unsupported column type will cause the procedure to terminate. The default is FALSE. |

Examples

First, create an error log table for the channels table in the SH schema, using the default name generation.

Then, see all columns of the table channels:

```
SQL> DESC channels
Name                                Null?      Type
-----
CHANNEL_ID                          NOT NULL   CHAR(1)
CHANNEL_DESC                         NOT NULL   VARCHAR2(20)
CHANNEL_CLASS                        NOT NULL   VARCHAR2(20)
```

Finally, see all columns of the generated error log table. Note the mandatory control columns that are created by the package:

```
SQL> DESC ERR$_CHANNELS
Name                               Null?      Type
-----
ORA_ERR_NUMBER$                    NUMBER
ORA_ERR_MSG$                        VARCHAR2(2000)
ORA_ERR_ROWID$                      ROWID
ORA_ERR_OPTYP$                     VARCHAR2(2)
ORA_ERR_TAG$                        VARCHAR2(2000)
CHANNEL_ID                          VARCHAR2(4000)
CHANNEL_DESC                        VARCHAR2(4000)
CHANNEL_CLASS                       VARCHAR2(4000)
```

See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information regarding control columns.

DBMS_FGA

The `DBMS_FGA` package provides fine-grained security functions.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_FGA Subprograms](#)

74.1 DBMS_FGA Security Model

You must have the `AUDIT_ADMIN` role or the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_FGA` package to create audit policies. `DBMS_FGA` is an invoker rights package.

To analyze and audit data, you must have the `AUDIT_VIEWER` role. Because the audit function can potentially capture all user environment and application context values, policy administration should be executable by privileged users only. The policy event handler module is executed with the module owner's privilege.

74.2 DBMS_FGA Operational Notes

This package is available for only cost-based optimization. The rule-based optimizer may generate unnecessary audit records since audit monitoring can occur before row filtering.

For both the rule-based optimizer and the cost-based optimizer, you can query the `SQL_TEXT` and `SQL_BINDS` columns of the `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` view to analyze the SQL text and corresponding bind variables that are issued.

74.3 Summary of DBMS_FGA Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_FGA` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 74-1 *DBMS_FGA Package Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ADD_POLICY Procedure | Creates an audit policy using the supplied predicate as the audit condition |
| DISABLE_POLICY Procedure | Disables an audit policy |
| DROP_POLICY Procedure | Drops an audit policy |
| ENABLE_POLICY Procedure | Enables an audit policy |

74.3.1 ADD_POLICY Procedure

This procedure creates an audit policy using the supplied predicate as the audit condition.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FGA.ADD_POLICY(
  object_schema      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  audit_condition    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  audit_column       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  handler_schema     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  handler_module     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  enable             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  statement_types    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT SELECT,
  audit_trail        IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  audit_column_opts  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT ANY_COLUMNS,
  policy_owner       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 74-2 ADD_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| object_schema | Schema of the object to be audited. If <code>NULL</code> , the current schema is assumed. |
| object_name | Name of the object to be audited |
| policy_name | Unique name of the policy. Do not enter special characters such as spaces or commas. If you want to use special characters for the policy name, then enclose the name in quotation marks. |
| audit_condition | A condition in a row that indicates a monitoring condition. <code>NULL</code> is allowed and acts as <code>TRUE</code> . |
| audit_column | Columns to be checked for access. These can include OLS hidden columns or object type columns. The default, <code>NULL</code> , causes audit if any column is accessed or affected. |
| handler_schema | Schema that contains the event handler. The default, <code>NULL</code> , causes the current schema to be used. |
| handler_module | Function name of the event handler; includes the package name if necessary. This function is invoked only after the first row that matches the audit condition in the query is processed. If the procedure fails with an exception, the user SQL statement will fail as well. |
| enable | Enables the policy if <code>TRUE</code> , which is the default |
| statement_types | SQL statement types to which this policy is applicable: <code>INSERT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> , <code>DELETE</code> , or <code>SELECT</code> only |
| audit_trail | In an environment that has not yet migrated to unified auditing, the destination (DB or XML) of fine-grained audit records. Also specifies whether to populate the <code>LSQLTEXT</code> and <code>LSQLBIND</code> columns in the <code>FGA_LOG\$</code> system table. |

Table 74-2 (Cont.) ADD_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <code>audit_column_opts</code> | Establishes whether a statement is audited when the query references <i>any</i> column specified in the <code>audit_column</code> parameter or only when <i>all</i> such columns are referenced |
| <code>policy_owner</code> | User who owns the fine-grained auditing policy. However, this setting is not a user-supplied argument. The Oracle Data Pump client uses this setting internally to recreate the fine-grained audit policies appropriately. |

Usage Notes

- A table or view can have a maximum of 256 fine-grained audit policies applied to it.
- If `object_schema` is not specified, the current schema is assumed.
- An FGA policy should not be applied to out-of-line columns such as LOB columns.
- Each audit policy is applied to the query individually. However, at most one audit record may be generated for each policy, no matter how many rows being returned satisfy that policy's `audit_condition`. In other words, whenever any number of rows being returned satisfy an audit condition defined on the table, a single audit record will be generated for each such policy.
- If a table with an FGA policy defined on it receives a Fast Path insert or a vectored update, the hint is automatically disabled before any such operations. Disabling the hint allows auditing to occur according to the policy's terms. (One example of a Fast Path insert is the statement `INSERT-WITH-APPEND-hint`.)
- The `audit_condition` must be a boolean expression that can be evaluated using the values in the row being inserted, updated, or deleted. The expression can also use functions, such as the `USER` or `SYS_CONTEXT` functions.

The expression must not combine conditions using operators such as `AND` and `OR`. `audit_condition` can be `NULL` (or omitted), which is interpreted as `TRUE`, but it cannot contain the following elements:

- Subqueries or sequences
- The following attributes of the `USERENV` namespace when accessed using the `SYS_CONTEXT` function:
 - * `CURRENT_SQL`
 - * `CURRENT_SQL_LENGTH`
 - * `CURRENT_BIND`
- Any use of the pseudo columns `LEVEL`, `PRIOR`, or `ROWNUM`.

Specifying an audit condition of "1=1" to force auditing of all specified statements ("statement_types") affecting the specified column ("audit_column") is no longer needed to achieve this purpose. A `NULL` value for `audit_condition` causes audit to happen even if no rows are processed, so that all actions on a table with this policy are audited.

- The `audit_condition` is evaluated using the privileges of the user who creates the policy.
- For the `audit_condition` setting, do not include functions, which execute the `auditable` statement on the same base table, in the `audit_condition` setting. For example,

suppose you create a function that executes an `INSERT` statement on the `HR.EMPLOYEES` table. The policy `audit_condition` contains this function and it is for `INSERT` statements (as set by the `statement_types` parameter). When the policy is used, the function executes recursively until the system has run out of memory. This can raise the error `ORA-1000: maximum open cursors exceeded` or `ORA-00036: maximum number of recursive SQL levels (50) exceeded`.

- Do not issue the `DBMS_FGA.ENABLE_POLICY` or `DBMS_FGA.DISABLE_POLICY` statement from a policy function in a condition.
- The audit function (`handler_module`) is an alerting mechanism for the administrator. The required interface for such a function is as follows:

```
PROCEDURE fname ( object_schema VARCHAR2, object_name VARCHAR2, policy_name
VARCHAR2 ) AS ...
```

where `fname` is the name of the procedure, `object_schema` is the name of the schema of the table audited, `object_name` is the name of the table to be audited, and `policy_name` is the name of the policy being enforced. The audit function will be executed with the function owner's privilege.

- If you have migrated to unified auditing, then omit the `audit_trail` parameter because the audit records will automatically be written to the unified audit trail.
- Be aware that sensitive data, such as credit card information, can be recorded in clear text.
- The `audit_trail` parameter, if used, specifies both where the fine-grained audit trail will be written and whether it is to include the query's SQL Text and SQL Bind variable information (typically in columns named `LSQLTEXT` and `LSQLBIND`):
 - If `audit_trail` includes `XML`, then fine-grained audit records are written to XML-format operating system files stored in the directory specified by an `AUDIT_FILE_DEST` statement in SQL. (The default `AUDIT_FILE_DEST` is `$ORACLE_BASE/admin/$DB_UNIQUE_NAME/adump` on Unix-based systems, and `$ORACLE_BASE\admin\%DB_UNIQUE_NAME\adump` on Windows systems.)
 - If `audit_trail` includes `DB` instead, then the audit records are written to the `SYS.FGA_LOG$` table in the database. However, for read-only databases, Oracle Database writes the fine-grained audit records to XML files, regardless of the `audit_trail` settings.
 - If `audit_trail` includes `EXTENDED`, then the query's SQL Text and SQL Bind variable information are included in the audit trail.
 - For example:
 - * Setting `audit_trail` to `DBMS_FGA.DB` sends the audit trail to the `SYS.FGA_LOG$` table in the database and omits SQL Text and SQL Bind.
 - * Setting `audit_trail` to `DBMS_FGA.DB + DBMS_FGA.EXTENDED` sends the audit trail to the `SYS.FGA_LOG$` table in the database and includes SQL Text and SQL Bind.
 - * Setting `audit_trail` to `DBMS_FGA.XML` writes the audit trail in XML files sent to the operating system and omits SQL Text and SQL Bind.
 - * Setting `audit_trail` to `DBMS_FGA.XML + DBMS_FGA.EXTENDED` writes the audit trail in XML files sent to the operating system and includes SQL Text and SQL Bind.

The `audit_trail` parameter appears in the `ALL_AUDIT_POLICIES` view.

- You can change the operating system destination using the following command:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET AUDIT_FILE_DEST = New Directory DEFERRED
```

- On many platforms, XML audit files are named `process_name_processId.xml`, for example, `ora_2111.xml`. Alternatively, on Windows, the XML audit files are named `process_name_ThreadId.xml` (or `process_name_ProcessId.xml` if the process is not running as a thread).
- The `audit_column_opts` parameter establishes whether a statement is audited
 - when the query references *any* column specified in the `audit_column` parameter (`audit_column_opts = DBMS_FGA.ANY_COLUMNS`), or
 - only when *all* such columns are referenced (`audit_column_opts = DBMS_FGA.ALL_COLUMNS`).

The default is `DBMS_FGA.ANY_COLUMNS`.

The `ALL_AUDIT_POLICIES` view also shows `audit_column_opts`.

- When `audit_column_opts` is set to `DBMS_FGA.ALL_COLUMNS`, a SQL statement is audited only when all the columns mentioned in `audit_column` have been explicitly referenced in the statement. And these columns must be referenced in the same SQL-statement or in the sub-select.

All these columns must refer to a single table/view or alias.

If a SQL statement selects the columns from different table aliases, the statement will not be audited.

- Every XML audit record contains the elements `AUDIT_TYPE` and `EXTENDED_TIMESTAMP`, with the latter printed in UTC zone (with no timezone information). Values retrieved using `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL` view are converted to session timezone and printed.
- For `SQL_TEXT` and `SQL_BIND` element values (CLOB type columns), the dynamic view shows only the first 4000 characters. The underlying XML file may have more than 4000 characters for such `SQL_TEXT` and `SQL_BIND` values.
- For large numbers of XML audit files, querying `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL` is faster when they are loaded into a database table using `SQL*Loader` or a similar tool. XML audit files are larger than the equivalent written to OS files when `AUDIT_TRAIL=OS`.
- Error handling is the same as when `AUDIT_TRAIL=OS`. If any error occurs in writing an audit record to disk, including the directory identified by `AUDIT_FILE_DEST` being full, the auditing operation fails. An alert message is logged.
- The policy event handler module will be executed with the module owner's privilege.
- Do not create recursive fine-grained audit handlers. For example, suppose you create a handler that executes an `INSERT` statement on the `HR.EMPLOYEES` table. The policy that is associated with this handler is for `INSERT` statements (as set by the `statement_types` parameter). When the policy is used, the handler executes recursively until the system has run out of memory. This can raise the error `ORA-1000: maximum open cursors exceeded` or `ORA-00036: maximum number of recursive SQL levels (50) exceeded`. See also *Oracle Database Security Guide* with regard to `Creating a Fine-Grained Audit Policy`.
- The fine-grained audit handler module should not have explicit `COMMIT`, `ROLLBACK`, and `DDL` statements mentioned in it.

- The values for the `audit_trail` parameter (`XML` and `XML+EXTENDED`) cause fine-grained auditing records to be written to operating system files in XML format. A dynamic view, `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL`, makes such audit records from XML files available to DBAs through SQL query, providing enhanced usability. Querying this view causes all XML files (all files with an `.xml` extension) in the `AUDIT_FILE_DEST` directory to be parsed and presented in relational table format.

Audit records stored in operating system files can be more secure than database-stored audit records because access can require file permissions that DBAs do not have. Operating system storage for audit records also offers higher availability, since such records remain available even if the database is temporarily inaccessible.

The `DBA_COMMON_AUDIT_TRAIL` view includes the contents of the `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL` dynamic view for standard and fine-grained audit records.

Note that the `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL` view is populated only if unified auditing is not enabled. If you have enabled unified auditing, then you can query the `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view for the audit trail records.

See Also:

Oracle Database Security Guide for an example of creating an email alert handler for a fine-grained audit policy

Examples

```
DBMS_FGA.ADD_POLICY (
  object_schema   => 'scott',
  object_name     => 'emp',
  policy_name     => 'mypolicy1',
  audit_condition => 'sal < 100',
  audit_column   => 'comm,sal',
  handler_schema  => NULL,
  handler_module  => NULL,
  enable         => TRUE,
  statement_types => 'INSERT, UPDATE',
  audit_column_opts => DBMS_FGA.ANY_COLUMNS,
  policy_owner   => 'sec_admin');
```

74.3.2 DISABLE_POLICY Procedure

This procedure disables an audit policy.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FGA.DISABLE_POLICY(
  object_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 74-3 DISABLE_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| object_schema | Schema of the object to be audited. If NULL, the current schema is assumed. |
| object_name | Name of the object to be audited |
| policy_name | Unique name of the policy |

The default value for object_schema is NULL. If NULL, the current schema is assumed.

Examples

```
DBMS_FGA.DISABLE_POLICY (
object_schema => 'scott',
object_name   => 'emp',
policy_name   => 'mypolicy1');
```

74.3.3 DROP_POLICY Procedure

This procedure drops an audit policy.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FGA.DROP_POLICY(
  object_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 74-4 DROP_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| object_schema | Schema of the object to be audited. If NULL, the current schema is assumed. |
| object_name | Name of the object to be audited |
| policy_name | Unique name of the policy |

Usage Notes

The DBMS_FGA procedures cause current DML transactions, if any, to commit before the operation unless they are inside a DDL event trigger. With DDL transactions, the DBMS_FGA procedures are part of the DDL transaction. The default value for object_schema is NULL. If NULL, the current schema is assumed.

**Note:**

Oracle Database automatically drops the audit policy if you remove the object specified in the `object_name` parameter of the `DBMS_FGA.ADD_POLICY` procedure, or if you drop the user who created the audit policy.

Examples

```
DBMS_FGA.DROP_POLICY (
object_schema => 'scott',
object_name   => 'emp',
policy_name   => 'mypolicy1');
```

74.3.4 ENABLE_POLICY Procedure

This procedure enables an audit policy.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FGA.ENABLE_POLICY(
  object_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  enable       IN BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters**Table 74-5 ENABLE_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>object_schema</code> | Schema of the object to be audited. If <code>NULL</code> , the current schema is assumed. |
| <code>object_name</code> | Name of the object to be audited |
| <code>policy_name</code> | Unique name of the policy |
| <code>enable</code> | Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> to enable the policy |

Examples

```
DBMS_FGA.ENABLE_POLICY (
object_schema => 'scott',
object_name   => 'emp',
policy_name   => 'mypolicy1',
enable       => TRUE);
```


DBMS_FILE_GROUP

The `DBMS_FILE_GROUP` package, one of a set of Oracle Streams packages, provides administrative interfaces for managing file groups, file group versions, and files. A file group repository is a collection of all of the file groups in a database and can contain multiple versions of a particular file group. You can use this package to create and manage file group repositories.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_FILE_GROUP Subprograms](#)

75.1 DBMS_FILE_GROUP Overview

It is helpful to understand terminology before using the `DBMS_FILE_GROUP` package.

The following terms pertain to the `DBMS_FILE_GROUP` package:

File

A **file** is a reference to a file stored on hard disk. A file is composed of a file name, a directory object, and a file type. The directory object references the directory in which the file is stored on hard disk. For example, a file might have the following components:

- The file name is `expdat.dmp`.
- The directory object that contains the file is `db_files`.
- The file type is `DBMS_FILE_GROUP.EXPORT_DUMP_FILE`.

Version

A **version** is a collection of related files. For example, a version might consist of a set of data files and a Data Pump export dump file generated by a Data Pump transportable tablespace export. Only one Data Pump export dump file is allowed in a version.

File Group

A **file group** is a collection of versions. A file group can logically group a set of versions. For example, a file group named `financial_quarters` can keep track of quarterly financial data by logically grouping versions of files related to a tablespace set. The tablespaces containing the data can be exported at the end of each quarter and versioned under names such as `Q1FY04`, `Q2FY04`, and so on.

75.2 DBMS_FILE_GROUP Security Model

There are two ways to define control on the DBMS_FILE_GROUP package.

- Granting EXECUTE on this package to selected users or roles.
- Granting EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE to selected users or roles.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted EXECUTE privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

75.3 DBMS_FILE_GROUP Constants

The DBMS_FILE_GROUP package defines several enumerated constants for specifying parameter values. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name. For example, DBMS_FILE_GROUP.EXPORT_DUMP_FILE.

The following table lists the parameters and enumerated constants.

Table 75-1 DBMS_FILE_GROUP Parameters with Enumerated Constants

| Parameter | Option | Type | Description |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--|
| file_type | • DATAFILE | VARCHAR2 (30) | DATAFILE is a datafile for a database. This constant can be specified as 'DATAFILE'. |
| new_file_type | • EXPORT_DUMP_FILE | | EXPORT_DUMP_FILE is a Data Pump export dump file. This constant can be specified as 'DUMPSET'. |
| | • DATAPUMP_LOG_FILE | | DATAPUMP_LOG_FILE is a Data Pump export log file. This constant can be specified as 'DATAPUMLOG'. |
| max_versions retention_days | • INFINITE | NUMBER | INFINITE specifies no limit. The max_versions or retention_days can increase without reaching a limit. |

Table 75-1 (Cont.) DBMS_FILE_GROUP Parameters with Enumerated Constants

| Parameter | Option | Type | Description |
|-----------|--|----------------|--|
| privilege | <p>System privilege specified in the GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • READ_ANY_FILE_GROUP • MANAGE_ANY_FILE_GROUP • MANAGE_FILE_GROUP <p>Object privilege specified in the GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • READ_ON_FILE_GROUP • MANAGE_ON_FILE_GROUP | BINARY_INTEGER | <p>READ_ANY_FILE_GROUP grants the privilege to view information about any file group in any schema in the data dictionary.</p> <p>MANAGE_ANY_FILE_GROUP grants the privilege to create, manage, and drop any file group in any schema.</p> <p>MANAGE_FILE_GROUP grants the privilege to create, manage, and drop file groups in the user's schema.</p> <p>READ_ON_FILE_GROUP grants the privilege to view information about a specific file group in the data dictionary.</p> <p>MANAGE_ON_FILE_GROUP grants the privilege to manage a specific file group in a schema other than the user's schema.</p> |

75.4 Summary of DBMS_FILE_GROUP Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_FILE_GROUP subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 75-2 DBMS_FILE_GROUP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ADD_FILE Procedure | Adds a file to a version of a file group |
| ALTER_FILE Procedure | Alters a file in a version of a file group |
| ALTER_FILE_GROUP Procedure | Alters a file group |
| ALTER_VERSION Procedure | Alters a version of a file group |
| CREATE_FILE_GROUP Procedure | Creates a file group |
| CREATE_VERSION Procedure | Creates a version of a file group |
| DROP_FILE_GROUP Procedure | Drops a file group |
| DROP_VERSION Procedure | Drops a version of a file group |
| GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Grants object privileges on a file group to a user |
| GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Grants system privileges for file group operations to a user |
| PURGE_FILE_GROUP Procedure | Purges a file group using the file group's retention policy |
| REMOVE_FILE Procedure | Removes a file from a version of a file group |
| REVOKE_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Revokes object privileges on a file group from a user |
| REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Revokes system privileges for file group operations from a user |

**Note:**

All subprograms commit unless specified otherwise.

75.4.1 ADD_FILE Procedure

This procedure adds a file to a version of a file group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.ADD_FILE(
  file_group_name IN VARCHAR2,
  file_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  file_type       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  file_directory IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  version_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  comments        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 75-3 ADD_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| file_group_name | The name of the file group that contains the version, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| file_name | The name of the file being added to the version. Each file name in a version must be unique. |
| file_type | The file type. The following are reserved file types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the file is a datafile, then enter the following: <pre>'DATAFILE'</pre> If the file is a Data Pump export dump file, then enter the following: <pre>'DUMPSET'</pre> <p>Data Pump metadata is populated when a Data Pump export dump file is imported.</p> If the file is a Data Pump export log file, then enter the following: <pre>'DATAPUMPLOG'</pre> <p>If the file type is not one of the reserved file types, then either enter a text description of the file type, or specify <code>NULL</code> to omit a file type description.</p> <p>See "Constants" for more information about the reserved file types.</p> |

Table 75-3 (Cont.) ADD_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| file_directory | The name of the directory object that corresponds to the directory containing the file. If NULL, then the procedure uses the default directory object for the version. If NULL and no default directory object exists for the version, then the procedure uses the default directory object for the file group. If NULL and no default directory object exists for the version or file group, then the procedure raises an error. |
| version_name | The name of the version to which the file is added. If a positive integer is specified as a VARCHAR2 value, then the integer is interpreted as a version number. For example, if '1' is specified, then the file is added to version 1 of the file group. If NULL, then the procedure uses the version with the latest creation time for the file group. |
| comments | Comments about the file being added |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure with either `DBMS_FILE_GROUP.EXPORT_DUMP_FILE` or 'DUMPSET' specified for the `file_type` parameter, a user must meet the following requirements:

- Have the appropriate privileges to import the Data Pump export dump file
- Have `READ` privilege on the directory object that contains the Data Pump export dump file



See Also:

Oracle Database Utilities for more information about Data Pump privileges

75.4.2 ALTER_FILE Procedure

This procedure alters a file in a version of a file group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.ALTER_FILE(
  file_group_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  file_name            IN  VARCHAR2,
  version_name         IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  new_file_name        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  new_file_directory   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  new_file_type        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_file_type    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'N',
  new_comments        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_comments     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'N');
```

Parameters

Table 75-4 ALTER_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <code>file_group_name</code> | The name of the file group that contains the version, specified as <code>[schema_name.]file_group_name</code> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>file_name</code> | The name of the file being altered in the version |
| <code>version_name</code> | The name of the version that contains the file being altered. If a positive integer is specified as a <code>VARCHAR2</code> value, then the integer is interpreted as a version number. For example, if '1' is specified, then the file in version 1 of the file group is altered. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure uses the version with the latest creation time for the file group. |
| <code>new_file_name</code> | The new name of the file if the file name is being changed. Each file name in a version must be unique. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure does not change the file name. Note: When a non- <code>NULL</code> new file name is specified, this procedure changes the metadata for the file name in the data dictionary, but it does not change the file name on the hard disk. |
| <code>new_file_directory</code> | The new name of the directory object that corresponds to the directory containing the file, if the directory object is being changed. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure does not change the directory object name. Note: When a non- <code>NULL</code> new file directory is specified, this procedure changes the metadata for the file directory in the data dictionary, but it does not change the file directory on the hard disk. |
| <code>new_file_type</code> | The file type. The following are reserved file types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the file is a datafile, then enter the following: <code>'DATAFILE'</code> • If the file is a Data Pump export dump file, then enter the following: <code>'DUMPSET'</code> • If the file is a Data Pump export log file, then enter the following: <code>'DATAPUMPLOG'</code> If the file type is not one of the reserved file types, then enter a text description of the file type. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure does not change the file type. See Also: "Constants" for more information about the reserved file types. |
| <code>remove_file_type</code> | If <code>Y</code> , then the procedure removes the file type. If <code>Y</code> and the <code>new_file_type</code> parameter is non- <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure raises an error. If <code>N</code> , then the procedure does not remove the file type. |

Table 75-4 (Cont.) ALTER_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>new_comments</code> | New comments about the file being altered. If non-NULL, then the procedure replaces the existing comments with the specified comments. If NULL, then the procedure does not change the existing comments. |
| <code>remove_comments</code> | If Y, then the procedure removes the comments for the file. If Y and the <code>new_comments</code> parameter is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error. If N, then the procedure does not change the existing comments. |

Usage Notes

If the file type is changed to `DBMS_FILE_GROUP.EXPORT_DUMP_FILE` or 'DUMPSET', then Data Pump metadata for the file is populated. If the file type is changed from `DBMS_FILE_GROUP.EXPORT_DUMP_FILE` or 'DUMPSET', then Data Pump metadata for the file is purged.

To run this procedure with `DBMS_FILE_GROUP.EXPORT_DUMP_FILE` or 'DUMPSET' specified for the `new_file_type` parameter, a user must meet the following requirements:

- Have the appropriate privileges to import the Data Pump export dump file
- Have READ privilege on the directory object that contains the Data Pump export dump file

**See Also:**

Oracle Database Utilities for more information about Data Pump privileges

75.4.3 ALTER_FILE_GROUP Procedure

This procedure alters a file group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.ALTER_FILE_GROUP (
  file_group_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  keep_files           IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  min_versions         IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  max_versions         IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  retention_days       IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  new_default_directory IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_default_directory IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N',
  new_comments         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_comments     IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N');
```

Parameters

Table 75-5 ALTER_FILE_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <code>file_group_name</code> | The name of the file group being altered, specified as <code>[schema_name.]file_group_name</code> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>keep_files</code> | <p>If Y, then the files in the file group are retained on hard disk if the file group or a version of the file group is dropped or purged.</p> <p>If N, then the files in the file group are deleted from hard disk if the file group or a version of the file group is dropped or purged.</p> <p>If NULL, then this parameter is not changed.</p> <p>Note: If the file group is dropped because of a <code>DROP USER CASCADE</code> statement, then the setting of this parameter determines whether the files are dropped from the hard disk.</p> |
| <code>min_versions</code> | <p>The minimum number of versions to retain. The specified value must be greater than or equal to 1.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure does not change the <code>min_versions</code> setting for the file group.</p> |
| <code>max_versions</code> | <p>The maximum number of versions to retain. The specified value must be greater than or equal to the value specified for <code>min_versions</code>. When the number of versions exceeds the specified <code>max_versions</code>, the oldest version is purged.</p> <p>Specify <code>DBMS_FILE_GROUP.INFINITE</code> for no limit to the number of versions.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure does not change the <code>max_versions</code> setting for the file group.</p> |
| <code>retention_days</code> | <p>The maximum number of days to retain a version. The specified value must be greater than or equal to 0 (zero). When the age of a version exceeds the specified <code>retention_days</code> and there are more versions than the number specified in <code>min_versions</code>, the version is purged. The age of a version is calculated by subtracting the creation time from the current time.</p> <p>A decimal value can specify a fraction of a day. For example, 1.25 specifies one day and six hours.</p> <p>Specify <code>DBMS_FILE_GROUP.INFINITE</code> for no limit to the number of days a version can exist.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure does not change the <code>retention_days</code> setting for the file group.</p> |
| <code>new_default_directory</code> | <p>The default directory object used when files are added to a file group if no directory is specified when the files are added, and no default directory object is specified for the version.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure does not change the default directory.</p> |

Table 75-5 (Cont.) ALTER_FILE_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <code>remove_default_directory</code> | If Y, then the procedure removes the default directory for the file group. If Y and the <code>new_default_directory</code> parameter is set to a non-NULL value, then the procedure raises an error. If N, then the procedure does not remove the default directory for the file group. |
| <code>new_comments</code> | Comments about the file group. If non-NULL, then the new comments replace the existing comments for the file group. If NULL, then the procedure does not change the existing comments. |
| <code>remove_comments</code> | If Y, then the comments for the file group are removed. If Y and the <code>new_comments</code> parameter is set to a non-NULL value, then the procedure raises an error. If N, then the procedure does not change the comments for the file group. |

Usage Notes

If `min_versions` is set to 1, then the only version of the file group can be purged when a new version is added. If the addition of the new version is not complete when the existing version is purged, then there can be a period of time when no version of the file group is available. Therefore, set `min_versions` to at least 2 if a version of the file group must be available at all times.

75.4.4 ALTER_VERSION Procedure

This procedure alters a version of a file group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.ALTER_VERSION(
    file_group_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    version_name         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    new_version_name     IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_version_name  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N',
    new_default_directory IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_default_directory IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N',
    new_comments         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_comments     IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N');
```

Parameters

Table 75-6 ALTER_VERSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <code>file_group_name</code> | The name of the file group that contains the version, specified as <code>[schema_name.]file_group_name</code> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>version_name</code> | The name of the version being altered. If a positive integer is specified as a <code>VARCHAR2</code> value, then the integer is interpreted as a version number. For example, if '1' is specified, then version 1 of the file group is altered. If '*' is specified, then the procedure alters all versions, and the <code>new_version_name</code> parameter must be <code>NULL</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure uses the version with the latest creation time for the file group. |
| <code>new_version_name</code> | The new name of the version. Do not specify a schema. The specified version name cannot be a positive integer or an asterisk ('*'). If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure does not change the version name. |
| <code>remove_version_name</code> | If <code>Y</code> , then the procedure removes the version name. If the version name is removed, then the version number must be used to manage the version. If <code>Y</code> and the <code>new_version_name</code> parameter is set to a non- <code>NULL</code> value, then the procedure raises an error. If <code>N</code> , then the procedure does not remove the version name. |
| <code>new_default_directory</code> | The default directory object used when files are added to a version if no directory is specified when the files are added. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure does not change the default directory. |
| <code>remove_default_directory</code> | If <code>Y</code> , then the procedure removes the default directory. If <code>Y</code> and the <code>new_default_directory</code> parameter is set to a non- <code>NULL</code> value, then the procedure raises an error. If <code>N</code> , then the procedure does not remove the default directory. |
| <code>new_comments</code> | Comments about the version. If non- <code>NULL</code> , then the new comments replace the existing comments for the version. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure does not change the comments. |
| <code>remove_comments</code> | If <code>Y</code> , then the procedure removes the comments for the version. If <code>Y</code> and the <code>new_comments</code> parameter is set to a non- <code>NULL</code> value, then the procedure raises an error. If <code>N</code> , then the procedure does not remove the comments for the version. |

75.4.5 CREATE_FILE_GROUP Procedure

This procedure creates a file group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.CREATE_FILE_GROUP(
  file_group_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  keep_files       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'Y',
  min_versions     IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT 2,
  max_versions     IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT DBMS_FILE_GROUP.INFINITE,
  retention_days   IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT DBMS_FILE_GROUP.INFINITE,
  default_directory IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comments         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 75-7 CREATE_FILE_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| file_group_name | The name of the file group, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is <i>hq_dba</i> and the file group name is <i>sales_tbs</i> , then specify <i>hq_dba.sales_tbs</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| keep_files | If Y , then the files in the file group are retained on hard disk if the file group or a version of the file group is dropped or purged. If N , then the files in the file group are deleted from hard disk if the file group or a version of the file group is dropped or purged. Note: If the file group is dropped because of a DROP USER CASCADE statement, then the setting of this parameter determines whether the files are dropped from the hard disk. |
| min_versions | The minimum number of versions to retain. The specified value must be greater than or equal to 1. |
| max_versions | The maximum number of versions to retain. The specified value must be greater than or equal to the value specified for <i>min_versions</i> . When the number of versions exceeds the specified <i>max_versions</i> , the oldest version is purged. Specify DBMS_FILE_GROUP.INFINITE for no limit to the number of versions. |
| retention_days | The maximum number of days to retain a version. The specified value must be greater than or equal to 0 (zero). When the age of a version exceeds the specified <i>retention_days</i> and there are more versions than the number specified in <i>min_versions</i> , the version is purged. The age of a version is calculated by subtracting the creation time from the current time. A decimal value can specify a fraction of a day. For example, 1.25 specifies one day and six hours. Specify DBMS_FILE_GROUP.INFINITE for no limit to the number of days a version can exist. |

Table 75-7 (Cont.) CREATE_FILE_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| default_directory | The default directory object used when files are added to a file group if no directory is specified when the files are added, and no default directory object is specified for the version. |
| comments | Comments about the file group being created. |

Usage Notes

If `min_versions` is set to 1, then the only version of the file group can be purged when a new version is added. If the addition of the new version is not complete when the existing version is purged, then there can be a period of time when no version of the file group is available. Therefore, set `min_versions` to at least 2 if a version of the file group must be available at all times.

75.4.6 CREATE_VERSION Procedure

This procedure creates a version of a file group.

This procedure automatically runs the `PURGE_FILE_GROUP` procedure. Therefore, versions can be purged based on the file group's retention policy.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of the procedure contains the `OUT` parameter `version_out`, and the other does not.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.CREATE_VERSION(
  file_group_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  version_name     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  default_directory IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  comments         IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.CREATE_VERSION(
  file_group_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  version_name     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  default_directory IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  comments         IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  version_out      OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 75-8 CREATE_VERSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| file_group_name | The name of the file group to which the new version is added, specified as <code>[schema_name.]file_group_name</code> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |

Table 75-8 (Cont.) CREATE_VERSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| version_name | The name of the version being created. Do not specify a schema. The specified version name cannot be a positive integer because, when a version is created, a version number is generated automatically. The specified version name cannot be an asterisk ('*'). |
| default_directory | The default directory object used when files are added to a version if no directory is specified when the files are added. |
| comments | Comments about the version being created |
| version_out | If the version_name parameter is set to a non-NULL value, then this parameter contains the specified version name. If the version_name parameter is set to NULL, then this parameter contains the generated version number. |



See Also:

[PURGE_FILE_GROUP Procedure](#)

75.4.7 DROP_FILE_GROUP Procedure

This procedure drops a file group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.DROP_FILE_GROUP (
    file_group_name IN VARCHAR2,
    keep_files      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 75-9 DROP_FILE_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| file_group_name | The name of the file group being dropped, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is <i>hq_dba</i> and the file group name is <i>sales_tbs</i> , then specify <i>hq_dba.sales_tbs</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| keep_files | If <i>Y</i> , then the procedure retains the files in the file group on hard disk. If <i>N</i> , then the procedure deletes the files in the file group from hard disk. If <i>NULL</i> , then the procedure uses the default keep files property of the file group. |

Usage Notes

If this procedure deletes files on hard disk, then the user who runs the procedure must have **WRITE** privilege on the directory object that contains the files.

75.4.8 DROP_VERSION Procedure

This procedure drops a version of a file group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.DROP_VERSION(
  file_group_name IN VARCHAR2,
  version_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  keep_files      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 75-10 DROP_VERSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| file_group_name | The name of the file group that contains the version, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| version_name | The name of the version being dropped. If a positive integer is specified as a <code>VARCHAR2</code> value, then the integer is interpreted as a version number. For example, if '1' is specified, then version 1 of the file group is dropped. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure uses the version with the oldest creation time for the file group. If '*', then the procedure drops all versions. |
| keep_files | If <code>Y</code> , then the procedure retains the files in the version on hard disk. If <code>N</code> , then the procedure deletes the files in the version from hard disk. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure uses the default keep files property of the file group. |

Usage Notes

If this procedure deletes files on hard disk, then the user who runs the procedure must have `WRITE` privilege on the directory object that contains the files.

75.4.9 GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure grants object privileges on a file group to a user.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE(
  object_name IN VARCHAR2,
  privilege   IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  grantee     IN VARCHAR2,
  grant_option IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 75-11 GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| object_name | The name of the file group on which the privilege is granted, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| privilege | The constant that specifies the privilege. See "Constants" for valid privileges. |
| grantee | The name of the user or role for which the privilege is granted. The specified user cannot be the owner of the object. |
| grant_option | If <code>TRUE</code> , then the specified user granted the specified privilege can grant this privilege to others. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the specified user granted the specified privilege cannot grant this privilege to others. |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the object on which the privilege is granted
- Have the same privilege as the privilege being granted with the grant option

75.4.10 GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure grants system privileges for file group operations to a user.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
  privilege      IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  grantee        IN  VARCHAR2,
  grant_option   IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 75-12 GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| privilege | The constant that specifies the privilege. See "Constants" for valid privileges. |
| grantee | The name of the user or role for which the privilege is granted. The user who runs the procedure cannot be specified. |
| grant_option | If <code>TRUE</code> , then the specified user granted the specified privilege can grant this privilege to others. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the specified user granted the specified privilege cannot grant this privilege to others. |

75.4.11 PURGE_FILE_GROUP Procedure

This procedure purges a file group using the file group's retention policy.

A file group's retention policy is determined by its settings for the `max_versions`, `min_versions`, and `retention_days` parameters. The following versions of a file group are removed when a file group is purged:

- All versions greater than the `max_versions` setting for the file group when versions are ordered in descending order by creation time. Therefore, the older versions are purged before the newer versions.
- All versions older than the `retention_days` setting for the file group unless purging a version would cause the number of versions to drop below the `min_versions` setting for the file group.

A job named `SYS.FGR$AUTOPURGE_JOB` automatically purges all file groups in a database periodically according to the job's schedule. You can adjust this job's schedule using the `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package. Alternatively, you can create a job that runs the `PURGE_FILE_GROUP` procedure periodically.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.PURGE_FILE_GROUP(
    file_group_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 75-13 PURGE_FILE_GROUP Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>file_group_name</code> | The name of the file group, specified as <code>[schema_name.]file_group_name</code> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. If <code>NULL</code> and this procedure is run by <code>SYS</code> user, then the procedure purges all file groups. |

Usage Notes

If this procedure deletes files on hard disk, then the user who runs the procedure must have `WRITE` privilege on the directory object that contains the files. Files are deleted when a version is purged and the `keep_files` parameter is set to `N` for the version's file group.

75.4.12 REMOVE_FILE Procedure

This procedure removes a file from a version of a file group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.REMOVE_FILE(
    file_group_name IN VARCHAR2,
    file_name       IN VARCHAR2,
```



```
version_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
keep_file      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 75-14 REMOVE_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| file_group_name | The name of the file group that contains the version, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| file_name | The name of the file being removed from the version |
| version_name | The name of the version from which the file is removed. If a positive integer is specified as a <code>VARCHAR2</code> value, then the integer is interpreted as a version number. For example, if '1' is specified, then the file is removed from version 1 of the file group. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure uses the version with the latest creation time for the file group. If '*', then the procedure removes the file from all versions. |
| keep_file | If <code>Y</code> , then the procedure retains the file on hard disk. If <code>N</code> , then the procedure deletes the file from hard disk. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure uses the default keep files property of the file group. |

Usage Notes

If this procedure deletes files on hard disk, then the user who runs the procedure must have `WRITE` privilege on the directory object that contains the files.

75.4.13 REVOKE_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure revokes object privileges on a file group from a user.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.REVOKE_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE (
  object_name IN VARCHAR2,
  privilege   IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  revokee     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 75-15 REVOKE_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| object_name | The name of the file group on which the privilege is revoked, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| privilege | The constant that specifies the privilege. See " Constants " for valid privileges. |

Table 75-15 (Cont.) REVOKE_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| revokee | The name of the user or role from which the privilege is revoked. The user who owns the object cannot be specified. |

75.4.14 REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure revokes system privileges for file group operations from a user.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE (
  privilege IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  revokee   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 75-16 REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| privilege | The constant that specifies the privilege. See " Constants " for valid privileges. |
| revokee | The name of the user or role from which the privilege is revoked. The user who runs the procedure cannot be specified. |

DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER

The `DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER` package provides procedures to copy a binary file within a database or to transfer a binary file between databases.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operating Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for instructions about using file transfer

76.1 DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER Overview

The `DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER` package provides procedures to copy a binary file within a database or to transfer a binary file between databases.

The destination database converts each block when it receives a file from a platform with different endianness. Datafiles can be imported after they are moved to the destination database as part of a transportable operation without RMAN conversion. Both `GET` and `PUT` operations will converted the file across platform difference at the destination. However, `COPY` is a local operation and therefore no conversion is required.

76.2 DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER Security Model

The `DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER` package must be created under `SYS` (`CONNECT INTERNAL`). Operations provided by this package are performed under the current calling user, not the package owner (`SYS`).

To use this interface the following users must have the following privileges:

- The current user at the local database must have `READ` privilege on the directory object specified in the `source_directory_object` parameter.
- The connected user at the destination database must have `WRITE` privilege to the directory object specified in the `destination_directory_object` parameter.

76.3 DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER Operational Notes

`DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER` supports online backup. You should therefore be careful in copying or transferring a file that is being modified by the database because this can result in an

inconsistent file, and require recovery. To guarantee consistency, bring files offline when the database is in use.

If you want to use `DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER` for performing backups, note that you are implementing self-managed backups, and should therefore put the files in hot backup mode.

76.4 Summary of DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 76-1 DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| COPY_FILE Procedure | Reads a file from a source directory and creates a copy of it in a destination directory. The source and destination directories can both be in a local file system, or both be in an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk group, or between local file system and ASM with copying in either direction. |
| GET_FILE Procedure | Contacts a remote database to read a remote file and then creates a copy of the file in the local file system or ASM |
| PUT_FILE Procedure | Reads a local file or ASM and contacts a remote database to create a copy of the file in the remote file system |

76.4.1 COPY_FILE Procedure

This procedure reads a file from a source directory and creates a copy of it in a destination directory. The source and destination directories can both be in a local file system, or both be in an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk group, or between local file system and ASM with copying in either direction.

You can copy any type of file to and from a local file system. However, you can copy only database files (such as datafiles, tempfiles, controlfiles, and so on) to and from an ASM disk group.

The destination file is not closed until the procedure completes successfully.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.COPY_FILE(
    source_directory_object    IN  VARCHAR2,
    source_file_name           IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination_directory_object IN VARCHAR2,
    destination_file_name      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 76-2 COPY_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <code>source_directory_object</code> | The directory object that designates the source directory. The directory object must already exist. (You create directory objects with the <code>CREATE DIRECTORY</code> command). |
| <code>source_file_name</code> | The name of the file to copy. This file must exist in the source directory. |
| <code>destination_directory_object</code> | The directory object that designates the destination directory. The directory object must already exist. If the destination is ASM, the directory object must designate either a disk group name (for example, <code>+diskgroup1</code>) or a directory created for alias names. In the case of a directory, the full path to the directory must be specified (for example: <code>+diskgroup1/dbs/control</code>). |
| <code>destination_file_name</code> | <p>The name to assign to the file in the destination directory. A file with the same name must not exist in the destination directory. If the destination is ASM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The file is given a fully qualified ASM filename and created in the appropriate directory (depending on the database name and file type) The file type tag assigned to the file is <code>COPY_FILE</code> The value of the <code>destination_file_name</code> argument becomes the file's alias name in the designated destination directory <p>The file name can be followed by an ASM template name in parentheses. The file is then given the attributes specified by the template.</p> |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure successfully, the current user must have the following privileges:

- `READ` privilege on the directory object specified in the `source_directory_object` parameter
- `WRITE` privilege on directory object specified in the `destination_directory_object` parameter

This procedure converts directory object parameters to uppercase unless they are surrounded by double quotation marks, but this procedure does not convert file names to uppercase.

Also, the copied file must meet the following requirements:

- The size of the copied file must be a multiple of 512 bytes.
- The size of the copied file must be less than or equal to two terabytes.

The `source_file_name` parameter must specify a file that is in the directory specified by the `source_directory_object` parameter before running the procedure, and the `destination_file_name` parameter must specify the new name of the file in the new location specified in the `destination_directory_object` parameter. Relative paths and symbolic

links are not allowed in the directory objects for the `source_directory_object` and `destination_directory_object` parameters.

Transferring the file is not transactional. To monitor the progress of a long file copy, query the `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` dynamic performance view.



See Also:

Oracle Automatic Storage Management Administrator's Guide for instructions about using file transfer

Examples

```
SQL> create directory DGROUP as '+diskgroup1/dbs/backup';
```

Directory created.

```
SQL> BEGIN
  2   DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.COPY_FILE('SOURCEDIR','t_xdbtmp.f', 'DGROUP',
                                't_xdbtmp.f');
  3 END;
  4 /
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> EXIT
$ASMCMD
ASMCMD> ls
DISKGROUP1/
ASMCMD> cd diskgroup1/dbs/backup
ASMCMD> ls
t_xdbtmp.f => +DISKGROUP1/ORCL/TEMPFILE/COPY_FILE.267.546546525
```

76.4.2 GET_FILE Procedure

This procedure contacts a remote database to read a remote file and then creates a copy of the file in the local file system or ASM. The file that is copied is the source file, and the new file that results from the copy is the destination file. The destination file is not closed until the procedure completes successfully.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.GET_FILE
  source_directory_object    IN  VARCHAR2,
  source_file_name           IN  VARCHAR2,
  source_database            IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination_directory_object IN VARCHAR2,
  destination_file_name      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 76-3 GET_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| source_directory_object | The directory object from which the file is copied at the source site. This directory object must exist at the source site. |
| source_file_name | The name of the file that is copied in the remote file system. This file must exist in the remote file system in the directory associated with the source directory object. |
| source_database | The name of a database link to the remote database where the file is located. |
| destination_directory_object | The directory object into which the file is placed at the destination site. This directory object must exist in the local file system. |
| destination_file_name | The name of the file copied to the local file system. A file with the same name must not exist in the destination directory in the local file system. |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure successfully, the following users must have the following privileges:

- The connected user at the source database must have read privilege on the directory object specified in the `source_directory_object` parameter.
- The current user at the local database must have write privilege on the directory object specified in the `destination_directory_object` parameter.

This procedure converts directory object parameters to uppercase unless they are surrounded by double quotation marks, but this procedure does not convert file names to uppercase.

Also, the copied file must meet the following requirements:

- The size of the copied file must be a multiple of 512 bytes.
- The size of the copied file must be less than or equal to two terabytes.

Transferring the file is not transactional. To monitor the progress of a long file transfer, query the `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` dynamic performance view.

Examples

```
CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY df AS '+datafile' ;
GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY df TO "user";
CREATE DIRECTORY DSK_FILES AS '^t_work^';
GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY dsk_files TO "user";

-- assumes that dbs2 link has been created and we are connected to the instance.
-- dbs2 could be a loopback or point to another instance.

BEGIN
-- asm file to an os file
-- get an asm file from dbs1.asm/a1 to dbs2.^t_work^/oa5.dat
  DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.GET_FILE ( 'df' , 'a1' , 'dbs1', 'dsk_files' , 'oa5.dat' );
END;
```

```

-- os file to an os file
-- get an os file from dbs1.^t_work^/a2.dat to dbs2.^t_work^/a2back.dat
  DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.GET_FILE ( 'dsk_files' , 'a2.dat' , 'dbs1', 'dsk_files' ,
    'a2back.dat' );

END ;
/

```

76.4.3 PUT_FILE Procedure

This procedure reads a local file or ASM and contacts a remote database to create a copy of the file in the remote file system.

The file that is copied is the source file, and the new file that results from the copy is the destination file. The destination file is not closed until the procedure completes successfully.

Syntax

```

DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.PUT_FILE(
  source_directory_object      IN  VARCHAR2,
  source_file_name             IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination_directory_object IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination_file_name        IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination_database         IN  VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 76-4 PUT_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| source_directory_object | The directory object from which the file is copied at the local source site. This directory object must exist at the source site. |
| source_file_name | The name of the file that is copied from the local file system. This file must exist in the local file system in the directory associated with the source directory object. |
| destination_directory_object | The directory object into which the file is placed at the destination site. This directory object must exist in the remote file system. |
| destination_file_name | The name of the file placed in the remote file system. A file with the same name must not exist in the destination directory in the remote file system. |
| destination_database | The name of a database link to the remote database to which the file is copied. |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure successfully, the following users must have the following privileges:

- The current user at the local database must have read privilege on the directory object specified in the `source_directory_object` parameter.

- The connected user at the destination database must have write privilege to the directory object specified in the `destination_directory_object` parameter.

This procedure converts directory object parameters to uppercase unless they are surrounded by double quotation marks, but this procedure does not convert file names to uppercase.

Also, the copied file must meet the following requirements:

- The size of the copied file must be a multiple of 512 bytes.
- The size of the copied file must be less than or equal to two terabytes.

Transferring the file is not transactional. To monitor the progress of a long file transfer, query the `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` dynamic performance view.

Examples

```
CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY df AS '+datafile' ;
GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY df TO "user";
CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY ft1 AS '+datafile/ft1' ;
GRANT READ,WRITE ON DIRECTORY ft1 TO "user";
CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY ft1_1 AS '+datafile/ft1/ft1_1' ;

CONNECT user;
Enter password: password

-- - put a1.dat to a4.dat (using dbs2 dblink)
-- - level 2 sub dir to parent dir
-- - user has read privs on ft1_1 at dbs1 and write on df in dbs2
BEGIN
  DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.PUT_FILE ( 'ft1_1' , 'a2.dat' , 'df' , 'a4.dat' ,
                                'dbs2' ) ;
END ;
```

DBMS_FLASHBACK

Using `DBMS_FLASHBACK`, you can flash back to a version of the database at a specified time or a specified system change number (SCN).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_FLASHBACK Subprograms](#)



See Also:

For detailed information about `DBMS_FLASHBACK`:

- *Oracle Database Development Guide*
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*.

77.1 DBMS_FLASHBACK Overview

`DBMS_FLASHBACK` provides an interface for the user to view the database at a particular time in the past, with the additional capacity provided by transaction back out features that allow for selective removal of the effects of individual transactions. This is different from a flashback database which moves the database back in time.

When `DBMS_FLASHBACK` is enabled, the user session uses the Flashback version of the database, and applications can execute against the Flashback version of the database.

You may want to use `DBMS_FLASHBACK` for the following reasons:

- **Self-service repair:** If you accidentally delete rows from a table, you can recover the deleted rows.
- **Packaged applications such as email and voicemail:** You can use Flashback to restore deleted email by re-inserting the deleted message into the current message box.
- **Decision support system (DSS) and online analytical processing (OLAP) applications:** You can perform data analysis or data modeling to track seasonal demand.

77.2 DBMS_FLASHBACK Security Model

To use the `DBMS_FLASHBACK` package, you must have the `EXECUTE` privilege on it.

77.3 DBMS_FLASHBACK Types

The following table describes the types used by `DBMS_FLASHBACK`.

Table 77-1 DBMS_FLASHBACK

| Type | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>TXNAME_ARRAY</code> | Creates a <code>VARRAY</code> for holding Transaction Names or Identifiers (XIDs) |

77.4 DBMS_FLASHBACK Exceptions

`DBMS_FLASHBACK` creates the following error messages.

Table 77-2 DBMS_FLASHBACK Error Messages

| Error | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>ORA-08180</code> | Time specified is too old |
| <code>ORA-08181</code> | Invalid system change number specified |
| <code>ORA-08182</code> | User cannot begin read-only or serializable transactions in Flashback mode |
| <code>ORA-08183</code> | User cannot enable Flashback within an uncommitted transaction |
| <code>ORA-08184</code> | User cannot enable Flashback within another Flashback session |
| <code>ORA-08185</code> | <code>SYS</code> cannot enable Flashback mode |

77.5 DBMS_FLASHBACK Operational Notes

`DBMS_FLASHBACK` is automatically turned off when the session ends, either by disconnection or by starting another connection.

PL/SQL cursors opened in Flashback mode return rows as of the flashback time or SCN. Different concurrent sessions (connections) in the database can perform Flashback to different wall-clock times or SCNs. DML and DDL operations and distributed operations are not allowed while a session is running in Flashback mode. You can use PL/SQL cursors opened before disabling Flashback to perform DML.

Under Automatic Undo Management (AUM) mode, you can use retention control to control how far back in time to go for the version of the database you need. If you need to perform a Flashback over a 24-hour period, the DBA must set the `undo_retention` parameter to 24 hours. This way, the system retains enough undo information to regenerate the older versions of the data.

You can set the `RETENTION GUARANTEE` clause for the undo tablespace to ensure that unexpired undo is not discarded. `UNDO_RETENTION` is not in itself a guarantee because, if the system is under space pressure, unexpired undo may be overwritten with freshly generated undo. In such cases, `RETENTION GUARANTEE` prevents this. For more information, see the *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

In a Flashback-enabled session, `SYSDATE` is not affected; it continues to provide the current time.

`DBMS_FLASHBACK` can be used within logon triggers to enable Flashback without changing the application code.

See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information on setting the minimum undo retention period.

77.6 DBMS_FLASHBACK Examples

The following example illustrates how Flashback can be used when the deletion of a senior employee triggers the deletion of all the personnel reporting to him. Using the Flashback feature, you can recover and re-insert the missing employees.

```
DROP TABLE employee;
DROP TABLE keep_scn;

REM -- Keep_scn is a temporary table to store scns that we are interested in

CREATE TABLE keep_scn (scn number);
SET ECHO ON
CREATE TABLE employee (
  employee_no  number(5) PRIMARY KEY,
  employee_name varchar2(20),
  employee_mgr  number(5)
  CONSTRAINT mgr_fkey REFERENCES EMPLOYEE ON DELETE CASCADE,
  salary       number,
  hiredate     date
);

REM -- Populate the company with employees
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (1, 'John Doe', null, 1000000, '5-jul-81');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (10, 'Joe Johnson', 1, 500000, '12-aug-84');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (20, 'Susie Tiger', 10, 250000, '13-dec-90');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (100, 'Scott Tiger', 20, 200000, '3-feb-86');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (200, 'Charles Smith', 100, 150000, '22-mar-88');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (210, 'Jane Johnson', 100, 100000, '11-apr-87');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (220, 'Nancy Doe', 100, 100000, '18-sep-93');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (300, 'Gary Smith', 210, 75000, '4-nov-96');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (310, 'Bob Smith', 210, 65000, '3-may-95');
COMMIT;

REM -- Show the entire org
SELECT lpad(' ', 2*(level-1)) || employee_name Name
FROM employee
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_no = employee_mgr
START WITH employee_no = 1
```

```
ORDER BY LEVEL;

REM -- Sleep for a short time (approximately 10 to 20 seconds) to avoid
REM -- querying close to table creation

EXECUTE DBMS_LOCK.SLEEP(10);

REM -- Store this snapshot for later access through Flashback
DECLARE
I NUMBER;
BEGIN
I := DBMS_FLASHBACK.GET_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER;
INSERT INTO keep_scn VALUES (I);
COMMIT;
END;
/

REM -- Scott decides to retire but the transaction is done incorrectly
DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE employee_name = 'Scott Tiger';
COMMIT;

REM -- notice that all of scott's employees are gone
SELECT lpad(' ', 2*(level-1)) || employee_name Name
FROM EMPLOYEE
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_no = employee_mgr
START WITH employee_no = 1
ORDER BY LEVEL;

REM -- Flashback to see Scott's organization
DECLARE
restore_scn number;
BEGIN
SELECT scn INTO restore_scn FROM keep_scn;
DBMS_FLASHBACK.ENABLE_AT_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER (restore_scn);
END;
/

REM -- Show Scott's org.
SELECT lpad(' ', 2*(level-1)) || employee_name Name
FROM employee
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_no = employee_mgr
START WITH employee_no =
(SELECT employee_no FROM employee WHERE employee_name = 'Scott Tiger')
ORDER BY LEVEL;

REM -- Restore scott's organization.
DECLARE
scotts_emp NUMBER;
scotts_mgr NUMBER;
CURSOR c1 IS
SELECT employee_no, employee_name, employee_mgr, salary, hiredate
FROM employee
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_no = employee_mgr
START WITH employee_no =
(SELECT employee_no FROM employee WHERE employee_name = 'Scott Tiger');
c1_rec c1 % ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
SELECT employee_no, employee_mgr INTO scotts_emp, scotts_mgr FROM employee
WHERE employee_name = 'Scott Tiger';
/* Open c1 in flashback mode */
OPEN c1;
```

```

/* Disable Flashback */
DBMS_FLASHBACK.DISABLE;
LOOP
  FETCH c1 INTO c1_rec;
  EXIT WHEN c1%NOTFOUND;
  /*
   Note that all the DML operations inside the loop are performed
   with Flashback disabled
  */
  IF (c1_rec.employee_mgr = scotts_emp) then
    INSERT INTO employee VALUES (c1_rec.employee_no,
      c1_rec.employee_name,
      scotts_mgr,
      c1_rec.salary,
      c1_rec.hiredate);
  ELSE
    IF (c1_rec.employee_no != scotts_emp) THEN
      INSERT INTO employee VALUES (c1_rec.employee_no,
        c1_rec.employee_name,
        c1_rec.employee_mgr,
        c1_rec.salary,
        c1_rec.hiredate);
    END IF;
  END IF;
END LOOP;
END;
/

REM -- Show the restored organization.
select lpad(' ', 2*(level-1)) || employee_name Name
FROM employee
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_no = employee_mgr
START WITH employee_no = 1
ORDER BY LEVEL;

```

77.7 Summary of DBMS_FLASHBACK Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_FLASHBACK subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 77-3 DBMS_FLASHBACK Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| DISABLE Procedure | Disables the Flashback mode for the entire session |
| ENABLE_AT_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER Procedure | Enables Flashback for the entire session. Takes an SCN as an Oracle number and sets the session snapshot to the specified number. Inside the Flashback mode, all queries return data consistent as of the specified wall-clock time or SCN |
| ENABLE_AT_TIME Procedure | Enables Flashback for the entire session. The snapshot time is set to the SCN that most closely matches the time specified in <code>query_time</code> |
| GET_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER Function | Returns the current SCN as an Oracle number. You can use the SCN to store specific snapshots |
| TRANSACTION_BACKOUT Procedures | Provides the mechanism to back out a transaction |

77.7.1 DISABLE Procedure

This procedure disables the Flashback mode for the entire session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK.DISABLE;
```

Examples

The following example queries the salary of an employee, Joe, on August 30, 2000:

```
EXECUTE dbms_flashback.enable_at_time('30-AUG-2000');
SELECT salary FROM emp where name = 'Joe'
EXECUTE dbms_flashback.disable;
```

77.7.2 ENABLE_AT_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER Procedure

This procedure takes an SCN as an input parameter and sets the session snapshot to the specified number.

In the Flashback mode, all queries return data consistent as of the specified wall-clock time or SCN. It enables Flashback for the entire session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK.ENABLE_AT_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER (
    query_scn IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 77-4 ENABLE_AT_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| query_scn | The system change number (SCN), a version number for the database that is incremented on every transaction commit. |

77.7.3 ENABLE_AT_TIME Procedure

This procedure enables Flashback for the entire session.

The snapshot time is set to the SCN that most closely matches the time specified in query_time. It enables Flashback for the entire session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK.ENABLE_AT_TIME (
    query_time IN TIMESTAMP);
```

Parameters

Table 77-5 ENABLE_AT_TIME Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| query_time | <p>This is an input parameter of type <code>TIMESTAMP</code>. A time stamp can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the <code>TIMESTAMP</code> constructor <pre>EXECUTE DBMS_FLASHBACK.ENABLE_AT_TIME(TIMESTAMP '2001-01-09 12:31:00');</pre> <p>Use the Globalization Support (NLS) format and supply a string. The format depends on the Globalization Support settings.</p> Using the <code>TO_TIMESTAMP</code> function: <pre>EXECUTE DBMS_FLASHBACK.ENABLE_AT_TIME(TO_TIMESTAMP('12-02-2001 14:35:00', 'DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS'))</pre> <p>You provide the format you want to use. This example shows the <code>TO_TIMESTAMP</code> function for February 12, 2001, 2:35 PM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the time is omitted from query time, it defaults to the beginning of the day, that is, 12:00 A.M. Note that if the query time contains a time zone, the time zone information is truncated. |

77.7.4 GET_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER Function

This function returns the current SCN as an Oracle number datatype. You can obtain the current change number and store it for later use. This helps you retain specific snapshots.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK.GET_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER
RETURN NUMBER;
```

77.7.5 TRANSACTION_BACKOUT Procedures

This procedure provides a mechanism to back out a set of transactions. The user can call these procedures with either transaction names or transaction identifiers (`XIDS`).

The procedure analyzes the transactional dependencies, perform DMLs and generates an extensive report on the operation performed by the subprogram. This procedure does not commit the DMLs performed as part of transaction back out. However it holds all the required locks on rows and tables in the right form, so that no other dependencies can enter the system. To make the changes permanent you must explicitly commit the transaction.

A report is generated in the system tables `DBA_FLASHBACK_TRANSACTION_STATE` and `DBA_FLASHBACK_TRANSACTION_REPORT`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK.TRANSACTION_BACKOUT
numtxns          NUMBER,
```



```

xids          XID_ARRAY,
options       NUMBER default NOCASCADE,
timeHint     TIMESTAMP default MINTIME);

DBMS_FLASHBACK.TRANSACTION_BACKOUT
numtxns      NUMBER,
xids         XID_ARRAY,
options      NUMBER default NOCASCADE,
scnHint     TIMESTAMP default 0 );

DBMS_FLASHBACK.TRANSACTION_BACKOUT
numtxns      NUMBER,
txnnames     TXNAME_ARRAY,
options      NUMBER default NOCASCADE,
timehint     TIMESTAMP MINTIME );

DBMS_FLASHBACK.TRANSACTION_BACKOUT
numtxns      NUMBER,
txnNames     TXNAME_ARRAY,
options      NUMBER default NOCASCADE,
scnHint     NUMBER 0);

```

Parameters

Table 77-6 TRANSACTION_BACKOUT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| numtxns | Number of transactions passed as input |
| xids | List of transaction IDs in the form of an array |
| txnnames | List of transaction names in the form of an array |
| options | Back out dependent transactions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOCASCADE - No dependency is expected. If a dependency is found, this raises an error, with the first dependent transaction provided in the report. • NOCASCADE_FORCE - The user forcibly backs out the given transactions without considering the dependent transactions. The RDBMS executes the UNDO SQL for the given transactions in reverse order of their commit times. If no constraints break, and the result is satisfactory, the user can either COMMIT the changes or else ROLL BACK. • NONCONFLICT_ONLY - This option lets the user back out the changes to the nonconflicting rows of the given transactions. Note that a transaction dependency can happen due to a row conflict through either WAW or primary/unique key constraints. If the user chooses to back out only the nonconflicting rows, this does not cause any problem with database consistency, although transaction atomicity is lost. As this is a recovery operation, the user can correct the data. • CASCADE - This completely removes the given transactions including their dependents in a post order fashion (reverse order of commit times). |
| timehint | Time hint on the start of the transaction |
| scnhint | SCN hint on the start of the transaction |

Usage Notes



Note:

For information about restrictions in using `TRANSACTION_BACKOUT`, see "Using Flashback Transaction" in the *Oracle Database Development Guide*.

- If transaction name is used, a time hint must be provided. The time hint should be a time before the start of all the given transactions to back out.
- If the SCN hint is provided, it must be before the start of the earliest transaction in the specified input set, or this raises an error and terminates. If it is not provided and the transaction has committed within undo retention, the database system is able to determine the start time.

DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE

The `DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE` package contains procedures for performing various flashback archive tasks.

These include:

- Disassociation and reassociation of a Flashback Archive enabled table from/with its underlying Flashback Time Travel
- Tamper-proofing the tables of an application
- Importing of user history

 **Caution:**

Importing user-generated history can lead to inaccurate, or unreliable results. This procedure should only be used after consulting with Oracle Support.

- Enabling and disabling of session-level support for valid-time

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Development Guide for more information about Using Flashback Time Travel

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE Subprograms](#)

78.1 DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE Overview

Flashback Time Travel provides strict protection on the internal history tables that it creates and maintains for users.

▲ Caution:

The `DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE` package does not support migration between databases. It allows you to move Flashback Time Travel history within the same database only, and not outside it. This package does not allow you to move Flashback Time Travel table data. It allows you to import customer history only and not Flashback Time Travel history.

The read-only semantics prohibit users, including a DBA, from doing updates, deletes, and inserts on the Flashback Time Travel internal history tables. Users are also prevented from issuing any DDL statements on these tables. This strict security enforcement helps meet the requirements of applications in regulatory / compliance environments. Flashback Time Travel supports most common DDL statements, including those that alter the table definition or incur data movement. However, some DDL statements are not supported on Flashback Archive enabled tables. Since most application schemas are modified during application software upgrades, the ability to perform DDL operations on tracked tables is critical.

To support schema evolution during application upgrades and other table maintenance tasks that require use of DDL statements not supported by Flashback Time Travel, the `DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE` package provides a set of simple-to-use PL/SQL procedures:

- To disassociate a Flashback Archive enabled base table from the underlying Flashback Time Travel
- To reassociate a temporarily disassociated base table with its underlying Flashback Time Travel

After a user has disassociated the base table from its Flashback Archive, it's possible to issue any DDL statements on the base table or the history tables in the Flashback Archive. Having finished with the schema changes, the user can then reassociate the base table with its Flashback Archive so that Flashback Time Travel protection is in operation and automatic tracking and archiving is resumed.

78.2 DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE Security Model

Users need the `FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_ADMINISTER` privilege to import user-generated history, to set context level, and to tamper-proof tables. After a table is disassociated, users can perform DDL and DML statements on the table if they have the necessary privileges. Enabling and disabling session-level Valid Time Temporal flashback needs no additional privileges.

78.3 DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE Constants

The `DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE` package uses the constants shown in the following table.

Table 78-1 DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| <code>NODROP</code> | <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> | 1 | Do not drop temporary history table |
| <code>NOCOMMIT</code> | <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> | 2 | Do not commit transaction |
| <code>NODELETE</code> | <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> | 4 | Do not delete data in history table |

78.4 Summary of DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 78-2 DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| ADD_TABLE_TO_APPLICATION Procedure | Takes an application name and adds a table to the application as a security table |
| CREATE_TEMP_HISTORY_TABLE Procedure | Creates a table called <code>TEMP_HISTORY</code> with the correct definition in schema |
| DISABLE_APPLICATION Procedure | Takes an application name and marks a table in it as a security table |
| DISABLE_ASOF_VALID_TIME Procedure | Disables session level valid-time flashback |
| DISASSOCIATE_FBA Procedure | Disassociates the given table from the Flashback Time Travel |
| DROP_APPLICATION Procedure | Takes an application name and removes it from the list of applications |
| ENABLE_APPLICATION Procedure | Takes an application name and enables Flashback Time Travel on all the security tables for this application |
| ENABLE_AT_VALID_TIME Procedure | Enables session level valid time flashback |
| EXTEND_MAPPINGS Procedure | Extends time mappings to times in the past |
| GET_SYS_CONTEXT Function | Gets the context previously selected by the SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL Procedure |
| IMPORT_HISTORY Procedure | Imports history from a table called <code>TEMP_HISTORY</code> in the given schema. |
| LOCK_DOWN_APPLICATION Procedure | Takes an application name and makes all the security tables read-only. The group called <code>SYSTEM</code> cannot be locked |
| PURGE_CONTEXT Procedure | Purges the context to be saved selected by the SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL Procedure |
| REASSOCIATE_FBA Procedure | Reassociates the given table with the Flashback Time Travel |

Table 78-2 (Cont.) DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| REGISTER_APPLICATION Procedure | Takes an application name and optionally a Time Travel, and registers an application for database hardening |
| REMOVE_TABLE_FROM_APPLICATION Procedure | Takes an application name and marks a table in it as no longer being a security table |
| SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL Procedure | Defines how much of the user context is to be saved |

78.4.1 ADD_TABLE_TO_APPLICATION Procedure

This procedure takes an application name and adds a table to the application as a security table. If the application is enabled for Flashback Time Travel, then this table will also be enabled for Flashback Time Travel.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.ADD_TABLE_TO_APPLICATION (
  application_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  table_name            IN   VARCHAR2,
  schema_name          IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 78-3 ADD_TABLE_TO_APPLICATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| application_name | Name of the application for which a table has been added as a security table |
| table_name | Name of the table to add as a security table for the given application |
| schema_name | Name of the schema containing the desired table. If no schema name is specified, the current schema is used. |

78.4.2 CREATE_TEMP_HISTORY_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a table called `TEMP_HISTORY` with the correct definition in schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.CREATE_TEMP_HISTORY_TABLE (
  owner_name1          IN   VARCHAR2,
  table_name1          IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 78-4 CREATE_TEMP_HISTORY_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| owner_name1 | Schema of the Flashback Time Travel-enabled table |
| table_name1 | Name of the Flashback Time Travel-enabled table |

78.4.3 DISABLE_APPLICATION Procedure

This procedure takes an application name and disables Flashback Time Travel on all of its security tables.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.DISABLE_APPLICATION (
    application_name          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 78-5 DISABLE_APPLICATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| application_name | Name of the application whose security tables will be disabled for Flashback Time Travel |

78.4.4 DISABLE_ASOF_VALID_TIME Procedure

This procedure disables session level valid-time flashback.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.DISABLE_ASOF_VALID_TIME;
```

78.4.5 DISASSOCIATE_FBA Procedure

This procedure disassociates the given table from the Flashback Time Travel.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.DISASSOCIATE_FBA (
    owner_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    table_name      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 78-6 DISASSOCIATE_FBA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| owner_name | Schema of the Flashback Time Travel enabled base table |

Table 78-6 (Cont.) DISASSOCIATE_FBA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| table_name | Name of the Flashback Time Travel enabled base table |

Exceptions

Table 78-7 DISASSOCIATE_FBA Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-55602 | User table is not enabled for Flashback Time Travel |
| ORA-55634 | Cannot acquire the lock on the table for disassociation |

78.4.6 DROP_APPLICATION Procedure

This procedure takes an application name and removes it from the list of applications. As part of this procedure, Flashback Time Travel will be disabled on all security-enabled tables and all history data will be lost. The group called `SYSTEM` cannot be dropped.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.DROP_APPLICATION (
    application_name          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 78-8 DROP_APPLICATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| application_name | Name of the application for which a table has been added as a security table |

78.4.7 ENABLE_APPLICATION Procedure

This procedure takes an application name and enables Flashback Time Travel on all the security tables for this application. Once an application is enabled, every change to an Flashback Time Travel enabled table will be tracked.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.ENABLE_APPLICATION (
    application_name          IN  VARCHAR2);
```


Parameters

Table 78-9 ENABLE_APPLICATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| application_name | Name of the application for which to enable Flashback Time Travel on all its security tables |

78.4.8 ENABLE_AT_VALID_TIME Procedure

This procedure enables session level valid time flashback.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.ENABLE_AT_VALID_TIME (
    level          IN    VARCHAR2,
    query_time     IN    TIMESTAMP DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP);
```

Parameters

Table 78-10 ENABLE_AT_VALID_TIME Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| level | Options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All - Sets the visibility of temporal data to the full table, which is the default temporal table visibility CURRENT - Sets the visibility of temporal data to currently valid data within the valid time period at the session level ASOF - Sets the visibility of temporal data to data valid as of the given time as defined by the timestamp |
| query_time | Used only if level is ASOF. Data which is valid at this query_time will only be shown. |

78.4.9 EXTEND_MAPPINGS Procedure

This procedure extends time mappings to times in the past.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.EXTEND_MAPPINGS;
```

78.4.10 GET_SYS_CONTEXT Function

This function gets the context previously selected by the SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.GET_SYS_CONTEXT (
    xid          IN    RAW,
    namespace    IN    VARCHAR2,
    parameter    IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 78-11 GET_SYS_CONTEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| xid | Transaction identifier is an opaque handle to a transaction obtained from the versions query |
| namespace | Namespace |
| parameter | If undefined, the subprogram returns NULL |

Related Topics

- [SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL Procedure](#)
This procedure defines how much of the user context is to be saved.

78.4.11 IMPORT_HISTORY Procedure

This procedure is called after invoking the CREATE_TEMP_HISTORY_TABLE procedure, and after the TEMP_HISTORY table is populated with user-generated history data

▲ Caution:

Importing user-generated history can lead to inaccurate, or unreliable results. This procedure should only be used after consulting with Oracle Support.

The DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE package does not support migration between databases. It allows you to move Flashback Time Travel history within the same database only, and not outside it. This package does not allow you to move Flashback Time Travel table data. It allows you to import customer history only and not Flashback Time Travel history.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.IMPORT_HISTORY (
  owner_name1      IN   VARCHAR2,
  table_name1      IN   VARCHAR2
  temp_history_name IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TEMP_HISTORY',
  options          IN   BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters

Table 78-12 IMPORT_HISTORY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| owner_name1 | Schema of the Flashback Time Travel-enabled table |
| table_name1 | Name of the Flashback Time Travel-enabled table |
| temp_history_name | Optional temporary history table from which we import history data |

Table 78-12 (Cont.) IMPORT_HISTORY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| options | One (or a combination) of constants (NODROP, NOCOMMIT, and NODELETE) to specify if we want to drop, commit changes of, or truncate the temporary history table |

Usage Notes

The database function `TIMESTAMP_TO_SCN` can be used to convert times to SCN when populating the temporary history table.

Related Topics

- [CREATE_TEMP_HISTORY_TABLE Procedure](#)
This procedure creates a table called `TEMP_HISTORY` with the correct definition in schema.

78.4.12 LOCK_DOWN_APPLICATION Procedure

This procedure takes an application name and makes all the security tables read-only. The group called `SYSTEM` cannot be locked.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.LOCK_DOWN_APPLICATION (
    application_name          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 78-13 LOCK_DOWN_APPLICATION Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| application_name | Name of the application for which a table has been added as a security table |

78.4.13 PURGE_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure purges the context to be saved selected by the `SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL` Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.PURGE_CONTEXT;
```

Related Topics

- [SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL Procedure](#)
This procedure defines how much of the user context is to be saved.

78.4.14 REASSOCIATE_FBA Procedure

This procedure reassociates the given table with the Flashback Time Travel.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.REASSOCIATE_FBA (
  owner_name      VARCHAR2,
  table_name      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 78-14 REASSOCIATE_FBA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| owner_name | Schema of the Flashback Time Travel enabled base table |
| table_name | Name of the Flashback Time Travel enabled base table |

Exceptions

Table 78-15 REASSOCIATE_FBA Procedure Exceptions

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-55602 | User table is not enabled for Flashback Time Travel |
| ORA-55636 | Table definition validation failed |

Usage Notes

- The procedure will signal an error if the base table and the history table do not have identical data definitions. For example, when columns are added or table is split, the resulting base table and history table need to have the same schema.
- The Flashback Time Travel internal history table schema has some row versions metadata columns. The procedure will signal an error if any metadata column is dropped by users.

78.4.15 REGISTER_APPLICATION Procedure

This procedure takes an application name and optionally a Flashback Archive, and registers an application for database hardening.

When database hardening is enabled, then all the security tables for that application are enabled for Flashback Archive using the given Flashback Archive. If no Flashback Archive is specified, the default Flashback Archive is used.

See Also:

Using Flashback Time Travel in *Oracle Database Development Guide* regarding database hardening

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.REGISTER_APPLICATION (
    application_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
    flashback_archive_name    IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 78-16 REGISTER_APPLICATION Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| application_name | Name of the application which is being registered. The application SYSTEM is already registered when the package is created and is populated with list of tables needed for database hardening. |
| flashback_archive_name | Name of the Flashback Archive in which the historical data for the security tables for given application is stored. If no Flashback Archive is specified, the default Flashback Archive is used. |

78.4.16 REMOVE_TABLE_FROM_APPLICATION Procedure

This procedure takes an application name and marks a table in it as no longer being a security table.

If the application is already enabled for Flashback Archive, Flashback Archive will be disabled for this table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.REMOVE_TABLE_TO_APPLICATION (
    application_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
    table_name                IN   VARCHAR2,
    schema_name               IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 78-17 REMOVE_TABLE_FROM_APPLICATION Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| application_name | Name of the application for which a table is being removed from the list of security tables |
| table_name | Name of the table to mark as being no longer a security table for the given application |
| schema_name | Name of the schema containing the desired table. If no schema name is specified, the current schema is used. |

78.4.17 SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL Procedure

This procedure defines how much of the user context is to be saved.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL (
    level          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 78-18 SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| level | Depending on how much of the user context needs to be saved: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ALL - the entire SYS_CONTEXT• TYPICAL - the user ID, global user ID and the hostname• NONE - nothing |

DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE

Using the `DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE` package, you can export and import the Flashback Archive base tables along with their history to another database using the Transportable Tablespaces.

Restrictions

You can use this migration package only on a non-CDB environment.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE Overview](#)
- [DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE Operational Notes](#)
- [DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_FLASHBACK Subprograms](#)



See Also:

For detailed information about `DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE`:

- *Oracle Database Development Guide*
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*.

79.1 DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE Overview

Using this package one can export and import the Flashback Archive base tables along with their history to another database using the Transportable Tablespaces.

79.2 DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE Security Model

The `DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE` package must be compiled on both the source and target databases as `SYS`. The source file is located at `?/rdbms/admin/crefbamig.sql`, using which the package can be created or compiled.

The export and import procedures must be executed as `SYS`. Since the package uses `DBMS_DATAPUMP`, `DBMS_LOCK`, `DBMS_SYSTEM`, `DBMS_SQL`, and `DBMS_SCHEDULER` PL/SQL packages, their Security Models are also applicable. Along with the user's FDA tables that are being exported the export function also exports the following `SYS` tables' data:

- `SMON_SCN_TIME`
- `SYS_FBA_FA`
- `SYS_FBA_TSFA`

- SYS_FBA_TRACKEDTABLES
- SYS_FBA_PARTITIONS
- SYS_FBA_USERS

79.3 DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE Operational Notes

This section describes how to use the `DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE` package.

Prerequisites

Database version \geq 11.2

If database version is 11.2, following conditions should be met:

- `shared_pool_size` \geq 500M
- `streams_pool_size` \geq 40M

or

- `sga_target` \geq 2G

Constants

None

1. On the source database run `flashback_archive.export` to export the given Flashback Archive enabled tables, their history tables and other relevant metadata information using the transportable tablespaces.
2. Copy the transportable tablespace export dump and relevant datafiles from the source to the target database.
3. On the target database run `flashback_archive.import` to finish the import of the exported Flashback Archive enabled table and their history.

Extraneous objects

The tablespaces which host the Flashback Archive enabled tables and Flashback archive itself may have totally unrelated objects. During the export all those objects are also exported as the process uses the transportable tablespaces feature. Such extraneous objects are listed in the table `SYS_FBA_EXTRANEUSOBS`.

Upon successful import, the extraneous objects are left as is. DBA should drop the extraneous objects.

Self Containment of Tablespaces

Since transportable tablespaces feature is used for export and import, all the objects in those tablespaces must be self contained. Otherwise, the function aborts.

Reduction in History Granularity

After the import, it is possible to see the reduction in the granularity of the history.

For example, The multiple history generated on the source database in a small duration of time may be coalesced into one history.

Logs

Export and import logs are available in the OS directory given as the input `data_pump_dir` argument.

The format of export logs is `fda_mig_exdpd_YYYY_MMDD_HH24MI.log`

The format of import logs is `fda_mig_impdp_YYYY_MMDD_HH24MI.log`

Operational Notes

- After export, involved tablespaces are kept in `READONLY` mode so that the DBA can copy the involved datafiles.
- Keeping the involved tablespaces in `READONLY` mode also ensures the exported tables are in immutable state during exporting and copying of the datafiles.
- The procedures provided cannot be used for exporting and importing to change the table blocksizes. Because, internally these procedures use transportable tablespace export and import functionalities.
- After successful import, the tablespaces are again kept in `READONLY` mode. After the DBA verify the imported data, tablespaces can be made `READ-WRITE`.
- After successful import, the small tablespace that was given as input to the export operation can be dropped.

79.4 DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE Examples

This section illustrates exporting and importing Flashback Archive tables along with their history.

Step 1: Export the Flashback Archive enabled tables along with their history

In the example, three Flashback Archive enabled tables `USR1_TAB1`, `USR1_TAB2`, and `USR1_TAB3` are exported. These tables are spread across the `FA1_TBSP`, `FA1_TBSP_1`, `USR1_TBSP`, and `USR1_TBSP_1` tablespaces.

The `TTS_TBSP` is a small tablespace that holds export related metadata.

`/some/dir/with/enough/disk/space` is the OS directory where data pump files and logs are created.

```

set serveroutput on;
declare
  l_fda_tabs dbms_sql.varchar2_table;
begin
  l_fda_tabs(1) := upper('usr1_tab1');
  l_fda_tabs(2) := upper('usr1_tab2');
  l_fda_tabs(3) := upper('usr1_tab3');
  flashback_archive_migrate.export
  ( schema_owner => 'USR1'
  , fda_tables   => l_fda_tabs
  , tts         => 'TTS_TBSP'
  , data_pump_dir => '/some/dir/with/enough/disk/space'
  );

```

```
end;
/
```

On completion, the export output lists the datapump dump file and the datafiles that are to be copied to the target database to complete the import.

Step 2: Copy the datapump dump file and datafiles listed in the Step 1 to the target database.

Step 3: Import the Flashback Archive tables along with their history

In the example, three Flashback Archive enabled tables `USR1_TAB1`, `USR1_TAB2`, and `USR1_TAB3` are imported from `FA1_TBSP`, `FA1_TBSP_1`, `USR1_TBSP`, and `USR1_TBSP_1` tablespaces spread over the data files.

For the example given, following are the data files captured in the export (Step 1) log file:

- `/u01/app/oracle/oradata/TGT_DB/tts_tbsp.dbf`
- `/u01/app/oracle/oradata/TGT_DB/usr1_tbsp.dbf`
- `/u01/app/oracle/oradata/TGT_DB/usr1_tbsp1.dbf`
- `/u01/app/oracle/oradata/TGT_DB/FA1_tbsp.dbf`
- `/u01/app/oracle/oradata/TGT_DB/FA1_tbsp_1.dbf`

The `TTS_TBSP` is a small tablespace that holds the export related metadata whose datafile is `/ade/nkedlaya_fda2/rdbms/dbs/tts_tbsp.dbf`.

`/some/dir/with/enough/disk/space` is the OS directory where data pump files are created.

```
set serveroutput on;
declare
  l_data_files dbms_sql.varchar2_table;
begin
  l_data_files(1) := '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/TGT_DB/tts_tbsp.dbf';
  l_data_files(2) := '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/TGT_DB/usr1_tbsp.dbf';
  l_data_files(3) := '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/TGT_DB/usr1_tbsp1.dbf';
  l_data_files(4) := '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/TGT_DB/FA1_tbsp.dbf';
  l_data_files(5) := '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/TGT_DB/FA1_tbsp_1.dbf';

  flashback_archive_migrate.import
  ( schema_owner   => 'USR1'
    , tts          => 'TTS_TBSP'
    , data_pump_dir => '/data/pump/dir/where/export/dump/file/resides'
    , tts_data_files => l_data_files
  );
end;
/
```

Upon successful completion of the import, Flashback Archive is enabled on the imported tables and the prior history is available along with the new history that will be generated.

79.5 Summary of DBMS_FLASHBACK Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 79-1 DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| EXPORT Procedure | This procedure exports the given Flashback Archive enabled base tables, their history, and related tablespaces. |
| EXPORT_ANALYZE Procedure | This procedure analyzes the given Flashback Archive enabled base tables, their history, and related tablespaces for self containment using transportable tablespace checks. |
| IMPORT Procedure | This procedure imports the Flashback Archive enabled base tables that were exported, their history, and related tablespaces. |

79.5.1 EXPORT Procedure

This procedure exports the given Flashback Archive enabled base tables, their history, and related tablespaces.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE.EXPORT (
  schema_owner      IN   VARCHAR2,
  fda_tables        IN   DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2,
  tts               IN   VARCHAR2,
  data_pump_dir     IN   VARCHAR2,
  ignore_errors     IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 79-2 EXPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| schema_owner | Flashback Archive enabled tables' owner |
| fda_tables | Array of Flashback Archive enabled tables |
| tts | A small tablespace that can be used to hold the export related metadata |
| data_pump_dir | The directory path in the operating system where the export dump is placed |
| ignore_errors | Ignore any transportable tablespaces errors. The default value is FALSE. |

79.5.2 EXPORT_ANALYZE Procedure

This procedure analyzes the given Flashback Archive enabled base tables, their history, and related tablespaces for self containment using Transportable tablespace checks.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE.EXPORT_ANALYZE (
  schema_owner      IN  VARCHAR2,
  fda_tables        IN  DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2,
  tts               IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 79-3 EXPORT_ANALYZE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| schema_owner | Flashback Archive enabled tables' owner |
| fda_tables | Array of Flashback Archive enabled tables |
| tts | A small tablespace that can be used to hold the export related metadata |

79.5.3 IMPORT Procedure

This procedure Imports the Flashback Archive enabled base tables that were exported, their history, and related tablespaces.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_MIGRATE.IMPORT (
  schema_owner      IN  VARCHAR2,
  tts               IN  VARCHAR2,
  data_pump_dir     IN  VARCHAR2,
  tts_data_files    IN  DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2_TABLE);
```

Parameters

Table 79-4 IMPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| schema_owner | Flashback Archive enabled tables' owner |
| tts | A small tablespace that can be used to hold the export related metadata |
| data_pump_dir | The directory path in the operating system where the export dump is placed |
| tts_data_files | The data files list of TTS exported tablespaces. |

DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET

The DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET package enables frequent itemset counting. The two functions are identical except in the input cursor format difference.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Summary of DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET Subprograms](#)

80.1 Summary of DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET Subprograms

The DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET package includes the FI_HORIZONTAL function and FI_TRANSACTIONAL function subprograms.

Table 80-1 DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| FI_HORIZONTAL Function | Counts all frequent itemsets given a cursor for input data which is in 'HORIZONTAL' row format, support threshold, minimum itemset length, maximum itemset length, items to be included, items to be excluded |
| FI_TRANSACTIONAL Function | Counts all frequent itemsets given a cursor for input data which is in 'TRANSACTIONAL' row format, support threshold, minimum itemset length, maximum itemset length, items to be included, items to be excluded |

80.1.1 FI_HORIZONTAL Function

The purpose of this table function is to count all frequent itemsets given a cursor for input data which is in 'HORIZONTAL' row format, support threshold, minimum itemset length, maximum itemset length, items to be included, items to be excluded. The result will be a table of rows in form of itemset, support, length, total transactions counted.

In 'HORIZONTAL' row format, each row contains all of the item ids for a single transaction. Since all of the items come together, no transaction id is necessary.

The benefit of this table function is that if an application already has data in horizontal format, the database can skip the step of transforming rows that are in transactional format into horizontal format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_HORIZONTAL(
  tranx_cursor      IN      SYSREFCURSOR,
  support_threshold IN      NUMBER,
  itemset_length_min IN     NUMBER,
  itemset_length_max IN     NUMBER,
  including_items   IN      SYS_REFCURSOR DEFAULT NULL,
  excluding_items   IN      SYS_REFCURSOR DEFAULT NULL)
```

```

RETURN TABLE OF ROW (
    itemset [Nested Table of Item Type DERIVED FROM tranx_cursor],
    support      NUMBER,
    length       NUMBER,
    total_tranx  NUMBER);

```

Parameters

Table 80-2 FI_HORIZONTAL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| tranx_cursor | The cursor parameter that the user will supply when calling the function. There is no limits on the number of returning columns. Each column of cursor represents an item. All columns of the cursor must be of the same datatype. The item id must be number or character type (for example, VARCHAR2(n)). |
| support_threshold | A fraction number of total transaction count. An itemset is termed "frequent" if [the number of transactions it occurs in] divided by [the total number of transactions] exceed the fraction. The parameter must be a NUMBER. |
| itemset_length_min | The minimum length for interested frequent itemset. The parameter must be a NUMBER between 1 and 20, inclusive. |
| itemset_length_max | The maximum length for interested frequent itemset. This parameter must be a NUMBER between 1 and 20, inclusive, and must not be less than itemset_length_min. |
| including_items | A cursor from which a list of items can be fetched. At least one item from the list must appear in frequent itemsets that are returned. The default is NULL. |
| excluding_items | A cursor from which a list of items can be fetched. No item from the list can appear in frequent itemsets that are returned. The default is NULL. |

Return Values

Table 80-3 FI_HORIZONTAL Return Values

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| support | The number of transactions in which a frequent itemset occurs. This will be returned as a NUMBER. |
| itemset | A collection of items which is computed as frequent itemset. This will be returned as a nested table of item type which is the item column type of the input cursor. |
| length | Number of items in a frequent itemset. This will be returned as a NUMBER. |
| total_tranx | The total transaction count. This will be returned as a NUMBER. |

Example

Suppose you have a table `horiz_table_in`.

```
horiz_table_in(iid1 VARCHAR2(30), iid2 VARCHAR2(30), iid3 VARCHAR2(30), iid4
VARCHAR2(30), iid5 VARCHAR2(30));
```

and the data in `horiz_table_in` looks as follows:

```
('apple', 'banana', NULL, NULL, NULL)
('apple', 'milk', 'banana', NULL, NULL)
('orange', NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL)
```

Suppose you want to find out what combinations of items is frequent with a given support threshold of 30%, requiring itemset containing at least one of ('apple','banana','orange'), but excluding any of ('milk') in any itemset. You use the following query:

```
CREATE TYPE fi_varchar_nt AS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30);
SELECT CAST(itemset as FI_VARCHAR_NT)itemset, support, length, total_tranx
  FROM table(DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_HORIZONTAL(
    CURSOR(SELECT iid1, iid2, iid3, iid4, iid5
      FROM horiz_table_in),
    0.3,
    2,
    5,
    CURSOR(SELECT * FROM table(FI_VARCHAR_NT
      ('apple','banana','orange'))),
    CURSOR(SELECT * FROM table(FI_VARCHAR_NT('milk'))));
```

80.1.2 FI_TRANSACTIONAL Function

This procedure counts all frequent itemsets given a cursor for input data which is in 'TRANSACTIONAL' row format, support threshold, minimum itemset length, maximum itemset length, items to be included, items to be excluded. The result will be a table of rows in form of itemset, support, length, total number of transactions.

In 'TRANSACTIONAL' row format, each transaction is spread across multiple rows. All the rows of a given transaction have the same transaction id, and each row has a different item id. Combining all of the item ids which share a given transaction id results in a single transaction.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_TRANSACTIONAL (
  tranx_cursor      IN      SYSREFCURSOR,
  support_threshold IN      NUMBER,
  itemset_length_min IN     NUMBER,
  itemset_length_max IN     NUMBER,
  including_items   IN      SYS_REFCURSOR DEFAULT NULL,
  excluding_items   IN      SYS_REFCURSOR DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN TABLE OF ROW (
  itemset [Nested Table of Item Type DERIVED FROM tranx_cursor],
  support      NUMBER,
  length       NUMBER,
  total_tranx  NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 80-4 *FI_TRANSACTIONAL Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <code>tranx_cursor</code> | The cursor parameter that the user will supply when calling the function. It should return two columns in its returning row, the first column being the transaction id, the second column being the item id. The item id must be number or character type (for example, <code>VARCHAR2(n)</code>). |
| <code>support_threshold</code> | A fraction number of total transaction count. An itemset is termed "frequent" if [the number of transactions it occurs in] divided by [the total number of transactions] exceed the fraction. The parameter must be a <code>NUMBER</code> . |
| <code>itemset_length_min</code> | The minimum length for interested frequent itemset. The parameter must be a <code>NUMBER</code> between 1 and 20, inclusive. |
| <code>itemset_length_max</code> | The maximum length for interested frequent itemset. This parameter must be a <code>NUMBER</code> between 1 and 20, inclusive, and must not be less than <code>itemset_length_min</code> . |
| <code>including_items</code> | A cursor from which a list of items can be fetched. At least one item from the list must appear in frequent itemsets that will be returned. The default is <code>NULL</code> . |
| <code>excluding_items</code> | A cursor from which a list of items can be fetched. No item from the list can appear in frequent itemsets that will returned. The default is <code>NULL</code> . |

Return Values

Table 80-5 *FI_TRANSACTIONAL Return Values*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>support</code> | The number of transactions in which a frequent itemset occurs. This will be returned as a <code>NUMBER</code> . |
| <code>itemset</code> | A collection of items which is computed as frequent itemset. This will be returned as a nested table of item type which is the item column type of the input cursor. |
| <code>length</code> | Number of items in a frequent itemset. This will be returned as a <code>NUMBER</code> . |
| <code>total_tranx</code> | The total transaction count. This will be returned as a <code>NUMBER</code> , and will be the same for all returned rows, similar to a reporting aggregate. |

Usage Notes

Applications must predefine a nested table type of the input item type and cast the output itemset into this predefined nested table type before further processing, such as loading into a table.

Examples

Suppose that the input table `tranx_table_in` looks as follows:


```
(1, 'apple')
(1, 'banana')
(2, 'apple')
(2, 'milk')
(2, 'banana')
(3, 'orange')
```

and the user is trying to find itemsets that satisfy a support-threshold of 60% and have the itemset-length greater than 1 (namely, (apple, banana)).

The output of this function would contain the following output row:

```
itemset=('apple','banana'), support=2, length=2, total_tranx=3
```

You need to create a nested table of item type before you submit a query to perform the frequent itemset counting. In this example, since item is of VARCHAR2(30), you must create a nested table of VARCHAR2(30):

```
CREATE TYPE fi_varchar_nt AS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30);
SELECT CAST(itemset as FI_VARCHAR_NT) itemset, support, length, total_tranx
FROM table(DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_TRANSACTIONAL(
    cursor(SELECT tid, iid FROM tranx_table_in),
    0.6,
    2,
    5,
    NULL,
    NULL));
```

Here is another example to illustrate how to include certain items and exclude certain items in the counting.

```
SELECT CAST(itemset as FI_VARCHAR_NT) itemset, support, length, total_tranx
FROM table(DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_TRANSACTIONAL(
    CURSOR(SELECT tid, iid FROM tranx_table_in),
    0.6,
    2,
    5,
    CURSOR(SELECT * FROM table(FI_VARCHAR_NT
        ('apple','banana','orange'))),
    CURSOR(SELECT * FROM table(FI_VARCHAR_NT('milk'))));
```

Using the including/excluding items parameter, you are able to further optimize the execution by ignoring itemsets that are not expected by application.

You can also use transactional output through collection unnesting:

```
SELECT
    bt.setid, nt.*
FROM
    (SELECT cast(Itemset as FI_VARCHAR_NT) itemset, rownum setid
    FROM table(
        DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_TRANSACTIONAL(
            CURSOR(SELECT tid, iid FROM tranx_table_in), 0.6, 2, 5,
            NULL, NULL)) bt,
    table(bt.itemset) nt;
```

If you want to use an insert statement to load frequent itemsets into a nested table, it is better to use the NESTED_TABLE_FAST_INSERT hint for performance:

```

CREATE TABLE fq_nt (coll FI_VARCHAR_NT) NESTED TABLE coll STORE AS
  coll_nest;
INSERT /*+ NESTED_TABLE_FAST_INSERT */ INTO fq_nt
  SELECT cast(itemset as FI_VARCHAR_NT)
  FROM table(DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_TRANSACTIONAL(
    cursor(SELECT tid, iid FROM tranx_table_in), 0.6, 2, 5,
    NULL, NULL));

```

Note that if you want to use the package inside a PL/SQL cursor, you must cast the return type of the table function:

```

CREATE TYPE fi_res AS OBJECT (
  itemset      FI_VARCHAR_NT,
  support      NUMBER,
  length       NUMBER,
  total_tranx  NUMBER
);
/
CREATE TYPE fi_coll AS TABLE OF fi_res;
/

DECLARE
  cursor freqC is
    SELECT Itemset
    FROM table(
      CAST(DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_TRANSACTIONAL(
        cursor(SELECT tid, iid FROM tranx_table_in), 0.6, 2, 5,
        NULL, NULL) AS fi_coll));
  coll_nt  FI_VARCHAR_NT;
  num_rows int;
  num_itms int;
BEGIN
  num_rows := 0;
  num_itms := 0;
  OPEN freqC;
  LOOP
    FETCH freqC INTO coll_nt;
    EXIT WHEN freqC%NOTFOUND;
    num_rows := num_rows + 1;
    num_itms := num_itms + coll_nt.count;
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE freqC;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Totally ' || num_rows || ' rows ' || num_itms || '
items were produced.');
```

81

DBMS_FS

The `DBMS_FS` package for performing operations on an Oracle file system (make, mount, unmount and destroy operations) in an Oracle database.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_FS Overview](#)
- [DBMS_FS Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_FS Subprograms](#)

81.1 DBMS_FS Overview

The `DBMS_FS` package contains Oracle file system (OFS) procedures that you can use to create, mount, unmount, and destroy an Oracle file system.

Starting 19c release, the file systems are supported by PDB. Oracle Database supports maximum 5 file systems per PDB and 1000 file systems in total.

The `DBMS_FS` package enables applications to access database objects from a universal client such as an NFS server. This feature interfaces with Oracle SecureFiles to provide the file system access.



See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for a detailed description of managing an NFS server in Oracle Database

81.2 DBMS_FS Security Model

You must have the `SYSDBA` administrative privilege to use the `DBMS_FS` package.

The operations that you perform using the `DBMS_FS` package are equivalent to the file system operations that are performed in an operating system by the root user. Access to the individual file system that is created and mounted by this package is enforced using Access Control Lists (ACLs) and the permissions on the mounted directories to the operating system user.

81.3 Summary of DBMS_FS Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_FS` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 81-1 DBMS_FS Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| DESTROY_ORACLE_FS Procedure | Destroys an Oracle file system, using the <code>fstype</code> and of name <code>fsname</code> |
| MAKE_ORACLE_FS Procedure | Creates a file system of type specified by <code>fstype</code> and of name <code>fsname</code> |
| MOUNT_ORACLE_FS Procedure | Mounts an Oracle file system on the specified mount point |
| UNMOUNT_ORACLE_FS Procedure | Unmounts an Oracle file system on the specified mount point |

81.3.1 DESTROY_ORACLE_FS Procedure

This procedure destroys an Oracle file system and then frees the resources that were associated with it. Run the `dbms_fs.destroy_oracle_fs()` procedure to destroy file systems that are no longer in use.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FS.DESTROY_ORACLE_FS (
    fstype      IN VARCHAR2,
    fsname      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 81-2 DBMS_FS Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <code>fstype</code> | File system type. Oracle File System (OFS) and Database File System (DBFS) are supported. |
| <code>fsname</code> | Name of the file system |

Usage Notes

- You can find information about the currently mounted file systems by querying the `V$OFSMOUNT` dynamic view.
- For more information about the file system types, see the `fstype` description in [MAKE_ORACLE_FS Procedure](#).
- Before you run the `DBMS_FS.DESTROY_ORACLE_FS` procedure, you must unmount the file system by using the `DBMS_FS.UNMOUNT_ORACLE_FS` procedure. If you run this procedure on a file system that is still in use, it results in an error.
- After you run `DBMS_FS.DESTROY_ORACLE_FS`, Oracle Database destroys the file system and frees the associated resources.

Example

The following sample code shows how to destroy a DBFS file system, `dbfs_fs1`.

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_FS.DESTROY_ORACLE_FS (
    fstype      => 'dbfs',
    fsname      => 'dbfs_fs1');
END;
/

```

81.3.2 MAKE_ORACLE_FS Procedure

This procedure creates a new file system of type `DBFS` or `OFS`, on top of an existing Oracle tablespace or other database object.

Syntax

```

DBMS_FS.MAKE_ORACLE_FS (
  fstype      IN VARCHAR2,
  fsname      IN VARCHAR2,
  fsoptions   IN VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 81-3 DBMS_FS Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>fstype</code> | File system type. Enter one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>ofs</code>—to create an Oracle File System <code>dbfs</code>—to create a Database File System |
| <code>fsname</code> | Name of the file system. Enter a string no longer than 256 characters, using alphanumeric characters. |
| <code>fsoptions</code> | Specify an existing tablespace to use for the Oracle file system, using the following format: <p>"tablespace=tablespace_name"</p> |

Usage Notes

- If you want to create a database file system (DBFS), then you must run the `dbfs_create_filesystem.sql` script, which in turn calls the `dbfs_create_filesystem_advanced.sql` script. By default, this script is in the `$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin` directory. When you run this script, provide the name of an existing tablespace and a name for the file system that will be stored in the database. The size of the file system will be the same as the table size. For example, to create a file system in the `dbfs_ts` tablespace, in the file system `dbfs_tab`:

```
@/$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/dbfs_create_filesystem.sql dbfs_ts dbfs_tab
```

After you run this script, you can use the other procedures in the `DBMS_FS` package to mount, unmount, and destroy the file system.

 **Note:**

Starting Oracle Database 19.3.1.0 release, the `DBMS_FS.MAKE_ORACLE_FS` is used to create a DBFS filesystem; hence no auxiliary SQL script is needed to create a DBFS filesystem.

- Running the `DBMS_FS.MAKE_ORACLE_FS` procedure on the database instance is equivalent to running the `mkfs` command by root in an operating system.
- The tablespace that you specified in the `fsoptions` parameter must already exist before you execute the `DBMS_FS.MAKE_ORACLE_FS` procedure. To find existing tablespaces, query the `DBA_TABLESPACES` data dictionary view.
- The size of the file system is the same size as this tablespace.

Example

The following example shows how to create a DBFS file system named `dbfs_fs1` in the tablespace `dbfs_fs1_tbsp`.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_FS.MAKE_ORACLE_FS (
    fstype      => 'dbfs',
    fsname     => 'dbfs_fs1',
    fsoptions  => 'TABLESPACE=dbfs_fs1_tbsp');
END;
/
```

81.3.3 MOUNT_ORACLE_FS Procedure

Use the `dbms_fs.mount_oracle_fs()` procedure to mount an Oracle file system or OFS managed file system on the specified mount point.

Before you begin, complete the following checks to ensure that:

- You have created the file system using the `dbms_fs.make_oracle_fs()` procedure.
- The mount point that you specify exists in the local node.
- The Oracle user has access permissions.
- The mount path is empty, which means that the directory specified by the mount point does not have any files.

Oracle supports an extensive list of mount options that you can use to have better control on resources and achieve good performance. The file system is mounted and is visible through a mounted path on the compute node. In case of RAC, mount the file system in each RAC cluster node independently.

Since OFSD is a non-fatal background process, it gets automatically restarted after the death of a process. File systems that are mounted at the time of the death of the OFSD process are automatically remounted after starting a new OFSD process. This ensures continuous availability of the mounted file systems even in the case of an error.

To improve the throughput, OFSD has its own local cache for writes and reads. The write cache uses 8 (1 MB) buffers per file connection, and it can use up to 256 MB per file system. You can modify this value through the mount option, `wcache_size`. A read-

ahead algorithm is implemented for read operation and it uses 2 (1 MB) per file connection and it can use up to 256 MB per file system. Use the mount option, `rcache_size`, to modify this value.

The read-write cache is maintained per node, so this provides local cache consistency. In an RAC environment, consistency is guaranteed only after the `flush()` or `close()` operation is performed on the file. When two different processes on two different RAC nodes modify a single file and write to the same offset, then the first process that performs the `close()` operation on the file will have its data written into the file.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FS.MOUNT_ORACLE_FS (
  fstype          IN VARCHAR2,
  fsname         IN VARCHAR2,
  mount_point    IN VARCHAR2,
  mount_options  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 81-4 MOUNT_ORACLE_FS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>fstype</code> | File system type. Oracle File System (OFS) and Database File System (DBFS) are supported. |
| <code>fsname</code> | Name of the file system. Enter a string no longer than 256 characters, using alpha numeric characters. |
| <code>mount_point</code> | Local directory where the file system should be mounted. This directory must already exist. Enter an absolute path. The maximum number of mount points that you can create is 5 mount points per PDB and 1000 mount points per instance. |
| <code>mount_options</code> | Comma-separated mount options, listed in Table 81-5 . |

Usage Notes

Table 81-5 Supported Mount Options for the MOUNT_ORACLE_FS procedure

| Mount Option | Usage Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <code>default_permissions</code> | Enables permission check and restrict access based on file mode. This option is useful with the <code>allow_other</code> mount option. |
| <code>allow_other</code> | Allows other users apart from the operating system user that did the mount can access the files. This will be used in conjunction with permission checks in determining the file access. This option requires setting the <code>user_allow_other</code> parameter in the <code>/etc/fuse.conf</code> configuration file on Linux. |
| <code>max_read</code> | Maximum size of the read operation. No maximum size is set by default. |
| <code>max_write</code> | Maximum write size in a single request. The default is 128K. |
| <code>direct_io</code> | Indicates to the operating system kernel not use file system cache. |
| <code>ro</code> | Mounts the file system in read-only mode. Files cannot be modified. |
| <code>rw</code> | Mounts the file system as read-write. This is the default. |
| <code>nosuid</code> | Specifies that the file system cannot contain set userid files. |

Table 81-5 (Cont.) Supported Mount Options for the MOUNT_ORACLE_FS procedure

| Mount Option | Usage Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| suid | Specifies that the file system can contain set userid files. This is the default. |
| exec | Allows executing a file under the mount path. This option is enabled by default. |
| noexec | Prohibits executing a file under the mount path. Use this option to disallow any file to be executed in the file system. |
| atime | Maintains information about the time when the file was accessed. This option is enabled by default. |
| noatime | Does not maintain information about the time when the was file accessed. When you enable this option, it increases throughput as the access time is not updated for every read operation. |
| max_readahead=N | Sets the maximum size for the read-ahead operations to the specified bytes. The default value depends on the versions of the kernel and FUSE in your operating system. |
| sync_read | Permits only synchronous reads. If you use this option, it disables read-ahead caching for OFS. |
| async_read | Permits asynchronous reads. All read and write operations in the file system as performed asynchronously. This is the default option for FUSE versions 7.6 or later. |
| dirsync | Makes all directory operations synchronous. FUSE utilizes this option. |
| big_writes | Permits writes larger than 4KB. This is the default option for FUSE versions 7.6 or later. |
| no_big_writes | Does not allow writes larger than 4KB. This is not a recommended option for OFS. |
| xattr_enabled | Enables the use of extended attributes. Specify this option only if you want to use extended attributes. |
| kernel_cache_mode | Makes the Linux kernel cache behave like a writeback cache when you enter <code>writeback</code> as the value for this option. A writeback cache provides better performance when there are many small input-output requirements. FUSE utilizes this option. Permitted values are: <code>writeback</code> and <code>write-through</code> . The default value is <code>write-through</code> . |
| kernel_cache_attr_time=N | Sets the Linux kernel attribute cache timeout to N seconds. The default value is infinity. Oracle recommends that you set low values for RAC setup. |
| wcache_size=N | Sets the OFS write cache size to N bytes. The default value is 256 MB. |
| rcache_size=N | Sets the OFS read cache size to N bytes. The default value is 256 MB. |
| posix_locks | Implements the POSIX file locks in OFS. This is not supported by OFS. If you want to use the file-locking mechanism, use the <code>noposix_locks</code> option. |
| noposix_locks | Implements POSIX file locks in Linux kernel. This is the default option. |

 **Note:**

The following options are exclusive options and cannot be used together:

- `ro/rw`
- `nosuid/suid`
- `exec/noexec`
- `atime/noatime`
- `big_writes/no_big_writes`
- `sync_read/async_read`
- `posix_locks/noposix_locks`

Usage Notes

- This procedure makes the files system visible in the local database instance.
- For more information about the file system types, see the `fstype` description in [MAKE_ORACLE_FS Procedure](#).
- You can find information about currently mounted file systems by querying the `V$OFSMOUNT` dynamic view.
- Run the `DBMS_FS.MOUNT_ORACLE_FS` procedure on a file system that has already been created with `DBMS_FS.MAKE_ORACLE_FS` in the local computer node where the Oracle database instance is running. You cannot run this procedure on file systems that were created outside of Oracle Database.
- You cannot update the mount options after mounting the file system. If you want to change the mount options later, you'll have to unmount the file system, and then remount it.

Example: Mounts a DBFS file system

Mounts a DBFS file system at `/oracle/dbfs/testfs`.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_FS.MOUNT_ORACLE_FS (
    fstype      => 'dbfs',
    fsname     => 'dbfs_fs1',
    mount_point => '/oracle/dbfs/testfs',
    mount_options => 'default_permissions, allow_other');
END;
```

81.3.4 UNMOUNT_ORACLE_FS Procedure

This procedure unmounts an Oracle file system on the specified mount point.

File systems that are mounted in a PDB are automatically unmounted when the PDB is closed. You can also use `dbms_fs.unmount_oracle_fs()` to explicitly unmount an Oracle file system that you have mounted through OFS.

Syntax

```
DBMS_FS.UNMOUNT_ORACLE_FS (
  fsname           IN VARCHAR2,
  mount_point      IN VARCHAR2,
  unmount_options  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Table 81-6 UNMOUNT_ORACLE_FS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>fsname</code> | Name of the file system. |
| <code>mount_point</code> | Local directory where the file system had been mounted. Enter an absolute path. |
| <code>unmount_options</code> | Optionally, enter <code>force</code> to unmount the file system forcibly. This setting prevents new requests from being sent to the file system. All pending requests on the file system are either completed or cancelled. If you omit this setting, then attempts to unmount a busy file system cause an <code>EBUSY</code> error. |

Usage Notes

- Before you unmount the file system, ensure that all applications that use this file system are shut down. Also ensure that no processes reference the mounting file system.
- You can find information about the currently mounted file systems by querying the `V$OFSMOUNT` dynamic view.
- For more information about the file system types, see the `fstype` description in [MAKE_ORACLE_FS Procedure](#).
- When an Oracle instance is shut down in normal immediate mode, then all the mounted file systems are automatically unmounted.
- If a file system is mounted with the `MOUNT_ORACLE_FS` procedure with the `persist` option, it will be automatically mounted again when the database instance starts or the PDB is plugged. If this file system is unmounted by executing `DBMS_FS.UNMOUNT_ORACLE_FS`, it will remain unmounted even if the `persist` option was used to mount it.
- If you perform a `SHUTDOWN ABORT`, then the file system may still show as mounted but it may not be accessible. In this case, you can unmount the system manually by calling the `unmount` command at the operating system level or the `fusermount` procedure on Linux systems.
- Do not use `fusermount -u` to unmount a running file system as it causes inconsistency in Oracle views, such as `v$ofsmount`.
- You can export the local mount point of an Oracle file system to point to the remote system, and then NFS mount the file system from the remote system by using the operating system `mount` command. The `DBMS_FS.MOUNT_ORACLE_FS` procedure is similar to `mount` commands that are used for other local file systems.
- For better security, Oracle recommends that you use access control lists (ACLs) and Kerberos to control access to sensitive data.

- Do not attempt to unmount the file system from the operating system level. Doing so can leave the Oracle Database-created file system internal tables in an inconsistent state.

Example

The following sample code unmounts a DBFS mounted file system at `/oracle/dbfs/testfs`.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_FS.UNMOUNT_ORACLE_FS (
    fsname          => 'dbfs_fsl',
    mount_point     => '/oracle/dbfs/testfs',
    mount_options   => 'force');
END;
```

DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM

The `DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM` package provides subprograms to configure and manage Oracle GoldenGate conflict detection and resolution.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM Subprograms](#)

82.1 Using DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM

This section contains topics which relate to using the `DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM` package.

- [DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM Overview](#)
- [DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM Security Model](#)

82.1.1 DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM Overview

The `DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM` package provides interfaces to configure automatic conflict detection and resolution in an Oracle GoldenGate configuration that replicates tables between Oracle databases.

When more than one replica of a table allows changes to the table, a conflict can occur when a change is made to the same row in two different databases at nearly the same time. Oracle GoldenGate replicates changes using row logical change records (LCRs). It detects a conflict by comparing the old values in the row LCR with the current values of the corresponding table row identified by the key columns. If any column value does not match, then there is a conflict. After a conflict is detected, Oracle GoldenGate can resolve the conflict by overwriting values in the row with some values from the row LCR, ignoring the values in the row LCR, or computing a delta to update the row values.

XStream inbound servers and outbound servers can be used in an XStream configuration in a multitenant container database (CDB). A CDB is an Oracle database that includes zero, one, or many user-created pluggable databases (PDBs).

**Note:**

Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product.

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database XStream Guide*
- *Oracle Database Concepts* for more information about CDBs and PDBs

82.1.2 DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled either by granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles or by granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

An Oracle GoldenGate administrator must be configured at each Oracle database in the table's replication environment, and Oracle GoldenGate must be configured to replicate the table at each Oracle database. You can configure an Oracle GoldenGate administrator using the `GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE` procedure in the `DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM` package.

 **See Also:**

The Oracle GoldenGate documentation for more information about Oracle GoldenGate replication and configuring an Oracle GoldenGate administrator

82.2 Summary of DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM Subprograms

Table 82-1 DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ADD_AUTO_CDR Procedure | Configures Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution for a table |
| ADD_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP Procedure | Adds a column group and configures Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution for the column group |
| ADD_AUTO_CDR_DELTA_RES Procedure | Configures Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and delta resolution for the column |
| ALTER_AUTO_CDR Procedure | Alters the Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution for a table |
| ALTER_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP Procedure | Alters a column group for Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution |

Table 82-1 (Cont.) DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| DELETE_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ Procedure | Deletes a database object from the exclusion list for Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication |
| GG_PROCEDURE_REPLICATION_ON Function | Returns 1 if Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication is enabled and returns 0 if it is disabled |
| INSERT_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ Procedure | Inserts a database object into the exclusion list for Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication |
| PURGE_TOMBSTONES Procedure | Purges rows that were deleted before the specified timestamp from the tombstone table |
| REMOVE_AUTO_CDR Procedure | Removes Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution for a table |
| REMOVE_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP Procedure | Removes a column group that was configured for Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution |
| REMOVE_AUTO_CDR_DELTA_RES Procedure | Removes Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and delta resolution for the column |

**Note:**

All procedures commit unless specified otherwise.

82.2.1 ADD_AUTO_CDR Procedure

This procedure configures Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution for a table.

The conflict detection and resolution configured by this procedure is based on the timestamp of the changes. The procedure adds one or more hidden columns of `TIMESTAMP` type to the table, and each hidden column is counted against the limit of 1,000 columns for each table.

The procedure automatically places the columns in the table into a default column group and into an unconditional supplemental log group, excluding nonscalar columns. To create column groups that include a subset of the columns in the table, use the `ADD_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP` procedure in this package.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains the `additional_options` parameter, and the other does not.

Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADD_AUTO_CDR(
  schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  resolution_granularity IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ROW',
  existing_data_timestamp IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT
'SYSTIMESTAMP',
  tombstone_deletes    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
```

```

fetchcols           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
record_conflicts   IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
use_custom_handlers IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);

```

```

DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADD_AUTO_CDR(
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  resolution_granularity IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ROW',
  existing_data_timestamp IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT
'SYSTIMESTAMP',
  tombstone_deletes IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  fetchcols        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  record_conflicts IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  use_custom_handlers IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
  additional_options IN BINARY_INTEGER);

```

Parameters

Table 82-2 ADD_AUTO_CDR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| schema_name | The name of the table's schema. |
| table_name | The name of the table. |
| resolution_granularity | ROW, the default, adds one hidden <code>TIMESTAMP</code> column for the row and one hidden <code>TIMESTAMP</code> column for each LOB column. COLUMN adds one hidden <code>TIMESTAMP</code> column for each column in the table. |
| existing_data_timestamp | Timestamp to assign to existing rows. If <code>NULL</code> , then the current system timestamp is used. If a time is specified, and the operating system time zone is not a valid Oracle time zone, then Oracle uses UTC as the default value. |
| tombstone_deletes | <code>TRUE</code> , the default, tracks deleted rows in a tombstone table. Tracking deleted rows might be required to detect and resolve some conflicts, but tracking deleted rows requires additional database resources. <code>FALSE</code> does not track deleted rows in a tombstone table. |
| fetchcols | <code>TRUE</code> , the default, fetches the value of LOBs during conflict detection and resolution. Fetching LOBs can be an expensive operation. <code>FALSE</code> does not fetch the value of LOBs during conflict detection and resolution. |
| record_conflicts | <code>TRUE</code> , the default, records the conflict in the <code>DBA_APPLY_ERROR</code> and <code>DBA_APPLY_ERROR_MESSAGES</code> views. <code>FALSE</code> does not record the conflict. |

Table 82-2 (Cont.) ADD_AUTO_CDR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| use_custom_handlers | <p>0, the default, indicates that automatic conflict handlers are used.</p> <p>1 indicates that automatic conflict handlers are not used and that a custom error handler must be specified using the SET_DML_HANDLER procedure in the DBMS_APPLY_ADM package.</p> |
| additional_options | <p>0 indicates NONE. You can also use the DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADDITIONAL_OPTIONS_NONE constant.</p> <p>1 indicates EARLIEST_TIMESTAMP_RESOLUTION. In earliest timestamp resolution, the earliest timestamp is used for conflict resolution instead of the latest timestamp. You can also use the DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADDITIONAL_OPTIONS_EARLIEST_TIMESTAMP constant.</p> <p>2 indicates DELETE_ALWAYS_WINS. In delete always wins, when there is a conflict between a delete operation and another operation, the delete operation succeeds and the other operation is discarded. You can also use the DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADDITIONAL_OPTIONS_DELETE_ALWAYS_WINS constant.</p> <p>4 indicates IGNORE_GLOBAL_SITE_PRIORITY. In ignore global site priority, the locally defined resolution is used for the table even if global site priority is set in the Oracle GoldenGate replicat file. You can also use the DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADDITIONAL_OPTIONS_IGNORE_GLOBAL_SITE_PRIORITY constant.</p> <p>8 indicates ADD_KEY_VERSION. Use this option to add a version number with TIMESTAMP data type to handle delete conflicts. You can also use the DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADDITIONAL_OPTIONS_ADD_KEY_VERSION constant.</p> <p>Add the options together to use more than one option. For example, to use earliest timestamp resolution and delete always wins, use 3.</p> |

Example

The following example illustrates how to use bitmask:

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_goldengate_adm.add_auto_cdr('scott','table1',
additional_options =>
dbms_goldengate_adm.additional_options_delete_always_wins +
dbms_goldengate_adm.additional_options_add_key_version,
record_conflicts => TRUE);
```


82.2.2 ADD_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP Procedure

This procedure adds a column group to a table that is configured for Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution.

For a table that has been configured for timestamp conflict detection and resolution, this procedure adds a column group that includes a specified subset of columns in the table. Any columns in the table that are not part of a column group remain in the default column group for the table.

When you add a column group to a table, conflict detection and resolution is performed on the columns in the column group separately from the other columns in the table. Column groups enable different databases to update different columns in the same row at nearly the same time without causing a conflict.

For example, a replicated table that contains employee information might have a salary column and a bonus column as well as other columns that identify the employee and a location column for the employees office number. Assume that one department in the company updates its database to change the employee's salary while another department updates its database to change the employee's location. If the salary and bonus columns are in a column group, these changes are applied to the replicated table in each database without requiring conflict resolution.

The procedure automatically places the columns in the column group into an unconditional supplemental log group, excluding nonscalar columns.

Before this procedure can be run on a table, the `DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADD_AUTO_CDR` procedure must be run in the table with `ROW` specified for the `resolution_granularity` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADD_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP (
  schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  column_list          IN VARCHAR2,
  column_group_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  existing_data_timestamp IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 82-3 ADD_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the table's schema. |
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the table. |
| <code>column_list</code> | Group of columns for which the conflict detection and resolution is configured. Specify the columns in a comma-separated list. The same column cannot be in more than one column group. Also, the same column cannot be in a column group and specified in a delta resolution. |

Table 82-3 (Cont.) ADD_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| column_group_name | The name of the column group. If NULL, the column group name is system generated. |
| existing_data_timestamp | The time value for the added <code>TIMESTAMP</code> columns for existing table data. |

82.2.3 ADD_AUTO_CDR_DELTA_RES Procedure

This procedure configures Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and delta resolution for the column.

The resolution method does not depend on a timestamp or an extra resolution column. With delta conflict resolution, the conflict is resolved by adding the difference between the new and old values in the LCR to the value in the table. For example, if a bank balance is updated at two sites concurrently, then the converged value accounts for all debits and credits. This resolution method is generally used for financial data such as an account balance.

The procedure automatically places the column into an unconditional supplemental log group.

Before this procedure can be run on a table, the `DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADD_AUTO_CDR` procedure must be run in the table with `ROW` specified for the `resolution_granularity` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADD_AUTO_CDR_DELTA_RES (
    schema_name IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    column_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 82-4 ADD_AUTO_CDR_DELTA_RES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| schema_name | The name of the table's schema. |
| table_name | The name of the table. |
| column_name | The name of the column. The specified column must be a <code>NUMBER</code> or <code>FLOAT</code> data type column. The same column cannot be in a column group. |

82.2.4 ALTER_AUTO_CDR Procedure

This procedure alters the Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution for a table.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains the `additional_options` parameter, and the other does not.

Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ALTER_AUTO_CDR(
  schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  tombstone_deletes    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  fetchcols            IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  record_conflicts     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  use_custom_handlers  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ALTER_AUTO_CDR(
  schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  tombstone_deletes    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  fetchcols            IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  record_conflicts     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  use_custom_handlers  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
  additional_options   IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 82-5 ALTER_AUTO_CDR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| schema_name | The name of the table's schema. |
| table_name | The name of the table. |
| tombstone_deletes | TRUE tracks deleted rows in a tombstone table. Tracking deleted rows might be required to detect and resolve some conflicts, but tracking deleted rows requires additional database resources. FALSE does not track deleted rows in a tombstone table. NULL retains the current setting for the parameter. |
| fetchcols | TRUE fetches the value of nonscalar columns during conflict detection and resolution. FALSE does not fetch the value of nonscalar columns during conflict detection and resolution. NULL retains the current setting for the parameter. |
| record_conflicts | TRUE records the conflict. FALSE does not record the conflict. NULL retains the current setting for the parameter. |
| use_custom_handlers | 0, default, indicates that automatic conflict handlers are used. 1 indicates that automatic conflict handlers are not used and that a custom error handler must be specified using the SET_DML_HANDLER procedure in the DBMS_APPLY_ADM package. NULL, the default, retains the current setting for the parameter. |

Table 82-5 (Cont.) ALTER_AUTO_CDR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>additional_options</code> | <p>A bit mask that indicates which of six types of actions to follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 - no changes are made from any previous settings. You can also use the <code>DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADDITIONAL_OPTIONS_NONE</code> constant. • 1 - sets earliest timestamp, but clears all other options/bits. You can also use the <code>DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.EARLIEST_TIMESTAMP_RESOLUTION</code> constant. • 2 - sets delete always wins, but clears all other options/bits. You can also use the <code>DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADDITIONAL_OPTIONS_DELETE_ALWAYS_WINS</code> constant. • 4 - indicates <code>IGNORE_GLOBAL_SITE_PRIORITY</code>. When you specify this option, then use local site resolution configuration for the table, even if the global site priority is set in the Oracle GoldenGate replicat file. You can also use the <code>DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADDITIONAL_OPTIONS_IGNORE_GLOBAL_SITE_PRIORITY</code> constant. • 8 - indicates <code>ADD_KEY_VERSION</code>. Use this option to add a version number with <code>TIMESTAMP</code> data type to handle delete conflicts. You can also use the <code>DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADDITIONAL_OPTIONS_ADD_KEY_VERSION</code> constant. • 16 - clears all. You can also use the <code>DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADDITIONAL_OPTIONS_CLEAR_OPTIONS</code> constant. |

 **Note:**

- Any combination of 1,2, 4, and 8 are possible.
- Any combination that include 1 or 2 will implicitly set 8.

You can add the options together to use more than one option.

For example:

If the previously used option was `DELETE_ALWAYS_WINS`, then when you specify a value of 1 for `additional_options`, `EARLIEST_TIMESTAMP_RESOLUTION` and 16 means clear all options. As a result, there are no additional options set.

82.2.5 ALTER_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP Procedure

This procedure alters a column group for Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution.

Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ALTER_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP (
    schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    column_group_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    add_column_list      IN VARCHAR2,
    remove_column_list   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 82-6 ALTER_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| schema_name | The name of the table's schema. |
| table_name | The name of the table. |
| column_group_name | The name of the column group. |
| add_column_list | A comma-separated list of columns to add to the column group. |
| remove_column_list | A comma-separated list of columns to remove from the column group. |

82.2.6 DELETE_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ Procedure

This procedure deletes a database object from the exclusion list for Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication.

When a database object is on the exclusion list for Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication, execution of subprogram in the package is not replicated if the subprogram operates on the excluded object. For example, if `hr.employees` is an excluded database object for the `DBMS_REDEFINITION` package, then an execution of the `DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE` procedure on the `hr.employees` table is not replicated.

▲ Caution:

Run the `DELETE_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ` procedure only under the direction of Oracle Support.

Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.DELETE_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ (
    package_owner        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    package_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
object_owner      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
object_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 82-7 DELETE_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| package_owner | The owner of the package. |
| package_name | The name of the package. |
| object_owner | The owner of the object. |
| object_name | The name of the object. |

82.2.7 GG_PROCEDURE_REPLICATION_ON Function

This function returns 1 if Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication is enabled and returns 0 if it is disabled.

Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.GG_PROCEDURE_REPLICATION_ON
RETURN NUMBER;
```

82.2.8 INSERT_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ Procedure

This procedure inserts a database object into the exclusion list for Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication.

When a database object is on the exclusion list for Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication, execution of subprogram in the package is not replicated if the subprogram operates on the excluded object. For example, if `hr.employees` is an excluded database object for the `DBMS_REDEFINITION` package, then an execution of the `DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE` procedure on the `hr.employees` table is not replicated.

Caution:

Run the `INSERT_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ` procedure only under the direction of Oracle Support.

Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.INSERT_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ(
package_owner      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
package_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
object_owner       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
object_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 82-8 INSERT_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| package_owner | The owner of the package. |
| package_name | The name of the package. |
| object_owner | The owner of the object. |
| object_name | The name of the object. |

82.2.9 PURGE_TOMBSTONES Procedure

This procedure purges rows that were deleted before the specified timestamp from the tombstone table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.PURGE_TOMBSTONES(
    purge_timestamp IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE);
```

Parameters

Table 82-9 PURGE_TOMBSTONES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| purge_timestamp | The timestamp before which records are purged. |

82.2.10 REMOVE_AUTO_CDR Procedure

This procedure removes Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution for a table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.REMOVE_AUTO_CDR(
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name       IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 82-10 REMOVE_AUTO_CDR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| schema_name | The name of the table's schema. |
| table_name | The name of the table. |

82.2.11 REMOVE_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP Procedure

This procedure removes a column group that was configured for Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution.

Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.REMOVE_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP(  
    schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    table_name           IN VARCHAR2,  
    column_group_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 82-11 REMOVE_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| schema_name | The name of the table's schema. |
| table_name | The name of the table. |
| column_group_name | The name of the column group. |

82.2.12 REMOVE_AUTO_CDR_DELTA_RES Procedure

This procedure removes Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and delta resolution for the column.

Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.REMOVE_AUTO_CDR_DELTA_RES(  
    schema_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    table_name  IN VARCHAR2,  
    column_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 82-12 REMOVE_AUTO_CDR_DELTA_RES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| schema_name | The name of the table's schema. |
| table_name | The name of the table. |
| column_name | The name of the column. |

DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH

The `DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH` package provides subprograms for granting privileges to and revoking privileges from GoldenGate administrators.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH Subprograms](#)



See Also:

[GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#) in the `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH` package

83.1 DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH Overview

This package provides subprograms for granting privileges to GoldenGate administrators and revoking privileges from GoldenGate administrators. A GoldenGate administrator manages an integrated GoldenGate and XStream Out configuration.

GoldenGate administrators can be used in a multitenant container database (CDB). A CDB is an Oracle database that includes zero, one, or many user-created pluggable databases (PDBs).



See Also:

- [GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#) in the `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH` package
- *Oracle Database XStream Guide*
- *Oracle Database Concepts* for more information about CDBs and PDBs

83.2 DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles, or by granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

The user executing the subprograms in the `DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH` package must have `SYSDBA` administrative privilege, and the user must exercise the privilege using `AS SYSDBA` at connect time.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

To ensure that the user who runs the subprograms in this package has the necessary privileges, connect as an administrative user who can create users, grant privileges, and create tablespaces when using this package.

83.3 Summary of DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH Subprograms

The `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH` package includes the `GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE` procedure and `REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE` procedure subprograms.

Table 83-1 DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Either grants the privileges needed by a user to be a GoldenGate administrator directly, or generates a script that grants these privileges |
| REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Either revokes GoldenGate administrator privileges from a user directly, or generates a script that revokes these privileges |



Note:

All subprograms commit unless specified otherwise.

83.3.1 GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure grants the privileges needed by a user to be a GoldenGate administrator.



See Also:

[GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#) in the `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH` package

Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH.GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE (
  grantee           IN VARCHAR2,
  privilege_type    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*',
  grant_select_privileges IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  do_grants         IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  file_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  directory_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
```

```
grant_optional_privileges IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
container                 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

Parameters

Table 83-2 GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| grantee | The user to whom privileges are granted |
| privilege_type | Specify one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAPTURE Specifying CAPTURE grants the minimum privileges required by the user to administer Oracle GoldenGate integrated extract. APPLY Specifying APPLY grants the minimum privileges required by the user to administer Oracle GoldenGate integrated replicat. * Specifying * grants the minimum privileges required by the user to administer Oracle GoldenGate integrated extract and Oracle GoldenGate integrated replicat. |
| grant_select_privileges | If TRUE, then the procedure grants a set of privileges, including SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE, to the user. This setting is recommended for GoldenGate administrators. If FALSE, then the procedure does not grant the set of privileges to the user. SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE enables the user to select from the data dictionary. |
| do_grants | If TRUE, then the procedure grants the privileges to the specified grantee directly, and adds the grantee to the DBA_GOLDENGATE_PRIVILEGES data dictionary view. If the user already has an entry in this data dictionary view, then the procedure does not make another entry, and no error is raised. If TRUE and any of the grant statements fails, then the procedure raises an error. If FALSE, then the procedure does not grant the privileges to the specified grantee directly, and does not add the grantee to the DBA_GOLDENGATE_PRIVILEGES data dictionary view. You specify FALSE when the procedure is generating a file that you will run later. If you specify FALSE and either the file_name or directory_name parameter is NULL, then the procedure raises an error. Note: It is recommended that do_grants be set to TRUE because many APIs check for the presence of a user in the DBA_GOLDENGATE_PRIVILEGES view, which will not be populated if do_grants is set to FALSE. |
| file_name | The name of the file generated by the procedure. The file contains all of the statements that grant the privileges. If a file with the specified file name exists in the specified directory name, then the grant statements are appended to the existing file. If NULL, then the procedure does not generate a file. |

Table 83-2 (Cont.) GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| directory_name | <p>The directory into which the generated file is placed. The specified directory must be a directory object created using the SQL statement <code>CREATE DIRECTORY</code>. If you specify a directory, then the user who invokes the procedure must have the <code>WRITE</code> privilege on the directory object.</p> <p>If the <code>file_name</code> parameter is <code>NULL</code>, then this parameter is ignored, and the procedure does not generate a file.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and the <code>file_name</code> parameter is non-<code>NULL</code>, then the procedure raises an error.</p> |
| grant_optional_privileges | <p>A comma-separated list of optional privileges to grant to the grantee. You can specify the following roles and privileges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>XDBADMIN</code> • <code>DV_XSTREAM_ADMIN</code> • <code>DV_GOLDENGATE_ADMIN</code> • <code>EXEMPT_ACCESS_POLICY</code> • <code>EXEMPT_REDACTION_POLICY</code> |
| container | <p>If <code>CURRENT</code>, then grants privileges to the grantee only in the container where the procedure is invoked. <code>CURRENT</code> can be specified while connected to the root or to a PDB.</p> <p>If <code>ALL</code>, then grants privileges to the grantee in all containers in the CDB and all PDBs created after the procedure is invoked. To specify <code>ALL</code>, the procedure must be invoked in the root by a common user.</p> <p>If a container name, then grants privileges to the grantee only in the specified container. To specify root, use <code>CDB\$ROOT</code> while connected to the root. To specify a PDB, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to CDBs.</p> |

Usage Notes

The user who runs the procedure must be an administrative user who can grant privileges to other users.

Specifically, the procedure grants the following privileges to the specified user:

- The `RESTRICTED SESSION` system privilege
- `EXECUTE` on the following packages:
 - `DBMS_APPLY_ADM`
 - `DBMS_AQ`
 - `DBMS_AQADM`
 - `DBMS_AQIN`
 - `DBMS_AQELM`
 - `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM`
 - `DBMS_FLASHBACK`
 - `DBMS_LOCK`
 - `DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM`

- DBMS_RULE_ADM
- DBMS_TRANSFORM
- DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM
- Privileges to enqueue messages into and dequeue messages from any queue
- Privileges to manage any queue
- Privileges to create, alter, and execute any of the following types of objects in the user's own schema and in other schemas:
 - Evaluation contexts
 - Rule sets
 - Rules

In addition, the grantee can grant these privileges to other users.

- SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE
- SELECT or READ privilege on data dictionary views related to GoldenGate and Oracle Replication
- The ability to allow a remote GoldenGate administrator to perform administrative actions through a database link by connecting to the grantee

This ability is enabled by running the `GRANT_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS` procedure in this package.

Note:

This procedure grants only the privileges necessary to configure and administer a GoldenGate environment. You can grant additional privileges to the grantee if necessary.

See Also:

[GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#) in the `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH` package

83.3.2 REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure revokes GoldenGate administrator privileges from a user.

Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH.REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE (
  grantee           IN  VARCHAR2,
  privilege_type    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '*',
  revoke_select_privileges IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  do_revokes        IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  file_name         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  directory_name    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
```

```

revoke_optional_privileges IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
container                   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CURRENT');

```

Parameters

Table 83-3 REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| grantee | The user from whom privileges are revoked |
| privilege_type | Specify one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAPTURE Specifying CAPTURE revokes the minimum privileges required by the user to administer Oracle GoldenGate integrated extract. APPLY Specifying APPLY revokes the minimum privileges required by the user to administer Oracle GoldenGate integrated replicat. * Specifying * revokes the minimum privileges required by the user to administer Oracle GoldenGate integrated extract and Oracle GoldenGate integrated replicat. |
| revoke_select_privileges | If TRUE, then the procedure revokes SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE from the user. If FALSE, then the procedure does not revoke SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE to the user. SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE enables the user to select from the data dictionary. |
| do_revokes | If TRUE, then the procedure revokes the privileges from the specified user directly, and removes the user from the DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR data dictionary view. If the user does not have a record in this data dictionary view, then the procedure does not remove a record from the view, and no error is raised. If TRUE and any of the revoke statements fails, then the procedure raises an error. A revoke statement fails if the user is not granted the privilege that is being revoked. If FALSE, then the procedure does not revoke the privileges from the specified user directly, and does not remove the user from the DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR data dictionary view. You specify FALSE when the procedure is generating a file that you will run later. If you specify FALSE and either the file_name or directory_name parameter is NULL, then the procedure does not raise an error. |
| file_name | The name of the file generated by this procedure. The file contains all of the statements that revoke the privileges. If a file with the specified file name exists in the specified directory name, then the revoke statements are appended to the existing file. If NULL, then the procedure does not generate a file. |

Table 83-3 (Cont.) REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| directory_name | <p>The directory into which the generated file is placed. The specified directory must be a directory object created using the SQL statement <code>CREATE DIRECTORY</code>. If you specify a directory, then the user who invokes the procedure must have the <code>WRITE</code> privilege on the directory object.</p> <p>If the <code>file_name</code> parameter is <code>NULL</code>, then this parameter is ignored, and the procedure does not generate a file.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and the <code>file_name</code> parameter is non-<code>NULL</code>, then the procedure raises an error.</p> |
| revoke_optional_privileges | <p>A comma-separated list of optional privileges to revoke from the grantee, such as the <code>DV_XSTREAM_ADMIN</code> and <code>DV_GOLDENGATE_ADMIN</code> privileges</p> |
| container | <p>If <code>CURRENT</code>, then revokes privileges from the grantee only in the container where the procedure is invoked. <code>CURRENT</code> can be specified while connected to the root or to a PDB.</p> <p>If <code>ALL</code>, then revokes privileges from the grantee in all containers in the CDB. To specify <code>ALL</code>, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>If a container name, then revokes privileges from the grantee only in the specified container. To specify root, use <code>CDB\$ROOT</code> while connected to the root. To specify a PDB, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to CDBs.</p> |

Usage Notes

The user who runs this procedure must be an administrative user who can revoke privileges from other users. Specifically, this procedure revokes the privileges granted by running the `GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE` procedure in this package.



See Also:

"[GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#)"

DBMS_HADOOP

The `DBMS_HADOOP` package provides a PL/SQL procedure called `CREATE_EXTDDL_FOR_HIVE()`, that creates an Oracle external table for a given hive table.

Big Data SQL needs to be correctly set up for `DBMS_HADOOP` to work.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_HADOOP Overview](#)
- [DBMS_HADOOP Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_HADOOP Subprograms](#)

84.1 DBMS_HADOOP Overview

The `DBMS_HADOOP` package provides two procedures for creating an Oracle external table and for synchronizing the Oracle external table partitions.

These procedures are:

- `CREATE_EXTDDL_FOR_HIVE()` — creates an Oracle external table for a given hive table
- `SYNCHRONIZE_PARTITIONS_FOR_HIVE()` — helps to synchronize the Oracle external table partitions with those in the corresponding hive table

84.2 DBMS_HADOOP Security Model

Users must have `ALTER` privileges on the table for modifying external table parameters. In addition the `ALTER` privileges, users must have `READ` privileges for the directory object that contains the external data source and `WRITE` privileges for the directory objects containing bad, log, and discard files.

Similar privileges are applicable to the partitioned external tables.

84.3 Summary of DBMS_HADOOP Subprograms

`DBMS_HADOOP` includes the `CREATE_EXTDDL_FOR_HIVE` procedure and `SYNC_PARTITIONS_FOR_HIVE` procedure subprograms.

Table 84-1 DBMS_HADOOP Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CREATE_EXTDDL_FOR_HIVE Procedure | Given a hive table name, creates a text of DDL that can be executed to create an external table corresponding to the hive table |

Table 84-1 (Cont.) DBMS_HADOOP Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| CREATE_HYBRID_PARTNED_TABLE Procedure | Merges a given partitioned Hive table with an Oracle partitioned table, and replaces it with the merged table. |
| SYNCHRONIZE_PARTITIONS_FOR_HIVE Procedure | Synchronizes the existing partitioning definition of a hive table in Oracle catalog |

84.3.1 CREATE_EXTDDL_FOR_HIVE Procedure

This procedure creates an Oracle external table for a given hive table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HADOOP.CREATE_EXTDDL_FOR_HIVE (
  cluster_id      IN  VARCHAR2,
  db_name         IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  hive_table_name IN  VARCHAR2,
  hive_partition  IN  BOOLEAN,
  table_name      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  perform_DDL     IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  text_of_DDL     OUT CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 84-2 CREATE_EXTDDL_FOR_HIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| cluster_id | Hadoop cluster ID |
| hive_db_name | Database where the hive table is located |
| hive_table_name | Name of the hive table |
| hive_partition | If this argument is <code>TRUE</code> and if the original hive table is partitioned, the corresponding Oracle external table will also be partitioned using the same partition key(s). If the original hive table is not partitioned, <code>hive_partition=TRUE</code> has no effect. If <code>hive_partition=FALSE</code> , the corresponding Oracle external table will not be partitioned even if the original hive table is partitioned. |
| table_name | Name of the Oracle external table |
| perform_DDL | If this argument is <code>TRUE</code> , the external table will be automatically created. Otherwise, only the textual representation of the DDL statement will be generated and returned in <code>text_of_DDL</code> . |
| text_of_DDL | If the argument <code>perform_DDL</code> is <code>FALSE</code> , only the textual representation of the DDL statement will be generated and returned in <code>text_of_DDL</code> . |

84.3.2 CREATE_HYBRID_PARTNED_TABLE Procedure

This procedure merges the partitioned Hive table with an Oracle partitioned table, and replace it with the merged table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HADOOP.CREATE_HYBRID_PARTNED_TABLE (
  cluster_id          IN      VARCHAR2,
  db_name             IN      VARCHAR2,
  hive_table_name     IN      VARCHAR2,
  table_name          IN      VARCHAR2,
  table_owner         IN      VARCHAR2,
  perform_ddl         IN      BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  text_of_ddl        OUT     CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 84-3 CREATE_HYBRID_PARTNED_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| cluster_id | Hadoop cluster ID |
| db_name | Database where the partitioned Hive table is located |
| hive_table_name | Name of the partitioned Hive table |
| table_name | Name of the partitioned Oracle table |
| table_owner | The owner of the partitioned Oracle table |
| perform_DDL | If the value of this parameter is <code>TRUE</code> , the external table is automatically created. If the value of this parameter is <code>FALSE</code> , only the textual representation of the DDL statement is generated and returned in <code>text_of_DDL</code> . |
| text_of_DDL | If the argument <code>perform_DDL</code> is <code>FALSE</code> , only the textual representation of the DDL statement is generated and returned in <code>text_of_DDL</code> . |

84.3.3 SYNCHRONIZE_PARTITIONS_FOR_HIVE Procedure

This procedure synchronizes the Oracle external table partitions with those in the corresponding hive table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HADOOP.SYNCHRONIZE_PARTITIONS_FOR_HIVE (
  table_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_owner     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 84-4 SYNCHRONIZE_PARTITIONS_FOR_HIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| table_name | Oracle external table |
| table_owner | Schema name |

DBMS_HANG_MANAGER

The DBMS_HANG_MANAGER package provides a method of changing some Hang Manager configuration parameters.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_HANG_MANAGER Overview](#)
- [DBMS_HANG_MANAGER Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_HANG_MANAGER Constants](#)
- [DBMS_HANG_MANAGER Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_HANG_MANAGER Subprograms](#)

85.1 DBMS_HANG_MANAGER Overview

The DBMS_HANG_MANAGER package provides a method of changing some Hang Manager configuration parameters.

Hang Manager is always enabled on all databases, Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk groups, and single instance systems (when not using Oracle RAC). Hang resolution is enabled on all instances by default except for single instance systems (when not using Oracle RAC) where it is disabled and cannot be enabled at this time.



Note:

The DBMS_HANG_MANAGER package is intended for use by database administrators (DBA) only. It is not intended for use by application developers.

85.2 DBMS_HANG_MANAGER Security Model

DBMS_HANG_MANAGER can only be run as the SYS user.

85.3 DBMS_HANG_MANAGER Constants

The table in this topic lists DBMS_HANG_MANAGER package constants.

Table 85-1 DBMS_HANG_MANAGER Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| RESOLUTION_SCOPE | VARCHAR2 | resolution scope | Resolution scope parameter name |

Table 85-1 (Cont.) DBMS_HANG_MANAGER Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|--|
| SENSITIVITY | VARCHAR2 | sensitivity | Sensitivity parameter name |
| BASE_FILE_SIZE_LIMIT | VARCHAR2 | base file size limit | Base file size limit parameter name. The default value of this parameter is 100 MB. |
| BASE_FILE_SET_COUNT | VARCHAR2 | base file set count | Base file set count parameter name. The default value is 5 trace files in the circular trace file set. |
| LWS_FILE_SIZE_LIMIT | VARCHAR2 | long waiting session file size limit | Long waiting session file size limit parameter name. The default value of this parameter is 100 MB. |
| LWS_FILE_SET_COUNT | VARCHAR2 | long waiting session set count | Long waiting session set count parameter name. The default value is 5 trace files in the circular trace file set. |
| RESOLUTION_SCOPE_PROCESS | VARCHAR2 | PROCESS | Enables only session and/or process termination |
| RESOLUTION_SCOPE_INSTANCE | VARCHAR2 | INSTANCE | Enables session, process, and instance termination. The latter is used in specific scenarios. The default value is INSTANCE. |
| SENSITIVITY_NORMAL | VARCHAR2 | NORMAL | Sets various Hang Manager intervals to their default values. The default value is NORMAL. |
| SENSITIVITY_HIGH | VARCHAR2 | HIGH | Sets the various Hang Manager intervals to half of their default values |

85.4 DBMS_HANG_MANAGER Exceptions

The table in this topic lists the exceptions raised by the DBMS_HANG_MANAGER package.

Table 85-2 DBMS_HANG_MANAGER Package Exceptions

| Exception | Error Code | Description |
|--------------------------|------------|---|
| ERRNUM_INPUT_ERROR | -32706 | Invalid user input |
| ERRNUM_INTERNAL_ERROR | -32707 | Database experienced an error setting a parameter |
| ERRNUM_UNSUPPORTED_ERROR | -32708 | Operation is not supported on this instance type |

85.5 Summary of DBMS_HANG_MANAGER Subprograms

The DBMS_HANG_MANAGER package includes the SET procedure subprogram.

Table 85-3 DBMS_HANG_MANAGER Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| SET Procedure | Sets the specified parameter to the specified value |

85.5.1 SET Procedure

This procedure sets the specified parameters to specified values.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HANG_MANAGER.SET (
    pname IN VARCHAR2,
    pvalue IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 85-4 SET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pname | Contains the parameter name that needs to be modified |
| pvalue | Contains the new value for the parameter name specified in pname |

DBMS_HEAT_MAP

The `DBMS_HEAT_MAP` package provides an interface to externalize heatmaps at various levels of storage including block, extent, segment, object and tablespace. A second set of subprograms externalize the heatmaps materialized by the background for top N tablespaces.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_HEAT_MAP Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- [Heat Map in Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide](#)
- [DBMS_ILM](#)
- [DBMS_ILM_ADMIN](#)

86.1 DBMS_HEAT_MAP Overview

To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. You can also use Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) to automate the compression and movement of data between different tiers of storage within the database.

The Heat Map tracks modification times at the block level, and multiple access statistics at the segment level. Objects in the `SYSTEM` and `SYSAUX` tablespaces are not tracked.

`DBMS_HEAT_MAP` gives you access to the Heat Map statistics at various levels - block, extent, segment, object, and tablespace.

86.2 DBMS_HEAT_MAP Security Model

The execution privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Procedures in this package run under the caller security. The user must have `ANALYZE` privilege on the object.

86.3 Summary of DBMS_HEAT_MAP Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_HEAT_MAP` package subprograms.

Table 86-1 DBMS_HEAT_MAP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| BLOCK_HEAT_MAP Function | Returns last modification time for each block in a table segment |
| EXTENT_HEAT_MAP Function | Returns the extent level Heat Map statistics for a table segment |
| OBJECT_HEAT_MAP Function | Returns the minimum, maximum and average access times for all the segments belonging to the object |
| SEGMENT_HEAT_MAP Procedure | Returns the heatmap attributes for the given segment |
| TABLESPACE_HEAT_MAP Function | Returns the minimum, maximum and average access times for all the segments in the tablespace |

86.3.1 BLOCK_HEAT_MAP Function

This table function returns the last modification time for each block in a table segment. It returns no information for segment types that are not data.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HEAT_MAP.BLOCK_HEAT_MAP (
    owner          IN VARCHAR2,
    segment_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    sort_columnid  IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    sort_order     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN hm_bls_row PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 86-2 BLOCK_HEAT_MAP Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| owner | Owner of the segment |
| segment_name | Table name of a non-partitioned table or (sub)partition of partitioned table. Returns no rows when table name is specified for a partitioned table. |
| partition_name | Defaults to NULL. For a partitioned table, specify the partition or subpartition segment name. |
| sort_columnid | ID of the column on which to sort the output. Valid values 1..9. Invalid values are ignored. |
| sort_order | Defaults to NULL. Possible values: ASC, DESC |

Return Values

Table 86-3 *BLOCK_HEAT_MAP Function Return Values (Output Parameters)*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| owner | Owner of the segment |
| segment_name | Segment name of the non-partitioned table |
| partition_name | Partition or subpartition name |
| tablespace_name | Tablespace containing the segment |
| file_id | Absolute file number of the block in the segment |
| relative_fno | Relative file number of the block in the segment |
| block_id | Block number of the block |
| write time | Last modification time of the block |

86.3.2 EXTENT_HEAT_MAP Function

This table function returns the extent level Heat Map statistics for a table segment. It returns no information for segment types that are not data. Aggregates at extent level, including minimum modification time and maximum modification time, are included.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HEAT_MAP.EXTENT_HEAT_MAP (
  owner          IN VARCHAR2,
  segment_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
RETURN hm_els_row PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 86-4 *EXTENT_HEAT_MAP Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| owner | Owner of the segment |
| segment_name | Table name of a non-partitioned table or (sub)partition of partitioned table. Returns no rows when table name is specified for a partitioned table. |
| partition_name | Defaults to NULL. For a partitioned table, specify the partition or subpartition segment name. |

Return Values

Table 86-5 *EXTENT_HEAT_MAP Function Return Values (Output Parameters)*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| owner | Owner of the segment |
| segment_name | Segment name of the non-partitioned table |

Table 86-5 (Cont.) EXTENT_HEAT_MAP Function Return Values (Output Parameters)

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| partition_name | Partition or subpartition name |
| tablespace_name | Tablespace containing the segment |
| file_id | Absolute file number of the block in the segment |
| relative_fno | Relative file number of the block in the segment |
| block_id | Block number of the block |
| blocks | Number of blocks in the extent |
| bytes | Number of bytes in the extent |
| min_writetime | Minimum of last modification time of the block |
| max_writetime | Maximum of last modification time of the block |
| avg_writetime | Average of last modification time of the block |

86.3.3 OBJECT_HEAT_MAP Function

This table function returns the minimum, maximum and average access times for all the segments belonging to the object.

The object must be a table. The table function raises an error if called on object tables other than table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HEAT_MAP.OBJECT_HEAT_MAP (
    object_owner      IN VARCHAR2,
    object_name       IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN hm_object_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 86-6 OBJECT_HEAT_MAP Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| object_owner | Tablespace containing the segment |
| object_name | Segment header relative file number |

Return Values

Table 86-7 OBJECT_HEAT_MAP Function Return Values (Output Parameters)

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| segment_name | Name of the top level segment |
| partition_name | Name of the partition |
| tablespace_name | Name of the tablespace |
| segment_type | Type of segment as in DBA_SEGMENTS.SEGMENT_TYPE |

Table 86-7 (Cont.) OBJECT_HEAT_MAP Function Return Values (Output Parameters)

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| segment_size | Segment size in bytes |
| min_writetime | Oldest write time for the segment |
| max_writetime | Latest write time for the segment |
| avg_writetime | Average write time for the segment |
| min_readtime | Oldest read time for the segment |
| max_readtime | Latest read time for the segment |
| avg_readtime | Average read time for the segment |
| min_lookuptime | Oldest index lookup time for the segment |
| max_lookuptime | Latest index lookup time for the segment |
| avg_lookuptime | Average index lookup time for the segment |
| min_ftstime | Oldest full table scan time for the segment |
| max_ftstime | Latest full table scan time for the segment |
| avg_ftstime | Average full table scan time for the segment |

86.3.4 SEGMENT_HEAT_MAP Procedure

This procedure returns the heatmap attributes for the given segment.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HEAT_MAP.SEGMENT_HEAT_MAP (
    tablespace_id      IN NUMBER,
    header_file        IN NUMBER,
    header_block       IN NUMBER,
    segment_objd       IN NUMBER,
    min_writetime      OUT DATE,
    max_writetime      OUT DATE,
    avg_writetime      OUT DATE,
    min_readtime       OUT DATE,
    max_readtime       OUT DATE,
    avg_readtime       OUT DATE,
    min_lookuptime     OUT DATE,
    max_lookuptime     OUT DATE,
    avg_lookuptime     OUT DATE,
    min_ftstime        OUT DATE,
    max_ftstime        OUT DATE,
    avg_ftstime        OUT DATE);
```

Parameters

Table 86-8 SEGMENT_HEAT_MAP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| tablespace_id | Tablespace containing the segment |

Table 86-8 (Cont.) SEGMENT_HEAT_MAP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| header_file | Segment header relative file number |
| header_block | Segment header block number |
| segment_objd | DATAOBJ of the segment |

Return Values

Table 86-9 SEGMENT_HEAT_MAP Procedure Return Values (Output Parameters)

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| min_writetime | Oldest write time for the segment |
| max_writetime | Latest write time for the segment |
| avg_writetime | Average write time for the segment |
| min_readtime | Oldest read time for the segment |
| max_readtime | Latest read time for the segment |
| avg_writetime | Average write time for the segment |
| min_lookuptime | Oldest index lookup time for the segment |
| max_lookuptime | Latest index lookup time for the segment |
| avg_lookuptime | Average index lookup time for the segment |
| min_ftstime | Oldest full table scan time for the segment |
| max_ftstime | Latest full table scan time for the segment |
| avg_ftstime | Average full table scan time for the segment |

86.3.5 TABLESPACE_HEAT_MAP Function

This table function returns the minimum, maximum and average access times for all the segments in the tablespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HEAT_MAP.TABLESPACE_HEAT_MAP (
    tablespace_name    IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN hm_tablespace_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 86-10 TABLESPACE_HEAT_MAP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| tablespace_name | Name of the tablespace |

Return Values

Table 86-11 *TABLESPACE_HEAT_MAP Procedure Return Values (Output Parameters)*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| segment_count | Total number of segments in the tablespace |
| allocated_bytes | Space used by the segments in the tablespace |
| min_writetime | Oldest write time for the segment |
| max_writetime | Latest write time for the segment |
| avg_writetime | Average write time for the segment |
| min_readtime | Oldest read time for the segment |
| max_readtime | Latest read time for the segment |
| avg_writetime | Average write time for the segment |
| min_lookuptime | Oldest index lookup time for the segment |
| max_lookuptime | Latest index lookup time for the segment |
| avg_lookuptime | Average index lookup time for the segment |
| min_ftstime | Oldest full table scan time for the segment |
| max_ftstime | Latest full table scan time for the segment |
| avg_ftstime | Average full table scan time for the segment |

DBMS_HIERARCHY

DBMS_HIERARCHY contains subprograms for validating the data in tables used by hierarchies and analytic views.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_HIERARCHY Overview](#)
- [DBMS_HIERARCHY Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_HIERARCHY Subprograms](#)

87.1 DBMS_HIERARCHY Overview

The DBMS_HIERARCHY package contains functions for validating that the contents of a database table are suitable for use by an analytic view or a hierarchy, a function for verifying the success of the validation, and a procedure for creating a table for logging validation operations.

**Note:**

Names specified by parameters of the DBMS_HIERARCHY subprograms are case-sensitive.

For information about using analytic views, see *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide*.

87.2 DBMS_HIERARCHY Security Model

Summarizes security considerations for the validation of analytic view and hierarchy objects.

All procedures in this package validate that the current user has the necessary privileges on the specified objects and return an error if those privileges are not found.

**Note:**

To ensure that the user has enough tablespace to log validation operations, do one of the following:

- GRANT UNLIMITED TABLESPACE TO *username* ;
- ALTER USERNAME *username* QUOTA *size* ON *tablespace_name* ;

The following system privileges are required to use this package:

To validate objects in the user's own schema:

- CREATE TABLE privilege for CREATE_VALIDATE_LOG_TABLE or to have VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW or VALIDATE_HIERARCHY automatically create a table
- SELECT privilege on the tables or views used by the analytic view or hierarchy
- INSERT privilege on the tables used by the attribute dimensions of the hierarchy or the fact table used by the analytic view

To validate objects in different schemas:

- CREATE ANY TABLE privilege for CREATE_VALIDATE_LOG_TABLE or to have the VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW or VALIDATE_HIERARCHY automatically create a table
- INSERT ANY TABLE privilege on the tables used by the attribute dimensions of the hierarchy or the fact table used by the analytic view

87.3 Summary of DBMS_HIERARCHY Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_HIERARCHY subprograms and briefly describes them.

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CREATE_VALIDATE_LOG_TABLE Procedure | Creates a table that you can use for logging messages generated by the VALIDATE_HIERARCHY and VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW functions. |
| CREATE_VIEW_FOR_FACT_ROWS Procedure | This procedure creates a view for fact rows. |
| CREATE_VIEW_FOR_STAR_ROWS Procedure | This procedure creates a view for star rows. |
| GET_MV_SQL_FOR_AV_CACHE Function | This function either returns the SQL for a cache that is defined in the AV or the SQL for a given set of measures and levels. These measures and levels do not need to be part of a cache in the AV. |
| GET_MV_SQL_FOR_STAR_CACHE Function | This function returns the SQL in text form for the star cache. |
| UPGRADE_VALIDATE_LOG_TABLE Procedure | This procedure takes a log table and upgrades it to the newest format. Returns an error if the table cannot be upgraded due to other errors. |
| VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW Function | Validates that the data in a table is suitable for use by an analytic view. |
| VALIDATE_CHECK_SUCCESS Function | Indicates whether a prior call to VALIDATE_HIERARCHY or VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW was successful or produced validation errors. |
| VALIDATE_HIERARCHY Function | Validates that the data in a table is suitable for use by a hierarchy. |

87.3.1 CREATE_VALIDATE_LOG_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a table that you can use for logging messages generated by the `VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW` or `VALIDATE_HIERARCHY` function, which validate data used by an analytic view or hierarchy.

The table that this procedure creates has the following structure.

| NAME | NULL? | DATATYPE |
|---------------|----------|---------------------|
| LOG_NUMBER | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| ACTION_ORDER | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| OBJECT_OWNER | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (128 BYTE) |
| OBJECT_NAME | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (128 BYTE) |
| ACTION | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (10 BYTE) |
| TIME | NOT NULL | TIMESTAMP (6) |
| ERROR_NUMBER | | NUMBER |
| ERROR_MESSAGE | | VARCHAR2 (4000) |

Syntax

```
DBMS_HIERARCHY.CREATE_VALIDATE_LOG_TABLE (
    table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    owner_name          IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    IGNORE_IF_EXISTS   IN PL/SQL BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the table to create. |
| <code>owner_name</code> | The name of the schema in which to create the table. If <code>owner_name</code> is NULL, then the table is created in the current user's schema. |
| <code>IGNORE_IF_EXISTS</code> | A Boolean that indicates whether to create the table if a table by the same name exists. If you specify a table, it must have the same structure as the table that this procedure creates. |

Examples

Example 87-1 Creating a Validation Log Table

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_HIERARCHY.CREATE_VALIDATE_LOG_TABLE (
        'VAL_AV_HIERARCHY_LOG',
        'AV_USER',
        FALSE
    );
END;
/
```


87.3.2 CREATE_VIEW_FOR_FACT_ROWS Procedure

This procedure creates a view over the analytic view that exposes only the rows of the fact table. This allows standard SQL group functions to be used to aggregate those rows. The advantage to querying such a view rather than the fact table directly is that the analytic view may be able to perform query optimizations otherwise unavailable. When `include_meas` is `TRUE`, the `AV_AGGREGATE` group function may be used to expose measure columns defined in the analytic view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HIERARCHY.CREATE_VIEW_FOR_FACT_ROWS (
    analytic_view_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    view_name               IN VARCHAR2,
    dim_hier_seq            IN ID2_SEQUENCE  DEFAULT NULL,
    analytic_view_owner_name IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT
SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'CURRENT_SCHEMA'),
    view_owner_name        IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT
SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'CURRENT_SCHEMA'),
    dim_qual_sep           IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT '_',
    all_join_keys          IN BOOLEAN        DEFAULT TRUE,
    include_meas           IN BOOLEAN        DEFAULT FALSE,
    include_hier_attr      IN BOOLEAN        DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <code>analytic_view_name</code> | The name of the analytic view to be created. |
| <code>view_name</code> | The name of the view. |
| <code>dim_hier_seq</code> | A sequence of ID2 records. An ID2 record contains two VARCHAR2 (128) for the two parallel components, providing (dim, hier) name pairs. Default value is NULL which indicates that all hierarchies should be considered. |
| <code>analytic_view_owner_name</code> | The name of the analytic view owner. The default value is <code>SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'CURRENT_SCHEMA')</code> . |
| <code>view_owner_name</code> | The owner of the view to be created. The default value is <code>SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'CURRENT_SCHEMA')</code> . |
| <code>dim_qual_sep</code> | The separator to be used on the columns of the created view. For example, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for fact columns - "FACT" <code>dim_qual_sep</code> {name of fact column alias} for measures - "MEASURE" <code>dim_qual_sep</code> {measure name alias} The default value is <code>_</code> . |

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| all_join_keys | If TRUE, adds all of the join key columns in the AV to the view. |
| include_meas | If TRUE, include all of the base measures and calculated measures defined in the AV as columns in the created view. |
| include_hier_attr | If TRUE, include all of the hierarchical attributes defined in the AV as columns in the created view. |

87.3.3 CREATE_VIEW_FOR_STAR_ROWS Procedure

This procedure creates a view over the analytic view that exposes only rows for a particular dimension star table. Such a view is intended to be used in conjunction with a corresponding fact rows view created using CREATE_VIEW_FOR_FACT_ROWS, joined using their corresponding keys as defined in the analytic view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HIERARCHY.CREATE_VIEW_FOR_STAR_ROWS (
    analytic_view_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    dimension_alias         IN VARCHAR2,
    view_name               IN VARCHAR2,
    analytic_view_owner_name IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT
SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'CURRENT_SCHEMA'),
    view_owner_name         IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT
SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'CURRENT_SCHEMA'),
    hier_qual_sep           IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT '_',
    include_hier_attr       IN BOOLEAN       DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| analytic_view_name | The name of the analytic view to be created. |
| dimension_alias | The alias of the attribute dimension that you wish to create a star rows view for. |
| view_name | The name of the view. |
| analytic_view_owner_name | The name of the analytic view owner. The default value is SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'CURRENT_SCHEMA'). |
| view_owner_name | The owner of the view to be created. The default value is SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'CURRENT_SCHEMA'). |
| hier_qual_sep | The separator to be used. The separator is between the attribute dimension name and the built-in hierarchical attributes, such as MEMBER_NAME, LEVEL_NAME, DEPTH, and so on. The default value is _. |
| include_hier_attr | If TRUE, include all of the hierarchical attributes defined in the AV as columns in the created view. |

87.3.4 GET_MV_SQL_FOR_AV_CACHE Function

This function has two signatures. The first version of this method returns the SQL for a cache that is defined in the AV. The second version of this method returns SQL for a given set of measures and levels. These measures and levels do not need to be part of a cache in the AV.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HIERARCHY.GET_MV_SQL_FOR_AV_CACHE (
    analytic_view_name      IN
    VARCHAR2,
    cache_idx               IN    NUMBER,
    analytic_view_owner_name IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT
    SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'CURRENT_SCHEMA'))
    RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_HIERARCHY.GET_MV_SQL_FOR_AV_CACHE (
    analytic_view_name      IN
    VARCHAR2,
    lvl_seq                 IN    ID3_SEQUENCE DEFAULT NULL,
    meas_seq                 IN    ID_SEQUENCE  DEFAULT NULL,
    analytic_view_owner_name IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT
    SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'CURRENT_SCHEMA'))
    RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 87-1 GET_MV_SQL_FOR_AV_CACHE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| analytic_view_name | The name of the analytic view to be created. |
| cache_idx | Zero-based index for the caches defined on the AV. |
| analytic_view_owner_name | The name of the analytic view owner. The default value is SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'CURRENT_SCHEMA'). |
| lvl_seq | The list of levels that the cache should be based on. |
| meas_seq | The list of measures that the cache should be based on. |

87.3.5 GET_MV_SQL_FOR_STAR_CACHE Function

This function returns the SQL in text form for the star cache.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HIERARCHY.GET_MV_SQL_FOR_STAR_CACHE (
    attr_dim_name          IN    VARCHAR2,
    attr_dim_owner_name    IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV',
    'CURRENT_SCHEMA'))
    RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 87-2 GET_MV_SQL_FOR_STAR_CACHE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| attr_dim_name | The name of the attribute dimension on which to create a cache. |
| attr_dim_owner_name | The schema that owns the attribute dimension. The default value is <code>SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'CURRENT_SCHEMA')</code> . |

87.3.6 UPGRADE_VALIDATE_LOG_TABLE Procedure

This procedure takes a log table and upgrades it to the newest format. Returns an error if the table cannot be upgraded due to other errors.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HIERARCHY.UPGRADE_VALIDATE_LOG_TABLE (
    table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    owner_name      IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| table_name | The name of the table to upgrade. |
| owner_name | The name of the schema in which to find the table. If <code>owner_name</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then the table is created in the current user's schema. |

87.3.7 VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW Function

This function validates that the data in a table or view conforms to the logical constraints inherent in the definition of an analytic view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HIERARCHY.VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW (
    analytic_view_name      IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    analytic_view_owner_name IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    log_table_name          IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    log_table_owner_name    IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| analytic_view_name | The name of the analytic view to validate. |
| analytic_view_owner_name | The name of the owner of the schema that contains the analytic view. |

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <code>log_table_name</code> | The name of the validation log table in which to put the results of the validation operation. |
| <code>log_table_owner_name</code> | The name of the owner of the schema in which the validation log table exists or in which to create the table. |

Returns

The number of the entry in the validation log table for the validation results.

Usage Notes

If the `log_table_name` parameter is `NULL`, then the `VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW` function creates a validation log table. The name of the table it creates is `DBMS_HIERARCHY_LOG`.

When the validation operation begins, a row is inserted into the log table with the action of `START`. When the operation completes, a row is inserted into the log table with the action of `END`. When an error is detected, a row is inserted into the log table with the action of `ERROR`, and the associated `error_number` and `error_message` columns are populated. All rows inserted into the validation log table include a log number and the time of the insert.

The `VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW` function verifies that the following conditions are true for each attribute dimension the analytic view is dimensioned by:

- The key values found in the fact table for the attribute dimension must exist in the star schema dimension table for that attribute dimension.
- The referenced attribute values for the attribute dimension must be unique across all rows of the star schema dimension table for that dimension.

Also, for every hierarchy in the analytic view, the function verifies that the following conditions are true:

- The primary key of a level determines a unique value for each attribute of the level.
- For each row of the table or view used by the attribute dimension of the hierarchy, the value for every level key column (including alternate keys) of a `NOT NULL` level is non-`NULL`.
- For each row of the table or view, either all level key columns and alternate key columns of a `SKIP WHEN NULL` level must be `NULL` or they must all be non-`NULL`. This verifies that the alternate level key is determined by the level key.
- For each group of rows that have the same alternate key column values for a level, the key column values must have the same column values. This verifies that the level key is determined by the alternate level key, which is required for an alternate key.

Examples

Example 87-2 Validating an Analytic View

```

DECLARE
  log_num NUMBER;
  obj_name VARCHAR2(8) := 'SALES_AV';
BEGIN
  log_num := DBMS_HIERARCHY.VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW(obj_name);
END;
/

```

87.3.8 VALIDATE_CHECK_SUCCESS Function

This function indicates whether a prior call to `VALIDATE_HIERARCHY` or `VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW` was successful or produced validation errors.

Syntax

```

DBMS_HIERARCHY.VALIDATE_CHECK_SUCCESS (
  TOPOBJ_NAME          IN VARCHAR2,
  TOPOBJ_OWNER         IN VARCHAR2,
  LOG_NUMBER           IN VARCHAR2,
  LOG_TABLE_NAME       IN VARCHAR2,
  LOG_TABLE_OWNER_NAME IN VARCHAR2 )
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| TOPOBJ_NAME | The name of the hierarchy or analytic view. |
| TOPOBJ_OWNDER | The owner of the hierarchy or analytic view. |
| LOG_NUMBER | The number of the log entry. |
| LOG_TABLE_NAME | The name of the log table. |
| LOG_TABLE_OWNER_NAME | The name of the schema in which the table exists. |

Returns

A `VARCHAR2` that is `SUCCESS` if no errors occurred or `ERROR` if errors did occur.

Examples

Example 87-3 Using VALIDATE_CHECK_SUCCESS

This example finds out whether the prior call to `VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW` encountered errors.

```

DECLARE
  log_num NUMBER;
  succ VARCHAR2(7);
  obj_name VARCHAR2(8) := 'SALES_AV';
BEGIN

```

```

log_num := dbms_hierarchy.validate_analytic_view(obj_name);
succ := dbms_hierarchy.validate_check_success(
    topobj_name => obj_name, log_number => log_num);
IF (succ != 'SUCCESS') THEN
    RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(
        num => -20000,
        msg => 'Validate failed!');
END IF;
END;
/

```

87.3.9 VALIDATE_HIERARCHY Function

This function validates that the data in a table or view conforms to the logical constraints inherent in the definitions of an attribute dimension that uses the table or view and a hierarchy that uses the attribute dimension.

Syntax

```

DBMS_HIERARCHY.VALIDATE_HIERARCHY (
    hier_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    hier_owner_name     IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
    log_table_name      IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
    log_table_owner_name IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;

```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| hier_name | The name of the hierarchy to validate. |
| hier_owner_name | The name of the owner of the schema that contains the hierarchy. |
| log_table_name | The name of the validation log table in which to put the results of the validation operation. |
| log_table_owner_name | The name of the owner of the schema in which the validation log table exists or in which to create the table. |

Returns

The number of the entry in the validation log table for the validation results.

Usage Notes

If the `log_table_name` parameter is NULL, then the `VALIDATE_HIERARCHY` function creates a validation log table. The name of the table it creates is `DBMS_HIERARCHY_LOG`.

When the validation operation begins, a row is inserted into the log table with the action of `START`. When the operation completes, a row is inserted into the log table with the action of `END`. When an error is detected, a row is inserted into the log table with the action of `ERROR`, and the associated `error_number` and `error_message` columns are populated. All rows inserted into the validation log table include a log number and the time of the insert.

The `VALIDATE_HIERARCHY` function verifies that the following conditions are true for the hierarchy:

- The primary key of a level determines a unique value for each attribute of the level.
- For each row of the table or view used by the attribute dimension of the hierarchy, the value for every level key column (including alternate keys) of a `NOT NULL` level is non-NULL.
- For each row of the table or view, either all level key columns and alternate key columns of a `SKIP WHEN NULL` level must be `NULL` or they must all be non-NULL. This verifies that the alternate level key is determined by the level key.
- For each group of rows that have the same alternate key column values for a level, the key column values must have the same column values. This verifies that the level key is determined by the alternate level key, which is required for an alternate key.

Examples

Example 87-4 Validating a Hierarchy and Specifying a Table Name

This example validates the `PRODUCT_HIER` hierarchy and specifies that the results be inserted in the table named `VAL_AV_HIERARCHY_LOG`. The owner of the hierarchy and of the schema that contains the table is `AV_USER`.

```
-- Create a log table.
BEGIN
  DBMS_HIERARCHY.CREATE_VALIDATE_LOG_TABLE (
    'VAL_AV_HIERARCHY_LOG',
    'AV_USER',
    FALSE
  );
END;
/

-- Validate the hierarchy.
DECLARE
  log_num NUMBER;
  obj_name VARCHAR2(12) := 'PRODUCT_HIER';
  table_name VARCHAR2(28) := 'VAL_AV_HIERARCHY_LOG';
BEGIN
  log_num := DBMS_HIERARCHY.VALIDATE_HIERARCHY(obj_name, 'AV_USER',
table_name);
END;
/
```

Query the log table.

```
SELECT LOG_NUMBER, ACTION, OBJECT_NAME, ERROR_NUMBER, ERROR_MESSAGE
FROM AV_USER.VAL_AV_HIERARCHY_LOG;
WHERE OBJECT_NAME = 'PRODUCT_HIER';
```

| LOG_NUMBER | ACTION | OBJECT_NAME | ERROR_NUMBER | ERROR_MESSAGE |
|------------|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | START | PRODUCT_HIER | | |
| 1 | END | PRODUCT_HIER | | |

Example 87-5 Validating a Hierarchy Without Specifying a Table Name

This example shows that if you do not specify a validation log table, then the `VALIDATE_HIERARCHY` function creates one named `DBMS_HIERARCHY_LOG`.

```
DECLARE
  log_num NUMBER;
  obj_name VARCHAR2(12) := 'PRODUCT_HIER';
BEGIN
  log_num := DBMS_HIERARCHY.VALIDATE_HIERARCHY(obj_name);
END;
```

Query the log table.

```
SELECT LOG_NUMBER, ACTION, OBJECT_NAME, ERROR_NUMBER, ERROR_MESSAGE
       FROM DBMS_HIERARCHY_LOG
       WHERE OBJECT_NAME = 'PRODUCT_HIER';
```

| LOG_NUMBER | ACTION | OBJECT_NAME | ERROR_NUMBER | ERROR_MESSAGE |
|------------|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | START | PRODUCT_HIER | | |
| 1 | END | PRODUCT_HIER | | |

DBMS_HM

This package contains constants and procedure declarations for health check management. Health Monitor provides facilities to run a check store and retrieve the reports through DBMS_HM package

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_HM Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for more information about "Health Monitor"

88.1 DBMS_HM Security Model

Users must have EXECUTE privilege to run the procedures of DBMS_HM package.

88.2 Summary of DBMS_HM Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 88-1 DBMS_HM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| GET_RUN_REPORT Function | Returns the report for the specified checker run |
| RUN_CHECK Procedure | Runs the specified checker with the given arguments |

88.2.1 GET_RUN_REPORT Function

This function returns the report for the specified checker run.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HM.GET_RUN_REPORT (
  run_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  type          IN VARCHAR2 := 'TEXT',
  level        IN VARCHAR2 := 'BASIC',)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 88-2 GET_RUN_REPORT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| run_name | Name of the check's run |
| type | Report format type. Possible values are 'HTML', 'XML' and 'TEXT'. Default report type is 'TEXT'. |
| level | Details of report, possible value are 'BASIC' and 'DETAIL'. Caution: Currently only 'BASIC' level is supported. |

88.2.2 RUN_CHECK Procedure

This procedure runs the specified checker with the specified arguments.

You can specify a name for the run, the inputs needed and maximum time-out for the run. The run report will be maintained persistently in the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HM.RUN_CHECK (
    check_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    run_name        IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    timeout         IN  NUMBER := NULL,
    input_params    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 88-3 RUN_CHECK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| check_name | Name of the check to be invoked. Check names and their parameters can be accessed from the V\$HM_CHECK and V\$HM_CHECK_PARAM views. Users can run all checks which are not internal in nature: SELECT name FROM V\$HM_CHECK WHERE INTERNAL_CHECK = 'N' retrieves the list of checks that can be run manually by users. |
| run_name | Name with which external users can uniquely identify this check's run. If NULL value is passed, then HM creates a unique name and associates with this check's run. |
| timeout | Maximum amount of time (in units of seconds), this checker run is allowed to run. HM will interrupt the run, if it the specified time elapses for the run. If NULL value is passed, HM doesn't impose any timeout limits on the run. |

Table 88-3 (Cont.) RUN_CHECK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| input_params | <p>Input string: which consists of name, value pairs de-limited by a special character ';'. Example ('Data Block Integrity Check' invocation may take following type of input parameters. <code>'BLC_DF_NUM=1;BLC_BL_NUM=23456'</code></p> <p>Input parameters BLC_DF_NUM and BLC_BL_NUM have values '1' and '23456' respectively. Every check will have well defined set of inputs associated with it. These Input parameters, their types, default values and descriptions can be obtained using V\$HM_CHECK_PARAM view. Example: The following query gets the list of parameters, their default values and descriptions for a 'Data Block Integrity Check'</p> <pre>SELECT a.* FROM v\$hm_check_param a, v\$hm_check b WHERE a.check_id = b.id AND b.name = 'Data Block Integrity Check';</pre> |

DBMS_HPROF

The `DBMS_HPROF` package provides an interface for profiling the execution of PL/SQL applications. It provides services for collecting the hierarchical profiler data, analyzing the raw profiler output and profiling information generation.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of DBMS_HPROF Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Development Guide for more information about the "PL/SQL Hierarchical Profiler"

89.1 DBMS_HPROF Security Model

You must have the following privileges to use the `DBMS_HPROF` package:

- An `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_HPROF` package.
- A `WRITE` privilege on the directory that you specify when you call the `DBMS_HPROF.START_PROFILING` procedure.

89.2 Summary of DBMS_HPROF Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_HPROF` package subprograms.

Table 89-1 DBMS_HPROF Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ANALYZE Function | Analyzes the raw profiler output and produces hierarchical profiler information in database tables. |
| CREATE_TABLES Procedure | Creates the hierarchical profiler database tables and data structures in the user's session. |
| START_PROFILING Procedure | Starts hierarchical profiler data collection in the user's session. |
| STOP_PROFILING Procedure | Stops profiler data collection in the user's session. |

89.2.1 ANALYZE Function

This function analyzes the raw profiler output and produces hierarchical profiler information in database tables or generates out-of-the-box HTML reports.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HPROF.ANALYZE (
    trace_id          IN NUMBER,
    summary_mode      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    trace             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    skip              IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
    collect           IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    run_comment       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_HPROF.ANALYZE (
    trace_id          IN NUMBER,
    report_clob       OUT CLOB,
    trace             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    skip              IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
    collect           IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 89-2 ANALYZE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| trace_id | The trace_id of the raw profiler data entry in the raw profiler data table (dbmshp_trace_data). |
| summary_mode | By default (that is, when summary_mode is FALSE), a detailed analysis is done. When summary_mode is TRUE, only top-level summary information is generated into the database table. |
| report_clob | The analyzed HTML report. |
| trace | Analyzes only the subtrees rooted at the specified trace entry. By default (when trace is NULL), the analysis/reporting is generated for the entire run. The trace entry must be specified in a special quoted qualified format. For example, "HR"."PKG"."FOO" or "'.'"__plsqli_vm". If multiple overloads exist for the specified name, all of them will be analyzed. |
| skip | Used only when trace is specified. Analyze only the subtrees rooted at the specified trace, but ignore the first skip invocations to trace. The default value for skip is 0. |
| collect | Used only when trace is specified. Analyze collect number of invocations of traces (starting from skip+1'th invocation). By default, only 1 invocation is collected. |
| run_comment | User-provided comment for this run. |

Return Values

A unique run identifier for this run of the analyzer. This can then be used to look up the results corresponding to this run from the hierarchical profiler tables.

Usage Notes

- Use the `DBMS_HPROF.CREATE_TABLES` subprogram to create the hierarchical profiler database tables and other data structures required for persistently storing the results of analyzing the raw profiler data.
- Calling the `DBMS_HPROF.CREATE_TABLES` with default value (`FALSE`) will raise error if table already exists.
- Use `DBMS_HPROF.CREATE_TABLES(TRUE)` to drop any previously created hierarchical profiler tables.
- Use the `DBMS_HPROF.CREATE_TABLES` to drop any previously created hierarchical profiler tables. By default, `force_it` is `FALSE`; therefore, to drop any previously created hierarchical profiler tables you must set the value of `force_it` to `TRUE`.
- If `trace_id` entry is `NULL`, error is raised.
- If `trace_id` entry in the raw profiler data table does not exist, error is raised.
- If raw data of the `trace_id` entry in the raw profiler data table is `NULL` or is zero size, error is raised.

Examples

The following snippet installs the hierarchical profiler tables in HR schema.

```
connect HR/<password>;
```

The following example analyzes and generates HTML CLOB report from a raw profiler data table.

```
DECLARE
    reportclob clob;
    trace_id number;
BEGIN
    -- create raw profiler data and analysis tables
    -- force_it =>TRUE will dropped the tables if table exists
    DBMS_HPROF.CREATE_TABLES(force_it =>TRUE);

    -- Start profiling
    -- Write raw profiler data in raw profiler data table
    trace_id := DBMS_HPROF.START_PROFILING;

    -- Run procedure to be profiled
    test;

    -- Stop profiling
    DBMS_HPROF.STOP_PROFILING;

    -- analyzes trace_id entry in raw profiler data table and produce
    -- analyzed HTML report in reportclob
    DBMS_HPROF.ANALYZE(trace_id , reportclob);
END;
/
```

89.2.2 CREATE_TABLES Procedure

Creates the hierarchical profiler database tables and data structures in the user's session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HPROF.CREATE_TABLES (  
    force_it          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 89-3 CREATE_TABLES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| force_it | If FALSE and DBMS_HPROF tables are present, then an HPROF error is raised. If TRUE , then the procedure creates tables. If the tables already exist, then they are dropped and new tables are created. |

Note:

Users need not use the `dbmshptab.sql` script located in the `rdbms/admin` directory to create the hierarchical profiler database tables and data structures anymore.

The `dbmshptab.sql` script is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 18c.

89.2.3 START_PROFILING Procedure

This procedure starts hierarchical profiler data collection in the user's session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HPROF.START_PROFILING (  
    max_depth      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,  
    sqlmonitor     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
    run_comment    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```


Parameters

Table 89-4 START_PROFILING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>max_depth</code> | By default (that is, when <code>max_depth</code> value is <code>NULL</code>) profile information is gathered for all functions irrespective of their call depth. When a non- <code>NULL</code> value is specified for <code>max_depth</code> , the profiler collects data only for functions up to a call depth level of <code>max_depth</code> . |
| <code>sqlmonitor</code> | Generates a real-time monitoring report for a profiler run when the profiler run ends. The default value is <code>TRUE</code> . |
| <code>run_comment</code> | User provided comment for the profiler data collection run. |

Return Values

Unique run identifier for this profiler run. This can then be used to look up the results corresponding to this run from the hierarchical profiler tables.

Usage Notes

- Even though the profiler does not individually track functions at depth greater than `max_depth`, the time spent in such functions is charged to the ancestor function at depth `max_depth`.
- Raw profiler data is generated in the raw profiler data table with an unique `trace_id`.
- The unique `trace_id` is used to manage the raw profiler output stored in the raw profiler data table.

89.2.4 STOP_PROFILING Procedure

This procedure stops profiler data collection in the user's session. This subprogram also has the side effect of flushing data collected so far in the session, and it signals the end of a run. When the `STOP_PROFILING` procedure returns `CLOB`, it contains the Real-Time Monitoring report for the profiler run.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HPROF.STOP_PROFILING;
```

```
DBMS_HPROF.STOP_PROFILING
  RETURN CLOB;
```

Examples

Profiling with raw profiler data table

```
DECLARE
  analyze_runid number;
  trace_id number;
BEGIN
  -- create raw profiler data and analysis tables
```

```
-- call create_tables with force_it =>FALSE (default) when
-- raw profiler data and analysis tables do not exist already
DBMS_HPROF.CREATE_TABLES;
-- Start profiling
-- Write raw profiler data in raw profiler data table
trace_id := DBMS_HPROF.START_PROFILING;
-- Run the procedure to be profiled
test;
-- Stop profiling
DBMS_HPROF.STOP_PROFILING;
-- analyzes trace_id entry in raw profiler data table and writes
-- hierarchical profiler information in hprof's analysis tables
analyze_runid := DBMS_HPROF.ANALYZE(trace_id);
END;
/
```

DBMS_HS_PARALLEL

The `DBMS_HS_PARALLEL` PL/SQL package enables parallel processing for heterogeneous targets access. This package is designed to improve performance when retrieving data from a large foreign table.

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- [Using DBMS_HS_PARALLEL](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_HS_PARALLEL Subprograms](#)

90.1 Using the DBMS_HS_PARALLEL Subprogram

`DBMS_HS_PARALLEL` is compiled with the authorization ID of `CURRENT_USER`, which uses invoker's rights. In other words, all procedures in this package are executed with the privileges of the calling user.

90.2 Summary of DBMS_HS_PARALLEL Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_HS_PARALLEL` subprograms in alphabetic order and briefly describes them.

Table 90-1 DBMS_HS_PARALLEL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW | Creates (or replaces) a read-only view to be referenced for retrieving the data from a remote table in parallel. |
| CREATE_TABLE_TEMPLATE | Writes out a <code>CREATE TABLE</code> template based on information gathered from the remote table. You can use the information to add any optimal Oracle <code>CREATE TABLE</code> clauses. |
| DROP_VIEW | Drops the view and internal objects created by the <code>CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW</code> procedure. If the view has not already been created by the <code>CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW</code> procedure, an error message is returned. |
| LOAD_TABLE | Loads the data from a remote table to a local Oracle table in parallel. If the local Oracle table does not already exist, it is created automatically. |

90.2.1 CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW Procedure

This procedure creates (or replaces) a read-only view to be referenced for retrieving the data from a remote table in parallel.

Syntax

```
CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW (remote_table, database_link, oracle_view, parallel_degree)
```

Parameters

Table 90-2 CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| remote_table | The name of the remote database table. It is specified as [remote_schema_name.]remote_table_name. |
| database_link | The remote database link name. The call can only be applied to a heterogeneous services database link. |
| oracle_view | The name of the Oracle view. It is specified as [schema_name.]oracle_view_name. The default schema name is the current user. If the oracle_view parameter is not specified, the remote table name will be used as the view name. |
| parallel_degree | The number of parallel processes for the operation is computed based on the range-partition number if applicable, or the number of CPUs. The range of values is 2 to 16. |

Usage Notes

- The specified Oracle view is created and future reference of this view utilizes internal database objects for parallel retrieval of remote non-Oracle table data. If the Oracle view already exists, the following Oracle error message is raised:
ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object
- This view is created as a read-only view. If you attempt to insert and update the view, the following Oracle error message is raised:
ORA-01733: virtual column not allowed here
- If the remote table or the database link does not exist, one of the following Oracle error messages is raised:
ORA-00942: table or view does not exist
or
ORA-02019: connection description for remote database not found
- You need the CREATE VIEW, CREATE TABLE, CREATE TYPE, CREATE PACKAGE, and CREATE FUNCTION privileges to execute the CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW procedure.
- If you encounter either of the following Oracle error messages, increase the PROCESSES and SESSIONS parameter in the Oracle initialization parameter file:
ORA-12801: error signaled in parallel query server P003
or
ORA-00018: maximum number of session exceeded
- Because the CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW procedure creates some internal objects, use the DROP_VIEW procedure to drop the view and the internal objects. The SQL DROP VIEW statement only drops the view and not the internal objects.

90.2.2 CREATE_TABLE_TEMPLATE Procedure

This procedure writes out a `CREATE TABLE` template based on information gathered from the remote table. You can use the information to add any optimal Oracle `CREATE TABLE` clauses.

Syntax

```
CREATE_TABLE_TEMPLATE (remote_table, database_link, oracle_table,  
create_table_template_string)
```

Parameters

Table 90-3 CREATE_TABLE_TEMPLATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| <code>remote_table</code> | The name of the remote database table. It is specified as <code>[remote_schema_name.]remote_table_name</code> . |
| <code>database_link</code> | The remote database link name. The call can only be applied to a heterogeneous services database link. |
| <code>oracle_table</code> | The name of the local Oracle table the data will be loaded into. It is specified as <code>[schema_name.]oracle_table_name</code> . The default schema name is the current user. If the <code>oracle_table</code> parameter is not specified, the remote table name will be used as the local Oracle name. |
| <code>create_table_template_string</code> | Contains the Oracle <code>CREATE TABLE</code> SQL template when the procedure is returned. |

90.2.3 DROP_VIEW Procedure

This procedure drops the view and internal objects created by the `CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW` procedure. If the view has not already been created by the `CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW` procedure, an error message is returned.

Syntax

```
DROP_VIEW (oracle_view)
```

Parameters

Table 90-4 DROP_VIEW Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>oracle_view</code> | The name of the Oracle view created by the <code>CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW</code> procedure. If the view has not been created by the <code>CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW</code> procedure, an error is returned. |

90.2.4 LOAD_TABLE Procedure

This procedure loads the data from a remote table to a local Oracle table in parallel. If the local Oracle table does not already exist, it is created automatically.

Syntax

```
LOAD_TABLE (remote_table, database_link, oracle_table, truncate,
parallel_degree, row_count)
```

Parameters

Table 90-5 LOAD_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| remote_table | The name of the remote database table. It is specified as [remote_schema_name.]remote_table_name |
| database_link | The remote database link name. The call can only be applied to a heterogeneous services database link. |
| oracle_table | The name of the local Oracle table the data will be loaded into. It is specified as [schema_name.]oracle_table_name. The default schema name is the current user. If the oracle_table parameter is not specified, the remote table name will be used as the local Oracle name. |
| truncate | Determines whether the Oracle table is truncated before the data is loaded. The value is either TRUE or FALSE. The default value is TRUE which means the Oracle table is truncated first. When set to FALSE, the Oracle table will not be truncated before the data is loaded. |
| parallel_degree | The number of parallel processes for the operation is computed based on the range-partition number if applicable, or the number of CPUs. The range of values is 2 to 16. |
| row_count | Contains the number of rows just added with the load table operation. |

Usage Notes

- This procedure only loads the remote table data into Oracle local table. It does not create a key, index, constraints or any other dependencies such as triggers. It is recommended that you create these dependencies after the table data is loaded as performance will improve greatly. You will need to decide whether to create the dependencies before or after the data is loaded based on your knowledge of the remote table data and dependencies.
- If the local table does not exist, the `LOAD_TABLE` procedure creates a simple (non-partitioned) local table based on the exact column matching of the remote table after which the data is inserted into the local table.

- If the remote table or the database link does not exist, an error message is returned.
- If the local table is incompatible with the remote table, an error message is returned.
- You need the `CREATE TABLE`, `CREATE TYPE`, `CREATE PACKAGE`, and `CREATE FUNCTION` privileges to execute the `LOAD_TABLE` procedure.
- If you encounter either of the following Oracle error messages, increase the `PROCESSES` and `SESSIONS` parameter in Oracle initialization parameter file:

```
ORA-12801: error signaled in parallel query server P003  
or  
ORA-00018: maximum number of session exceeded
```

- One of the following is required for parallel processing:
 - The remote table is range partitioned.
 - Histogram information for a numeric column is available.
 - There is a numeric index or primary key.
- To drop the local table, use the `DROP TABLE` SQL statement.

DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH

The `DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH` PL/SQL package allows you to send a statement directly to a non-Oracle system without being interpreted by the Oracle server. This can be useful if the non-Oracle system allows operations in statements for which there is no equivalent in Oracle.

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- [DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH Overview](#)
- [DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH Subprograms](#)

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Heterogeneous Connectivity User's Guide for more information about this package

91.1 DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH Overview

You can execute passthrough SQL statements directly at the non-Oracle system using the PL/SQL package `DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH`. Any statement executed with this package is executed in the same transaction as standard SQL statements.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Heterogeneous Connectivity User's Guide for information about this package

91.2 DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH Operational Notes

The `DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH` package is a virtual package. It conceptually resides at the non-Oracle system. In reality, however, calls to this package are intercepted by Heterogeneous Services and mapped to one or more Heterogeneous Services calls. The driver, in turn, maps these Heterogeneous Services calls to the API of the non-Oracle system. The client application should invoke the procedures in the package through a database link in exactly the same way as it would invoke a non-Oracle system stored procedure. The special processing done by Heterogeneous Services is transparent to the user.

91.3 Summary of DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 91-1 DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| BIND_INOUT_VARIABLE Procedure | Binds IN OUT bind variables |
| BIND_INOUT_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure | Binds IN OUT bind variables of datatype RAW |
| BIND_OUT_VARIABLE Procedure | Binds an OUT variable with a PL/SQL program variable |
| BIND_OUT_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure | Binds an OUT variable of datatype RAW with a PL/SQL program variable |
| BIND_VARIABLE Procedure | Binds an IN variable positionally with a PL/SQL program variable |
| BIND_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure | Binds IN variables of type RAW |
| CLOSE_CURSOR Procedure | Closes the cursor and releases associated memory after the SQL statement has been run at the non-Oracle system |
| EXECUTE_IMMEDIATE Procedure | Runs a (non-SELECT) SQL statement immediately, without bind variables |
| EXECUTE_NON_QUERY Function | Runs a (non-SELECT) SQL statement |
| FETCH_ROW Function | Fetches rows from a query |
| GET_VALUE Procedure | Retrieves column value from SELECT statement, or retrieves OUT bind parameters |
| GET_VALUE_RAW Procedure | Similar to GET_VALUE, but for datatype RAW |
| OPEN_CURSOR Function | Opens a cursor for running a passthrough SQL statement at the non-Oracle system |
| PARSE Procedure | Parses SQL statement at non-Oracle system |

91.3.1 BIND_INOUT_VARIABLE Procedure

This procedure binds IN OUT bind variables.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.BIND_OUT_VARIABLE (
  c      IN  BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p      IN  BINARY_INTEGER NULL,
  v      OUT <dt>,
  n      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

<dt> is either DATE, NUMBER, or VARCHAR2.



See Also:

For binding OUT variables of datatype RAW, see [BIND_OUT_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure](#).

Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

Parameters**Table 91-2 BIND_INOUT_VARIABLE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines <code>OPEN_CURSOR</code> and <code>PARSE</code> respectively. |
| p | Position of the bind variable in the SQL statement: Starts at 1. |
| v | This value is used for two purposes: - To provide the IN value before the SQL statement is run. - To determine the size of the out value. |
| n | (Optional) Name of the bind variable. For example, in <code>SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename=:ename</code> , the position of the bind variable <code>:ename</code> is 1, the name is <code>:ename</code> . This parameter can be used if the non-Oracle system supports "named binds" instead of positional binds. Passing the position is still required. |

Exceptions**Table 91-3 BIND_INOUT_VARIABLE Procedure Exceptions**

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-28550 | The cursor passed is invalid. |
| ORA-28552 | Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?) |
| ORA-28553 | The position of the bind variable is out of range. |
| ORA-28555 | A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter. |

91.3.2 BIND_INOUT_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure

This procedure binds IN OUT bind variables of datatype RAW.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.BIND_INOUT_VARIABLE_RAW (
  c      IN      BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p      IN      BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  v      IN OUT  RAW,
  n      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

Parameters

Table 91-4 BIND_INOUT_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed using the routines <code>OPEN_CURSOR</code> and <code>PARSE</code> respectively. |
| p | Position of the bind variable in the SQL statement: Starts at 1. |
| v | This value is used for two purposes: - To provide the IN value before the SQL statement is run. - To determine the size of the out value. |
| n | (Optional) Name the bind variable. For example, in <code>SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename=:ename</code> , the position of the bind variable <code>:ename</code> is 1, the name is <code>:ename</code> . This parameter can be used if the non-Oracle system supports "named binds" instead of positional binds. Passing the position is still required. |

Exceptions

Table 91-5 BIND_INOUT_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-28550 | The cursor passed is invalid. |
| ORA-28552 | Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?) |
| ORA-28553 | The position of the bind variable is out of range. |
| ORA-28555 | A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter. |

91.3.3 BIND_OUT_VARIABLE Procedure

This procedure binds an `OUT` variable with a PL/SQL program variable.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.BIND_OUT_VARIABLE (
  c      IN  BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p      IN  BINARY_INTEGER NULL,
  v      OUT <dt>,
  n      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

<dt> is either `DATE`, `NUMBER`, or `VARCHAR2`.



See Also:

For binding `OUT` variables of datatype `RAW`, see [BIND_OUT_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure](#).

Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

Parameters

Table 91-6 BIND_OUT_VARIABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines <code>OPEN_CURSOR</code> and <code>PARSE</code> respectively. |
| p | Position of the bind variable in the SQL statement: Starts at 1. |
| v | Variable in which the <code>OUT</code> bind variable stores its value. The package remembers only the "size" of the variable. After the SQL statement is run, you can use <code>GET_VALUE</code> to retrieve the value of the <code>OUT</code> parameter. The size of the retrieved value should not exceed the size of the parameter that was passed using <code>BIND_OUT_VARIABLE</code> . |
| n | (Optional) Name of the bind variable. For example, in <code>SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename=:ename</code> , the position of the bind variable <code>:ename</code> is 1, the name is <code>:ename</code> . This parameter can be used if the non-Oracle system supports "named binds" instead of positional binds. Passing the position is still required. |

Exceptions

Table 91-7 BIND_OUT_VARIABLE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-28550 | The cursor passed is invalid. |
| ORA-28552 | Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?) |
| ORA-28553 | The position of the bind variable is out of range. |
| ORA-28555 | A <code>NULL</code> value was passed for a <code>NOT NULL</code> parameter. |

91.3.4 BIND_OUT_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure

This procedure binds an `OUT` variable of datatype `RAW` with a PL/SQL program variable.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.BIND_OUT_VARIABLE_RAW (
    c      IN  BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
    p      IN  BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
```

```
v      OUT RAW,
n      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

Parameters

Table 91-8 BIND_OUT_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines OPEN_CURSOR and PARSE respectively. |
| p | Position of the bind variable in the SQL statement: Starts at 1. |
| v | Variable in which the OUT bind variable stores its value. The package remembers only the "size" of the variable. After the SQL statement is run, you can use GET_VALUE to retrieve the value of the OUT parameter. The size of the retrieved value should not exceed the size of the parameter that was passed using BIND_OUT_VARIABLE_RAW. |
| n | (Optional) Name of the bind variable. For example, in SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename=:ename, the position of the bind variable :ename is 1, the name is :ename. This parameter can be used if the non-Oracle system supports "named binds" instead of positional binds. Passing the position is still required. |

Exceptions

Table 91-9 BIND_OUT_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-28550 | The cursor passed is invalid. |
| ORA-28552 | Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?) |
| ORA-28553 | The position of the bind variable is out of range. |
| ORA-28555 | A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter. |

91.3.5 BIND_VARIABLE Procedure

This procedure binds an IN variable positionally with a PL/SQL program variable.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.BIND_VARIABLE (
  c      IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p      IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  v      IN <dt>,
  n      IN VARCHAR2);
```

<dt> is either DATE, NUMBER, or VARCHAR2.



See Also:

To bind RAW variables use [BIND_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure](#).

Pragmas

Purity level defined: WNDS, RNDS

Parameters

Table 91-10 BIND_VARIABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed using the routines OPEN_CURSOR and PARSE respectively. |
| p | Position of the bind variable in the SQL statement: Starts at 1. |
| v | Value that must be passed to the bind variable name. |
| n | (Optional) Name of the bind variable. For example, in SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename=:ename, the position of the bind variable :ename is 1, the name is :ename. This parameter can be used if the non-Oracle system supports "named binds" instead of positional binds. Passing the position is still required. |

Exceptions

Table 91-11 BIND_VARIABLE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-28550 | The cursor passed is invalid. |
| ORA-28552 | Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?) |
| ORA-28553 | The position of the bind variable is out of range. |
| ORA-28555 | A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter. |

91.3.6 BIND_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure

This procedure binds IN variables of type RAW.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.BIND_VARIABLE_RAW (
  c   IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p   IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  v   IN RAW,
  n   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

Parameters

Table 91-12 BIND_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines <code>OPEN_CURSOR</code> and <code>PARSE</code> respectively. |
| p | Position of the bind variable in the SQL statement: Starts at 1. |
| v | Value that must be passed to the bind variable. |
| n | (Optional) Name of the bind variable. For example, in <code>SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename=:ename</code> , the position of the bind variable <code>:ename</code> is 1, the name is <code>:ename</code> . This parameter can be used if the non-Oracle system supports "named binds" instead of positional binds. Passing the position is still required. |

Exceptions

Table 91-13 BIND_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-28550 | The cursor passed is invalid. |
| ORA-28552 | Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?) |
| ORA-28553 | The position of the bind variable is out of range. |
| ORA-28555 | A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter. |

91.3.7 CLOSE_CURSOR Procedure

This function closes the cursor and releases associated memory after the SQL statement has been run at the non-Oracle system. If the cursor was not open, then the operation is a "no operation".

Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.CLOSE_CURSOR (
    c IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL);
```

Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

Parameters

Table 91-14 CLOSE_CURSOR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------|
| c | Cursor to be released. |

Exceptions

Table 91-15 CLOSE_CURSOR Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-28555 | A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter. |

91.3.8 EXECUTE_IMMEDIATE Procedure

This function runs a SQL statement immediately. Any valid SQL command except `SELECT` can be run immediately.

The statement must not contain any bind variables. The statement is passed in as a `VARCHAR2` in the argument. Internally the SQL statement is run using the `PASSTHROUGH SQL` protocol sequence of `OPEN_CURSOR`, `PARSE`, `EXECUTE_NON_QUERY`, `CLOSE_CURSOR`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.EXECUTE_IMMEDIATE (
  s IN VARCHAR2 NOT NULL)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 91-16 EXECUTE_IMMEDIATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| s | <code>VARCHAR2</code> variable with the statement to be executed immediately. |

Return Values

The number of rows affected by the execution of the SQL statement.

Exceptions

Table 91-17 EXECUTE_IMMEDIATE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-28551 | SQL statement is invalid. |
| ORA-28554 | Max open cursors. |
| ORA-28555 | A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter. |

91.3.9 EXECUTE_NON_QUERY Function

This function runs a SQL statement. The SQL statement cannot be a `SELECT` statement. A cursor has to be open and the SQL statement has to be parsed before the SQL statement can be run.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.EXECUTE_NON_QUERY (
    c IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 91-18 EXECUTE_NON_QUERY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines <code>OPEN_CURSOR</code> and <code>PARSE</code> respectively. |

Return Values

The number of rows affected by the SQL statement in the non-Oracle system

Exceptions

Table 91-19 EXECUTE_NON_QUERY Function Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-28550 | The cursor passed is invalid. |
| ORA-28552 | Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?) |
| ORA-28555 | A <code>NULL</code> value was passed for a <code>NOT NULL</code> parameter. |

91.3.10 FETCH_ROW Function

This function fetches rows from a result set.

The result set is defined with a SQL `SELECT` statement. When there are no more rows to be fetched, the exception `NO_DATA_FOUND` is raised. Before the rows can be fetched, a cursor has to be opened, and the SQL statement has to be parsed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.FETCH_ROW (
    c IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
    f IN BOOLEAN)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS

Parameters

Table 91-20 FETCH_ROW Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines <code>OPEN_CURSOR</code> and <code>PARSE</code> respectively. |
| first | (Optional) Reexecutes <code>SELECT</code> statement. Possible values: - <code>TRUE</code> : reexecute <code>SELECT</code> statement. - <code>FALSE</code> : fetch the next row, or if run for the first time, then execute and fetch rows (default). |

Return Values

The returns the number of rows fetched. The function returns "0" if the last row was already fetched.

Exceptions

Table 91-21 FETCH_ROW Function Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-28550 | The cursor passed is invalid. |
| ORA-28552 | Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?) |
| ORA-28555 | A <code>NULL</code> value was passed for a <code>NOT NULL</code> parameter. |

91.3.11 GET_VALUE Procedure

This procedure has two purposes: it retrieves the select list items of `SELECT` statements after a row has been fetched, and it retrieves the `OUT` bind values, after the SQL statement has been run.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.GET_VALUE (
  c      IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p      IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  v      OUT <dt>);
```

<dt> is either `DATE`, `NUMBER`, or `VARCHAR2`.



See Also:

For retrieving values of datatype RAW, see [GET_VALUE_RAW Procedure](#).

Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS

Parameters

Table 91-22 GET_VALUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines OPEN_CURSOR and PARSE respectively. |
| p | Position of the bind variable or select list item in the SQL statement: Starts at 1. |
| v | Variable in which the OUT bind variable or select list item stores its value. |

Exceptions

Table 91-23 GET_VALUE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-1403 | Returns NO_DATA_FOUND exception when running the GET_VALUE after the last row was fetched (that is, FETCH_ROW returned "0"). |
| ORA-28550 | The cursor passed is invalid. |
| ORA-28552 | Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?) |
| ORA-28553 | The position of the bind variable is out of range. |
| ORA-28555 | A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter. |

91.3.12 GET_VALUE_RAW Procedure

This procedure is similar to GET_VALUE, but for datatype RAW.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.GET_VALUE_RAW (
  c   IN  BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p   IN  BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  v   OUT RAW);
```

Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS

Parameters

Table 91-24 GET_VALUE_RAW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines <code>OPEN_CURSOR</code> and <code>PARSE</code> respectively. |
| p | Position of the bind variable or select list item in the SQL statement: Starts at 1. |
| v | Variable in which the <code>OUT</code> bind variable or select list item stores its value. |

Exceptions

Table 91-25 GET_VALUE_RAW Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-1403 | Returns <code>NO_DATA_FOUND</code> exception when running the <code>GET_VALUE</code> after the last row was fetched (that is, <code>FETCH_ROW</code> returned "0"). |
| ORA-28550 | The cursor passed is invalid. |
| ORA-28552 | Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?) |
| ORA-28553 | The position of the bind variable is out of range. |
| ORA-28555 | A <code>NULL</code> value was passed for a <code>NOT NULL</code> parameter. |

91.3.13 OPEN_CURSOR Function

This function opens a cursor for running a passthrough SQL statement at the non-Oracle system. This function must be called for any type of SQL statement.

The function returns a cursor, which must be used in subsequent calls. This call allocates memory. To deallocate the associated memory, call the procedure `CLOSE_CURSOR`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.OPEN_CURSOR
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

Return Values

The cursor to be used on subsequent procedure and function calls.

Exceptions

Table 91-26 OPEN_CURSOR Function Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-28554 | Maximum number of open cursor has been exceeded. Increase Heterogeneous Services' OPEN_CURSORS initialization parameter. |

91.3.14 PARSE Procedure

This procedure parses an SQL statement at a non-Oracle system.

Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.PARSE (
  c      IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  stmt   IN VARCHAR2 NOT NULL);
```

Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

Parameters

Table 91-27 PARSE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened using function OPEN_CURSOR. |
| stmt | Statement to be parsed. |

Exceptions

Table 91-28 PARSE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-28550 | The cursor passed is invalid. |
| ORA-28551 | SQL statement is illegal. |
| ORA-28555 | A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter. |

DBMS_ILM

The `DBMS_ILM` package provides an interface for implementing Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) strategies using Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) policies.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_ILM Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- *Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide* for information about managing Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) with this package
- [DBMS_ILM_ADMIN](#)
- [DBMS_HEAT_MAP](#)

92.1 DBMS_ILM Overview

To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. You can also use Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) to automate the compression and movement of data between different tiers of storage within the database. The `DBMS_ILM` package supports immediate evaluation or execution of ADO related tasks. T

he package supports the following two ways for scheduling ADO actions.

- A database user schedules immediate ADO policy execution on a set of objects.
- A database user views the results of evaluation of ADO policies on a set of objects. The user then adds or deletes objects to this set and reviews the results of ADO policy evaluation again. The user repeats this step to determine the set of objects for ADO execution. The user can then schedule ADO actions for immediate execution on this set of objects.

The following procedures support the two usage modes. Before describing the procedures, we introduce the notion of an ADO task as an entity that helps to track a particular evaluation or (an evaluation and execution) of ADO policies. A particular ADO task could be in one of the following states.

- Inactive
- Active

- Completed

92.2 DBMS_ILM Security Model

The DBMS_ILM package runs under invoker's rights.

92.3 DBMS_ILM Constants

The table in this topic lists the constants used by the DBMS_ILM package.

Table 92-1 DBMS_ILM Constants

| Constant | Value | Type | Description |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---|
| ILM_ALL_POLICIES | 'ALL POLICIES' | VARCHAR2 (20) | Selects all ADO policies on an object |
| ILM_EXECUTION_OF FLINE | 1 | NUMBER | Specifies that the object may be offline while ADO action is performed |
| ILM_EXECUTION_ON LINE | 2 | NUMBER | Specifies that the object should be online while ADO action is performed |
| SCOPE_DATABASE | 1 | NUMBER | Selects all ADO policies in the database |
| SCOPE_SCHEMA | 2 | NUMBER | Selects all ADO policies in the current schema |
| SCHEDULE_IMMEDIA TE | 1 | NUMBER | Schedules ADO task for immediate execution |
| ARCHIVE_STATE_AC TIVE | '0' | VARCHAR2 (1) | Represents the value of the ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column of a row-archival enabled table that would make the row active |
| ARCHIVE_STATE_AR CHIVED | '1' | VARCHAR2 (1) | Represents the value of the ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column of a row-archival enabled table that would make the row inactive |

92.4 DBMS_ILM Exceptions

The table in this topic lists the exceptions raised by the DBMS_ILM package.

Table 92-2 DBMS_ILM Exceptions

| Exception | Error Code | Description |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| INVALID_ARGUMENT_VALUE | 38327 | Invalid argument value |
| INVALID_ILM_DICTIONARY | 38328 | Inconsistent dictionary state |
| INTERNAL_ILM_ERROR | 38329 | Internal error |
| INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGES | 38330 | Insufficient privileges |

92.5 Summary of DBMS_ILM Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS_ILM package subprograms.

Table 92-3 DBMS_ILM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ADD_TO_ILM Procedure | Adds the object specified through the argument to a particular ADO task and evaluates the ADO policies on this object |
| ARCHIVESTATENAME Function | Returns the value of the ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column of a row-archival enabled table |
| EXECUTE_ILM Procedure | Executes an ADO task. |
| EXECUTE_ILM_TASK Procedure | Executes an ADO task that has been evaluated previously |
| PREVIEW_ILM Procedure | Evaluates all ADO policies in the scope specified by means of an argument |
| REMOVE_FROM_ILM Procedure | Removes the object specified through the argument from a particular ADO task |
| STOP_ILM Procedure | Stops ADO-related jobs created for a particular ADO task |

92.5.1 ADD_TO_ILM Procedure

This procedure adds the object specified through the argument to a particular ADO task and evaluates the ADO policies on this object.

The procedure can only be executed on an ADO task in an inactive state. The results of the ADO policy evaluation on this object can be viewed using the appropriate views depending on role and access (USER_ILMTASKS or DBA_ILMTASKS, USER_ILMEVALUATIONDETAILS or DBA_ILMEVALUATIONDETAILS, USER_ILMRESULTS or DBA_ILMRESULTS).

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM.ADD_TO_ILM (
    task_id          IN    NUMBER,
    owner            IN    VARCHAR2,
    object_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    subobject_name   IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 92-4 ADD_TO_ILM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| task_id | Identifies a particular ADO task |
| owner | Owner of the object |
| object_name | Name of the object |
| subobject_name | Name of the subobject (partition name in the case of partitioned tables) |

92.5.2 ARCHIVESTATENAME Function

This function returns the value of the `ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE` column of a row-archival enabled table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM.ARCHIVESTATENAME (
    value      IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 92-5 *ARCHIVESTATENAME Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| value | Value for which the archive state name is to be returned |

Usage Notes

Returns `ARCHIVE_STATE_ACTIVE` for 0, `ARCHIVE_STATE_ARCHIVED` for others



See Also:

"Using In-Database Archiving" in *Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide*

92.5.3 EXECUTE_ILM Procedure

This procedure executes an ADO task.

There are two overloads to this procedure. The first overload executes an ADO task for a set of objects without having evaluated them previously. The second overload executes ADO policies for a specific object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM.EXECUTE_ILM (
    task_id          OUT    NUMBER,
    ilm_scope        IN     NUMBER DEFAULT SCOPE_SCHEMA,
    execution_mode   IN     NUMBER DEFAULT ILM_EXECUTION_ONLINE);
```

```
DBMS_ILM.EXECUTE_ILM (
    owner            IN     VARCHAR2,
    object_name     IN     VARCHAR2,
    task_id         OUT    NUMBER,
    subobject_name  IN     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    policy_name     IN     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ILM_ALL_POLICIES,
    execution_mode  IN     NUMBER DEFAULT ILM_EXECUTION_ONLINE);
```

Parameters

Table 92-6 EXECUTE_ILM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| task_id | Identifies a particular ADO task |
| ilm_scope | Determines the set of objects considered for ADO execution. The default is to consider only the objects in the schema. |
| execution_mode | Whether the ADO task be executed online (ILM_EXECUTION_ONLINE) or offline (ILM_EXECUTION_OFFLINE) |
| owner | Owner of the object |
| object_name | Name of the object |
| subobject_name | Name of the subobject (partition name in the case of partitioned tables) |
| policy_name | Name of the ADO policy to be evaluated on the object. The package constant ILM_ALL_POLICIES should be used if all ADO policies on an object should be evaluated. |

Usage Notes

- The EXECUTE_ILM procedure can be used by users who want more control of when ADO is performed, and who do not want to wait until the next maintenance window.
- The procedure executes like a DDL in that it auto commits before and after the ADO task and related jobs are created.

92.5.4 EXECUTE_ILM_TASK Procedure

This procedure executes an ADO task that has been evaluated previously and moves it to an active state.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM.EXECUTE_ILM_TASK (
    task_id          IN      NUMBER,
    execution_mode   IN      NUMBER DEFAULT ILM_EXECUTION_ONLINE);
    execution_schedule IN    NUMBER DEFAULT SCHEDULE_IMMEDIATE);
```

Parameters

Table 92-7 EXECUTE_ILM_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| task_id | Identifies a particular ADO task |
| execution_mode | Whether the ADO task be executed online (ILM_EXECUTION_ONLINE) or offline (ILM_EXECUTION_OFFLINE) |
| execution_schedule | Identifies when the ADO task should be executed. Currently, the only choice available is immediate scheduling of ADO jobs |

92.5.5 PREVIEW_ILM Procedure

This procedure evaluates the ADO policies on the objects specified using the `ILM_SCOPE` argument.

It returns a number as `task_id` which identifies a particular ADO task. This can be used to view the results of the policy evaluation in the appropriate views depending on role and access (`USER_ILMTASKS` or `DBA_ILMTASKS`, `USER_ILMEVALUATIONDETAILS` or `DBA_ILMEVALUATIONDETAILS`, `USER_ILMRESULTS` or `DBA_ILMRESULTS`).

The `PREVIEW_ILM` procedure leaves the ADO task in an inactive state. Once you have previewed the results, you can add or delete objects to this task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM.PREVIEW_ILM (
    task_id          OUT    NUMBER,
    ilm_scope        IN     NUMBER DEFAULT SCOPE_SCHEMA);
```

Parameters

Table 92-8 *PREVIEW_ILM Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>task_id</code> | Identifies a particular ADO task |
| <code>ilm_scope</code> | Identifies the scope of execution. Should be either <code>SCOPE_DATABASE</code> or <code>SCOPE_SCHEMA</code> as described in Constants |

92.5.6 REMOVE_FROM_ILM Procedure

This procedure removes the object specified through the argument from a particular ADO task.

The procedure can only be executed on an ADO task in an inactive state.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM.REMOVE_FROM_ILM (
    task_id          IN     NUMBER,
    owner            IN     VARCHAR2,
    object_name      IN     VARCHAR2,
    subobject_name   IN     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 92-9 *REMOVE_FROM_ILM Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <code>task_id</code> | Identifies a particular ADO task |
| <code>owner</code> | Owner of the object |
| <code>object_name</code> | Name of the object |

Table 92-9 (Cont.) REMOVE_FROM_ILM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| subobject_name | Name of the subobject (partition name in the case of partitioned tables) |

92.5.7 STOP_ILM Procedure

This procedure terminates ILM ADO jobs associated to a particular task Id or job name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM.STOP_ILM (
    task_id          IN          NUMBER,
    p_drop_running_jobs IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE),
    p_jobname       IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 92-10 STOP_ILM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| task_id | Number that uniquely identifies a particular ADO task |
| p_drop_running_jobs | Determines whether running jobs are dropped |
| p_jobname | Name of job to be terminated |

DBMS_ILM_ADMIN

The `DBMS_ILM_ADMIN` package provides an interface to customize Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) policy execution. In combination with partitioning and compression, ADO policies can be used to help implement an Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) strategy.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_ILM_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- *Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide* for information about managing Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) with this package
- [DBMS_ILM](#)
- [DBMS_HEAT_MAP](#)

93.1 DBMS_ILM_ADMIN Overview

To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. You can also use Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) to automate the compression and movement of data between different tiers of storage within the database.

93.2 DBMS_ILM_ADMIN Security Model

This package runs under definer's rights. The user requires DBA privileges.

93.3 DBMS_ILM_ADMIN Constants

The table in this topic describes constants used by the `DBMS_ILM_ADMIN` package.

The value column refers to the numeric or character value that the constants resolve to.

Table 93-1 DBMS_ILM_ADMIN Constants

| Constant | Value | Type | Description |
|---------------------|-------|--------|--|
| ABS_JOBLIMIT | 12 | NUMBER | Specifies the absolute number of concurrent ILM ADO jobs. |
| EXECUTION_INTERVAL | 1 | NUMBER | Determines the frequency with which ADO background evaluation occurs. Specified in minutes. |
| RETENTION_TIME | 2 | NUMBER | Controls the amount of time ADO history should be maintained. Specified in days. |
| EXECUTION_MODE | 4 | NUMBER | Controls whether ADO execution is online, offline. The value for this parameter should either be DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.ILM_EXECUTION_OFFLINE or DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.ILM_EXECUTION_ONLINE. |
| JOBLIMIT | 5 | NUMBER | Controls the upper limit on number of ILM ADO jobs at any time. The maximum number of concurrent ADO jobs is JOBLIMIT*(number of instances)*(number of CPUs per instance). |
| JOB_SIZELIMIT | 13 | NUMBER | Specifies the size (in megabytes) of the data that is processed by a single ILM ADO row level compression job. |
| ENABLED | 7 | NUMBER | Provides a way to turn background ADO off or on |
| TBS_PERCENT_USED | 8 | NUMBER | Decides when a tablespace is considered full. Specified as a percentage of tablespace quota. |
| TBS_PERCENT_FREE | 9 | NUMBER | Decides the targeted tablespace storage through ADO actions as a percentage of tablespace quota. |
| DEG_PARALLEL | 10 | NUMBER | Decides the degree of parallelism to be used for ADO jobs |
| POLICY_TIME | 11 | NUMBER | Decides if ADO policies are treated as though they are specified in seconds rather than days. Can take value ILM_POLICY_IN_SECONDS (treat policy time in seconds) or ILM_POLICY_IN_DAYS (treat policy time in days - default). |
| HEAT_MAP_SEG_READ | 1 | NUMBER | Segment read done |
| HEAT_MAP_SEG_WRITE | 2 | NUMBER | Segment write done |
| HEAT_MAP_SEG_SCAN | 4 | NUMBER | Full table scan done |
| HEAT_MAP_SEG_LOOKUP | 8 | NUMBER | Index scan done |

The DBMS_ILM_ADMIN package uses the constants as parameter values shown in [Table 93-2](#).

Table 93-2 DBMS_ILM_ADMIN Constants Used as Parameter Values

| Constant | Value | Type | Description |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|--|
| ILM_EXECUTION_OFFLINE | 1 | NUMBER | Specifies that the object may be offline while ADO action is performed. |
| ILM_EXECUTION_ONLINE | 2 | NUMBER | Specifies that the object should be online while ADO action is performed |
| ILM_ENABLED | 1 | NUMBER | Indicates automatic ADO policy evaluation and execution is enabled |
| ILM_DISABLED | 2 | NUMBER | Indicates automatic ADO policy evaluation and execution is disabled |
| ILM_POLICY_IN_DAYS | 0 | NUMBER | Indicates policy is specified in days. This is the default. |

Table 93-2 (Cont.) DBMS_ILM_ADMIN Constants Used as Parameter Values

| Constant | Value | Type | Description |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|---|
| ILM_POLICY_IN_SECONDS | 1 | NUMBER | Indicates policy unit is changed from days to seconds. This could be used to test ADO policy evaluation quickly instead of waiting for the policy duration. |

 **Note:**

- Setting ILM_POLICY_IN_SECONDS does not compress the blocks within the specified seconds.
- Setting ILM_POLICY_IN_SECONDS is for test ADO and should not be set in the production environment.

93.4 Summary of DBMS_ILM_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS_ILM_ADMIN package subprograms.

Table 93-3 DBMS_ILM_ADMIN Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CLEAR_HEAT_MAP_ALL Procedure | Deletes all rows except the dummy row |
| CLEAR_HEAT_MAP_TABLE Procedure | Clears all or some statistics for the heat map table, deleting rows for a given table or segment which match a given pattern, or all such rows |
| CUSTOMIZE_ILM Procedure | Customizes environment for ILM execution by specifying the values for ILM execution related parameters |
| DISABLE_ILM Procedure | Turns off all background ILM scheduling |
| ENABLE_ILM Procedure | Turns on all background ILM scheduling |
| SET_HEAT_MAP_ALL Procedure | Updates or inserts heat map rows for all tables |
| SET_HEAT_MAP_START Procedure | Sets the start date for collecting heat map data |
| SET_HEAT_MAP_TABLE Procedure | Updates or inserts a row for the specified table or segment |

93.4.1 CLEAR_HEAT_MAP_ALL Procedure

This procedure deletes all rows in HEAT_MAP_STAT\$ except the dummy row.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.CLEAR_HEAT_MAP_ALL;
```

93.4.2 CLEAR_HEAT_MAP_TABLE Procedure

This procedure clears all or some statistics for the heat map table, deleting rows for a given table or segment which match a given pattern, or all such rows.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.CLEAR_HEAT_MAP_TABLE (
  owner          IN VARCHAR2,
  tablename      IN VARCHAR2,
  partition      IN VARCHAR2 default '',
  access_date    IN DATE DEFAULT NULL,
  segment_access_summary IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 93-4 CLEAR_HEAT_MAP_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| owner | Table owner |

Table 93-4 (Cont.) CLEAR_HEAT_MAP_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| tablename | Table name |
| partition | Name of the subobject, defaults to NULL |
| access_date | Date for the entry in HEAT_MAP_STAT\$ to be removed |
| segment_access_summary | Summary of segment access constants indicating access operations performed on the segment |

93.4.3 CUSTOMIZE_ILM Procedure

This procedure customizes environment for ILM execution by specifying the values for ILM execution related parameters. These values take effect for the next background scheduling.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.CUSTOMIZE_ILM (
  parameter      IN      NUMBER,
  value          IN      NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 93-5 CUSTOMIZE_ILM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| parameter | One of the parameter constants defined in DBMS_ILM_ADMIN package |
| value | Value of parameter |

93.4.4 DISABLE_ILM Procedure

This procedure turns off all background ILM scheduling.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.DISABLE_ILM;
```

93.4.5 ENABLE_ILM Procedure

This procedure turns on all background ILM scheduling.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.ENABLE_ILM;
```

93.4.6 SET_HEAT_MAP_ALL Procedure

This procedure sets an HTTP request header. The request header is sent to the Web server as soon as it is set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.SET_HEAT_MAP_ALL (
    access_date          IN DATE,
    segment_access_summary IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 93-6 SET_HEAT_MAP_ALL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| access_date | Date for the entry in HEAT_MAP_STAT\$ to be added |
| segment_access_summary | Summary of segment access constants indicating access operations performed on the segment |

93.4.7 SET_HEAT_MAP_START Procedure

This procedure sets the start date for collecting heat map data.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.SET_HEAT_MAP_START (
    start_date IN DATE);
```

Parameters

Table 93-7 SET_HEAT_MAP_START Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| start_date | Indicates the new date from which all statistics are valid |

93.4.8 SET_HEAT_MAP_TABLE Procedure

This procedure updates or inserts a row for the specified table or segment.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.SET_HEAT_MAP_TABLE (
    owner          IN VARCHAR2,
    tablename      IN VARCHAR2,
    partition      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '',
    access_date    IN DATE DEFAULT NULL,
    segment_access_summary IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 93-8** *SET_HEAT_MAP_TABLE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| owner | Table owner |
| tablename | Table name |
| partition | Name of the subobject, defaults to NULL |
| access_date | Date for the entry in HEAT_MAP_STAT\$ to be added |
| segment_access_summary | Summary of segment access constants indicating access operations performed on the segment |

DBMS_IMMUTABLE_TABLE

Immutable tables are read-only tables that protect data against unauthorized modification. They also prevent against accidental data modifications that may be caused by human errors. The `DBMS_IMMUTABLE_TABLE` package allows you to delete the expired rows in an immutable table.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_IMMUTABLE_TABLE Overview](#)
- [DBMS_IMMUTABLE_TABLE Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_IMMUTABLE_TABLE Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*
- *Oracle Database Reference*

94.1 DBMS_IMMUTABLE_TABLE Overview

Immutable tables are `read-only` tables that protect data against unauthorized modification. Immutable tables also prevent against accidental data modifications that may be caused by human errors. You must specify a retention period for the immutable table and for rows within the immutable table. An immutable table can be dropped if it contains no rows or if the specified retention period for the table has lapsed. Rows can be deleted from an immutable table only after the specified retention period for rows in the table has elapsed. Except for increasing the retention periods, you cannot modify the definition of an immutable table.

94.2 DBMS_IMMUTABLE_TABLE Security Model

The `DBMS_IMMUTABLE_TABLE` package is owned by `SYS` and is installed as part of database installation. The routines in the package are run with invoker's rights and hence run with the privileges of the current user.

94.3 Summary of DBMS_IMMUTABLE_TABLE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_IMMUTABLE_TABLE` subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 94-1 DBMS_IMMUTABLE_TABLE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| DELETE_EXPIRED_ROWS Procedure | This procedure deletes the expired rows. |

94.3.1 DELETE_EXPIRED_ROWS Procedure

This procedure deletes some or all of the expired rows from the immutable table. This procedure does not commit.

Syntax

```
DBMS_IMMUTABLE_TABLE.DELETE_EXPIRED_ROWS (
  schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  before_timestamp     IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  number_of_rows_deleted OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 94-2 DELETE_EXPIRED_ROWS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| schema_name | The name of the schema. |
| table_name | The name of the immutable table. |
| before_timestamp | If the parameter is <code>NULL</code> , all expired rows in the table are deleted. If the parameter is not <code>NULL</code> and older than the timestamp calculated based on current time and row retention time, rows with timestamps less than the parameter value are deleted. If the parameter is younger than the timestamp calculated based on the current time and row retention time, the calculated timestamp is used, and all expired rows are deleted. The default value is <code>NULL</code> . |
| number_of_rows_deleted | The number of rows deleted. |

DBMS_INMEMORY

The `DBMS_INMEMORY` package provides an interface for In-Memory Column Store (IM column store) functionality.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_INMEMORY Overview](#)
- [DBMS_INMEMORY Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_INMEMORY Subprograms](#)

95.1 DBMS_INMEMORY Overview

This package contains procedures for populating and repopulating the IM column store, and for dropping IM expressions from a specified table.

IM Population and Repopulation

In-Memory population (population) occurs when the database reads existing row-format data from disk, transforms it into columnar format, and then stores it in the IM column store. Only objects with the `INMEMORY` attribute are eligible for population.

Population, which transforms existing data on disk into columnar format, is different from repopulation, which loads new data into the IM column store. Repopulation occurs automatically after their columnar data undergo significant DML activity.

When an object has the `INMEMORY` attribute and a priority other than `NONE`, the database gradually populates the object in the IM column store according to an internal priority queue. Objects with priority of `NONE` are populated only when they undergo a full scan.

The `DBMS_INMEMORY.POPULATE` procedure forces immediate population of an object. The `DBMS_INMEMORY.REPOPULATE` procedure forces immediate repopulation of an object.



See Also:

Oracle Database In-Memory Guide to learn more about IM population

IM Expressions

IM expressions populate frequently evaluated query expressions in the IM column store for subsequent reuse. An IM expression is materialized as a hidden virtual column, prefixed with the string `SYS_IME`, and is accessed in the same way as a non-virtual column.

When you use `DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS`, the database adds the 20 hottest expressions to their respective tables as `SYS_IME` columns and applies the default `INMEMORY` column compression clause. If any `SYS_IME` columns that were added during a

previous invocation are no longer in the latest expression list, then the database changes their attribute to `NO INMEMORY`.

The maximum number of `SYS_IME` columns for a table, regardless of whether the attribute is `INMEMORY` or `NO INMEMORY`, is 50. After the 50 expression limit is reached for a table, the database will not add new `SYS_IME` columns. To make space for new expressions, you must manually drop `SYS_IME` columns with the `DBMS_INMEMORY.IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS` or `DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS` procedures.



See Also:

Oracle Database In-Memory Guide to learn more about IM expressions

95.2 DBMS_INMEMORY Security Model

The `DBMS_INMEMORY` package subprograms execute with invoker's rights.

The `POPULATE` and `REPOPULATE` procedures require the invoking user to have `SELECT` privileges on the specified object. For `IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS`, the invoking user must have `ALTER TABLE` privileges on the specified table.

95.3 Summary of DBMS_INMEMORY Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_INMEMORY` package subprograms.

Table 95-1 DBMS_INMEMORY Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS Procedure | Drops a specified set of <code>SYS_IME</code> virtual columns from a table |
| POPULATE Procedure | Forces population of the specified table |
| REPOPULATE Procedure | Forces repopulation of the specified table |
| SEGMENT_DEALLOCATE_VERSIONS Procedure | Deallocates non-current IMCUs in the IM column store |

95.3.1 IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS Procedure

This procedure drops a specified set of `SYS_IME` virtual columns from a table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY.IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS (
  schema_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_name  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```


Parameters

Table 95-2 IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| schema_name | The name of the schema that contains the In-Memory table |
| table_name | The name of the In-Memory table that contains the SYS_IME columns |
| column_name | The name of the SYS_IME column. By default this value is null, which specifies all SYS_IME columns in this table. |

Usage Notes

Typical reasons for dropping SYS_IME columns are space and performance. The maximum number of SYS_IME columns for a table, regardless of whether the attribute is INMEMORY or NO INMEMORY, is 50. After the 50-expression limit is reached for a table, the database will not add new SYS_IME columns. To make space for new expressions, you must manually drop SYS_IME columns with the DBMS_INMEMORY.IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS or DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS procedures.

To drop a specified SYS_IME column or all SYS_IME columns in the requested table, use DBMS_INMEMORY.IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS . To populate these segments again, either invoke the DBMS_INMEMORY.POPULATE procedure, or perform a full table scan.

95.3.2 POPULATE Procedure

This procedure forces population of the specified table, partition, or subpartition into the IM column store.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY.POPULATE (
  schema_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN   VARCHAR2,
  subobject_name   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 95-3 POPULATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| schema_name | Name of schema |
| table_name | Name of table |
| subobject_name | Partition or subpartition |

95.3.3 REPOPULATE Procedure

This procedure forces repopulation of a table, partition, or subpartition that is currently populated in the IM column store.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY.REPOPULATE (
  schema_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN   VARCHAR2,
  subobject_name   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  force            IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 95-4 REPOPULATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| schema_name | Name of the schema that owns the object. |
| table_name | Name of the table requiring repopulation. |
| subobject_name | Name of the partition or subpartition. If null, then repopulate the entire table. |
| force | Whether to repopulate all IMCUs in the segment, just as in initial population. The following values are possible for the <i>force</i> parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FALSE — The database repopulates only IMCUs containing modified rows. This is the default. TRUE — The database drops the segment, and then rebuilds it. The database increments the statistics and performs all other tasks related to initial population. For example, IMCU 1 contains rows 1 to 500,000, and IMCU 2 contains rows 500,001 to 1,000,000. A statement modifies row 600,000. When <i>force</i> is FALSE , the database only repopulates IMCU 2. When <i>force</i> is TRUE , the database repopulates both IMCUs. Consider further that the <code>INMEMORY_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS</code> initialization parameter is set to <code>ENABLE</code> , and an application creates a new virtual column. When <i>force</i> is FALSE , the database only repopulates IMCU 2 with the new column. When <i>force</i> is TRUE , the database repopulates both IMCUs with the new column. |

95.3.4 SEGMENT_DEALLOCATE_VERSIONS Procedure

This procedure deallocates non-current IMCUs in the IM column store.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY.SEGMENT_DEALLOCATE_VERSIONS (
  SCHEMA_NAME      IN   VARCHAR2,
```

```
TABLE_NAME      IN  VARCHAR2,
PARTITION_NAME  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
SPCPRESSURE     IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 95-5 SEGMENT_DEALLOCATE_VERSIONS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| schema_name | Name of the schema that owns the object. |
| table_name | Name of the table requiring repopulation. |
| partition_name | Name of the partition or subpartition. If null, then repopulate the entire table. |
| spcpressure | Whether to force deallocation of non-current IMCUs (<code>TRUE</code>), or wait for the database to deallocate them automatically. By default, the database deallocates non-current IMCUs every two minutes. |

Usage Notes

During repopulation, the IM column store maintains both the current IMCU and non-current IMCU. This mechanism, which is called *double buffering*, ensures that queries do not decrease performance because an IMCU is unavailable during repopulation. After repopulation completes, the IM column store retains the non-current IMCU for a short time (2 minutes by default) to optimize queries with older SCNs. Typically, the default behavior is sufficient. However, you can force deallocation of non-current IMCUs by using the `SEGMENT_DEALLOCATE_VERSIONS` procedure.

Example

The following program forces deallocation of non-current IMCUs for the `products` table:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_INMEMORY.SEGMENT_DEALLOCATE_VERSIONS (
    schema_name => 'SH'
  , table_name  => 'PRODUCTS'
  , spcpressure => TRUE );
END;
```



See Also:

Oracle Database In-Memory Guide to learn more about double buffering in the IM column store

DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN

DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN provides interfaces for managing an In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart) area and In-Memory Expressions (IM expressions).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN Overview](#)
- [DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

See Also:

Oracle Database In-Memory Guide to learn more about Oracle Database In-Memory features

96.1 DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN Overview

This package provides interfaces for managing In-Memory Expressions (IM expressions) and the In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart) area.

IM Expressions

Analytic queries often contain complex expressions or calculations that consume significant CPU and memory during execution. Use `IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS` to identify these frequently used (“hot”) expressions and `IME_POPULATE_EXPRESSIONS` to populate them in the IM column store. By using IM expressions, the database avoids repeated computations and improves performance.

The database represents IM expressions as system-generated virtual columns. The name of an IM virtual column begins with `SYS_IME`. You can also use `DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS` and `DBMS_INMEMORY.IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS` to remove existing `SYS_IME` columns.

The `DBA_IM_EXPRESSIONS` view shows the `SYS_IME` columns that have the `INMEMORY` attribute. After using the `IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS` procedure, you can query this view to see the hot expressions added to different tables in the database.

See Also:

Oracle Database In-Memory Guide to learn more about IM expressions

IM FastStart Area

The IM FastStart area stores data that optimizes the population of the IM column store when the database restarts. Because the database reads columnar data directly from persistent storage without needing to compress or format it, population is faster when a database instance restarts.

When you enable IM FastStart for the IM column store, you must specify an ASSM tablespace for the IM FastStart area. The tablespace stores the data in a SecureFiles LOB named `SYSDBIMFS_LOGSEG$`. The `SYSAUX` tablespace stores the metadata. When data is populated or repopulated in the IM column store, the database automatically writes the data to the IM FastStart area. You cannot manually force a write. If you specify an object as `NO INMEMORY`, then the database removes it from the IM FastStart area.

When the IM FastStart area is under space pressure, the database automatically drops the oldest 15% of segments and continues saving columnar data. If space is unavailable, then the database stops writing to the IM FastStart area.



See Also:

Oracle Database In-Memory Guide to learn more about IM expressions

Automatic In-Memory

Automatic In-Memory uses access tracking and column statistics to manage objects in the IM column store. If the IM column store is full, and if other more frequently accessed segments would benefit from population in the IM column store, then the IM column store evicts inactive segments. If the IM column store is configured to hold all `INMEMORY` segments, however, then Automatic In-Memory takes no action.

By default, Automatic In-Memory checks usage statistics for the past 31 days. You can change the current setting by supplying the `AIM_STATWINDOW_DAYS` parameter to `DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_SET_PARAMETER`.



See Also:

Oracle Database In-Memory Guide to learn more about Automatic In-Memory

Database In-Memory Wait on Populate

The `POPULATE_WAIT` function initiates population of all `INMEMORY` objects that have a priority greater than or equal to the specified priority, and then returns a status value for the population. A user-specified interval specifies the maximum time that the function waits before returning the value to the caller.

**See Also:**

Oracle Database In-Memory Guide to learn more about the wait on populate feature

96.2 DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN Security Model

This package requires administrator privileges. Package subprograms execute with invoker's rights.

96.3 DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN Operational Notes

It is possible for a DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN FastStart operation to fail or be interrupted.

In a failure or interruption scenario, the following rules determine which subprograms you can use:

- If FASTSTART_ENABLE does not succeed, then the only permitted operation is re-executing FASTSTART_ENABLE.
- If FASTSTART_MIGRATE_STORAGE does not succeed, then the only permitted operation is re-executing FASTSTART_MIGRATE_STORAGE.
- If FASTSTART_DISABLE does not succeed, then all DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN operations are permitted.

96.4 Summary of DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 96-1 DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| AIM_GET_PARAMETER Procedure | This procedure obtains the current values for parameters that control Automatic In-Memory. |
| AIM_SET_PARAMETER Procedure | The procedure customizes the execution environment of Automatic In-Memory |
| FASTSTART_DISABLE Procedure | This procedure disables the In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart) feature. |
| FASTSTART_ENABLE Procedure | This procedure enables IM FastStart and assigns a tablespace. |
| FASTSTART_MIGRATE_STORAGE Procedure | This procedure moves all IM FastStart data and metadata from the existing tablespace to the specified new tablespace. |
| GET_FASTSTART_TABLESPACE Function | This function returns the name of the tablespace that is currently designated for IM FastStart. |
| IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS Procedure | This procedure captures the 20 most frequently accessed ("hottest") expressions in the database in the specified time interval. |

Table 96-1 (Cont.) DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| IME_CLOSE_CAPTURE_WINDOW Procedure | This procedure signals the end of the current expression capture window. |
| IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS Procedure | This procedure drops all SYS_IME expression virtual columns in the database. |
| IME_GET_CAPTURE_STATE Procedure | This procedure returns the current capture state of the expression capture window and the timestamp of the most recent modification. |
| IME_OPEN_CAPTURE_WINDOW Procedure | This procedure signals the beginning of an expression capture window. |
| IME_POPULATE_EXPRESSIONS Procedure | This procedure forces the population of expressions captured in the latest invocation of <code>DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS</code> . |
| POPULATE_WAIT Function | Initiates population of all INMEMORY objects that have a priority greater than or equal to the specified priority, and sets a timeout interval within which population must occur |

96.4.1 AIM_GET_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure obtains the current values for parameters that control Automatic In-Memory.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_GET_PARAMETER (
    parameter IN NUMBER,
    value     OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| parameter | Specifies a predefined constant that controls Automatic In-Memory. The only valid constant is <code>AIM_STATWINDOW_DAYS</code> , which specifies the number of days in the sliding statistics window. Automatic In-Memory uses this duration to filter statistics for INMEMORY objects as part of its algorithms. For example, if the duration is set to 7 days, then Automatic In-Memory considers only statistics of the past 7 days for its algorithms. The default is 1. |
| value | Specifies the value assigned to <code>AIM_STATWINDOW_DAYS</code> . |

Example 96-1 Getting the Number of Days in the Statistics Window

The following code prints the number of days in the statistics window to the screen:

```
VARIABLE b_statwin NUMBER

BEGIN

DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_GET_PARAMETER(DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_STATWINDOW_DAYS
, :b_statwin);
END;
/

PRINT b_statwin
```

Sample output appears below:

```
B_STATWIN
-----
          14
```



See Also:

Oracle Database In-Memory Guide to learn how to use AIM_GET_PARAMETER

96.4.2 AIM_SET_PARAMETER Procedure

The procedure customizes the execution environment of Automatic In-Memory.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_SET_PARAMETER(
  parameter IN NUMBER,
  value     IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| parameter | Specifies a predefined constant that controls Automatic In-Memory. The only valid constant is AIM_STATWINDOW_DAYS, which specifies the number of days in the sliding statistics window. The default is 1. |
| value | Assigns the value assigned to AIM_STATWINDOW_DAYS. |

Example 96-2 Setting the Number of Days in the Statistics Window

The following example gets the current number of days in the window, sets it to 14, and then prints the value to the screen:

```
VARIABLE b_statwin NUMBER

BEGIN

DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_GET_PARAMETER(DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_STATWINDO
W_DAYS, :b_statwin);
END;
/

PRINT b_statwin

BEGIN

DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_SET_PARAMETER(DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_STATWINDO
W_DAYS, 14);
END;
/

BEGIN

DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_GET_PARAMETER(DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_STATWINDO
W_DAYS, :b_statwin);
END;
/

PRINT b_statwin
```

Sample output appears below:

```
B_STATWIN
-----
          1

B_STATWIN
-----
          14
```

**See Also:**

Oracle Database In-Memory Guide to learn how to use AIM_GET_PARAMETER

96.4.3 FASTSTART_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure disables the In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart) feature.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.FASTSTART_DISABLE();
```

Security Model

Administrator privileges are required to execute this procedure.

Usage Notes

When you execute the procedure, the database executes the following actions:

1. Waits until all IM FastStart operations complete
2. Disables the IM FastStart feature, and performs the following operations:
 - Cleans the IM FastStart area
 - Deletes IM FastStart metadata stored in the `SYSAUX` tablespace
 - Releases the IM FastStart tablespace (but does not delete it)

This procedure does not interrupt or affect any concurrent IM column store operations.

Examples

The following PL/SQL program disables the IM FastStart feature:

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.FASTSTART_DISABLE;
```

The following query shows that the LOB for the IM FastStart tablespace has been deleted (sample output included):

```
COL OWNER FORMAT a5
COL SEGMENT_NAME FORMAT a20
SELECT  l.OWNER, l.SEGMENT_NAME, SUM(s.BYTES)/1024/1024 MB
FROM    DBA_LOBS l, DBA_SEGMENTS s
WHERE   l.SEGMENT_NAME = s.SEGMENT_NAME
AND     l.TABLESPACE_NAME = 'FS_TBS'
GROUP BY l.OWNER, l.SEGMENT_NAME;
```

```
no rows selected
```

96.4.4 FASTSTART_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart), and designates a tablespace for the IM FastStart (FastStart) area.

Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.FASTSTART_ENABLE (
  tbs_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  nologging    IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 96-2 FASTSTART_ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| tbs_name | The name of the ASSM tablespace for the FastStart area. |
| nologging | The logging mode of the LOB created for the FastStart area. If the <code>nologging</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code> , then the database creates the FastStart LOB with the <code>LOGGING</code> option. If set to <code>TRUE</code> (default), then the database creates the LOB with the <code>NOLOGGING</code> option. |

Security Model

Administrator privileges are required to execute this procedure.

Usage Notes

To enable IM FastStart, the ASSM tablespace specified in `FASTSTART_ENABLE` must exist, and the `SYSAUX` tablespace must be online. Only one FastStart tablespace can exist for every PDB or non-CDB. The specified tablespace must have enough space to store data for the IM column store, and it must not contain any other data before it is designated for the FastStart area. Oracle recommends sizing the tablespace at least twice of the size of the `INMEMORY_SIZE` initialization parameter.

The database does not create the FastStart area on disk until the IM column store is populated. After population, the data periodically saves the columnar data (but not metadata such as the transaction journal) to the FastStart area, which is represented on disk as the `SYSDBIMFS_LOBSEG$` segment. The database stores the FastStart metadata in the `SYSAUX` tablespace. In an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment, IM FastStart data is shared across all nodes.

**Note:**

IM FastStart is not supported in a standby database instance.

Whereas the initial loading of IMCUs into memory is expensive and CPU-bound, an IM FastStart tablespace requires intermittent I/O. The database periodically writes columnar data to the IM FastStart area. If a database instance must restart, then Oracle Database reads the columnar data directly from the IM FastStart area rather than reconstructing the IMCUs from scratch. No compression or formatting of the columnar data is required.

Examples

This example creates `fs_tbs` as an ASSM tablespace, and then uses `FASTSTART_ENABLE` to specify this tablespace as the IM FastStart area:

```
CREATE TABLESPACE fs_tbs
  DATAFILE 'fs_tbs.dbf' SIZE 500M
  EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL
  SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;

EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.FASTSTART_ENABLE('fs_tbs');
```

The following query shows that the IM FastStart LOB was created (sample output included):

```
COL OWNER FORMAT a5
COL SEGMENT_NAME FORMAT a20
SELECT  l.OWNER, l.SEGMENT_NAME, SUM(s.BYTES)/1024/1024 MB
FROM    DBA_LOBS l, DBA_SEGMENTS s
WHERE   l.SEGMENT_NAME = s.SEGMENT_NAME
AND     l.TABLESPACE_NAME = 'FS_TBS'
GROUP BY l.OWNER, l.SEGMENT_NAME;
```

| OWNER | SEGMENT_NAME | MB |
|-------|--------------------|------|
| SYS | SYSDBIMFS_LOBSEG\$ | .125 |

96.4.5 FASTSTART_MIGRATE_STORAGE Procedure

This procedure moves the In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart) data and catalogs from the current tablespace to a new tablespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.FASTSTART_MIGRATE_STORAGE (
  tbs_name      IN      VARCHAR2 );
```

Parameters

Table 96-3 FASTSTART_MIGRATE_STORAGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| tbs_name | The name of the new ASSM tablespace for the IM FastStart area. |

Security Model

DBA privileges are required to execute this procedure.

Usage Notes

When you execute the procedure, the database executes the following actions:

1. Waits until all IM FastStart operations complete
2. Disables the IM FastStart feature
3. Copies IM FastStart data and metadata to the new tablespace, leaving the old tablespace intact
4. Re-enables IM FastStart the feature

Examples

The following program obtains the name of the IM FastStart tablespace, if one exists, and prints the result (sample output included):

```
VARIABLE b_fstbs VARCHAR2(20)
BEGIN
    :b_fstbs := DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.GET_FASTSTART_TABLESPACE;
END;
/
PRINT b_fstbs

B_FSTBS
-----
FS_TBS
```

The following statements create a new tablespace named `fs_tbs2`, and then migrate the IM FastStart area to this tablespace:

```
CREATE TABLESPACE fs_tbs2
    DATAFILE 'fs_tbs2.dbf' SIZE 500M
    EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL
    SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;

EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.FASTSTART_MIGRATE_STORAGE('fs_tbs2');
```

The following program prints the name of the current IM FastStart tablespace (sample output included):

```
BEGIN
  :b_fstbs := DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.GET_FASTSTART_TABLESPACE;
END;
/
PRINT b_fstbs

B_FSTBS
-----
FS_TBS2
```

96.4.6 GET_FASTSTART_TABLESPACE Function

This function returns the tablespace assigned to In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart). If the feature is disabled, then the function returns `NOT ENABLED`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.GET_FASTSTART_TABLESPACE ();
```

Security Model

DBA privileges are required to execute this function.

Examples

This program obtains the name of the IM FastStart tablespace, if one exists, and prints the result:

```
VARIABLE b_fstbs VARCHAR2(20)
BEGIN
  :b_fstbs := DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.GET_FASTSTART_TABLESPACE;
END;
/
PRINT b_fstbs

B_FSTBS
-----
NOT ENABLED
```

96.4.7 IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS Procedure

This procedure captures the 20 most frequently accessed (“hottest”) expressions in the database in the specified time interval.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS (
  snapshot IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 96-4 IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| snapshot | <p>Specifies a snapshot that defines the time interval in which expression statistics are considered.</p> <p>You can specify any of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CUMULATIVE The database considers all expression statistics since the creation of the database. • CURRENT The database considers only expression statistics from the past 24 hours. • WINDOW The database considers statistics for expressions tracked in the most recent expression capture window. The database adds hidden virtual columns for expressions tracked in the most recent window. If the capture window is currently open, then the database considers all expressions tracked in the current window up until this point, and then materializes the hottest expressions. To list the expressions that have been tracked in the current window, query <code>DBA_EXPRESSION_STATISTICS</code> with <code>SNAPSHOT='WINDOW'</code>. |

Usage Notes

When you invoke this procedure, the database queries the Expression Statistics Store (ESS), and considers only expressions on tables that are at least partially populated in the IM column store. The database adds the 20 hottest expressions to their respective tables as hidden virtual columns, prefixed with the string `SYS_IME`, and applies the default `INMEMORY` column compression clause. If any `SYS_IME` columns added during a previous invocation are no longer in the latest top 20 list, then the database marks them as `NO INMEMORY`.

**Note:**

Executing the `IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS` procedure on a standby database has no effect.

The maximum number of `SYS_IME` columns for a table, regardless of whether the attribute is `INMEMORY` or `NO INMEMORY`, is 50. After the limit is reached for a table, the database will not add new `SYS_IME` columns. To make space for new expressions, you must manually drop `SYS_IME` columns with the [IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS Procedure](#) or [IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS Procedure](#).

The 50-expression limit for each table, which includes both `INMEMORY` and `NO INMEMORY` expressions, is different from the 20-expression limit for the database, which includes only `INMEMORY` expressions. For example, if 20 tables are populated in the IM column store, then each table might each have 1 `SYS_IME` column with the `INMEMORY` attribute, and 49 `SYS_IME` columns with the `NO INMEMORY` attribute.

IM expressions and virtual columns are stored in In-Memory structured called In-Memory Expression Units (IMEUs). Every IMEU is linked to a parent In-Memory Compression Unit (IMCU) from which it inherits compression characteristics.

ESS information is stored in the data dictionary and exposed in the `DBA_EXPRESSION_STATISTICS` view. This view shows the metadata that the optimizer has collected in the ESS. IM expressions are exposed as system-generated virtual columns, prefixed by the string `SYS_IME`, in the `DBA_IM_EXPRESSIONS` view.

Example 96-3 Capturing Expressions in a User-Defined Window

This example demonstrates use of the `WINDOW` capture mode. Your goal is to open and close an expression capture window, and then capture all expressions that the database tracked during this window. You perform the following steps:

1. Open an expression capture window, generate expressions, and then close the window:

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_OPEN_CAPTURE_WINDOW();
-- Generate expressions for the database to track
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CLOSE_CAPTURE_WINDOW();
```

2. Query `DBA_EXPRESSION_STATISTICS` (sample output included):

```
COL OWNER FORMAT A6
COL TABLE_NAME FORMAT A9
COL COUNT FORMAT 99999
COL CREATED FORMAT A10
COL EXPRESSION_TEXT FORMAT A29

SELECT OWNER, TABLE_NAME, EVALUATION_COUNT AS COUNT,
       CREATED, EXPRESSION_TEXT
FROM   DBA_EXPRESSION_STATISTICS
WHERE  SNAPSHOT = 'WINDOW'
AND    OWNER = 'SH';
```

| OWNER | TABLE_NAME | COUNT | CREATED | EXPRESSION_TEXT |
|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| SH | SALES | 4702 | 09-OCT-17 | "QUANTITY_SOLD" |
| SH | SALES | 4702 | 09-OCT-17 | "QUANTITY_SOLD"*"AMOUNT_SOLD" |
| SH | SALES | 4702 | 09-OCT-17 | "PROD_ID" |
| SH | SALES | 4702 | 09-OCT-17 | "CUST_ID" |
| SH | SALES | 4702 | 09-OCT-17 | "CHANNEL_ID" |
| SH | SALES | 4702 | 09-OCT-17 | "AMOUNT_SOLD" |

The preceding query shows both the columns tracked in the ESS and the expressions captured during the window for queries in the `sh` schema. During the most recent window, the database captured one expression: `QUANTITY_SOLD*AMOUNT_SOLD`.

3. Use `IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS` to make the database consider all expressions in the current window for materialization:

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS('WINDOW');
```


4. Query DBA_IM_EXPRESSIONS (sample output included):

```

COL OWNER FORMAT a6
COL TABLE_NAME FORMAT a9
COL COLUMN_NAME FORMAT a25
SET LONG 50
SET LINESIZE 150

SELECT OWNER, TABLE_NAME, COLUMN_NAME, SQL_EXPRESSION
FROM   DBA_IM_EXPRESSIONS;

OWNER  TABLE_NAM COLUMN_NAME          SQL_EXPRESSION
-----
SH      SALES      SYS_IME000100000025201B
"QUANTITY_SOLD"*"AMOUNT_SOLD"

```

The preceding output shows all virtual columns that were added to the table and marked `INMEMORY` as part of the latest `IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS` invocation. The database gradually populates the captured expressions into the IM column store when it repopulates different IMCUs of the table.

5. Execute the following procedure to explicitly force a population of all captured IM expressions:

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_POPULATE_EXPRESSIONS();
```

Note that you can populate IM expressions from a specific table by executing the `DBMS_INMEMORY.REPOPULATE` procedure with the `force` parameter set to `TRUE`.

Example 96-4 Capturing Expressions for the Past Day

The following program captures expressions tracked during the last 24 hours:

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS('CURRENT');
```

96.4.8 IME_CLOSE_CAPTURE_WINDOW Procedure

This procedure signals the end of the current expression capture window.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CLOSE_CAPTURE_WINDOW();
```

Usage Notes

On invocation of this procedure, the optimizer saves all gathered statistics to disk, and essentially freezes the expressions tracked in the window. The database preserves the statistics captured in this window until a new expression capture window is opened, at which point the database purges the statistics captured in the previous window.

Example 96-5 Example

This example opens an expression capture window, and then issues `IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS('WINDOW')` so that the database considers all expressions in the current window for materialization. Finally, the example closes the window.

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_OPEN_CAPTURE_WINDOW();
-- Generate expressions so that the database can track them
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CLOSE_CAPTURE_WINDOW();
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS('WINDOW');
```

96.4.9 IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS Procedure

This procedure drops all `SYS_IME` expression virtual columns in the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS();
```

Usage Notes

The `IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS` procedure drops all `SYS_IME` columns from all tables, regardless of whether they have the `INMEMORY` attribute. In effect, the procedure acts as a database-wide reset button.

Using `IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS` triggers a drop of all `IMEUs` and `IMCUs` for segments that have `SYS_IME` columns. For example, if 50 populated tables have one `SYS_IME` column each, then `IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS` removes all 50 tables from the IM column store. To populate these segments again, you must use the `DBMS_INMEMORY.POPULATE` procedure or perform a full table scan.

96.4.10 IME_GET_CAPTURE_STATE Procedure

This procedure returns the current capture state of the expression capture window and the timestamp of the most recent modification.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_GET_CAPTURE_STATE (
    p_capture_state OUT VARCHAR2,
    p_last_modified OUT TIMESTAMP);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>p_capture_state</code> | <p>Describes the current state of the expression capture window.</p> <p>The following states are possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>OPEN</code> — Indicates that the window is open. <code>CLOSED</code> — Indicates that the window is closed. <code>DEFAULT</code> — Indicates that the window has not been used. It is equivalent to the <code>CLOSED</code> state. |

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| p_last_modified | Indicates the timestamp of the most recent action. |

Usage Notes

This procedure is useful for avoiding conflicting calls for [IME_OPEN_CAPTURE_WINDOW Procedure](#) and [IME_CLOSE_CAPTURE_WINDOW Procedure](#). For example, if the current expression capture window state is `OPEN`, then you cannot open another window, and if the window state is `CLOSED`, then you cannot close a window.

Example 96-6 Determining the State of an Expression Capture Window

This example opens an expression capture window, and then determines its capture state.

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_OPEN_CAPTURE_WINDOW();

VARIABLE b_state VARCHAR2(25)
VARIABLE b_time  VARCHAR2(10)
EXECUTE DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_GET_CAPTURE_STATE(:b_state, :b_time)
PRINT b_state b_time
```

The following sample output indicates that an expression capture window is currently open:

```
B_STATE
-----
OPEN

B_TIME
-----
09-OCT-17
```

96.4.11 IME_OPEN_CAPTURE_WINDOW Procedure

This procedure signals the beginning of an expression capture window.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_OPEN_CAPTURE_WINDOW();
```

Security Model

Administrator privileges are required to execute this procedure.

Usage Notes

On invocation of this procedure, the optimizer begins a new window snapshot and starts tracking expressions that occur within this window. An expression capture window is global across all instances in an Oracle RAC database.

Conflicting actions are not permitted. For example, in an Oracle RAC database, opening expression capture window on instance 1 at time t0 and attempting to open another expression capture window on instance 2 at time t1 before closing the first window is a conflicting action. To obtain the current capture state and reduce the potential for conflicting procedure invocations, use the [IME_GET_CAPTURE_STATE Procedure](#).

Example

This following program opens an expression capture window:

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_OPEN_CAPTURE_WINDOW();
```

96.4.12 IME_POPULATE_EXPRESSIONS Procedure

This procedure forces the population of expressions captured in the latest invocation of `DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_POPULATE_EXPRESSIONS();
```

Usage Notes

If you do not invoke this procedure, then the database gradually repopulates `SYS_IME` columns when their parent IMCUs are repopulated. If a table is not repopulated, then any new `SYS_IME` columns captured by the `IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS` procedure are not populated. `IME_POPULATE_EXPRESSIONS` solves this problem by forcing population.

Internally, the procedure invokes `DBMS_INMEMORY.REPOPULATE` for all tables that have `SYS_IME` columns with the `INMEMORY` attribute. To populate `SYS_IME` columns in a specified subset of tables, use `DBMS_INMEMORY.REPOPULATE` instead of `IME_POPULATE_EXPRESSIONS`.

96.4.13 POPULATE_WAIT Function

This function initiates population of all `INMEMORY` objects that have a priority greater than or equal to the specified priority, and returns a status value for the population. A user-specified interval specifies the maximum time that the function waits before returning the value to the caller.

Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.POPULATE_WAIT (  
    priority    IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'LOW',  
    percentage  IN    NUMBER   DEFAULT 100,  
    timeout     IN    NUMBER   DEFAULT 99999999,  
    force       IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT FALSE)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 96-5 POPULATE_WAIT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| priority | Specifies that the database populate all INMEMORY objects with the specified priority setting or higher. The default priority is LOW. NONE is considered lowest priority. If you set to priority to NONE, then this function waits for all INMEMORY objects to populate. |
| percentage | Specifies the percentage of population required for the function to consider population to be complete. The default is 100. For example, if percentage is 50 and priority is NONE, and if 50% of the INMEMORY objects are populated in the IM column store, then the function returns the value 0 (population successful). |
| timeout | Specifies the number of seconds that must pass before the function returns -1, which indicates that the populate operation timed out. The default is 99999999 seconds, which is 115.74 days. Assume that timeout is 600, priority is LOW, and percentage is 100. If 10 minutes pass, but all PRIORITY LOW objects are not yet fully populated, then the function returns -1. |
| force | Specifies that the database should drop all INMEMORY segments that have a priority greater than or equal than the specified priority, and then repopulate these segments. The default is FALSE. Assume that the INMEMORY attribute applies to the sales table, which is partitioned. Only half the sales partitions are currently populated in the IM column store. If you execute POPULATE_WAIT with force set to TRUE, then the database drops all sales segments, and then repopulates them. |

Return Values

The following table describes the possible return values for POPULATE_WAIT. The function returns the values 0, 1, 2, and 3 only if the condition is met before the end of the interval specified by timeout. For example, if timeout is 600, then the function returns 1 only if an out-of-memory error occurs before 600 seconds pass. The function returns -1 only if the end of the timeout interval occurs *before* the database completes the requested operation.

Table 96-6 Return Values for POPULATE_WAIT

| Constant | Value | Description |
|------------------|-------|--|
| POPULATE_TIMEOUT | -1 | The function timed out while waiting for population to complete. Existing population jobs continue running in the background after -1 is returned. Reissuing POPULATE_TIMEOUT after -1 is returned reinitiates population; segments that are already populated are not dropped. |

Table 96-6 (Cont.) Return Values for POPULATE_WAIT

| Constant | Value | Description |
|------------------------------|-------|---|
| POPULATE_SUCCESS | 0 | All objects that met the <code>priority</code> criteria were populated to the specified percentage of completion. |
| POPULATE_OUT_OF_MEMORY | 1 | The In-Memory pool had insufficient memory to populate the objects that met the <code>priority</code> criteria to the specified percentage of completion. |
| POPULATE_NO_INMEMORY_OBJECTS | 2 | No INMEMORY objects met the specified <code>priority</code> criteria. |
| POPULATE_INMEMORY_SIZE_ZERO | 3 | The In-Memory column store is not enabled. |

Usage Notes

Sample use cases for ensuring that objects are populated include:

- When the database is closed, open the database with `STARTUP RESTRICT` so that only administrators can access the database, and then execute `POPULATE_WAIT` with the desired timeout setting. If `POPULATE_WAIT` returns `-1`, indicating a timeout, then reexecute `POPULATE_WAIT`. When the function returns `0`, disable the restricted session so that non-administrative users can query the database.
- Block database connections by using services or an application tier technique. When no analytic indexes exists, and when the application depends on the IM column store to provide reasonable performance, these techniques prevent runaway queries.

Example 96-7 Specifying a Timeout Interval for In-Memory Population

In this example, the database contains a number of In-Memory tables with a variety of priority settings. Your goal is to populate every In-Memory table to 100% completion in a restricted database session, and then disable the restricted session so that the application can be guaranteed of querying only the In-Memory representations.

Assume that the database is shut down. In SQL*Plus, you connect to an idle instance as SYSDBA, and then execute the following command (sample output included):

```
SQL> STARTUP RESTRICT
ORACLE instance started.

Total System Global Area 1157624280 bytes
Fixed Size                 8839640 bytes
Variable Size              754974720 bytes
Database Buffers           16777216 bytes
Redo Buffers                7933952 bytes
In-Memory Area             369098752 bytes
Database mounted.
Database opened.
```

The database is open, but is accessible only to administrative users. You execute the following statements in SQL*Plus (sample output shown in bold):

```
VARIABLE b_pop_status NUMBER

SELECT DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.POPULATE_WAIT(
       priority => 'NONE' ,
       percentage => 100   ,
       timeout   => 300   )
       INTO b_pop_status
FROM   DUAL;

PRINT b_pop_status
-1
```

After 5 minutes, the function returns the number **-1**. This code indicates that the function timed out while waiting for population to complete. 5 minutes is not long enough to populate all INMEMORY tables. You re-execute the SELECT statement, specifying a 30-minute timeout:

```
SELECT DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.POPULATE_WAIT(
       priority => 'NONE' ,
       percentage => 100   ,
       timeout   => 1800  )
       INTO b_pop_status
FROM   DUAL;

PRINT b_pop_status
0
```

After 8 minutes, the function returns the number **0**. This code indicates that all tables are completely populated. You now disable the restricted session so that the application can start query In-Memory objects with full confidence that only In-Memory representations will be accessed:

```
ALTER SYSTEM DISABLE RESTRICTED SESSION;
```

DBMS_IOT

The `DBMS_IOT` package creates a table into which references to the chained rows for an index-organized table can be placed using the `ANALYZE` command. `DBMS_IOT` can also create an exception table into which references to the rows of an index-organized table that violate a constraint can be placed during the `enable_constraint` operation.

`DBMS_IOT` is not loaded during database installation. To install `DBMS_IOT`, run `dbmsiotc.sql`, available in the `ADMIN` directory.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Summary of DBMS_IOT Subprograms](#)

Note:

With the introduction of logical-rowids for IOTs with Oracle Database Release 8.1, you no longer need to use the procedures contained in this package which is retained for backward compatibility only. It is however required for servers running with Oracle Database Release 8.0.

97.1 Summary of DBMS_IOT Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_IOT` subprograms.

Table 97-1 *DBMS_IOT Package Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| BUILD_CHAIN_ROWS_TABLE Procedure | Creates a table into which references to the chained rows for an index-organized table can be placed using the <code>ANALYZE</code> command |
| BUILD_EXCEPTIONS_TABLE Procedure | Creates an exception table into which rows of an index-organized table that violate a constraint can be placed |

97.1.1 BUILD_CHAIN_ROWS_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a table into which references to the chained rows for an index-organized table can be placed using the `ANALYZE` command.

Syntax

```
DBMS_IOT.BUILD_CHAIN_ROWS_TABLE (
  owner          IN VARCHAR2,
  iot_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  chainrow_table_name IN VARCHAR2 default 'IOT_CHAINED_ROWS');
```


Parameters

Table 97-2 BUILD_CHAIN_ROWS_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| owner | Owner of the index-organized table. |
| iot_name | Index-organized table name. |
| chainrow_table_name | Intended name for the chained-rows table. |

Usage Notes

You should create a separate chained-rows table for each index-organized table to accommodate its primary key.

Examples

```
CREATE TABLE l(a char(16),b char(16), c char(16), d char(240),
PRIMARY KEY(a,b,c)) ORGANIZATION INDEX pctthreshold 10 overflow;
EXECUTE DBMS_IOT.BUILD_CHAIN_ROWS_TABLE('SYS','L','LC');
```

A chained-row table is created with the following columns:

| Column Name | Null? | Type |
|-------------------|-------|---------------|
| OWNER_NAME | | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| TABLE_NAME | | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| CLUSTER_NAME | | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| PARTITION_NAME | | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| SUBPARTITION_NAME | | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| HEAD_ROWID | | ROWID |
| TIMESTAMP | | DATE |
| A | | CHAR (16) |
| B | | CHAR (16) |
| C | | CHAR (16) |

97.1.2 BUILD_EXCEPTIONS_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates an exception table.

Rows of an index-organized table that violate a constraint can be placed into this table during the execution of the following SQL statements:

- ALTER TABLE ... ENABLE CONSTRAINT ... EXCEPTIONS INTO
- ALTER TABLE ... ADD CONSTRAINT ... EXCEPTIONS INTO

Syntax

```
DBMS_IOT.BUILD_EXCEPTIONS_TABLE (
  owner          IN VARCHAR2,
  iot_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  exceptions_table_name IN VARCHAR2 default 'IOT_EXCEPTIONS');
```

Parameters

Table 97-3 BUILD_EXCEPTIONS_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| owner | Owner of the index-organized table. |
| iot_name | Index-organized table name. |
| exceptions_table_name | Intended name for exception-table. |

Usage Notes

You should create a separate exception table for each index-organized table to accommodate its primary key.

Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_IOT.BUILD_EXCEPTIONS_TABLE('SYS','L','LE');
```

An exception table for the preceding index-organized table with the following columns:

| Column Name | Null? | Type |
|-------------|-------|---------------|
| ROW_ID | | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| OWNER | | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| TABLE_NAME | | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| CONSTRAINT | | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| A | | CHAR (16) |
| B | | CHAR (16) |
| C | | CHAR (16) |

DBMS_JAVA

The DBMS_JAVA package provides a PL/SQL interface for accessing database functionality from Java.

For a complete description of this package within the context of DBMS_JAVA, see DBMS_JAVA in the *Oracle Database Java Developer's Guide*

DBMS_JOB

The `DBMS_JOB` package schedules and manages jobs in the job queue.



Note:

The `DBMS_JOB` package has been superseded by the `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package, and support for `DBMS_JOB` might be removed in future releases of Oracle Database. In particular, if you are administering jobs to manage system load, you are encouraged to disable `DBMS_JOB` by revoking the package execution privilege for users.

For more information, see [DBMS_SCHEDULER](#) and "Moving from `DBMS_JOB` to `DBMS_SCHEDULER`" in the *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_JOB Subprograms](#)

99.1 DBMS_JOB Security Model

`DBMS_JOB` uses the same security policies as `DBMS_SCHEDULER`. You must have the `CREATE JOB` privilege to use `DBMS_JOB`.

Jobs cannot be altered or deleted other than jobs owned by the user. This is true for all users including those users granted DBA privileges.

You can execute procedures that are owned by the user for which the user is explicitly granted `EXECUTE`. However, procedures for which the user is granted the execute privilege through roles cannot be executed.

Note that, once a job is started and running, there is no easy way to stop the job.

99.2 DBMS_JOB Operational Notes

These notes describe stopping a job, and working with Oracle Real Application Clusters.

Stopping a Job

Note that, once a job is started and running, there is no easy way to stop the job.

Working with Oracle Real Application Clusters

`DBMS_JOB` supports multi-instance execution of jobs. By default jobs can be executed on any instance, but only one single instance will execute the job. In addition, you can force instance

binding by binding the job to a particular instance. You implement instance binding by specifying an instance number to the instance affinity parameter. Note, however, that in Oracle Database 10g Release 1 (10.1) instance binding is not recommended. Service affinity is preferred. This concept is implemented in the [DBMS_SCHEDULER](#) package.

The following procedures can be used to create, alter or run jobs with instance affinity. Note that not specifying affinity means any instance can run the job.

- `DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT`
- `DBMS_JOB.INSTANCE`
- `DBMS_JOB.CHANGE`
- `DBMS_JOB.RUN`

DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT

To submit a job to the job queue, use the following syntax:

```
DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT(  
  job      OUT   BINARY_INTEGER,  
  what     IN    VARCHAR2,  
  next_date IN   DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
  interval IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'NULL',  
  no_parse IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,  
  instance IN   BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT ANY_INSTANCE,  
  force    IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Use the parameters `instance` and `force` to control job and instance affinity. The default value of `instance` is 0 (zero) to indicate that any instance can execute the job. To run the job on a certain instance, specify the `instance` value. Oracle displays error ORA-23319 if the `instance` value is a negative number or `NULL`.

The `force` parameter defaults to `false`. If `force` is `TRUE`, any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance. If `force` is `FALSE`, the specified instance must be running, or Oracle displays error number ORA-23428.

DBMS_JOB.INSTANCE

To assign a particular instance to execute a job, use the following syntax:

```
DBMS_JOB.INSTANCE(  JOB IN BINARY_INTEGER,  
  instance          IN BINARY_INTEGER,  
  force             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

The `FORCE` parameter in this example defaults to `FALSE`. If the `instance` value is 0 (zero), job affinity is altered and any available instance can execute the job despite the value of `force`. If the `INSTANCE` value is positive and the `FORCE` parameter is `FALSE`, job affinity is altered only if the specified instance is running, or Oracle displays error ORA-23428.

If the `force` parameter is `TRUE`, any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance and the job affinity is altered. Oracle displays error ORA-23319 if the `instance` value is negative or `NULL`.

DBMS_JOB.CHANGE

To alter user-definable parameters associated with a job, use the following syntax:

```
DBMS_JOB.CHANGE(  JOB IN BINARY_INTEGER,
what              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
next_date         IN DATE DEFAULT NULL,
interval          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
instance          IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
force             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE );
```

Two parameters, `instance` and `force`, appear in this example. The default value of `instance` is `null` indicating that job affinity will not change.

The default value of `force` is `FALSE`. Oracle displays error `ORA-23428` if the specified instance is not running and error `ORA-23319` if the `instance` number is negative.

DBMS_JOB.RUN

The `force` parameter for `DBMS_JOB.RUN` defaults to `FALSE`. If `force` is `TRUE`, instance affinity is irrelevant for running jobs in the foreground process. If `force` is `FALSE`, the job can run in the foreground only in the specified instance. Oracle displays error `ORA-23428` if `force` is `FALSE` and the connected instance is the incorrect instance.

```
DBMS_JOB.RUN(
  job      IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  force    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

99.3 Summary of DBMS_JOB Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_JOB` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 99-1 DBMS_JOB Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| BROKEN Procedure | Disables job execution |
| CHANGE Procedure | Alters any of the user-definable parameters associated with a job |
| INSTANCE Procedure | Assigns a job to be run by a instance |
| INTERVAL Procedure | Alters the interval between executions for a specified job |
| NEXT_DATE Procedure | Alters the next execution time for a specified job |
| REMOVE Procedure | Removes specified job from the job queue |
| RUN Procedure | Forces a specified job to run |
| SUBMIT Procedure | Submits a new job to the job queue |
| USER_EXPORT Procedures | Re-creates a given job for export, or re-creates a given job for export with instance affinity |
| WHAT Procedure | Alters the job description for a specified job |

99.3.1 BROKEN Procedure

This procedure sets the broken flag. Broken jobs are never run.

Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.BROKEN (
  job      IN BINARY_INTEGER,
```

```
broken    IN  BOOLEAN,
next_date IN  DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

Parameters

Table 99-2 BROKEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| job | System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the JOB column of the USER_JOBS or DBA_JOBS view. |
| broken | Sets the job as broken or not broken. TRUE sets it as broken; FALSE sets it as not broken. |
| next_date | Next date when the job will be run. |

Note:

If you set job as broken while it is running, Oracle resets the job's status to normal after the job completes. Therefore, only execute this procedure for jobs that are not running.

Usage Notes

- Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.
- If a job fails 16 times in a row, Oracle automatically sets it as broken and then stops trying to run it.

99.3.2 CHANGE Procedure

This procedure changes any of the fields a user can set in a job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.CHANGE (
  job        IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  what       IN  VARCHAR2,
  next_date  IN  DATE,
  interval   IN  VARCHAR2,
  instance   IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  force      IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 99-3 CHANGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| job | System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the JOB column of the USER_JOBS or DBA_JOBS view. |
| what | PL/SQL procedure to run. |

Table 99-3 (Cont.) CHANGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| next_date | Next date when the job will be run. |
| interval | Date function; evaluated immediately before the job starts running. |
| instance | When a job is submitted, specifies which instance can run the job. This defaults to NULL, which indicates that instance affinity is not changed. |
| force | If this is FALSE, then the specified instance (to which the instance number change) must be running. Otherwise, the routine raises an exception. If this is TRUE, then any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance. |

Usage Notes

- Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.
- The parameters `instance` and `force` are added for job queue affinity. Job queue affinity gives users the ability to indicate whether a particular instance or any instance can run a submitted job.
- If the parameters `what`, `next_date`, or `interval` are NULL, then leave that value as it is.

Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_JOB.CHANGE(14144, null, null, 'sysdate+3');
  COMMIT;
END;
```

99.3.3 INSTANCE Procedure

This procedure changes job instance affinity.

Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.INSTANCE (
  job          IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  instance     IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  force        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 99-4 INSTANCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| job | System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the <code>JOB</code> column of the <code>USER_JOBS</code> or <code>DBA_JOBS</code> view. |
| instance | When a job is submitted, a user can specify which instance can run the job. |

Table 99-4 (Cont.) INSTANCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| force | If this is <code>TRUE</code> , then any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance. If this is <code>FALSE</code> (the default), then the specified instance must be running; otherwise the routine raises an exception. |

Usage Notes

Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.

99.3.4 INTERVAL Procedure

This procedure changes how often a job runs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.INTERVAL (
    job          IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    interval     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 99-5 INTERVAL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| job | System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the <code>JOB</code> column of the <code>USER_JOBS</code> or <code>DBA_JOBS</code> view. |
| interval | Date function, evaluated immediately before the job starts running. |

Usage Notes

- If the job completes successfully, then this new date is placed in `next_date`. `interval` is evaluated by plugging it into the statement `select interval into next_date from dual`;
- The `interval` parameter must evaluate to a time in the future. Legal intervals include:

| Interval | Description |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 'sysdate + 7' | Run once a week. |
| 'next_day(sysdate, 'TUESDAY')' | Run once every Tuesday. |
| 'null' | Run only once. |

- If `interval` evaluates to `NULL` and if a job completes successfully, then the job is automatically deleted from the queue.
- Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.

99.3.5 NEXT_DATE Procedure

This procedure changes when an existing job next runs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.NEXT_DATE (  
    job          IN  BINARY_INTEGER,  
    next_date IN  DATE);
```

Parameters

Table 99-6 NEXT_DATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| job | System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the JOB column of the USER_JOBS or DBA_JOBS view. |
| next_date | Date of the next refresh: it is when the job will be automatically run, assuming there are background processes attempting to run it. |

Usage Notes

Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.

99.3.6 REMOVE Procedure

This procedure removes an existing job from the job queue. This currently does not stop a running job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.REMOVE (  
    job          IN  BINARY_INTEGER );
```

Parameters

Table 99-7 REMOVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| job | System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the JOB column of the USER_JOBS or DBA_JOBS view. |

Usage Notes

Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.

Example

```
BEGIN  
    DBMS_JOB.REMOVE (14144);
```

```
COMMIT;
END;
```

99.3.7 RUN Procedure

This procedure runs job `JOB` now. It runs it even if it is broken.

Running the job recomputes `next_date`. See data dictionary view `USER_JOBS` or `DBA_JOBS`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.RUN (
  job      IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  force    IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 99-8 RUN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <code>job</code> | System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the <code>JOB</code> column of the <code>USER_JOBS</code> or <code>DBA_JOBS</code> view. |
| <code>force</code> | If this is <code>TRUE</code> , then instance affinity is irrelevant for running jobs in the foreground process. If this is <code>FALSE</code> , then the job can be run in the foreground only in the specified instance. |

Example

```
EXECUTE DBMS_JOB.RUN(14144);
```

WARNING:

This re-initializes the current session's packages.

Exceptions

An exception is raised if `force` is `FALSE`, and if the connected instance is the wrong one.

99.3.8 SUBMIT Procedure

This procedure submits a new job. It chooses the job from the sequence `sys.jobseq`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT (
  job      OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  what     IN  VARCHAR2,
  next_date IN DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
  interval IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'null',
  no_parse IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
```

```
instance IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT any_instance,
force    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 99-9 SUBMIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| job | System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the JOB column of the USER_JOBS or DBA_JOBS view |
| what | <p>PL/SQL text o the job to be run. This must be a valid PL/SQL statement or block of code. For example, to run a stored procedure P, you could pass the string P; (with the semi-colon) to this routine. The SQL that you submit in the what parameter is wrapped in the following PL/SQL block:</p> <pre>DECLARE job BINARY_INTEGER := :job; next_date DATE := :mydate; broken BOOLEAN := FALSE; BEGIN WHAT :mydate := next_date; IF broken THEN :b := 1; ELSE :b := 0; END IF; END;</pre> <p>Ensure that you include the ; semi-colon with the statement.</p> |
| next_date | Next date when the job will be run. |
| interval | Date function that calculates the next time to run the job. The default is NULL. This must evaluate to a either a future point in time or NULL. |
| no_parse | <p>A flag. The default is FALSE. If this is set to FALSE, then Oracle parses the procedure associated with the job. If this is set to TRUE, then Oracle parses the procedure associated with the job the first time that the job is run.</p> <p>For example, if you want to submit a job before you have created the tables associated with the job, then set this to TRUE.</p> |
| instance | When a job is submitted, specifies which instance can run the job. |
| force | If this is TRUE, then any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance. If this is FALSE (the default), then the specified instance must be running; otherwise the routine raises an exception. |

Usage Notes

- Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.
- The parameters instance and force are added for job queue affinity. Job queue affinity gives users the ability to indicate whether a particular instance or any instance can run a submitted job.

Example

This submits a new job to the job queue. The job calls the procedure DBMS_DDL.ANALYZE_OBJECT to generate optimizer statistics for the table DQUON.ACCOUNTS. The

statistics are based on a sample of half the rows of the `ACCOUNTS` table. The job is run every 24 hours:

```
VARIABLE jobno number;
BEGIN
  DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT(:jobno,
    'dbms_ddl.analyze_object(''TABLE'',
    ''DQUON'', ''ACCOUNTS'',
    ''ESTIMATE'', NULL, 50);'
    SYSDATE, 'SYSDATE + 1');
  COMMIT;
END;
/
Statement processed.
print jobno
JOBNO
-----
14144
```

99.3.9 USER_EXPORT Procedures

There are two overloaded procedures. The first produces the text of a call to re-create the given job. The second alters instance affinity (8i and after) and preserves the compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.USER_EXPORT (
  job      IN      BINARY_INTEGER,
  mycall   IN OUT  VARCHAR2);

DBMS_JOB.USER_EXPORT (
  job      IN      BINARY_INTEGER,
  mycall   IN OUT  VARCHAR2,
  myinst   IN OUT  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 99-10 USER_EXPORT Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| job | System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the <code>JOB</code> column of the <code>USER_JOBS</code> or <code>DBA_JOBS</code> view. |
| mycall | Text of a call to re-create the given job. |
| myinst | Text of a call to alter instance affinity. |

99.3.10 WHAT Procedure

This procedure changes what an existing job does, and replaces its environment.

Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.WHAT (
  job      IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  what     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 99-11 WHAT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| job | System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the JOB column of the USER_JOBS or DBA_JOBS view. |
| what | PL/SQL procedure to run. |

Usage Notes

- Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.
- Some legal values of `what` (assuming the routines exist) are:
 - `'myproc(''10-JAN-82'', next_date, broken);'`
 - `'scott.emppackage.give_raise(''JENKINS'', 30000.00);'`
 - `'dbms_job.remove(job);'`

100

DBMS_JSON

The `DBMS_JSON` package provides an interface for data-guide operations.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_JSON Overview](#)
- [DBMS_JSON Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_JSON Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_JSON Subprograms](#)

100.1 DBMS_JSON Overview

Package `DBMS_JSON` provides subprograms for manipulating JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) data that is stored in Oracle Database.

100.2 DBMS_JSON Security Model

`PUBLIC` is granted the `EXECUTE` privilege on package `DBMS_JSON`. Its subprograms execute with invoker's rights privileges.

100.3 DBMS_JSON Constants

The `DBMS_JSON` package uses these constants to define the JSON schema types and data-guide formatting options.

Table 100-1 DBMS_JSON Constants Defined for JSON Data-Guide Formatting

| Name | Value | Description |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|
| <code>FORMAT_FLAT</code> | 2 | Display flat format |
| <code>FORMAT_HIERARCHICAL</code> | 1 | Display hierarchical format |
| <code>PRETTY</code> | 1 | Use appropriate indentation to improve readability |

Table 100-2 DBMS_JSON Constants for JSON Schema Types

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| <code>TYPE_ARRAY</code> | <code>NUMBER(2)</code> | 6 | A JSON array |
| <code>TYPE_BOOLEAN</code> | <code>NUMBER(2)</code> | 2 | A JSON boolean |
| <code>TYPE_GEOJSON</code> | <code>NUMBER(2)</code> | 7 | Geographic JSON data |
| <code>TYPE_NULL</code> | <code>NUMBER(2)</code> | 1 | The JSON <code>NULL</code> value |
| <code>TYPE_NUMBER</code> | <code>NUMBER(2)</code> | 3 | A JSON number |
| <code>TYPE_OBJECT</code> | <code>NUMBER(2)</code> | 5 | A JSON object |

Table 100-2 (Cont.) DBMS_JSON Constants for JSON Schema Types

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------|-----------|-------|---|
| TYPE_STRING | NUMBER(2) | 4 | A JSON string |
| TYPE_BINARY | NUMBER(2) | 17 | Oracle extended JSON type binary |
| TYPE_DATE | NUMBER(2) | 13 | Oracle extended JSON type date |
| TYPE_DOUBLE | NUMBER(2) | 12 | Oracle extended JSON type double |
| TYPE_DSINTERVAL | NUMBER(2) | 16 | Oracle extended JSON type day-second interval |
| TYPE_FLOAT | NUMBER(2) | 11 | Oracle extended JSON type float |
| TYPE_TIMESTAMP | NUMBER(2) | 14 | Oracle extended JSON type timestamp |
| TYPE_YMINTERVAL | NUMBER(2) | 15 | Oracle extended JSON type year-month interval |

Table 100-3 DBMS_JSON Constants for mvrefreshmode Parameter

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------|--|
| MV_REFRESH_ON_STATEMENT | NUMBER(2) | 1 | Creates the materialized view with refresh on statement. |
| MV_REFRESH_ON_COMMIT | NUMBER(2) | 2 | Creates the materialized view with refresh on commit. |
| MV_REFRESH_ON_DEMAND | NUMBER(2) | 3 | Creates the materialized view with refresh on demand. |



See Also:

JSON Developer's Guide

100.4 Summary of DBMS_JSON Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_JSON subprograms and briefly describes them.

DBMS_JSON Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ADD_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS Procedure | Add virtual columns based on data-guide information. This has no effect when running on the shard catalog server — no virtual column is added. |
| CREATE_VIEW Procedure | Create a view with relational columns and scalar JSON fields as specified in a data guide. |

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CREATE_VIEW_ON_PATH Procedure | Create a view based on data-guide information, with relational columns, top-level scalar types, and fully expanded sub-tree under a given path. When running on the shard catalog server this raises an error stating that the data guide is empty. |
| DROP_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS Procedure | Drop virtual columns created by procedure <code>add_virtual_columns</code> . This has no effect when running on the shard catalog server. |
| GET_INDEX_DATAGUIDE Function | Get JSON data guide from a data guide-enabled JSON search index. When running on the shard catalog server this returns a single empty row as result. |
| GET_VIEW_SQL Function | Get the data definition language (DDL) statement for creating a view without actually creating the view. |
| RENAME_COLUMN Procedure | Set the preferred name for a view column or a virtual column creating using a data guide. This has no effect when running on the shard catalog server. |

**Note:**

In the context of sharding, each individual shard maintains its own data-guide information, which is obtained from the JSON documents stored in that shard. When running on individual shard, procedures in this package that use data-guide information use only the information that is maintained for that shard.

100.4.1 ADD_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS Procedure

This procedure adds virtual columns based on the data guide.

The virtual column name is the value of `o:preferred_vc_name` in the data guide. The procedure ignores JSON objects, arrays, and fields under arrays in the data guide. Before it adds virtual columns, procedure `ADD_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS` first drops any existing virtual columns that were projected from fields in the same JSON column by a previous invocation of `ADD_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS` or by data-guide change-trigger procedure `add_vc` (in effect, it does what procedure `DBMS_JSON.DROP_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS` does).

**See Also:**

- [DROP_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS Procedure](#)
- *Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide*

Syntax

```
DBMS_JSON.ADD_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS (
    tablename           IN  VARCHAR2,
    jcolname            IN  VARCHAR2,
    dataguide           IN  CLOB,
    resolvenameconflicts IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    colnameprefix       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    mixedcasecolumns    IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

For the following signature you must have a data guide-enabled search index on the JSON column. This is not needed for the previous signature.

```
DBMS_JSON.ADD_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS (
    tablename IN  VARCHAR2,
    jcolname  IN  VARCHAR2,
    frequency NUMBER  DEFAULT 0,
    hidden    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 100-4 ADD_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| tablename | Name of the table containing JSON column jcolname. |
| jcolname | Name of the JSON column in table tablename that contains the data from which to create the virtual column. |
| dataguide | The data guide. When o:hidden in the data guide for a particular JSON field is set to TRUE, the corresponding virtual column is added as a hidden column. The default value of o:hidden is FALSE. |
| resolvenameconflicts | By default, if there are any conflicts among o:preferred_column_name, an error is raised. By setting this parameter to TRUE, the procedure automatically resolves the virtual column name conflicts by appending a sequence number. The default value is FALSE. |
| colnameprefix | By default, the virtual column name is the same as the JSON field name. This parameter allows you to add a prefix to the virtual column names. |
| mixedcasecolumns | By default, the virtual column names are case sensitive. If this parameter value is set to FALSE, the virtual column names become non-case-sensitive. |
| frequency | Sets the minimum frequency threshold to display JSON columns. A frequency of 0 means display all JSON columns. Also, all JSON columns are displayed if statistics have not been collected, effectively overriding any value set by this parameter. |
| hidden | TRUE means the added virtual column is hidden; FALSE means it is not. The default is FALSE. |

Usage Notes

Procedure DBMS_STATS.GATHER_STATS collects statistics in the data guide. If the frequency statistic has not been collected, frequency is NULL. Setting the frequency to a value greater than zero means do not include columns for which there are no

frequency statistics collected (statistic is NULL), unless DBMS_STATS.GATHER_STATS has never been executed. In that case, the frequency parameter is ignored and all columns are displayed in the view.

100.4.2 CREATE_VIEW Procedure

This procedure creates a view with relational columns, using scalar JSON fields as specified in the data guide. A data guide-enabled JSON search index is not required for this procedure; the data guide is passed to the procedure.



See Also:

Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE CREATE_VIEW (
    viewname          VARCHAR2,
    tablename         VARCHAR2,
    jcolname          VARCHAR2,
    dataguide         CLOB,
    resourcepath      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    materialize       BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    mvrefreshmode     NUMBER   DEFAULT MV_REFRESH_ON_STATEMENT,
    path              VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '$',
    resolvernameconflicts  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    colnameprefix     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    mixedcasecolumns  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 100-5 DBMS_JSON.CREATE_VIEW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| viewname | Name of the view. |
| tablename | Name of the table containing JSON column jcolname. |
| jcolname | Name of the JSON column in table tablename that is used to create the view. |
| dataguide | The data guide. |
| resourcepath | This parameter is for internal use. Value of this parameter is always NULL. |
| materialize | The value of this parameter is boolean and indicates if the view is materialized or not. |
| mvrefreshmode | When materialize is true, this parameter specifies the materialized view refresh mode. For more information on materialized view refresh mode options, see DBMS_JSON Constants . |

Table 100-5 (Cont.) DBMS_JSON.CREATE_VIEW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| path | The path of the JSON field to be expanded. It uses JSON path-expression syntax. It expands the descendants under the specified path, and creates view columns for each scalar value in the resulting sub-tree. The path \$ creates a view starting from the JSON document root. |
| resolvenameconflicts | By default, if there are any conflicts among o:preferred_column_name, an error is raised. By setting this parameter to TRUE, the procedure automatically resolves the virtual column name conflicts by appending a sequence number. The default value is FALSE. |
| colnameprefix | By default, the view column name is the same as the JSON field name. This parameter allows users to provide a prefix to prepend to the view column names. |
| mixedcasecolumns | By default, the view column names are case sensitive. You can use this parameter to change the case sensitivity behavior of the view column names. |

100.4.3 CREATE_VIEW_ON_PATH Procedure

This procedure creates a view with relational columns, using top-level scalar values and the scalar values in the expanded sub-tree under a given path. The JSON column must have a data guide-enabled search index.



See Also:

Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE CREATE_VIEW_ON_PATH(
    viewname VARCHAR2,
    tablename VARCHAR2,
    jcolname VARCHAR2,
    path VARCHAR2,
    frequency NUMBER DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters

Table 100-6 CREATE_VIEW_ON_PATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| viewname | Name of the view. |
| tablename | Name of the table containing JSON column jcolname. |
| jcolname | Name of the JSON column in table tablename that is used to create the view. The column must have a data guide-enabled JSON search index, or else an error is raised. |

Table 100-6 (Cont.) CREATE_VIEW_ON_PATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>path</code> | The path of the JSON field to be expanded. It uses JSON path-expression syntax. It expands the descendants under the specified path, and creates view columns for each scalar value in the resulting sub-tree. The path <code>\$</code> creates a view starting from the JSON document root. |
| <code>frequency</code> | The minimum frequency threshold for displaying the JSON columns. A frequency of 0 means display all JSON columns. All JSON columns are also displayed if statistics have not been collected, effectively overriding any value set by this parameter. The view only displays JSON fields with frequency greater than the given <code>frequency</code> . It does not display JSON fields added after collecting statistics if the given frequency is greater than 0, if their statistic columns are <code>NULL</code> . |

100.4.4 DROP_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS Procedure

Drop all virtual columns that were added using PL/SQL procedure `DBMS_JSON.add_virtual_columns` or using data-guide change-trigger procedure `add_vc`.



See Also:

- [ADD_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS Procedure](#)
- *Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide*

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE DROP_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS (
    tablename VARCHAR2,
    jcolname VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 100-7 DBMS_JSON.DROP_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>tablename</code> | Name of the table containing JSON column <code>jcolname</code> . |
| <code>jcolname</code> | Name of the JSON column in table <code>tablename</code> . |

100.4.5 GET_INDEX_DATAGUIDE Function

GET_INDEX_DATAGUIDE gets JSON data guide from data guide-enabled JSON search index.



See Also:

Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide

Syntax

```
FUNCTION GET_INDEX_DATAGUIDE (  
    tablename VARCHAR2,  
    jcolname VARCHAR2,  
    format NUMBER,  
    pretty NUMBER DEFAULT 0)  
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 100-8 DBMS_JSON.GET_INDEX_DATAGUIDE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| tablename | Name of the table containing JSON column jcolname. |
| jcolname | Name of the JSON column in table tablename that has a data guide-enabled JSON search index. |
| format | The data-guide format: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• FORMAT_HIERARCHICAL — hierarchical format• FORMAT_FLAT — flat format |
| pretty | A value of DBMS_JSON.PRETTY means pretty-print the data guide, using indentation to improve readability. |

Example 100-1 Example Get Data Guide in Hierarchical Pretty Format

This example returns the data guide in hierarchical format.

```
SELECT DBMS_JSON.GET_INDEX_DATAGUIDE('T1', 'PO',  
DBMS_JSON.FORMAT_HIERARCHICAL, DBMS_JSON.PRETTY)  
FROM DUAL;
```

100.4.6 GET_VIEW_SQL Function

This function returns the creating view DDL without actually creating the view. A data guide-enabled JSON search index is not required for this function; the data guide is passed to the function.



See Also:

Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide

Syntax

```
FUNCTION GET_VIEW_SQL (
    viewname          VARCHAR2,
    tablename         VARCHAR2,
    jcolname          VARCHAR2,
    dataguide         CLOB,
    materialize       BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    mvrefreshmode     NUMBER  DEFAULT MV_REFRESH_ON_STATEMENT,
    path              VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '$',
    resolvenameconflicts  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    colnameprefix     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    mixedcasecolumns  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 100-9 DBMS_JSON.GET_VIEW_SQL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| viewname | Name of the view. |
| tablename | Name of the table containing JSON column <code>jcolname</code> . |
| jcolname | Name of the JSON column in table <code>tablename</code> that is used to create the view. |
| dataguide | The data guide. |
| materialize | The value of this parameter is Boolean and indicates if the view is materialized or not. |
| mvrefreshmode | When <code>materialize</code> is true, this parameter specifies the materialized view refresh mode. For more information on materialized view refresh mode options, see DBMS_JSON Constants . |
| path | The path of the JSON field to be expanded. It uses JSON path-expression syntax. It expands the descendants under the specified path, and creates view columns for each scalar value in the resulting sub-tree. The path <code>\$</code> creates a view starting from the JSON document root. |

Table 100-9 (Cont.) DBMS_JSON.GET_VIEW_SQL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <code>resolvenameconflicts</code> | By default, if there are any conflicts among <code>o:preferred_column_name</code> , an error is raised. By setting this parameter to <code>TRUE</code> , the function automatically resolves the virtual column name conflicts by appending a sequence number. The default value is <code>FALSE</code> . |
| <code>colnameprefix</code> | By default, the view column name is the same as the JSON field name. This parameter allows users to provide a prefix to prepend to the view column names. |
| <code>mixedcasecolumns</code> | By default, the view column names are case sensitive. You can use this parameter to change the case sensitivity behavior of the view column names. |

Usage Notes

- When `viewname` is `NULL`, the function returns only the select statement of the view DDL and it can select more than 1000 columns.
- When `viewname` is not `NULL`, the function returns create view DDL and it selects at most 1000 columns.
- As one `json_table` can only produce at most 1000 columns, the function will split paths into joins among multiple `json_tables` if the paths are more than 1000, when `viewname` is `NULL`.

100.4.7 RENAME_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure sets the preferred name for a JSON column, to be used by the create view, or add virtual columns procedure.

**See Also:**

Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE RENAME_COLUMN(
    tablename VARCHAR2,
    jcolname VARCHAR2,
    path VARCHAR2,
    type NUMBER,
    preferred_name VARCHAR2);
```


Parameters

Table 100-10 RENAME_COLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| tablename | Name of the table containing JSON column jcolname. |
| jcolname | Name of the JSON column in table tablename. It must have a data guide-enabled JSON search index, or else an error is raised. |
| path | Path to the JSON field on which to set the preferred column name. |
| type | The type of the JSON field targeted by path. Two JSON fields can have the same path if they are of different types. Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• TYPE_NULL• TYPE_STRING• TYPE_NUMBER• TYPE_BOOLEAN• TYPE_OBJECT• TYPE_ARRAY |
| preferred_name | Preferred name for the JSON field specified by path. If there is a name conflict, a system generated name is used instead. |

Example 100-2 Example Renaming a Column

This example renames a field to item_name.

```
EXEC DBMS_JSON.RENAME_COLUMN('T1', 'PO', '$.purchaseOrder.items.name',  
DBMS_JSON.TYPE_STRING, 'item_name');
```

101

DBMS_LDAP

The DBMS_LDAP package lets you access data from LDAP servers.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Internet Directory, see `DBMS_LDAP` in the *Application Developer's Guide for Oracle Identity Management*.

DBMS_LDAP_UTL

The DBMS_LDAP_UTL package contains the Oracle Extension utility functions.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Internet Directory, see DBMS_LDAP_UTL in the [Application Developer's Guide for Oracle Identity Management](#).

DBMS_LIBCACHE

The `DBMS_LIBCACHE` package consists of one subprogram that prepares the library cache on an Oracle instance by extracting SQL and PL/SQL from a remote instance and compiling this SQL locally without execution. The value of compiling the cache of an instance is to prepare the information the application requires to execute in advance of failover or switchover.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_LIBCACHE Subprograms](#)

103.1 DBMS_LIBCACHE Overview

Compiling a shared cursor consists of open, parse, and bind operations, plus the type-checking and execution plan functions performed at the first execution. All of these steps are executed in advance by the package `DBMS_LIBCACHE` for `SELECT` statements.

The open and parse functions are executed in advance for PL/SQL and DML. For PL/SQL, executing the parse phase has the effect of loading all library cache heaps other than the `MCODE`.

103.2 DBMS_LIBCACHE Security Model

To execute `DBMS_LIBCACHE` you must directly access the same objects as do SQL statements. You can best accomplish this by utilizing the same user id as the original system on the remote system.

When there are multiple schema users, `DBMS_LIBCACHE` should be called for each.

Alternatively, `DBMS_LIBCACHE` may be called with the generic user `PARSER`. However, this user cannot parse the SQL that uses objects with access granted through roles. This is a standard PL/SQL security limitation.

103.3 Summary of DBMS_LIBCACHE Subprograms

The `DBMS_LIBCACHE` package includes the `COMPILE_FROM_REMOTE` procedure subprogram.

Table 103-1 *DBMS_LIBCACHE Package Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| COMPILE_FROM_REMOTE Procedure | Extracts SQL in batch from the source instance and compiles the SQL at the target instance |

103.3.1 COMPILE_FROM_REMOTE Procedure

This procedure extracts SQL in batch from the source instance and compiles the SQL at the target instance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LIBCACHE.COMPILE_FROM_REMOTE (
  p_db_link          IN      dbms_libcache$def.db_link%type,
  p_username         IN      VARCHAR2 default null,
  p_threshold_executions IN  NATURAL default 3,
  p_threshold_sharable_mem IN NATURAL default 1000,
  p_parallel_degree  IN      NATURAL default 1);
```

Parameters

Table 103-2 COMPILE_FROM_REMOTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| p_db_link | Database link to the source name (mandatory). The database link pointing to the instance that will be used for extracting the SQL statements. The user must have the role <code>SELECT_ON_CATALOG</code> at the source instance. For improved security, the connection may use a password file or LDAP authentication. The database link is mandatory only for releases with <code>dbms_libcache\$def.ACCESS_METHOD = DB_LINK_METHOD</code> |
| p_instance_name | (Reserved for future use). The name of the instance that will be used for extracting the SQL statements. The instance name must be unique for all instances excluding the local instance. The name is not case sensitive. |
| p_username | Source username (default is all users). The name of the username that will be used for extracting the SQL statements. The username is an optional parameter that is used to ensure the parsing user id is the same as that on the source instance. For an application where users connect as a single <code>user_id</code> , for example <code>APPS</code> , <code>APPS</code> is the parsing <code>user_id</code> that is recorded in the shared pool. To select only SQL statements parsed by <code>APPS</code> , enter the string 'APPS' in this field. To also select statements executed by batch, repeat the executing the procedure with the schema owner, for example <code>GL</code> . If the username is supplied, it must be valid. The name is not case sensitive. |
| p_threshold_executions | The lower bound for the number of executions, below which a SQL statement will not be selected for parsing. This parameter is optional. It allows the application to extract and compile statements with executions, for example, greater than 3. The default value is 1. This means SQL statements that have never executed, including invalid SQL statements, will not be extracted. |

Table 103-2 (Cont.) COMPILE_FROM_REMOTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <code>p_threshold_sharable_mem</code> | The lower bound for the size of the shared memory consumed by the cursors on the source instance. Below this value a SQL statement will not be selected for parsing. This parameter is optional. It allows the application to extract and compile statements with shared memory for example, greater than 10000 bytes. |
| <code>p_parallel_degree</code> | The number of parallel jobs that execute to complete the parse operation. These tasks are spawned as parallel jobs against a sub-range of the SQL statements selected for parsing. This parameter is reserved for parallel compile jobs which are currently not implemented. |

DBMS_LOB

The `DBMS_LOB` package provides subprograms to operate on BLOBs, CLOBs, NCLOBs, BFILEs, and temporary LOBs. You can use `DBMS_LOB` to access and manipulate specific parts of a LOB or complete LOBs.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Datatypes](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_LOB Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide

104.1 DBMS_LOB Overview

`DBMS_LOB` can read and modify BLOBs, CLOBs, and NCLOBs; it provides read-only operations for BFILEs. The bulk of the LOB operations are provided by this package.

104.2 DBMS_LOB Security Model

This package must be created under `SYS`. Operations provided by this package are performed under the current calling user, not under the package owner `SYS`.

Any `DBMS_LOB` subprogram called from an anonymous PL/SQL block is executed using the privileges of the current user. Any `DBMS_LOB` subprogram called from a stored procedure is executed using the privileges of the owner of the stored procedure.

When creating the procedure, users can set the `AUTHID` to indicate whether they want definer's rights or invoker's rights. For example:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE procl AUTHID DEFINER ...
```

or

```
CREATE PROCEDURE procl AUTHID CURRENT_USER ...
```

 **See Also:**

For more information on AUTHID and privileges, see *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*

You can provide secure access to BFILEs using the DIRECTORY feature discussed in BFILENAME function in the *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* and the *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*.

For information about the security model pertaining to temporary LOBs, see [Operational Notes](#).

104.3 DBMS_LOB Constants

This topic describes the constants used by the DBMS_LOB package

These are shown in following tables:

- [Table 104-1](#)
- [Table 104-2](#)
- [Table 104-3](#)
- [Table 104-4](#)
- [Table 104-5](#)
- [Table 104-6](#)

Table 104-1 DBMS_LOB Constants - Basic

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------|---|
| CALL | PLS_INTEGER | 12 | Create the TEMP LOB with call duration |
| FILE_READONLY | BINARY_INTEGER | 0 | Open the specified BFILE read-only |
| LOB_READONLY | BINARY_INTEGER | 0 | Open the specified LOB read-only |
| LOB_READWRITE | BINARY_INTEGER | 1 | Open the specified LOB read-write |
| LOBMAXSIZE | INTEGER | 18446744073709551615 | Maximum size of a LOB in bytes |
| SESSION | PLS_INTEGER | 10 | Create the TEMP LOB with session duration |

Table 104-2 DBMS_LOB Constants - Option Types

| Constant | Definition | Value | Description |
|--------------|----------------|-------|--|
| OPT_COMPRESS | BINARY_INTEGER | 1 | Set/Get the SECUREFILE compress option value |

Table 104-2 (Cont.) DBMS_LOB Constants - Option Types

| Constant | Definition | Value | Description |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|---|
| OPT_DEDUPLICATE | BINARY_INTEGER | 4 | Set/Get the SECUREFILE Deduplicate option value |
| OPT_ENCRYPT | BINARY_INTEGER | 2 | Get the SECUREFILE encrypt option value |

Table 104-3 DBMS_LOB Constants - Option Values

| Constant | Definition | Value | Description |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|---|
| COMPRESS_OFF | BINARY_INTEGER | 0 | For SETOPTIONS Procedures , set compress off; for GETOPTIONS Functions , compress is off |
| COMPRESS_ON | BINARY_INTEGER | 1 | For SETOPTIONS Procedures , set compress on; for GETOPTIONS Functions , compress is on |
| DEDUPLICATE_OFF | BINARY_INTEGER | 0 | For SETOPTIONS Procedures , set deduplicate is off; for GETOPTIONS Functions , deduplicate is off |
| DEDUPLICATE_ON | BINARY_INTEGER | 4 | For SETOPTIONS Procedures , set deduplicate is on; for GETOPTIONS Functions , deduplicate is on |
| ENCRYPT_OFF | BINARY_INTEGER | 0 | For GETOPTIONS Functions , encrypt is off |
| ENCRYPT_ON | BINARY_INTEGER | 2 | For GETOPTIONS Functions , encrypt is on |

Table 104-4 DBMS_LOB Constants - DBFS State Value Types

| Constant | Definition | Value | Description |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|---|
| DBFS_LINK_NEVER | PLS_INTEGER | 0 | LOB has never been archived |
| DBFS_LINK_NO | PLS_INTEGER | 2 | LOB was archived, but as been read back in to the RDBMS |
| DBFS_LINK_YES | PLS_INTEGER | 1 | LOB is currently archived |

Table 104-5 DBMS_LOB Constants - DBFS Cache Flags

| Constant | Definition | Value | Description |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|---|
| DBFS_LINK_CACHE | PLS_INTEGER | 1 | Put the LOB data to the archive, but keep the data in the RDBMS as a cached version |
| DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE | PLS_INTEGER | 0 | Put the LOB data to the archive, and remove the data from the RDBMS. |

Table 104-6 DBMS_LOB Constants - Miscellaneous

| Constant | Definition | Value | Description |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------|--|
| CONTENTTYPE_MAX_SIZE | PLS_INTEGER | 128 | Maximum number of bytes allowed in the content type string |
| DBFS_LINK_PATH_MAX_SIZE | PLS_INTEGER | 1024 | The maximum length of DBFS pathnames |

104.4 DBMS_LOB Datatypes

The table in this topic describes the datatypes used by DBMS_LOB.

Table 104-7 Datatypes Used by DBMS_LOB

| Type | Description |
|----------|--|
| BLOB | Source or destination binary LOB. |
| RAW | Source or destination RAW buffer (used with BLOB). |
| CLOB | Source or destination character LOB (including NCLOB). |
| VARCHAR2 | Source or destination character buffer (used with CLOB and NCLOB). |
| INTEGER | Specifies the size of a buffer or LOB, the offset into a LOB, or the amount to access. |
| BFILE | Large, binary object stored outside the database. |

The DBMS_LOB package defines no special types.

An NCLOB is a CLOB for holding fixed-width and varying-width, multibyte national character sets.

The clause ANY_CS in the specification of DBMS_LOB subprograms for CLOBs enables the CLOB type to accept a CLOB or NCLOB locator variable as input.

104.5 DBMS_LOB Operational Notes

All DBMS_LOB subprograms work based on LOB locators. For the successful completion of DBMS_LOB subprograms, you must provide an input locator that represents a LOB that already exists in the database tablespaces or external file system.

See also Chapter 1 of *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*

Starting from 12.2 release, you can select a persistent LOB locator from a remote table into a local variable. The remote column can be of type BLOB, CLOB, or NCLOB. You cannot select BFILE from a remote table. The LOB variable that refers to the LOB value in a remote table is called a remote locator.

All the `DBMS_LOB` APIs other than the ones that are meant for BFILES will now accept and support operations on remote LOB locators. All the APIs that take in two locators must have both LOBs collocated at one database.



See Also:

Distributed LOBs chapter in *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*.

To use LOBs in your database, you must first use SQL data definition language (DDL) to define the tables that contain LOB columns.

- Internal LOBs
- External LOBs
- Temporary LOBs

Internal LOBs

To populate your table with internal LOBs after LOB columns are defined in a table, you use the SQL data manipulation language (DML) to initialize or populate the locators in the LOB columns.

External LOBs

For an external LOB (BFILE) to be represented by a LOB locator, you must:

- Ensure that a `DIRECTORY` object representing a valid, existing physical directory has been defined, and that physical files (the LOBs you plan to add) exist with read permission for the database. If your operating system uses case-sensitive path names, then be sure you specify the directory in the correct format.
- Pass the `DIRECTORY` object and the filename of the external LOB you are adding to the `BFILENAME` function to create a LOB locator for your external LOB.

Once you have completed these tasks, you can insert or update a row containing a LOB column using the specified LOB locator.

After the LOBs are defined and created, you can then `SELECT` from a LOB locator into a local PL/SQL LOB variable and use this variable as an input parameter to `DBMS_LOB` for access to the LOB value.

For details on the different ways to do this, See *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*

Temporary LOBs

The database supports the definition, creation, deletion, access, and update of temporary LOBs. Your temporary tablespace stores the temporary LOB data. Temporary LOBs are not permanently stored in the database. Their purpose is mainly to perform transformations on LOB data.

For temporary LOBs, you must use the OCI, PL/SQL, or another programmatic interface to create or manipulate them. Temporary LOBs can be either `BLOBs`, `CLOBs`, or `NCLOBs`.

A temporary LOB is empty when it is created. By default, all temporary LOBs are deleted at the end of the session in which they were created. If a process dies unexpectedly or if the database crashes, then temporary LOBs are deleted, and the space for temporary LOBs is freed.

There is also an interface to let you group temporary LOBs together into a logical bucket. The duration represents this logical store for temporary LOBs. Each temporary LOB can have separate storage characteristics, such as `CACHE/NOCACHE`. There is a default store for every session into which temporary LOBs are placed if you don't specify a specific duration. Additionally, you are able to perform a free operation on durations, which causes all contents in a duration to be freed.

There is no support for consistent read (CR), undo, backup, parallel processing, or transaction management for temporary LOBs. Because CR and roll backs are not supported for temporary LOBs, you must free the temporary LOB and start over again if you encounter an error.

Because CR, undo, and versions are not generated for temporary LOBs, there is potentially a performance impact if you assign multiple locators to the same temporary LOB. Semantically, each locator should have its own copy of the temporary LOB.

A copy of a temporary LOB is created if the user modifies the temporary LOB while another locator is also pointing to it. The locator on which a modification was performed now points to a new copy of the temporary LOB. Other locators no longer see the same data as the locator through which the modification was made. A deep copy was not incurred by permanent LOBs in these types of situations, because CR snapshots and version pages enable users to see their own versions of the LOB cheaply.

You can gain pseudo-REF semantics by using pointers to locators in OCI and by having multiple pointers to locators point to the same temporary LOB locator, if necessary. In PL/SQL, you must avoid using more than one locator for each temporary LOB. The temporary LOB locator can be passed by reference to other procedures.

Because temporary LOBs are not associated with any table schema, there are no meanings to the terms in-row and out-of-row temporary LOBs. Creation of a temporary LOB instance by a user causes the engine to create and return a locator to the LOB data. The PL/SQL `DBMS_LOB` package, PRO*C/C++, OCI, and other programmatic interfaces operate on temporary LOBs through these locators just as they do for permanent LOBs.

There is no support for client side temporary LOBs. All temporary LOBs reside in the server.

Temporary LOBs do not support the `EMPTY_BLOB` or `EMPTY_CLOB` functions that are supported for permanent LOBs. The `EMPTY_BLOB` function specifies the fact that the LOB is initialized, but not populated with any data.

A temporary LOB instance can only be destroyed by using OCI or the `DBMS_LOB` package by using the appropriate `FREETEMPORARY` or `OCIDurationEnd` statement.

A temporary LOB instance can be accessed and modified using appropriate OCI and `DBMS_LOB` statements, just as for regular permanent internal LOBs. To make a temporary LOB permanent, you must explicitly use the OCI or `DBMS_LOB COPY` command, and copy the temporary LOB into a permanent one.

Security is provided through the LOB locator. Only the user who created the temporary LOB is able to see it. Locators are not expected to be able to pass from one user's

session to another. Even if someone did pass a locator from one session to another, they would not access the temporary LOBs from the original session. Temporary LOB lookup is localized to each user's own session. Someone using a locator from somewhere else is only able to access LOBs within his own session that have the same LOB ID. Users should not try to do this, but if they do, they are not able to affect anyone else's data.

The database keeps track of temporary LOBs for each session in a `v$` view called `V$TEMPORARY_LOBS`, which contains information about how many temporary LOBs exist for each session. `v$` views are for DBA use. From the session, the database can determine which user owns the temporary LOBs. By using `V$TEMPORARY_LOBS` in conjunction with `DBA_SEGMENTS`, a DBA can see how much space is being used by a session for temporary LOBs. These tables can be used by DBAs to monitor and guide any emergency cleanup of temporary space used by temporary LOBs.

The following notes are specific to temporary LOBs:

1. All functions in `DBMS_LOB` return `NULL` if any of the input parameters are `NULL`. All procedures in `DBMS_LOB` raise an exception if the LOB locator is input as `NULL`.
2. Operations based on `CLOBs` do not verify if the character set IDs of the parameters (`CLOB` parameters, `VARCHAR2` buffers and patterns, and so on) match. It is the user's responsibility to ensure this.
3. Data storage resources are controlled by the DBA by creating different temporary tablespaces. DBAs can define separate temporary tablespaces for different users, if necessary.



See Also:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference for more information on `NOCOPY` syntax

104.6 DBMS_LOB Rules and Limits

This topic describes general `DBMS_LOB` rules and limits, rules and limits specific to external files (BFILES), and maximum LOB and buffer sizes.

General Rules and Limits

- Oracle Database does not support constraints on columns or attributes whose type is a LOB, with the following exception: `NOT NULL` constraints are supported for a LOB column or attribute.
- The following rules apply in the specification of subprograms in this package:
 - `newlen`, `offset`, and `amount` parameters for subprograms operating on `BLOBs` and `BFILEs` must be specified in terms of *bytes*.
 - `newlen`, `offset`, and `amount` parameters for subprograms operating on `CLOBs` must be specified in terms of *characters*.

In multi-byte character sets, it is not possible to interpret these offsets correctly. As a result, `SUBSTR` raises the following error: `ORA-22998: CLOB or NCLOB in multibyte character set not supported`.

- A subprogram raises an `INVALID_ARGVAL` exception if the following restrictions are not followed in specifying values for parameters (unless otherwise specified):
 1. Only positive, absolute offsets from the beginning of LOB data are permitted: Negative offsets from the tail of the LOB are not permitted.
 2. Only positive, nonzero values are permitted for the parameters that represent size and positional quantities, such as `amount`, `offset`, `newlen`, `nth`, and so on. Negative offsets and ranges observed in SQL string functions and operators are not permitted.
 3. The value of `offset`, `amount`, `newlen`, `nth` must not exceed the value `lobmaxsize 18446744073709551615 (264)` in any `DBMS_LOB` subprogram.
 4. For CLOBs consisting of fixed-width multibyte characters, the maximum value for these parameters must not exceed `(lobmaxsize/character_width_in_bytes)` characters.

For example, if the CLOB consists of 2-byte characters, such as:

```
JAI6SJISFIXED
```

Then, the maximum `amount` value should not exceed:

```
18446744073709551615/2 = 9223372036854775807
```

- PL/SQL language specifications stipulate an upper limit of 32767 bytes (not characters) for `RAW` and `VARCHAR2` parameters used in `DBMS_LOB` subprograms. For example, if you declare a variable to be:

```
charbuf VARCHAR2(3000)
```

Then, `charbuf` can hold 3000 single byte characters or 1500 2-byte fixed width characters. This has an important consequence for `DBMS_LOB` subprograms for CLOBs and NCLOBs.

- The `%CHARSET` clause indicates that the form of the parameter with `%CHARSET` must match the form of the `ANY_CS` parameter to which it refers.

For example, in `DBMS_LOB` subprograms that take a `VARCHAR2` buffer parameter, the form of the `VARCHAR2` buffer must match the form of the CLOB parameter. If the input LOB parameter is of type `NCLOB`, then the buffer must contain `NCHAR` data. Conversely, if the input LOB parameter is of type `CLOB`, then the buffer must contain `CHAR` data.

For `DBMS_LOB` subprograms that take two CLOB parameters, both CLOB parameters must have the same form; that is, they must both be `NCLOBs`, or they must both be `CLOBs`.

- If the value of `amount` plus the `offset` exceeds the maximum LOB size allowed by the database, then access exceptions are raised.

Under these input conditions, read subprograms, such as `READ`, `COMPARE`, `INSTR`, and `SUBSTR`, read until End of Lob/File is reached. For example, for a `READ` operation on a `BLOB` or `BFILE`, if the user specifies offset value of 3 GB and an amount value of 2 GB on a LOB that is 4GB in size, then `READ` returns only 1GB (4GB-3GB) bytes.

- Functions with `NULL` or invalid input values for parameters return a `NULL`. Procedures with `NULL` values for destination LOB parameters raise exceptions.

- Operations involving patterns as parameters, such as `COMPARE`, `INSTR`, and `SUBSTR` do not support regular expressions or special matching characters (such as `%` in the `LIKE` operator in SQL) in the `pattern` parameter or substrings.
- The End Of LOB condition is indicated by the `READ` procedure using a `NO_DATA_FOUND` exception. This exception is raised only upon an attempt by the user to read beyond the end of the LOB. The `READ` buffer for the last read contains 0 bytes.
- For consistent LOB updates, you must lock the row containing the destination LOB before making a call to any of the procedures (mutators) that modify LOB data.
- Unless otherwise stated, the default value for an `offset` parameter is 1, which indicates the first byte in the `BLOB` or `BFILE` data, and the first character in the `CLOB` or `NCLOB` value. No default values are specified for the `amount` parameter — you must input the values explicitly.
- You must lock the row containing the destination internal LOB before calling any subprograms that modify the LOB, such as `APPEND`, `COPY`, `ERASE`, `TRIM`, or `WRITE`. These subprograms do not implicitly lock the row containing the LOB.

Rules and Limits Specific to External Files (BFILES)

- The subprograms `COMPARE`, `INSTR`, `READ`, `SUBSTR`, `FILECLOSE`, `FILECLOSEALL` and `LOADFROMFILE` operate only on an *opened* `BFILE` locator; that is, a successful `FILEOPEN` call must precede a call to any of these subprograms.
- For the functions `FILEEXISTS`, `FILEGETNAME` and `GETLENGTH`, a file's open/close status is unimportant; however, the file must exist physically, and you must have adequate privileges on the `DIRECTORY` object and the file.
- `DBMS_LOB` does not support any concurrency control mechanism for `BFILE` operations.
- In the event of several open files in the session whose closure has not been handled properly, you can use the `FILECLOSEALL` subprogram to close all files opened in the session and resume file operations from the beginning.
- If you are the creator of a `DIRECTORY`, or if you have system privileges, then use the `CREATE OR REPLACE`, `DROP`, and `REVOKE` statements in SQL with extreme caution.

If you, or other grantees of a particular directory object, have several open files in a session, then any of the preceding commands can adversely affect file operations. In the event of such abnormal termination, your only choice is to invoke a program or anonymous block that calls `FILECLOSEALL`, reopen your files, and restart your file operations.

- All files opened during a user session are implicitly closed at the end of the session. However, Oracle strongly recommends that you close the files after *both* normal and abnormal termination of operations on the `BFILE`.

In the event of normal program termination, proper file closure ensures that the number of files that are open simultaneously in the session remains less than `SESSION_MAX_OPEN_FILES`.

In the event of abnormal program termination from a PL/SQL program, it is imperative that you provide an exception handler that ensures closure of all files opened in that PL/SQL program. This is necessary because after an exception occurs, only the exception handler has access to the `BFILE` variable in its most current state.

After the exception transfers program control outside the PL/SQL program block, all references to the open BFILEs are lost. The result is a larger open file count which may or may not exceed the SESSION_MAX_OPEN_FILES value.

For example, consider a READ operation past the end of the BFILE value, which generates a NO_DATA_FOUND exception:

```
-- This assumes a directory 'DDD' whose path is already known
DECLARE
    fil BFILE:= bfilename('DDD', 'filename.foo');
    pos INTEGER;
    amt BINARY_INTEGER;
    buf RAW(40);
BEGIN
    SELECT ad_graphic INTO fil FROM print_media WHERE product_id = 3106;
    dbms_lob.open(fil, dbms_lob.lob_readonly);
    amt := 40; pos := 1 + dbms_lob.getlength(fil); buf := '';
    dbms_lob.read(fil, amt, pos, buf);
    dbms_output.put_line('Read F1 past EOF: '||
        utl_raw.cast_to_varchar2(buf));
    dbms_lob.close(fil);
END;

ORA-01403: no data found
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_LOB", line 373
ORA-06512: at line 10
```

After the exception has occurred, the BFILE locator variable file goes out of scope, and no further operations on the file can be done using that variable. Therefore, the solution is to use an exception handler:

```
DECLARE
    fil BFILE;
    pos INTEGER;
    amt BINARY_INTEGER;
    buf RAW(40);
BEGIN
    SELECT ad_graphic INTO fil FROM print_media WHERE product_id = 3106;
    dbms_lob.open(fil, dbms_lob.lob_readonly);
    amt := 40; pos := 1 + dbms_lob.getlength(fil); buf := '';
    dbms_lob.read(fil, amt, pos, buf);
    dbms_output.put_line('Read F1 past EOF: '||
        utl_raw.cast_to_varchar2(buf));
    dbms_lob.close(fil);
exception
    WHEN no_data_found
    THEN
        BEGIN
            dbms_output.put_line('End of File reached. Closing file');
            dbms_lob.fileclose(fil);
            -- or dbms_lob.filecloseall if appropriate
        END;
END;
/

Statement processed.
End of File reached. Closing file
```


In general, you should ensure that files opened in a PL/SQL block using `DBMS_LOB` are closed before normal or abnormal termination of the block.

Maximum LOB Size

The maximum size for LOBs supported by the database is equal to the value of the blocksize of the tablespace the LOB column resides in times the value $2^{32}-1$ (4294967295). This allows for a maximum LOB size ranging from 8 terabytes to 128 terabytes.

Maximum Buffer Size

The maximum buffer size, 32767 bytes.

For `BLOBs`, where buffer size is expressed in bytes, the number of bytes cannot exceed 32767.

For `CLOBs` or `NCLOBs`, where buffer size is expressed in characters, the number of characters cannot result in a buffer larger than 32767 bytes. For example, if you are using fixed-width, two-byte characters, then specifying 20000 characters is an error ($20000*2 = 40000$, which is greater than 32767).

104.7 DBMS_LOB Exceptions

The table in the topic describes the exceptions for `DBMS_LOB`.

Table 104-8 DBMS_LOB Exceptions

| Exception | Code | Description |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--|
| <code>ACCESS_ERROR</code> | 22925 | You are trying to write too much data to the LOB: LOB size is limited to 4 gigabytes. |
| <code>CONTENTTYPE_TOOLONG</code> | 43859 | The length of the <code>contenttype</code> string exceeds the defined maximum. Modify the length of the <code>contenttype</code> string and retry the operation. |
| <code>CONTENTTYPEBUF_WRONG</code> | 43862 | The length of the <code>contenttype</code> buffer is less than defined constant. Modify the length of the <code>contenttype</code> buffer and retry the operation. |
| <code>INVALID_ARGVAL</code> | 21560 | The argument is expecting a non-NULL, valid value but the argument value passed in is NULL, invalid, or out of range. |
| <code>INVALID_DIRECTORY</code> | 22287 | The directory used for the current operation is not valid if being accessed for the first time, or if it has been modified by the DBA since the last access. |
| <code>NO_DATA_FOUND</code> | 1403 | <code>ENDOFLOB</code> indicator for looping read operations. This is not a hard error. |
| <code>NOEXIST_DIRECTORY</code> | 22285 | The directory leading to the file does not exist. |
| <code>NOPRIV_DIRECTORY</code> | 22286 | The user does not have the necessary access privileges on the directory or the file for the operation. |
| <code>OPEN_TOOMANY</code> | 22290 | The number of open files has reached the maximum limit. |
| <code>OPERATION_FAILED</code> | 22288 | The operation attempted on the file failed. |
| <code>QUERY_WRITE</code> | 14553 | Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query or PDML parallel execution server |

Table 104-8 (Cont.) DBMS_LOB Exceptions

| Exception | Code | Description |
|------------------------|-------|--|
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | 43856 | A non-SECUREFILE LOB type was used in a SECUREFILE only call |
| SECUREFILE_BADPARAM | 43857 | An invalid argument was passed to a SECUREFILE subprogram |
| SECUREFILE_MARKERASED | 43861 | The mark provided to a FRAGMENT_* operation has been deleted |
| SECUREFILE_OUTOFBOUNDS | 43883 | Attempted to perform a FRAGMENT_* operation past the LOB end |
| UNOPENED_FILE | 22289 | The file is not open for the required operation to be performed. |
| VALUE_ERROR | 6502 | PL/SQL error for invalid values to subprogram's parameters. |

104.8 Summary of DBMS_LOB Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_LOB subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 104-9 DBMS_LOB Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| APPEND Procedures | Appends the contents of the source LOB to the destination LOB |
| CLOB2FILE Procedure | Writes the content of a CLOB into a file. |
| CLOSE Procedure | Closes a previously opened internal or external LOB |
| COMPARE Functions | Compares two entire LOBs or parts of two LOBs |
| CONVERTTOBLOB Procedure | Reads character data from a source CLOB or NCLOB instance, converts the character data to the specified character, writes the converted data to a destination BLOB instance in binary format, and returns the new offsets |
| CONVERTTOCLOB Procedure | Takes a source BLOB instance, converts the binary data in the source instance to character data using the specified character, writes the character data to a destination CLOB or NCLOB instance, and returns the new offsets |
| COPY Procedures | Copies all, or part, of the source LOB to the destination LOB |
| COPY_DBFS_LINK Procedures | Copies the DBFS Link in the source LOB to the destination LOB |
| COPY_FROM_DBFS_LINK | Retrieves the data for the LOB from the DBFS store |
| CREATETEMPORARY Procedures | Creates a temporary BLOB or CLOB and its corresponding index in the user's default temporary tablespace |
| DBFS_LINK_GENERATE_PATH Functions | Returns a unique file path name for use in creating a DBFS Link |
| ERASE Procedures | Erases all or part of a LOB |
| FILECLOSE Procedure | Closes the file |
| FILECLOSEALL Procedure | Closes all previously opened files |

Table 104-9 (Cont.) DBMS_LOB Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| FILEEXISTS Function | Checks if the file exists on the server |
| FILEGETNAME Procedure | Gets the directory object name and file name |
| FILEISOPEN Function | Checks if the file was opened using the input <code>BFILE</code> locators |
| FILEOPEN Procedure | Opens a file |
| FRAGMENT_DELETE Procedure | Deletes the data at the specified offset for the specified length from the LOB |
| FRAGMENT_INSERT Procedures | Inserts the specified data (limited to 32K) into the LOB at the specified offset |
| FRAGMENT_MOVE Procedure | Moves the amount of bytes (<code>BLOB</code>) or characters (<code>CLOB</code> / <code>NCLOB</code>) from the specified offset to the new offset specified |
| FRAGMENT_REPLACE Procedures | Replaces the data at the specified offset with the specified data (not to exceed 32k) |
| FREETEMPORARY Procedures | Frees the temporary <code>BLOB</code> or <code>CLOB</code> in the default temporary tablespace |
| GET_DBFS_LINK Functions | Returns the DBFS Link path associated with the specified SecureFile |
| GET_DBFS_LINK_STATE Procedures | Retrieves the current DBFS Link state of the specified SecureFile |
| GETCHUNKSIZE Functions | Returns the amount of space used in the LOB chunk to store the LOB value |
| GETCONTENTTYPE Functions | Returns the content ID string previously set by means of the SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure |
| GETLENGTH Functions | Gets the length of the LOB value |
| GETOPTIONS Functions | Obtains settings corresponding to the <code>option_type</code> field for a particular LOB |
| GET_STORAGE_LIMIT Function | Returns the storage limit for LOBs in your database configuration |
| INSTR Functions | Returns the matching position of the <i>n</i> th occurrence of the pattern in the LOB |
| ISOPEN Functions | Checks to see if the LOB was already opened using the input locator |
| ISREMOTE Function | Checks to see if the LOB is local to the database or if it belongs to a remote database. |
| ISSECUREFILE Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if the LOB locator passed to is for a SecureFiles LOB, otherwise, returns <code>FALSE</code> |
| ISTEMPORARY Functions | Checks if the locator is pointing to a temporary LOB |
| LOADBLOBFROMFILE Procedure | Loads <code>BFILE</code> data into an internal <code>BLOB</code> |
| LOADCLOBFROMFILE Procedure | Loads <code>BFILE</code> data into an internal <code>CLOB</code> |
| MOVE_TO_DBFS_LINK Procedures | Writes the specified SecureFile data to the DBFS store |
| OPEN Procedures | Opens a LOB (internal, external, or temporary) in the indicated mode |

Table 104-9 (Cont.) DBMS_LOB Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| READ Procedures | Reads data from the LOB starting at the specified offset |
| SET_DBFS_LINK Procedures | Links the specified SecureFile to the specified path name. It does not copy the data to the path |
| SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure | Sets the content type string for the data in the LOB |
| SETOPTIONS Procedures | Enables CSCE features on a per-LOB basis, overriding the default LOB column settings |
| SUBSTR Functions | Returns part of the LOB value starting at the specified offset |
| TRIM Procedures | Trims the LOB value to the specified shorter length |
| WRITE Procedures | Writes data to the LOB from a specified offset |
| WRITEAPPEND Procedures | Writes a buffer to the end of a LOB |

104.8.1 APPEND Procedures

This procedure appends the contents of a source internal LOB to a destination LOB. It appends the complete source LOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.APPEND (
    dest_lob IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
    src_lob IN BLOB);

DBMS_LOB.APPEND (
    dest_lob IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    src_lob IN CLOB CHARACTER SET dest_lob%CHARSET);
```

Parameters

Table 104-10 APPEND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| dest_lob | Locator for the internal LOB to which the data is to be appended. |
| src_lob | Locator for the internal LOB from which the data is to be read. |

Exceptions

Table 104-11 APPEND Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------|---|
| VALUE_ERROR | Either the source or the destination LOB is NULL. |
| QUERY_WRITE | Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query or PDML parallel execution server |

Usage Notes

- It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close interfaces. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.

If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close API, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the `OPEN` or `CLOSE` statement.

- If `APPEND` is called on a LOB that has been archived, it implicitly gets the LOB before the first byte is written
- If `APPEND` is called on a SecureFiles LOB that is a DBFS Link, an exception is thrown.

See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.2 CLOB2FILE Procedure

This procedure writes the content of a `CLOB` into a `bfile`. This procedure gets called from the deprecated `dbms_xslprocessor.clob2file` internally.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.CLOB2FILE(
  src_cl      IN  CLOB,
  file_loc    IN  VARCHAR2,
  file_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  csid        IN  NUMBER := 0,
  open_mode   IN  VARCHAR2 := 'wb');
```

Parameters

Table 104-12 CLOB2FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>src_cl</code> | Source CLOB locator to write into a file |
| <code>file_loc</code> | Directory object name where the file is located |
| <code>file_name</code> | File name |
| <code>csid</code> | Character set id of the CLOB locator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be a valid Oracle id; otherwise returns an error If the value is 0, then the content of the output file will be in the database character set |

Table 104-12 (Cont.) CLOB2FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| open_mode | The mode to open the output file in. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wb — write byte mode, overwrites the file The default value is <code>wb</code> . |

104.8.3 CLOSE Procedure

This procedure closes a previously opened internal or external LOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.CLOSE (
  lob_loc    IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB);

DBMS_LOB.CLOSE (
  lob_loc    IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);

DBMS_LOB.CLOSE (
  file_loc   IN OUT NOCOPY BFILE);
```

Parameters

Table 104-13 CLOSE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| lob_loc | LOB locator. For more information, see Operational Notes . |

Exceptions

No error is returned if the `BFILE` exists but is not opened. An error is returned if the LOB is not open.

Usage Notes

`CLOSE` requires a round-trip to the server for both internal and external LOBs. For internal LOBs, `CLOSE` triggers other code that relies on the close call, and for external LOBs (`BFILES`), `CLOSE` actually closes the server-side operating system file.

It is not mandatory that you wrap all LOB operations inside the Open/Close interfaces. However, if you open a LOB, you must close it before you commit the transaction; an error is produced if you do not. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.

It is an error to commit the transaction before closing all opened LOBs that were opened by the transaction. When the error is returned, the openness of the open LOBs is discarded, but the transaction is successfully committed. Hence, all the changes made to the LOB and non-LOB data in the transaction are committed, but the domain and function-based indexes are not updated. If this happens, you should rebuild the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.

**See Also:**

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.4 COMPARE Functions

This function compares two entire LOBs or parts of two LOBs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.COMPARE (
  lob_1          IN BLOB,
  lob_2          IN BLOB,
  amount         IN INTEGER := DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE,
  offset_1       IN INTEGER := 1,
  offset_2       IN INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;

DBMS_LOB.COMPARE (
  lob_1          IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  lob_2          IN CLOB CHARACTER SET lob_1%CHARSET,
  amount         IN INTEGER := DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE,
  offset_1       IN INTEGER := 1,
  offset_2       IN INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;

DBMS_LOB.COMPARE (
  lob_1          IN BFILE,
  lob_2          IN BFILE,
  amount         IN INTEGER,
  offset_1       IN INTEGER := 1,
  offset_2       IN INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(COMPARE, WNDS, WNPS, RNDS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-14 COMPARE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| lob_1 | LOB locator of first target for comparison. |
| lob_2 | LOB locator of second target for comparison. |
| amount | Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs/NCLOBs) to compare. |
| offset_1 | Offset in bytes or characters on the first LOB (origin: 1) for the comparison. |
| offset_2 | Offset in bytes or characters on the second LOB (origin: 1) for the comparison. |

Return Values

- **INTEGER:** 0 if the comparison succeeds, nonzero if not.
- **NULL,** if any of `amount`, `offset_1` or `offset_2` is not a valid LOB offset value. A valid offset is within the range of 1 to `LOBMAXSIZE` inclusive.

Usage Notes

- You can only compare LOBs of the same datatype (LOBs of BLOB type with other BLOBs, and CLOBs with CLOBs, and BFILEs with BFILEs). For BFILEs, the file must be already opened using a successful `FILEOPEN` operation for this operation to succeed.
- `COMPARE` returns 0 if the data exactly matches over the range specified by the `offset` and `amount` parameters. `COMPARE` returns -1 if the first CLOB is less than the second, and 1 if it is greater.
- For fixed-width n -byte CLOBs, if the input `amount` for `COMPARE` is specified to be greater than $(\text{DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE}/n)$, then `COMPARE` matches characters in a range of size $(\text{DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE}/n)$, or $\text{Max}(\text{length}(\text{clob1}), \text{length}(\text{clob2}))$, whichever is lesser.
- If `COMPARE` is called on any LOB that has been archived, it implicitly gets the LOB before the compare begins.
- If `COMPARE()` is called on a SecureFiles LOB that is a DBFS Link, the linked LOB is streamed from DBFS, if possible, otherwise an exception is thrown.

Exceptions

Table 104-15 COMPARE Function Exceptions for BFILE operations

| Exception | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <code>UNOPENED_FILE</code> | File was not opened using the input locator. |
| <code>NOEXIST_DIRECTORY</code> | Directory does not exist. |
| <code>NOPRIV_DIRECTORY</code> | You do not have privileges for the directory. |
| <code>INVALID_DIRECTORY</code> | Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened. |
| <code>INVALID_OPERATION</code> | File does not exist, or you do not have access privileges on the file. |

See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.5 CONVERTTOBLOB Procedure

This procedure reads character data from a source CLOB or NCLOB instance, converts the character data to the character set you specify, writes the converted data to a destination BLOB instance in binary format, and returns the new offsets.

You can use this interface with any combination of persistent or temporary LOB instances as the source or destination.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.CONVERTTOBLOB(
  dest_lob      IN OUT      NOCOPY BLOB,
  src_clob      IN          CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount       IN          INTEGER,
  dest_offset   IN OUT      INTEGER,
  src_offset    IN OUT      INTEGER,
  blob_csid    IN          NUMBER,
  lang_context  IN OUT      INTEGER,
  warning      OUT          INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 104-16 CONVERTTOBLOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| dest_lob | LOB locator of the destination LOB instance. |
| src_clob | LOB locator of the source LOB instance. |
| amount | Number of characters to convert from the source LOB. If you want to copy the entire LOB, pass the constant DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE. If you pass any other value, it must be less than or equal to the size of the LOB. |
| dest_offset | (IN) Offset in bytes in the destination LOB for the start of the write. Specify a value of 1 to start at the beginning of the LOB. (OUT) The new offset in bytes after the end of the write. |
| src_offset | (IN) Offset in characters in the source LOB for the start of the read. (OUT) Offset in characters in the source LOB right after the end of the read. |
| blob_csid | Desired character set ID of the converted data. |
| lang_context | (IN) Language context, such as shift status, for the current conversion. (OUT) The language context at the time when the current conversion is done. This information is returned so you can use it for subsequent conversions without losing or misinterpreting any source data. For the very first conversion, or if do not care, use the default value of zero. |

Table 104-16 (Cont.) CONVERTTOBLOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| warning | (OUT) Warning message. This parameter indicates when something abnormal happened during the conversion. You are responsible for checking the warning message. Currently, the only possible warning is — inconvertible character. This occurs when the character in the source cannot be properly converted to a character in destination. The default replacement character (for example, '?') is used in place of the inconvertible character. The return value of this error message is defined as the constant <code>warn_inconvertible_char</code> in the <code>DBMS_LOB</code> package. |

Usage Notes

Preconditions

Before calling the `CONVERTTOBLOB` procedure, the following preconditions must be met:

- Both the source and destination LOB instances must exist.
- If the destination LOB is a persistent LOB, the row must be locked. To lock the row, select the LOB using the `FOR UPDATE` clause of the `SELECT` statement.

Constants and Defaults

All parameters are required. You must pass a variable for each `OUT` or `IN OUT` parameter. You must pass either a variable or a value for each `IN` parameter.

[Table 104-17](#) gives a summary of typical values for each parameter. The first column lists the parameter, the second column lists the typical value, and the last column describes the result of passing the value. Note that constants are used for some values. These constants are defined in the `dbmslob.sql` package specification file.

Table 104-17 DBMS_LOB.CONVERTTOBLOB Typical Values

| Parameter | Value | Description |
|--------------|---|---|
| amount | <code>LOBMAXSIZE</code> (IN) | convert the entire file |
| dest_offset | 1 (IN) | start from the beginning |
| src_offset | 1 (IN) | start from the beginning |
| blob_csid | <code>DEFAULT_CSID</code> (IN) | default CSID, use same CSID as source LOB |
| lang_context | <code>DEFAULT_LANG_CTX</code> (IN) | default language context |
| warning | <code>NO_WARNING</code> (OUT) <code>WARN_INCONVERTIBLE_CHAR</code> (OUT) | no warning message, success character in source cannot be properly converted |

General Notes

- You must specify the desired character set for the destination LOB in the `blob_csid` parameter. You can pass a zero value for `blob_csid`. When you do so, the database assumes that the desired character set is the same as the source LOB character set.

- You must specify the offsets for both the source and destination LOBs, and the number of characters to copy from the source LOB. The `amount` and `src_offset` values are in characters and the `dest_offset` is in bytes. To convert the entire LOB, you can specify `LOBMAXSIZE` for the `amount` parameter.
- `CONVERTTOBLOB` gets the source and/or destination LOBs as necessary prior to conversion and write of the data.

Exceptions

[Table 104-18](#) gives possible exceptions this procedure can throw. The first column lists the exception string and the second column describes the error conditions that can cause the exception.

Table 104-18 CONVERTTOBLOB Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|----------------|--|
| VALUE_ERROR | Any of the input parameters are NULL or INVALID. |
| INVALID_ARGVAL | One or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <code>src_offset</code> or <code>dest_offset</code> < 1. - <code>src_offset</code> or <code>dest_offset</code> > <code>LOBMAXSIZE</code>. - <code>amount</code> < 1. - <code>amount</code> > <code>LOBMAXSIZE</code>. |



See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for more information on using LOBs in application development

104.8.6 CONVERTTOCLOB Procedure

This procedure takes a source `BLOB` instance, converts the binary data in the source instance to character data using the character set you specify, writes the character data to a destination `CLOB` or `NCLOB` instance, and returns the new offsets.

You can use this interface with any combination of persistent or temporary LOB instances as the source or destination.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.CONVERTTOCLOB(
  dest_lob      IN OUT NOCOPY  CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  src_blob      IN              BLOB,
  amount        IN              INTEGER,
  dest_offset   IN OUT         INTEGER,
  src_offset    IN OUT         INTEGER,
  blob_csid     IN              NUMBER,
  lang_context  IN OUT         INTEGER,
  warning       OUT             INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 104-19 CONVERTTOCLOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>dest_lob</code> | LOB locator of the destination LOB instance. |
| <code>src_blob</code> | LOB locator of the source LOB instance. |
| <code>amount</code> | Number of bytes to convert from the source LOB. If you want to copy the entire BLOB, pass the constant <code>DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE</code> . If you pass any other value, it must be less than or equal to the size of the BLOB. |
| <code>dest_offset</code> | (IN) Offset in characters in the destination LOB for the start of the write. Specify a value of 1 to start at the beginning of the LOB. (OUT) The new offset in characters after the end of the write. This offset always points to the beginning of the first complete character after the end of the write. |
| <code>src_offset</code> | (IN) Offset in bytes in the source LOB for the start of the read. (OUT) Offset in bytes in the source LOB right after the end of the read. |
| <code>blob_csid</code> | The character set ID of the source data |
| <code>lang_context</code> | (IN) Language context, such as shift status, for the current conversion. (OUT) The language context at the time when the current conversion is done. This information is returned so you can use it for subsequent conversions without losing or misinterpreting any source data. For the very first conversion, or if do not care, use the default value of zero. |
| <code>warning</code> | Warning message. This parameter indicates when something abnormal happened during the conversion. You are responsible for checking the warning message. Currently, the only possible warning is — inconvertible character. This occurs when the character in the source cannot be properly converted to a character in destination. The default replacement character (for example, '?') is used in place of the inconvertible character. The return value of this error message is defined as the constant <code>warn_inconvertible_char</code> in the <code>DBMS_LOB</code> package. |

Usage Notes

Preconditions

Before calling the `CONVERTTOCLOB` procedure, the following preconditions must be met:

- Both the source and destination LOB instances must exist.
- If the destination LOB is a persistent LOB, the row must be locked before calling the `CONVERTTOCLOB` procedure. To lock the row, select the LOB using the `FOR UPDATE` clause of the `SELECT` statement.

Constants and Defaults

All parameters are required. You must pass a variable for each `OUT` or `IN OUT` parameter. You must pass either a variable or a value for each `IN` parameter.

Table 104-20 gives a summary of typical values for each parameter. The first column lists the parameter, the second column lists the typical value, and the last column describes the result of passing the value. Note that constants are used for some values. These constants are defined in the `dbmslob.sql` package specification file.

Table 104-20 DBMS_LOB.CONVERTTOCLOB Typical Values

| Parameter | Value | Description |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| <code>amount</code> | <code>LOBMAXSIZE (IN)</code> | convert the entire file |
| <code>dest_offset</code> | <code>1 (IN)</code> | start from the beginning |
| <code>src_offset</code> | <code>1 (IN)</code> | start from the beginning |
| <code>csid</code> | <code>DEFAULT_CSID (IN)</code> | default CSID, use destination CSID |
| <code>lang_context</code> | <code>DEFAULT_LANG_CTX (IN)</code> | default language context |
| <code>warning</code> | <code>NO_WARNING (OUT)</code> <code>WARN_INCONVERTIBLE_CHAR (OUT)</code> | no warning message, success character in source cannot be properly converted |

General Notes

- You must specify the desired character set for the source LOB in the `blob_csid` parameter. You can pass a zero value for `blob_csid`. When you do so, the database assumes that the desired character set is the same as the destination LOB character set.
- You must specify the offsets for both the source and destination LOBs, and the number of characters to copy from the source LOB. The `amount` and `src_offset` values are in bytes and the `dest_offset` is in characters. To convert the entire LOB, you can specify `LOBMAXSIZE` for the `amount` parameter.
- `CONVERTTOCLOB` gets the source and/or destination LOBs as necessary prior to conversion and write of the data.

Exceptions

Table 104-21 CONVERTTOCLOB Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>VALUE_ERROR</code> | Any of the input parameters are <code>NULL</code> or <code>INVALID</code> . |
| <code>INVALID_ARGVAL</code> | One or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>src_offset</code> or <code>dest_offset</code> < 1. <code>src_offset</code> or <code>dest_offset</code> > <code>LOBMAXSIZE</code>. <code>amount</code> < 1. <code>amount</code> > <code>LOBMAXSIZE</code>. |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for more information on using LOBs in application development

104.8.7 COPY Procedures

This procedure copies all, or a part of, a source internal LOB to a destination internal LOB. You can specify the offsets for both the source and destination LOBs, and the number of bytes or characters to copy.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.COPY (
  dest_lob   IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  src_lob    IN           BLOB,
  amount     IN           INTEGER,
  dest_offset IN           INTEGER := 1,
  src_offset  IN           INTEGER := 1);

DBMS_LOB.COPY (
  dest_lob   IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  src_lob    IN           CLOB CHARACTER SET dest_lob%CHARSET,
  amount     IN           INTEGER,
  dest_offset IN           INTEGER := 1,
  src_offset  IN           INTEGER := 1);
```

Parameters

Table 104-22 COPY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| dest_lob | LOB locator of the copy target. |
| src_lob | LOB locator of source for the copy. |
| amount | Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) to copy. |
| dest_offset | Offset in bytes or characters in the destination LOB (origin: 1) for the start of the copy. |
| src_offset | Offset in bytes or characters in the source LOB (origin: 1) for the start of the copy. |

Exceptions

Table 104-23 COPY Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------|--|
| VALUE_ERROR | Any of the input parameters are NULL or invalid. |

Table 104-23 (Cont.) COPY Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|----------------|--|
| INVALID_ARGVAL | Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - src_offset or dest_offset < 1 - src_offset or dest_offset > LOBMAXSIZE - amount < 1 - amount > LOBMAXSIZE |
| QUERY_WRITE | Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query or PDML parallel execution server |

Usage Notes

- If the offset you specify in the destination LOB is beyond the end of the data currently in this LOB, then zero-byte fillers or spaces are inserted in the destination BLOB or CLOB respectively. If the offset is less than the current length of the destination LOB, then existing data is overwritten.
- It is not an error to specify an amount that exceeds the length of the data in the source LOB. Thus, you can specify a large amount to copy from the source LOB, which copies data from the src_offset to the end of the source LOB.
- It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close interfaces. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.
- If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close API, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the OPEN or CLOSE statement.
- Prior to copy, the source and destination LOBs are retrieved, if they are currently archived. For a complete over-write, the destination LOB is not retrieved.
- If the source LOB is a DBFS Link, the data is streamed from DBFS, if possible, otherwise an exception is thrown. If the destination LOB is a DBFS Link, an exception is thrown.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.8 COPY_DBFS_LINK Procedures

This procedure copies the DBFS Link in the source LOB to the destination LOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.COPY_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc_dst   IN OUT BLOB,
  lob_loc_src   IN     BLOB,
  flags         IN     PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.COPY_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc_dst   IN OUT CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  lob_loc_src   IN     CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  flags         IN     PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE);
```

Parameters

Table 104-24 COPY_DBFS_LINK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| lob_loc_dst | LOB to be made to reference the same storage data as lob_loc_src |
| lob_loc_src | LOB from which to copy the reference |
| flags | Options to COPY_DBFS_LINK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE specifies to only copy the DBFS Link DBFS_LINK_CACHE specifies to copy the DBFS Link and read the data into the database LOB specified by lob_loc_dst so that the data is cached |

Exceptions

Table 104-25 COPY_DBFS_LINK Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | Either lob_loc_src or lob_loc_dst is not a SECUREFILE |
| INVALID_ARGVAL | lob_loc_src LOB has not been archived |
| ORA-01555 | If the source LOB has been retrieved, never archived, or if the LOB has been migrated in and out (modified or not) since the locator was gotten. |

104.8.9 COPY_FROM_DBFS_LINK

This procedure retrieves the archived SecureFiles LOB data from the DBFS HSM store and to the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.COPY_FROM_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc       IN OUT BLOB);
```



```
DBMS_LOB.COPY_FROM_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc      IN OUT CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-26 COPY_FROM_DBFS_LINK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| lob_loc | LOB to be retrieved from the archive |

Usage Note

COPY_FROM_DBFS_LINK does not remove the underlying DBFS file.

If the LOB is successfully retrieved, COPY_FROM_DBFS_LINK silently returns success.

Exceptions

Table 104-27 COPY_FROM_DBFS_LINK Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE |
| ORA-01555 | If the LOB has already been retrieved and has been modified since retrieval, if the LOB has been migrated in and out (modified or not) since the locator was retrieved |

104.8.10 CREATETEMPORARY Procedures

This procedure creates a temporary BLOB or CLOB and its corresponding index in your default temporary tablespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY (
  lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  cache  IN          BOOLEAN,
  dur    IN          PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_LOB.SESSION);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY (
  lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  cache  IN          BOOLEAN,
  dur    IN          PLS_INTEGER := 10);
```

Parameters

Table 104-28 CREATETEMPORARY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| lob_loc | LOB locator. For more information, see Operational Notes . |
| cache | Specifies if LOB should be read into buffer cache or not. |

Table 104-28 (Cont.) CREATETEMPORARY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| dur | 1 of 2 predefined duration values (SESSION or CALL) which specifies a hint as to whether the temporary LOB is cleaned up at the end of the session or call. If dur is omitted, then the session duration is used. |

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information about NOCOPY and passing temporary lob as parameters

104.8.11 DBFS_LINK_GENERATE_PATH Functions

This subprogram returns a unique file path name for use in creating a DBFS Link.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.DBFS_LINK_GENERATE_PATH (
  lob_loc      IN BLOB,
  storage_dir  IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

DBMS_LOB.DBFS_LINK_GENERATE_PATH (
  lob_loc      IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  storage_dir  IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES (dbfs_link_generate_path,
  WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-29 DBFS_LINK_GENERATE_PATH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| lob_loc | LOB to be retrieved from DBFS |
| storage_dir | DBFS directory that will be the parent directory of the file |

Exceptions

Table 104-30 DBFS_LINK_GENERATE_PATH Function Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| SECUREFILE_WRONGTYPE | lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE |

Usage Notes

Returns a globally unique file pathname that can be used for archiving. This is guaranteed to be globally unique across all calls to this function for different LOBs and versions of that LOB. It is always the same for the same LOB and version.

104.8.12 ERASE Procedures

This procedure erases an entire internal LOB or part of an internal LOB.

Syntax

```

DBMS_LOB.ERASE (
  lob_loc          IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  amount          IN OUT NOCOPY INTEGER,
  offset          IN              INTEGER := 1);

DBMS_LOB.ERASE (
  lob_loc          IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount          IN OUT NOCOPY INTEGER,
  offset          IN              INTEGER := 1);

```

Parameters

Table 104-31 ERASE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| lob_loc | Locator for the LOB to be erased. For more information, see Operational Notes . |
| amount | Number of bytes (for BLOBs or BFILES) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) to be erased. |
| offset | Absolute offset (origin: 1) from the beginning of the LOB in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (CLOBs). |

Usage Notes

- When data is erased from the middle of a LOB, zero-byte fillers or spaces are written for BLOBs or CLOBs respectively.
- The actual number of bytes or characters erased can differ from the number you specified in the amount parameter if the end of the LOB value is reached before erasing the specified number. The actual number of characters or bytes erased is returned in the amount parameter.
- ERASE gets the LOB if it is archived, unless the erase covers the entire LOB.
- If the LOB to be erased is a DBFS Link, an exception is thrown.

 **Note:**

The length of the LOB is not decreased when a section of the LOB is erased. To decrease the length of the LOB value, see the "[TRIM Procedures](#)".

Exceptions

Table 104-32 ERASE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|----------------|---|
| VALUE_ERROR | Any input parameter is NULL. |
| INVALID_ARGVAL | Either: - amount < 1 or amount > LOBMAXSIZE - offset < 1 or offset > LOBMAXSIZE |
| QUERY_WRITE | Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query or PDML parallel execution server |

Usage Notes

It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close interfaces. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.

If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close API, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the `OPEN` or `CLOSE` statement.

 **See Also:**

- "[TRIM Procedures](#)"
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.13 FILECLOSE Procedure

This procedure closes a `BFILE` that has already been opened through the input locator.

Note:

The database has only read-only access to `BFILEs`. This means that `BFILEs` cannot be written through the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FILECLOSE (  
    file_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BFILE);
```

Parameters

Table 104-33 FILECLOSE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>file_loc</code> | Locator for the <code>BFILE</code> to be closed. |

Exceptions

Table 104-34 FILECLOSE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <code>VALUE_ERROR</code> | NULL input value for <code>file_loc</code> . |
| <code>UNOPENED_FILE</code> | File was not opened with the input locator. |
| <code>NOEXIST_DIRECTORY</code> | Directory does not exist. |
| <code>NOPRIV_DIRECTORY</code> | You do not have privileges for the directory. |
| <code>INVALID_DIRECTORY</code> | Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened. |
| <code>INVALID_OPERATION</code> | File does not exist, or you do not have access privileges on the file. |

See Also:

- ["FILEOPEN Procedure"](#)
- ["FILECLOSEALL Procedure"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.14 FILECLOSEALL Procedure

This procedure closes all `BFILE`s opened in the session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FILECLOSEALL;
```

Exceptions

Table 104-35 FILECLOSEALL Procedure Exception

| Exception | Description |
|---------------|---|
| UNOPENED_FILE | No file has been opened in the session. |

See Also:

- ["FILEOPEN Procedure"](#)
- ["FILECLOSE Procedure"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.15 FILEEXISTS Function

This function finds out if a specified `BFILE` locator points to a file that actually exists on the server's file system.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FILEEXISTS (
    file_loc    IN    BFILE)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(FILEEXISTS, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-36 FILEEXISTS Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| file_loc | Locator for the <code>BFILE</code> . |

Return Values

Table 104-37 FILEEXISTS Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| 0 | Physical file does not exist. |
| 1 | Physical file exists. |

Exceptions

Table 104-38 FILEEXISTS Function Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| NOEXIST_DIRECTORY | Directory does not exist. |
| NOPRIV_DIRECTORY | You do not have privileges for the directory. |
| INVALID_DIRECTORY | Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened. |

See Also:

- ["FILEISOPEN Function"](#).
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.16 FILEGETNAME Procedure

This procedure determines the directory object and filename, given a BFILE locator.

This function only indicates the directory object name and filename assigned to the locator, not if the physical file or directory actually exists.

The maximum constraint values for the `dir_alias` buffer is 30, and for the entire path name, it is 2000.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FILEGETNAME (
    file_loc  IN    BFILE,
    dir_alias OUT  VARCHAR2,
    filename  OUT  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 104-39 FILEGETNAME Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <code>file_loc</code> | Locator for the BFILE |

Table 104-39 (Cont.) FILEGETNAME Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| dir_alias | Directory object name |
| filename | Name of the BFILE |

Exceptions

Table 104-40 FILEGETNAME Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|----------------|--|
| VALUE_ERROR | Any of the input parameters are NULL or INVALID. |
| INVALID_ARGVAL | dir_alias or filename are NULL. |



See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.17 FILEISOPEN Function

This function finds out whether a BFILE was opened with the specified FILE locator.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FILEISOPEN (
    file_loc IN BFILE)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(fileisopen, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-41 FILEISOPEN Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------|
| file_loc | Locator for the BFILE. |

Return Values

INTEGER: 0 = file is not open, 1 = file is open

Usage Notes

If the input `FILE` locator was never passed to the `FILEOPEN` procedure, then the file is considered not to be opened by this locator. However, a different locator may have this file open. In other words, openness is associated with a specific locator.

Exceptions

Table 104-42 FILEISOPEN Function Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>NOEXIST_DIRECTORY</code> | Directory does not exist. |
| <code>NOPRIV_DIRECTORY</code> | You do not have privileges for the directory. |
| <code>INVALID_DIRECTORY</code> | Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened. |

 **See Also:**

- ["FILEEXISTS Function"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.18 FILEOPEN Procedure

This procedure opens a `BFILE` for read-only access. `BFILE` data may not be written through the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FILEOPEN (
    file_loc  IN OUT NOCOPY BFILE,
    open_mode IN             BINARY_INTEGER := file_readonly);
```

Parameters

Table 104-43 FILEOPEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <code>file_loc</code> | Locator for the <code>BFILE</code> . |
| <code>open_mode</code> | File access is read-only. |

Exceptions

Table 104-44 FILEOPEN Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>VALUE_ERROR</code> | <code>file_loc</code> or <code>open_mode</code> is <code>NULL</code> . |

Table 104-44 (Cont.) FILEOPEN Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| INVALID_ARGVAL | open_mode is not equal to FILE_READONLY. |
| OPEN_TOOMANY | Number of open files in the session exceeds session_max_open_files. |
| NOEXIST_DIRECTORY | Directory associated with file_loc does not exist. |
| INVALID_DIRECTORY | Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened. |
| INVALID_OPERATION | File does not exist, or you do not have access privileges on the file. |

 **See Also:**

- ["FILECLOSE Procedure"](#)
- ["FILECLOSEALL Procedure"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.19 FRAGMENT_DELETE Procedure

This procedure deletes the data at the specified offset for the specified length from the LOB without having to rewrite all the data in the LOB following the specified offset.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_DELETE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  amount       IN           INTEGER,
  offset       IN           INTEGER);

DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_DELETE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount       IN           INTEGER,
  offset       IN           INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 104-45 FRAGMENT_DELETE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| lob_loc | LOB locator. For more information, see Operational Notes . |
| amount | Number of bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to be removed from the LOB |
| offset | Offset into the LOB in bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to begin the deletion |

Exceptions

Table 104-46 FRAGMENT_DELETE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| INVALID_ARGVAL | A parameter value was invalid |
| QUERY_WRITE | Cannot perform operation during a query |
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | A non-SECUREFILE LOB was used in a SECUREFILE LOB only call |
| SECUREFILE_OUTOFBOUNDS | Attempted to perform a FRAGMENT_* operation past LOB end |

104.8.20 FRAGMENT_INSERT Procedures

This procedure inserts the specified data (limited to 32K) into the LOB at the specified offset.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_INSERT (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  amount       IN           INTEGER,
  offset       IN           INTEGER,
  buffer       IN           RAW);

DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_INSERT (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount       IN           INTEGER,
  offset       IN           INTEGER,
  buffer       IN           VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET);
```

Parameters

Table 104-47 FRAGMENT_INSERT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| lob_loc | LOB locator. For more information, see Operational Notes . |
| amount | Number of bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to be inserted into the LOB |
| offset | Offset into the LOB in bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to begin the insertion |
| buffer | Data to insert into the LOB |

Exceptions

Table 104-48 FRAGMENT_INSERT Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| INVALID_ARGVAL | A parameter value was invalid |
| QUERY_WRITE | Cannot perform operation during a query |
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | A non-SECUREFILE LOB was used in a SECUREFILE LOB only call |

Table 104-48 (Cont.) FRAGMENT_INSERT Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| SECUREFILE_OUTOFBOUNDS | Attempted to perform a FRAGMENT_* operation past LOB end |

Usage Notes

FRAGMENT_INSERT gets the LOB, if necessary, before performing operations on the LOB.

104.8.21 FRAGMENT_MOVE Procedure

This procedure moves the amount of bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) from the specified offset to the new offset specified.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_MOVE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  amount       IN           INTEGER,
  src_offset   IN           INTEGER,
  dest_offset  IN           INTEGER);

DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_MOVE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount       IN           INTEGER,
  src_offset   IN           INTEGER,
  dest_offset  IN           INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 104-49 FRAGMENT_MOVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| lob_loc | LOB locator. For more information, see Operational Notes . |
| amount | Number of bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to be moved in the LOB |
| src_offset | Beginning offset into the LOB in bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to put the data |
| dest_offset | Beginning offset into the LOB in bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to remove the data |

Exceptions

Table 104-50 FRAGMENT_MOVE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|----------------|---|
| INVALID_ARGVAL | A parameter value was invalid |
| QUERY_WRITE | Cannot perform operation during a query |

Table 104-50 (Cont.) FRAGMENT_MOVE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | A non-SECUREFILE LOB was used in a SECUREFILE LOB only call |
| SECUREFILE_OUTOFBOUNDS | Attempted to perform a FRAGMENT_* operation past LOB end |

Usage Notes

- All offsets are pre-move offsets.
- Offsets of more than 1 past the end of the LOB are not permitted.
- FRAGMENT_MOVE gets the LOB, if necessary, before performing operations on the LOB.

104.8.22 FRAGMENT_REPLACE Procedures

This procedure replaces the data at the specified offset with the specified data (not to exceed 32k).

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_REPLACE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  old_amount  IN          INTEGER,
  new_amount  IN          INTEGER,
  offset      IN          INTEGER,
  buffer      IN          RAW);

DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_REPLACE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,  old_amount  IN
  INTEGER,
  new_amount  IN          INTEGER,
  offset      IN          INTEGER,
  buffer      IN          VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET);
```

Parameters

Table 104-51 FRAGMENT_REPLACE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| lob_loc | LOB locator. For more information, see Operational Notes . |
| old_amount | Number of bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to be replaced in the LOB |
| new_amount | Number of bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to written to the LOB |
| offset | Beginning offset into the LOB in bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to put the data |
| buffer | Data to insert into the LOB |

Exceptions

Table 104-52 FRAGMENT_REPLACE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| INVALID_ARGVAL | A parameter value was invalid |
| QUERY_WRITE | Cannot perform operation during a query |
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | A non-SECUREFILE LOB was used in a SECUREFILE LOB only call |
| SECUREFILE_OUTOFBOUNDS | Attempted to perform a FRAGMENT_* operation past LOB end |

Usage Notes

- Invoking this procedure is equivalent to deleting the old amount of bytes/characters at offset and then inserting the new amount of bytes/characters at offset.
- FRAGMENT_REPLACE gets the LOB, if necessary, before performing operations on the LOB.

104.8.23 FREETEMPORARY Procedures

This procedure frees the temporary BLOB or CLOB in the default temporary tablespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FREETEMPORARY (
    lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.FREETEMPORARY (
    lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-53 FREETEMPORARY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| lob_loc | LOB locator. For more information, see Operational Notes . |

Usage Notes

- When a new temporary LOB is created, and there is currently no temporary LOB in use with the same duration (session, call), a new temporary LOB segment is created. When the temporary LOB is freed, the space it consumed is released to the temporary segment. If there are no other temporary LOBs for the same duration, the temporary segment is also freed.
- After the call to FREETEMPORARY, the LOB locator that was freed is marked as invalid.
- If an invalid LOB locator is assigned to another LOB locator using OCILOBLocatorAssign in OCI or through an assignment operation in PL/SQL, then the target of the assignment is also freed and marked as invalid.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.24 GET_DBFS_LINK Functions

This function returns the DBFS path name for the specified SecureFile LOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GET_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc          IN      BLOB,
  storage_path     OUT VARCHAR2(DBFS_LINK_PATH_MAX_SIZE),
  lob_length       OUT NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.GET_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc          IN      CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  storage_path     OUT VARCHAR2(DBFS_LINK_PATH_MAX_SIZE),
  lob_length       OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 104-54 GET_DBFS_LINK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| lob_loc | LOB to be retrieved from DBFS |
| storage_path | Path where the LOB is stored in DBFS |
| lob_length | LOB length at the time of write to DBFS |

Return Values

The Archive ID

Exceptions

Table 104-55 GET_DBFS_LINK Function Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE |
| ORA-01555 | The LOB has already been retrieved and has been modified since retrieval or the LOB has been migrated in and out (modified or not) since the locator was retrieved |

104.8.25 GET_DBFS_LINK_STATE Procedures

GET_DBFS_LINK_STATE retrieves the current link state of the specified SecureFile.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GET_DBFS_LINK_STATE (
  lob_loc      IN BLOB,
  storage_path OUT VARCHAR2(DBFS_LINK_PATH_MAX_SIZE),
  state        OUT NUMBER,
  cached       OUT BOOLEAN);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.GET_DBFS_LINK_STATE (
  lob_loc      IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  storage_path OUT VARCHAR2(DBFS_LINK_PATH_MAX_SIZE),
  state        OUT NUMBER,
  cached       OUT BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 104-56 GET_DBFS_LINK_STATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| lob_loc | LOB to be retrieved from the archive |
| storage_path | Path where the LOB is stored in the DBFS HSM store |
| state | One of DBFS_LINK_NEVER, DBFS_LINK_NO or DBFS_LINK_YES |
| cached | If the LOB is archived and the data was specified to be cached on put |

Exceptions

Table 104-57 GET_DBFS_LINK_STATE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE |

Usage Notes

- If the LOB has never been archived, state is set to DBMS_LOB.DBFS_LINK_NEVER. If the LOB has been archived, state is set to DBMS_LOB.DBFS_LINK_YES. If the LOB has been previously retrieved from the archive, state is set to DBFS_LINK_NO.
- If the LOB was archived, but the data was left in the RDBMS, cached is set to TRUE. If the data was removed after the link was created, cached is set to FALSE, and NULL if state is DBMS_LOB.DBFS_LINK_NEVER.

104.8.26 GETCONTENTTYPE Functions

This procedure returns the content type string previously set by means of the SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GETCONTENTTYPE (  
    lob_loc IN BLOB)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;  
  
DBMS_LOB.GETCONTENTTYPE (  
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(getcontenttype, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-58 GETCONTENTTYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| lob_loc | LOB whose content type is to be retrieved |

Return Values

The returned content type.

If the SecureFiles LOB does not have a `contenttype` associated with it, `GETCONTENTTYPE()` returns `NULL`.

Exceptions

Table 104-59 GETCONTENTTYPE Function Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE |

Related Topics

- [SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure](#)
This procedure sets the content type string for the data in the LOB.

104.8.27 GET_STORAGE_LIMIT Function

This function returns the LOB storage limit for the specified LOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GET_STORAGE_LIMIT (  
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
    RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.GET_STORAGE_LIMIT (
    lob_loc IN BLOB)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(get_storage_limit, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-60 GET_STORAGE_LIMIT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| lob_loc | LOB locator. For more information, see Operational Notes . |

Return Value

The value returned from this function is the maximum allowable size for specified LOB locator. For `BLOBS`, the return value depends on the block size of the tablespace the LOB resides in and is calculated as $(2^{32})-1$ (4294967295) times the block size of the tablespace. For `CLOBs/NCLOBs`, the value returned is the $(2^{32})-1$ (4294967295) times the block size of the tablespace divided by the character width of the `CLOB/NCLOB`.

Usage



See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for details on LOB storage limits

104.8.28 GETCHUNKSIZE Functions

When creating the table, you can specify the chunking factor, a multiple of tablespace blocks in bytes. This corresponds to the chunk size used by the LOB data layer when accessing or modifying the LOB value. Part of the chunk is used to store system-related information, and the rest stores the LOB value. This function returns the amount of space used in the LOB chunk to store the LOB value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GETCHUNKSIZE (
    lob_loc IN BLOB)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.GETCHUNKSIZE (
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(getchunksize, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-61 GETCHUNKSIZE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| lob_loc | LOB locator. For more information, see Operational Notes . |

Return Values

The return value is a usable chunk size in bytes.

Usage Notes

- With regard to basic LOB files, performance is improved if you enter read/write requests using a multiple of this chunk size. For writes, there is an added benefit, because LOB chunks are versioned, and if all writes are done on a chunk basis, then no extra or excess versioning is done or duplicated. You could batch up the `WRITE` until you have enough for a chunk, instead of issuing several `WRITE` calls for the same chunk.

These tactics of performance improvement do not apply to SecureFiles.
- Note that chunk size is independent of LOB type (`BLOB`, `CLOB`, `NCLOB`, Unicode or other character set).

See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.29 GETLENGTH Functions

This function gets the length of the specified LOB. The length in bytes or characters is returned.

The length returned for a `BFILE` includes the `EOF`, if it exists. Any 0-byte or space filler in the LOB caused by previous `ERASE` or `WRITE` operations is also included in the length count. The length of an empty internal LOB is 0.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH (  
  lob_loc    IN BLOB)  
  RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH (  
  lob_loc    IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
  RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH (  
  file_loc   IN BFILE)  
  RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(GETLENGTH, WNDS, WNPS, RNDS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-62 GETLENGTH Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| file_loc | The file locator for the LOB whose length is to be returned. |

Return Values

The length of the LOB in bytes or characters as an `INTEGER`. `NULL` is returned if the input LOB is `NULL` or if the input `lob_loc` is `NULL`. An error is returned in the following cases for `BFILE`s:

- `lob_loc` does not have the necessary directory and operating system privileges
- `lob_loc` cannot be read because of an operating system read error

See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.30 GETOPTIONS Functions

This function obtains compression, deduplication, and encryption settings corresponding to the `option_type` field for a particular LOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GETOPTIONS (
  lob_loc          IN      BLOB,
  option_types     IN      PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.GETOPTIONS (
  lob_loc          IN      CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  option_types     IN      PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 104-63 GETOPTIONS Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| lob_loc | Locator for the LOB to be examined. For more information, see Operational Notes . |
| option_type | See Table 104-2 |

Return Values

The return values are a combination of `COMPRESS_ON`, `ENCRYPT_ON` and `DEDUPLICATE_ON` (see [Table 104-3](#)) depending on which option types (see [Table 104-2](#)) are passed in.

Exceptions

Table 104-64 GETOPTIONS Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| INVALID_ARGVAL | A parameter value was invalid |
| QUERY_WRITE | Cannot perform operation during a query |
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | A non-SECUREFILE LOB was used in a SECUREFILE LOB only call |

Usage Notes

You cannot turn compression or deduplication on or off for a SecureFile column that does not have those features on. The `GetOptions` Functions and [SETOPTIONS Procedures](#) work on individual SecureFiles. You can turn off a feature on a particular SecureFile and turn on a feature that has already been turned off by `SetOptions`, but you cannot turn on an option that has not been given to the SecureFile when the table was created.

104.8.31 INSTR Functions

This function returns the matching position of the *n*th occurrence of the pattern in the LOB, starting from the offset you specify.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.INSTR (
  lob_loc   IN   BLOB,
  pattern   IN   RAW,
  offset    IN   INTEGER := 1,
  nth       IN   INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.INSTR (
  lob_loc   IN   CLOB          CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  pattern   IN   VARCHAR2     CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET,
  offset    IN   INTEGER := 1,
  nth       IN   INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.INSTR (
  file_loc  IN   BFILE,
  pattern   IN   RAW,
  offset    IN   INTEGER := 1,
  nth       IN   INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(INSTR, WNDS, WNPS, RNDS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-65 INSTR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| lob_loc | Locator for the LOB to be examined. For more information, see Operational Notes . |
| file_loc | The file locator for the LOB to be examined. |
| pattern | Pattern to be tested for. The pattern is a group of RAW bytes for BLOBs, and a character string (VARCHAR2) for CLOBs. The maximum size of the pattern is 16383 bytes. |
| offset | Absolute offset in bytes (BLOBs) or characters (CLOBs) at which the pattern matching is to start. (origin: 1) |
| nth | Occurrence number, starting at 1. |

Return Values

Table 104-66 INSTR Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|---------|---|
| INTEGER | Offset of the start of the matched pattern, in bytes or characters. It returns 0 if the pattern is not found. |
| NULL | Either: -any one or more of the IN parameters was NULL or INVALID. -offset < 1 or offset > LOBMAXSIZE. -nth < 1. -nth > LOBMAXSIZE. |

Usage Notes

The form of the VARCHAR2 buffer (the pattern parameter) must match the form of the CLOB parameter. In other words, if the input LOB parameter is of type NCLOB, then the buffer must contain NCHAR data. Conversely, if the input LOB parameter is of type CLOB, then the buffer must contain CHAR data.

For BFILEs, the file must be already opened using a successful FILEOPEN operation for this operation to succeed.

Operations that accept RAW or VARCHAR2 parameters for pattern matching, such as INSTR, do not support regular expressions or special matching characters (as in the case of SQL LIKE) in the pattern parameter or substrings.

Exceptions

Table 104-67 INSTR Function Exceptions for BFILES

| Exception | Description |
|---------------|--|
| UNOPENED_FILE | File was not opened using the input locator. |

Table 104-67 (Cont.) INSTR Function Exceptions for BFILES

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| NOEXIST_DIRECTORY | Directory does not exist. |
| NOPRIV_DIRECTORY | You do not have privileges for the directory. |
| INVALID_DIRECTORY | Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened. |
| INVALID_OPERATION | File does not exist, or you do not have access privileges on the file. |

 **See Also:**

- ["SUBSTR Functions"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.32 ISOPEN Functions

This function checks to see if the LOB was already opened using the input locator. This subprogram is for internal and external LOBs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.ISOPEN (
    lob_loc IN BLOB)
    RETURN INTEGER;

DBMS_LOB.ISOPEN (
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
    RETURN INTEGER;

DBMS_LOB.ISOPEN (
    file_loc IN BFILE)
    RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(isopen, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-68 ISOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| lob_loc | LOB locator. For more information, see Operational Notes . |
| file_loc | File locator. |

Return Values

The return value is 1 if the LOB is open, 0 otherwise.

Usage Notes

For `BFILES`, `openness` is associated with the locator. If the input locator was never passed to `OPEN`, the `BFILE` is not considered to be opened by this locator. However, a different locator may have opened the `BFILE`. More than one `OPEN` can be performed on the same `BFILE` using different locators.

For internal LOBs, `openness` is associated with the LOB, not with the locator. If `locator1` opened the LOB, then `locator2` also sees the LOB as open. For internal LOBs, `ISOPEN` requires a round-trip, because it checks the state on the server to see if the LOB is indeed open.

For external LOBs (`BFILES`), `ISOPEN` also requires a round-trip, because that's where the state is kept.



See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.33 ISREMOTE Function

This function checks to see if the LOB is local to the database or if it belongs to a remote database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.ISREMOTE (
    lob_loc IN BLOB)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.ISREMOTE (
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(isremote, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-69 ISREMOTE Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| <code>lob_loc</code> | Locator for the LOB. |

Return Values

`BOOLEAN`: `TRUE` for remote LOBs obtained over a database link; `FALSE` for LOBs obtained from local database

 **See Also:**

- *Distributed LOBs* chapter in Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for more details on the usage of this procedure.

104.8.34 ISSECUREFILE Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the LOB locator passed to it is for a SecureFile LOB. It returns `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB ISSECUREFILE(
    lob_loc IN BLOB)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(issecurefile, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-70 ISSECUREFILE Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>lob_loc</code> | LOB locator. For more information, see Operational Notes . |

Return Values

This function returns `TRUE` if the LOB locator passed to it is for a SecureFile LOB. It returns `FALSE` otherwise.

104.8.35 ISTEMPORARY Functions

This function determines whether a LOB instance is temporary.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.ISTEMPORARY (
    lob_loc IN BLOB)
RETURN INTEGER;

DBMS_LOB.ISTEMPORARY (
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(istemporary, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-71 ISTEMPORARY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| lob_loc | LOB locator. For more information, see Operational Notes . |

Return Values

The return value is 1 if the LOB is temporary and exists; 0 if the LOB is not temporary or does not exist; NULL if the given locator is NULL.

Usage Notes

When you free a Temporary LOB with `FREETEMPORARY`, the LOB locator is not set to NULL. Consequently, `ISTEMPORARY` will return 0 for a locator that has been freed but not explicitly reset to NULL.



See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.36 LOADBLOBFROMFILE Procedure

This procedure loads data from BFILE to internal BLOB. This achieves the same outcome as `LOADFROMFILE`, and returns the new offsets.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.LOADBLOBFROMFILE (
  dest_lob    IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  src_bfile   IN           BFILE,
  amount      IN           INTEGER,
  dest_offset IN OUT      INTEGER,
  src_offset  IN OUT      INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 104-72 LOADBLOBFROMFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| dest_lob | BLOB locator of the target for the load. |
| src_bfile | BFILE locator of the source for the load. |
| amount | Number of bytes to load from the BFILE. You can also use <code>DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE</code> to load until the end of the BFILE. |

Table 104-72 (Cont.) LOADBLOBFROMFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>dest_offset</code> | (IN) Offset in bytes in the destination BLOB (origin: 1) for the start of the write. (OUT) New offset in bytes in the destination BLOB right after the end of this write, which is also where the next write should begin. |
| <code>src_offset</code> | (IN) Offset in bytes in the source BFILE (origin: 1) for the start of the read. (OUT) Offset in bytes in the source BFILE right after the end of this read, which is also where the next read should begin. |

Usage Notes

- You can specify the offsets for both the source and destination LOBs, and the number of bytes to copy from the source BFILE. The `amount` and `src_offset`, because they refer to the BFILE, are in terms of bytes, and the `dest_offset` is in bytes for BLOBs.
- If the offset you specify in the destination LOB is beyond the end of the data currently in this LOB, then zero-byte fillers or spaces are inserted in the destination BLOB. If the offset is less than the current length of the destination LOB, then existing data is overwritten.
- There is an error if the input amount plus offset exceeds the length of the data in the BFILE (unless the amount specified is `LOBMAXSIZE` which you can specify to continue loading until the end of the BFILE is reached).
- It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the `OPEN/CLOSE` operations. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.
- If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the `OPEN/CLOSE`, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the `OPEN` or `CLOSE` statement.
- `LOADFROMFILE` gets the destination LOB prior to the load unless the load covers the entire LOB.

Constants and Defaults

There is no easy way to omit parameters. You must either declare a variable for `IN/OUT` parameter or provide a default value for the `IN` parameter. Here is a summary of the constants and the defaults that can be used.

Table 104-73 Suggested Values of the Parameter

| Parameter | Default Value | Description |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| <code>amount</code> | <code>DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE</code> (IN) | Load the entire file |
| <code>dest_offset</code> | 1 (IN) | start from the beginning |
| <code>src_offset</code> | 1 (IN) | start from the beginning |

Constants defined in DBMSLOB.SQL

```
lobmaxsize          CONSTANT INTEGER          := DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE;
```

Exceptions

Table 104-74 LOADBLOBFROMFILE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|----------------|---|
| VALUE_ERROR | Any of the input parameters are NULL or INVALID. |
| INVALID_ARGVAL | Either: - src_offset or dest_offset < 1. - src_offset or dest_offset > LOBMAXSIZE. - amount < 1. - amount > LOBMAXSIZE. |

See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.37 LOADCLOBFROMFILE Procedure

This procedure loads data from a BFILE to an internal CLOB/NCLOB with necessary character set conversion and returns the new offsets.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.LOADCLOBFROMFILE (
  dest_lob          IN OUT NOCOPY  NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  src_bfile         IN              BFILE,
  amount            IN              INTEGER,
  dest_offset       IN OUT          INTEGER,
  src_offset        IN OUT          INTEGER,
  bfile_csid        IN              NUMBER,
  lang_context      IN OUT          INTEGER,
  warning           OUT             INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 104-75 LOADCLOBFROMFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| dest_lob | CLOB/NCLOB locator of the target for the load. |
| src_bfile | BFILE locator of the source for the load. |
| amount | Number of bytes to load from the BFILE. Use DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE of load until the end of the BFILE. |

Table 104-75 (Cont.) LOADCLOBFROMFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>dest_offset</code> | (IN) Offset in characters in the destination CLOB (origin: 1) for the start of the write. (OUT) The new offset in characters right after the end of this load, which is also where the next load should start. It always points to the beginning of the first complete character after the end of load. If the last character is not complete, offset goes back to the beginning of the partial character. |
| <code>src_offset</code> | (IN) Offset in bytes in the source BFILE (origin: 1) for the start of the read. (OUT) Offset in bytes in the source BFILE right after the end of this read, which is also where the next read should begin. |
| <code>bfile_csid</code> | Character set id of the source (BFILE) file. |
| <code>lang_context</code> | (IN) Language context, such as shift status, for the current load. (OUT) The language context at the time when the current load stopped, and what the next load should be using if continuing loading from the same source. This information is returned to the user so that they can use it for the continuous load without losing or misinterpreting any source data. For the very first load or if do not care, simply use the default 0. The details of this language context is hidden from the user. One does not need to know what it is or what's in it in order to make the call |
| <code>warning</code> | (OUT) Warning message. This indicates something abnormal happened during the loading. It may or may not be caused by the user's mistake. The loading is completed as required, and it's up to the user to check the warning message. Currently, the only possible warning is the inconvertible character. This happens when the character in the source cannot be properly converted to a character in destination, and the default replacement character (for example, '?') is used in place. The message is defined the constant value <code>DBMS_LOB.WARN_INCONVERTIBLE_CHAR</code> . |

Usage Notes

You can specify the offsets for both the source and destination LOBs, and the number of bytes to copy from the source BFILE. The `amount` and `src_offset`, because they refer to the BFILE, are in terms of bytes, and the `dest_offset` is in characters for CLOBs.

If the offset you specify in the destination LOB is beyond the end of the data currently in this LOB, then zero-byte fillers or spaces are inserted in the destination CLOB. If the offset is less than the current length of the destination LOB, then existing data is overwritten.

There is an error if the input amount plus offset exceeds the length of the data in the BFILE (unless the amount specified is `LOBMAXSIZE` which you can specify to continue loading until the end of the BFILE is reached).

Note the following requirements:

- The destination character set is always the same as the database character set in the case of CLOB and national character set in the case of NCLOB.
- `csid=0` indicates the default behavior that uses database `csid` for CLOB and national `csid` for NCLOB in the place of source `csid`. Conversion is still necessary if it is of varying width

- It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the `OPEN/CLOSE` operations. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.

If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the `OPEN/CLOSE`, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the `OPEN` or `CLOSE` statement.

The source `BFILE` can contain data in the Unicode character set. The Unicode standard defines many encoding schemes that provide mappings from Unicode characters to sequences of bytes. [Table 104-76](#) lists Unicode encodings schemes supported by this subprogram.

Table 104-76 Supported Unicode Encoding Schemes

| Encoding Scheme | Oracle Name | bfile_csid Value |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| UTF-8 | AL32UTF8 | 873 |
| UTF-16BE | AL16UTF16 | 2000 |
| UTF-16LE | AL16UTF16LE | 2002 |
| CESU-8 | UTF8 | 871 |
| UTF-EBCDIC | UTFE | 872 |
| UTF-16 | UTF16 | 1000 |

All three `UTF-16` encoding schemes encode Unicode characters as 2-byte unsigned integers. Integers can be stored in big-endian or in little-endian byte order. The `UTF-16BE` encoding scheme defines big-endian data. The `UTF-16LE` scheme defines little-endian data. The `UTF-16` scheme requires that the source `BFILE` contains the Byte Order Mark (BOM) character in the first two bytes to define the byte order. The BOM code is `0xFEFF`. If the code is stored as `{0xFE, 0xFF}`, the data is interpreted as big-endian. If it is stored as `{0xFF, 0xFE}`, the data is interpreted as little-endian.

In `UTF-8` and in `CESU-8` encodings the Byte Order Mark is stored as `{0xEF, 0xBB, 0xBF}`. With any of the Unicode encodings, the corresponding BOM sequence at the beginning of the file is recognized and not loaded into the destination LOB.

Constants

Here is a summary of the constants and the suggested values that can be used.

Table 104-77 Suggested Values of the `LOADCLOBFROMFILE` Parameter

| Parameter | Suggested Value | Description |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <code>amount</code> | <code>DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE (IN)</code> | Load the entire file |
| <code>dest_offset</code> | <code>1 (IN)</code> | start from the beginning |
| <code>src_offset</code> | <code>1 (IN)</code> | start from the beginning |
| <code>csid</code> | <code>0 (IN)</code> | default csid, use destination csid |

Table 104-77 (Cont.) Suggested Values of the LOADCLOBFROMFILE Parameter

| Parameter | Suggested Value | Description |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| lang_context | 0 (IN) | default language context |
| warning | 0 (OUT) | no warning message, everything is ok |

Constants defined in DBMSLOB.SQL

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| lobmaxsize | CONSTANT INTEGER | := 18446744073709551615; |
| warn_inconvertible_char | CONSTANT INTEGER | := 1; |
| default_csid | CONSTANT INTEGER | := 0; |
| default_lang_ctx | CONSTANT INTEGER | := 0; |
| no_warning | CONSTANT INTEGER | := 0; |

Exceptions

Table 104-78 LOADCLOBFROMFILE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|----------------|---|
| VALUE_ERROR | Any of the input parameters are NULL or INVALID. |
| INVALID_ARGVAL | Either: - src_offset or dest_offset < 1. - src_offset or dest_offset > LOBMAXSIZE. - amount < 1. - amount > LOBMAXSIZE. |



See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.38 MOVE_TO_DBFS_LINK Procedures

This procedure archives the specified LOB data (from the database) into the DBFS HSM Store.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.MOVE_TO_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc      IN OUT BLOB,
  storage_path IN    VARCHAR2(dbfs_link_path_max_size),
  flags        IN    BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE);

DBMS_LOB.MOVE_TO_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc      IN OUT CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  storage_path IN    VARCHAR2(dbfs_link_path_max_size),
  flags        IN    BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE);
```

Parameters

Table 104-79 MOVE_TO_DBFS_LINK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| lob_loc | LOB to be archived |
| storage_path | Path where the LOB will be stored |
| flags | Either DBFS_LINK_CACHE or DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE. If DBFS_LINK_CACHE is specified, the LOB data continues to be stored in the RDBMS as well as being written to the DBFS store. DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE specifies that the LOB data should be deleted from the RDBMS once written to the DBFS. |

Exceptions

Table 104-80 MOVE_TO_DBFS_LINK Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE |

Usage Notes

- If the LOB is already archived, the procedure silently returns as if the put was successful. In that case, if DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE is specified, or flags is defaulted, the LOB data is removed from the RDBMS.
- Calling this procedure multiple times on the same LOB with the same flags has no effect.
- Calling the procedure on a LOB that is already archived causes the LOB to be cached (DBFS_LINK_CACHE) or removed (DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE) according to the flag setting.

104.8.39 OPEN Procedures

This procedure opens a LOB, internal or external, in the indicated mode. Valid modes include read-only, and read/write.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.OPEN (
    lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
    open_mode IN          BINARY_INTEGER);

DBMS_LOB.OPEN (
    lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    open_mode IN          BINARY_INTEGER);

DBMS_LOB.OPEN (
    file_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BFILE,
    open_mode IN          BINARY_INTEGER := file_readonly);
```


Parameters

Table 104-81 OPEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| lob_loc | LOB locator. For more information, see Operational Notes . |
| open_mode | Mode in which to open. For BLOB and CLOB types, the mode can be either: LOB_READONLY or LOB_READWRITE. For BFILE types, the mode must be FILE_READONLY. |

Usage Notes

 **Note:**

If the LOB was opened in read-only mode, and if you try to write to the LOB, then an error is returned. BFILE can only be opened with read-only mode.

OPEN requires a round-trip to the server for both internal and external LOBs. For internal LOBs, OPEN triggers other code that relies on the OPEN call. For external LOBs (BFILEs), OPEN requires a round-trip because the actual operating system file on the server side is being opened.

It is not mandatory that you wrap all LOB operations inside the Open/Close interfaces. However, if you open a LOB, you must close it before you commit the transaction; an error is produced if you do not. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.

It is an error to commit the transaction before closing all opened LOBs that were opened by the transaction. When the error is returned, the openness of the open LOBs is discarded, but the transaction is successfully committed. Hence, all the changes made to the LOB and non-LOB data in the transaction are committed, but the domain and function-based indexes are not updated. If this happens, you should rebuild the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.40 READ Procedures

This procedure reads a piece of a LOB, and returns the specified amount into the `buffer` parameter, starting from an absolute offset from the beginning of the LOB.

The number of bytes or characters actually read is returned in the `amount` parameter. If the input `offset` points past the End of LOB, then `amount` is set to 0, and a `NO_DATA_FOUND` exception is raised.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.READ (
  lob_loc   IN          BLOB,
  amount    IN OUT NOCOPY INTEGER,
  offset     IN          INTEGER,
  buffer     OUT         RAW);

DBMS_LOB.READ (
  lob_loc   IN          CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount    IN OUT NOCOPY INTEGER,
  offset     IN          INTEGER,
  buffer     OUT         VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET);

DBMS_LOB.READ (
  file_loc  IN          BFILE,
  amount    IN OUT NOCOPY INTEGER,
  offset     IN          INTEGER,
  buffer     OUT         RAW);
```

Parameters

Table 104-82 READ Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>lob_loc</code> | Locator for the LOB to be read. For more information, see Operational Notes . |
| <code>file_loc</code> | The file locator for the LOB to be examined. |
| <code>amount</code> | Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) to read, or number that were read. |
| <code>offset</code> | Offset in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) from the start of the LOB (origin: 1). |
| <code>buffer</code> | Output buffer for the read operation. |

Exceptions

[Table 104-83](#) lists exceptions that apply to any LOB instance. [Table 104-84](#) lists exceptions that apply only to BFILES.

Table 104-83 READ Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>VALUE_ERROR</code> | Any of <code>lob_loc</code> , <code>amount</code> , or <code>offset</code> parameters are NULL. |

Table 104-83 (Cont.) READ Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|----------------|--|
| INVALID_ARGVAL | Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - amount < 1 - amount > 32767 bytes (or the character equivalent) - offset < 1 - offset > LOBMAXSIZE - amount is greater, in bytes or characters, than the capacity of buffer. |
| NO_DATA_FOUND | End of the LOB is reached, and there are no more bytes or characters to read from the LOB: amount has a value of 0. |

Table 104-84 READ Procedure Exceptions for BFILES

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| UNOPENED_FILE | File is not opened using the input locator. |
| NOEXIST_DIRECTORY | Directory does not exist. |
| NOPRIV_DIRECTORY | You do not have privileges for the directory. |
| INVALID_DIRECTORY | Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened. |
| INVALID_OPERATION | File does not exist, or you do not have access privileges on the file. |

Usage Notes

- The form of the VARCHAR2 buffer must match the form of the CLOB parameter. In other words, if the input LOB parameter is of type NCLOB, then the buffer must contain NCHAR data. Conversely, if the input LOB parameter is of type CLOB, then the buffer must contain CHAR data.
- When calling DBMS_LOB.READ from the client (for example, in a BEGIN/END block from within SQL*Plus), the returned buffer contains data in the client's character set. The database converts the LOB value from the server's character set to the client's character set before it returns the buffer to the user.
- READ gets the LOB, if necessary, before the read.
- If the LOB is a DBFS LINK, data is streamed from DBFS, if possible, otherwise an exception is thrown.

See Also:

Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.41 SET_DBFS_LINK Procedures

This function links the specified SecureFile to the specified path name. It does not copy the data to the path.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.SET_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc      IN OUT BLOB,
  archive_id   IN      RAW(1024));

DBMS_LOB.SET_DBFS_LINK(
  lob_loc_dst  IN OUT CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  archive_id   IN      RAW(1024));
```

Parameters

Table 104-85 SET_DBFS_LINK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| lob_loc | LOB for which to store the reference value |
| archive_id | Archive ID as returned by calling either of the GET_DBFS_LINK Functions |

Exceptions

Table 104-86 SET_DBFS_LINK Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE |

104.8.42 SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure

This procedure sets the content type string for the data in the LOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.SETCONTENTTYPE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  contenttype  IN      VARCHAR2);

DBMS_LOB.SETCONTENTTYPE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  contenttype  IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 104-87 SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| lob_loc | LOB to be assigned the content type |

Table 104-87 (Cont.) SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| contenttype | String to be assigned |

Exceptions

Table 104-88 SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE |

Usage Notes

To clear an existing content type associated with a SECUREFILE, invoke SETCONTENTTYPE with contenttype set to empty string.

104.8.43 SETOPTIONS Procedures

This procedure enables/disables compression and deduplication on a per-LOB basis, overriding the default LOB column settings.

Syntax

```

DBMS_LOB.SETOPTIONS (
  lob_loc          IN      BLOB,
  option_types     IN      PLS_INTEGER,
  options          IN      PLS_INTEGER);

DBMS_LOB.SETOPTIONS (
  lob_loc          IN      CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  option_types     IN      PLS_INTEGER,
  options          IN      PLS_INTEGER);

```

Parameters

Table 104-89 SETOPTIONS Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| lob_loc | Locator for the LOB to be examined. For more information, see Operational Notes . |
| option_type | See Table 104-2 |
| options | See Table 104-3 |

Exceptions

Table 104-90 SETOPTIONS Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| SECUREFILE_BADLOB | Unsupported object type for the operation |
| INVALID_ARGVAL | A parameter value was invalid |
| QUERY_WRITE | Cannot perform operation during a query |

Usage Notes

- DBMS_LOB.SETOPTIONS cannot be used to enable or disable encryption on individual LOBs.
- You cannot turn the compression or deduplication features on or off for a SecureFile column if they were not turned when the table was created.
The [GETOPTIONS Functions](#) and SETOPTIONS Procedures work on individual SecureFiles. You can turn off compression or deduplication on a particular SecureFiles LOB and turn on them on, *if* they have already been turned off by SETOPTIONS.
- This call incurs a round-trip to the server to make the changes persistent.

104.8.44 SUBSTR Functions

This function returns `amount` bytes or characters of a LOB, starting from an absolute `offset` from the beginning of the LOB.

For fixed-width `n`-byte CLOBs, if the input `amount` for SUBSTR is greater than $(32767/n)$, then SUBSTR returns a character buffer of length $(32767/n)$, or the length of the CLOB, whichever is lesser. For CLOBs in a varying-width character set, `n` is the maximum byte-width used for characters in the CLOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR (
  lob_loc      IN      BLOB,
  amount       IN      INTEGER := 32767,
  offset       IN      INTEGER := 1)
RETURN RAW;

DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR (
  lob_loc      IN      CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount       IN      INTEGER := 32767,
  offset       IN      INTEGER := 1)
RETURN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET;

DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR (
  file_loc     IN      BFILE,
  amount       IN      INTEGER := 32767,
  offset       IN      INTEGER := 1)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(SUBSTR, WNDS, WNPS, RNDS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 104-91 SUBSTR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| lob_loc | Locator for the LOB to be read. For more information, see Operational Notes . |
| file_loc | The file locator for the LOB to be examined. |
| amount | Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) to be read. |
| offset | Offset in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) from the start of the LOB (origin: 1). |

Return Values

Table 104-92 SUBSTR Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|----------|--|
| RAW | Function overloading that has a BLOB or BFILE in parameter. |
| VARCHAR2 | CLOB version. |
| NULL | Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any input parameter is NULL - amount < 1 - amount > 32767 - offset < 1 - offset > LOBMAXSIZE |

Exceptions

Table 104-93 SUBSTR Function Exceptions for BFILE operations

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| UNOPENED_FILE | File is not opened using the input locator. |
| NOEXIST_DIRECTORY | Directory does not exist. |
| NOPRIV_DIRECTORY | You do not have privileges for the directory. |
| INVALID_DIRECTORY | Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened. |
| INVALID_OPERATION | File does not exist, or you do not have access privileges on the file. |

Usage Notes

- The form of the VARCHAR2 buffer must match the form of the CLOB parameter. In other words, if the input LOB parameter is of type NCLOB, then the buffer must contain NCHAR data. Conversely, if the input LOB parameter is of type CLOB, then the buffer must contain CHAR data.

- When calling `DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR` from the client (for example, in a `BEGIN/END` block from within `SQL*Plus`), the returned buffer contains data in the client's character set. The database converts the LOB value from the server's character set to the client's character set before it returns the buffer to the user.
- `DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR` will return 8191 or more characters based on the characters stored in the LOBs. If all characters are not returned as a consequence of the character byte size exceeding the available buffer, the user should either call `DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR` with a new offset to read the remaining characters, or call the subprogram on loop until all the data is extracted.
- `SUBSTR` gets the LOB, if necessary, before read.
- If the LOB is a DBFS Link, the data is streamed from DBFS, if possible, otherwise, an exception is thrown.

 **See Also:**

- ["INSTR Functions"](#)
- ["READ Procedures"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.45 TRIM Procedures

This procedure trims the value of the internal LOB to the length you specify in the `newlen` parameter.

Specify the length in bytes for `BLOBs`, and specify the length in characters for `CLOBs`.

 **Note:**

The `TRIM` procedure decreases the length of the LOB to the value specified in the `newlen` parameter.

If you attempt to `TRIM` an empty LOB, then nothing occurs, and `TRIM` returns no error. If the new length that you specify in `newlen` is greater than the size of the LOB, then an exception is raised.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.TRIM (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  newlen      IN          INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.TRIM (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  newlen      IN          INTEGER);
```


Parameters

Table 104-94 TRIM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| lob_loc | Locator for the internal LOB whose length is to be trimmed. For more information, see Operational Notes . |
| newlen | New, trimmed length of the LOB value in bytes for BLOBs or characters for CLOBs. |

Exceptions

Table 104-95 TRIM Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|----------------|---|
| VALUE_ERROR | lob_loc is NULL. |
| INVALID_ARGVAL | Either: - new_len < 0 - new_len > LOBMAXSIZE |
| QUERY_WRITE | Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query or PDML parallel execution server |

Usage Notes

- It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close interfaces. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.
- If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close API, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the OPEN or CLOSE statement.
- TRIM gets the LOB, if necessary, before altering the length of the LOB, unless the new length specified is '0'

See Also:

- ["ERASE Procedures"](#)
- ["WRITEAPPEND Procedures"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.46 WRITE Procedures

This procedure writes a specified amount of data into an internal LOB, starting from an absolute offset from the beginning of the LOB. The data is written from the `buffer` parameter.

`WRITE` replaces (overwrites) any data that already exists in the LOB at the offset, for the length you specify.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.WRITE (
  lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  amount  IN              INTEGER,
  offset  IN              INTEGER,
  buffer  IN              RAW);

DBMS_LOB.WRITE (
  lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount  IN              INTEGER,
  offset  IN              INTEGER,
  buffer  IN              VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET);
```

Parameters

Table 104-96 WRITE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>lob_loc</code> | Locator for the internal LOB to be written to. For more information, see Operational Notes |
| <code>amount</code> | Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) to write |
| <code>offset</code> | Offset in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) from the start of the LOB (origin: 1) for the write operation. |
| <code>buffer</code> | Input buffer for the write |

Exceptions

Table 104-97 WRITE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>VALUE_ERROR</code> | Any of <code>lob_loc</code> , <code>amount</code> , or <code>offset</code> parameters are NULL, out of range, or INVALID. |
| <code>INVALID_ARGVAL</code> | Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <code>amount < 1</code> - <code>amount > 32767</code> bytes (or the character equivalent) - <code>offset < 1</code> - <code>offset > LOBMAXSIZE</code> |

Table 104-97 (Cont.) WRITE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| QUERY_WRITE | Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query or PDML parallel execution server |
| SECUREFILE_OUTOFBOUNDS | Attempted to perform a write operation past the end of a LOB having <code>FRAGMENT_*</code> on it |

Usage Notes

- There is an error if the input amount is more than the data in the buffer. If the input amount is less than the data in the buffer, then only amount bytes or characters from the buffer is written to the LOB. If the offset you specify is beyond the end of the data currently in the LOB, then zero-byte fillers or spaces are inserted in the `BLOB` or `CLOB` respectively.
- The form of the `VARCHAR2` buffer must match the form of the `CLOB` parameter. In other words, if the input LOB parameter is of type `NCLOB`, then the buffer must contain `NCHAR` data. Conversely, if the input LOB parameter is of type `CLOB`, then the buffer must contain `CHAR` data.
- When calling `DBMS_LOB.WRITE` from the client (for example, in a `BEGIN/END` block from within `SQL*Plus`), the buffer must contain data in the client's character set. The database converts the client-side buffer to the server's character set before it writes the buffer data to the LOB.
- It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the `Open/Close` interfaces. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.
- If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the `Open/Close` API, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the `OPEN` or `CLOSE` statement.
- `WRITE` gets the LOB, if necessary, before writing the LOB, unless the write is specified to overwrite the entire LOB.

See Also:

- ["APPEND Procedures"](#)
- ["COPY Procedures"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

104.8.47 WRITEAPPEND Procedures

This procedure writes a specified amount of data to the end of an internal LOB. The data is written from the `buffer` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.WRITEAPPEND (
  lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  amount IN             INTEGER,
  buffer IN             RAW);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.WRITEAPPEND (
  lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount IN             INTEGER,
  buffer IN             VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET);
```

Parameters

Table 104-98 WRITEAPPEND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>lob_loc</code> | Locator for the internal LOB to be written to. For more information, see Operational Notes |
| <code>amount</code> | Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) to write |
| <code>buffer</code> | Input buffer for the write |

Usage Notes

There is an error if the input amount is more than the data in the buffer. If the input amount is less than the data in the buffer, then only amount bytes or characters from the buffer are written to the end of the LOB.

Exceptions

Table 104-99 WRITEAPPEND Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>VALUE_ERROR</code> | Any of <code>lob_loc</code> , <code>amount</code> , or <code>offset</code> parameters are <code>NULL</code> , out of range, or <code>INVALID</code> . |
| <code>INVALID_ARGVAL</code> | Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <code>amount < 1</code> - <code>amount > 32767</code> bytes (or the character equivalent) |
| <code>QUERY_WRITE</code> | Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query or PDML parallel execution server |

Usage Notes

- The form of the `VARCHAR2` buffer must match the form of the `CLOB` parameter. In other words, if the input LOB parameter is of type `NCLOB`, then the buffer must

contain `NCHAR` data. Conversely, if the input LOB parameter is of type `CLOB`, then the buffer must contain `CHAR` data.

- When calling `DBMS_LOB.WRITEAPPEND` from the client (for example, in a `BEGIN/END` block from within `SQL*Plus`), the buffer must contain data in the client's character set. The database converts the client-side buffer to the server's character set before it writes the buffer data to the LOB.
- It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close interfaces. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.
- If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close API, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the `OPEN` or `CLOSE` statement.
- `WRITEAPPEND` gets the LOB, if necessary, before appending to the LOB.

 **See Also:**

- ["APPEND Procedures"](#)
- ["COPY Procedures"](#)
- ["WRITE Procedures"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

DBMS_LOCK

The `DBMS_LOCK` package provides an interface to Oracle Lock Management services.

You can request a lock of a specific mode, give it a unique name recognizable in another procedure in the same or another instance, change the lock mode, and release it.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_LOCK Subprograms](#)



See Also:

For more information, and an example of how to use the `DBMS_LOCK` package, see *Oracle Database Development Guide*.

105.1 DBMS_LOCK Overview

The `DBMS_LOCK` package has many beneficial uses.

These uses include the following:

- Providing exclusive access to a device, such as a terminal
- Providing application-level enforcement of read locks
- Detecting when a lock is released and cleanup after the application
- Synchronizing applications and enforcing sequential processing

105.2 DBMS_LOCK Security Model

There might be operating system-specific limits on the maximum number of total locks available. This *must* be considered when using locks or making this package available to other users. Consider granting the `EXECUTE` privilege only to specific users or roles.

A better alternative would be to create a cover package limiting the number of locks used and grant `EXECUTE` privilege to specific users. An example of a cover package is documented in the `DBMS_LOCK.SQL` package specification file. The abbreviations for these locks as they appear in Enterprise Manager monitors are in parentheses.

105.3 DBMS_LOCK Constants

The `DBMS_LOCK` package includes several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following table.

Table 105-1 DBMS_LOCK Constants

| Name | Alternate Name(s) | Type | Value | OEM Abbreviation | Description |
|----------|--|---------|-------|------------------|--|
| NL_MODE | NuLl | INTEGER | 1 | - | - |
| SS_MODE | Sub Shared | INTEGER | 2 | ULRS | This can be used on an aggregate object to indicate that share locks are being acquired on subparts of the object. |
| SX_MODE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub eXclusive Row Exclusive Mode | INTEGER | 3 | ULRX | This can be used on an aggregate object to indicate that exclusive locks are being acquired on sub-parts of the object. |
| S_MODE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared Row Exclusive Mode Intended Exclusive | INTEGER | 4 | ULRSX | - |
| SSX_MODE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared Sub eXclusive Share Row Exclusive Mode | INTEGER | 5 | - | This indicates that the entire aggregate object has a share lock, but some of the sub-parts may additionally have exclusive locks. |
| X_MODE | Exclusive | INTEGER | 6 | ULX | - |

These are the various lock modes (nl -> "NuLl", ss -> "Sub Shared", sx -> "Sub eXclusive", s -> "Shared", ssx -> "Shared Sub eXclusive", x -> "eXclusive").

105.4 DBMS_LOCK. Rules and Limits

When another process holds "held", an attempt to get "get" succeeds or fails, based on the held mode and type of get.

The following table describes the results:

Table 105-2 Lock Compatibility

| HELD MODE | GET NL | GET SS | GET SX | GET S | GET SSX | GET X |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| NL | Success | Success | Success | Success | Success | Success |
| SS | Success | Success | Success | Success | Success | Fail |

Table 105-2 (Cont.) Lock Compatibility

| HELD MODE | GET NL | GET SS | GET SX | GET S | GET SSX | GET X |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| SX | Success | Success | Success | Fail | Fail | Fail |
| S | Success | Success | Fail | Success | Fail | Fail |
| SSX | Success | Success | Fail | Fail | Fail | Fail |
| X | Success | Fail | Fail | Fail | Fail | Fail |

```
maxwait constant integer := 32767;
```

The constant `maxwait` waits forever.

105.5 DBMS_LOCK Operational Notes

User locks never conflict with Oracle locks because they are identified with the prefix "UL". You can view these locks using the Enterprise Manager lock monitor screen or the appropriate fixed views.

User locks are automatically released when a session terminates. The lock identifier is a number in the range of 0 to 1073741823.

Because a reserved user lock is the same as an Oracle lock, it has all the functionality of an Oracle lock, such as deadlock detection. Be certain that any user locks used in distributed transactions are released upon `COMMIT`, or an undetected deadlock may occur.

`DBMS_LOCK` is most efficient with a limit of a few hundred locks for each session. Oracle strongly recommends that you develop a standard convention for using these locks in order to avoid conflicts among procedures trying to use the same locks. For example, include your company name as part of your lock names.

105.6 Summary of DBMS_LOCK Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_LOCK` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 105-3 DBMS_LOCK Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ALLOCATE_UNIQUE Procedure | Allocates a unique lock ID to a named lock |
| ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS Procedure | Allocates a unique lock ID to a named lock |
| CONVERT Function | Converts a lock from one mode to another |
| RELEASE Function | Releases a lock |
| REQUEST Function | Requests a lock of a specific mode. |

105.6.1 ALLOCATE_UNIQUE Procedure

This procedure allocates a unique lock identifier (in the range of 1073741824 to 1999999999) a specified lock name. Lock identifiers are used to enable applications to coordinate their use of locks. This is provided because it may be easier for applications to coordinate their use of locks based on lock names rather than lock numbers.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOCK.ALLOCATE_UNIQUE (
    lockname      IN VARCHAR2,
    lockhandle    OUT VARCHAR2,
    expiration_secs IN INTEGER DEFAULT 864000);
```

Parameters

Table 105-4 ALLOCATE_UNIQUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| lockname | Name of the lock for which you want to generate a unique ID. Do not use lock names beginning with ORA\$; these are reserved for products supplied by Oracle. |
| lockhandle | Returns the handle to the lock ID generated by ALLOCATE_UNIQUE. You can use this handle in subsequent calls to REQUEST, CONVERT, and RELEASE. A handle is returned instead of the actual lock ID to reduce the chance that a programming error accidentally creates an incorrect, but valid, lock ID. This provides better isolation between different applications that are using this package. LOCKHANDLE can be up to VARCHAR2 (128). All sessions using a lock handle returned by ALLOCATE_UNIQUE with the same lock name are referring to the same lock. Therefore, do not pass lock handles from one session to another. |
| expiration_secs | Number of seconds to wait after the last ALLOCATE_UNIQUE has been performed on a specified lock, before permitting that lock to be deleted from the DBMS_LOCK_ALLOCATED table. The default waiting period is 10 days. You should not delete locks from this table. Subsequent calls to ALLOCATE_UNIQUE may delete expired locks to recover space. |

Usage Notes

If you choose to identify locks by name, you can use ALLOCATE_UNIQUE to generate a unique lock identification number for these named locks.

The first session to call ALLOCATE_UNIQUE with a new lock name causes a unique lock ID to be generated and stored in the dbms_lock_allocated table. Subsequent calls (usually by other sessions) return the lock ID previously generated.

A lock name is associated with the returned lock ID for at least expiration_secs (defaults to 10 days) past the last call to ALLOCATE_UNIQUE with the specified lock

name. After this time, the row in the `dbms_lock_allocated` table for this lock name may be deleted in order to recover space. `ALLOCATE_UNIQUE` performs a commit.

⚠ WARNING:

Named user locks may be less efficient, because Oracle uses SQL to determine the lock associated with a specified name.

Exceptions

ORA-20000, ORU-10003: Unable to find or insert lock <lockname> into catalog `dbms_lock_allocated`.

105.6.2 ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS Procedure

This procedure allocates a unique lock identifier (in the range of 1073741824 to 1999999999) a specified lock name and is an autonomous version of the `ALLOCATE_UNIQUE` procedure. This procedure works exactly same as that of `ALLOCATE_UNIQUE`, except that the procedure will run as an autonomous transaction. Therefore the commits in `ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS` procedure will not affect the calling procedure. The `ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS` procedure is implemented in DB 12.1 and later releases.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOCK.ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS (
    lockname          IN  VARCHAR2,
    lockhandle        OUT VARCHAR2,
    expiration_secs   IN  INTEGER    DEFAULT 864000);
```

Parameters

Table 105-5 ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| lockname | Name of the lock for which you want to generate a unique ID. Do not use lock names beginning with <code>ORA\$</code> ; these are reserved for products supplied by Oracle. |
| lockhandle | Returns the handle to the lock ID generated by <code>ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS</code> . You can use this handle in subsequent calls to <code>REQUEST</code> , <code>CONVERT</code> , and <code>RELEASE</code> . A handle is returned instead of the actual lock ID to reduce the chance that a programming error accidentally creates an incorrect, but valid, lock ID. This provides better isolation between different applications that are using this package. <code>LOCKHANDLE</code> can be up to <code>VARCHAR2 (128)</code> . All sessions using a lock handle returned by <code>ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS</code> with the same lock name are referring to the same lock. Therefore, do not pass lock handles from one session to another. |

Table 105-5 (Cont.) ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>expiration_secs</code> | <p>Number of seconds to wait after the last <code>ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS</code> has been performed on a specified lock, before permitting that lock to be deleted from the <code>ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS</code> table.</p> <p>The default waiting period is 10 days. You should not delete locks from this table. Subsequent calls to <code>ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS</code> may delete expired locks to recover space.</p> |

Usage Notes

If you choose to identify locks by name, you can use `ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS` to generate a unique lock identification number for these named locks.

The first session to call `ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS` with a new lock name causes a unique lock ID to be generated and stored in the `dbms_lock_allocated` table. Subsequent calls (usually by other sessions) return the lock ID previously generated.

A lock name is associated with the returned lock ID for at least `expiration_secs` (defaults to 10 days) past the last call to `ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS` with the specified lock name. After this time, the row in the `dbms_lock_allocated` table for this lock name may be deleted in order to recover space. `ALLOCATE_UNIQUE_AUTONOMOUS` performs a commit.

WARNING:

Named user locks may be less efficient, because Oracle uses SQL to determine the lock associated with a specified name.

Exceptions

ORA-20000, ORU-10003: Unable to find or insert lock <lockname> into catalog `dbms_lock_allocated`.

105.6.3 CONVERT Function

This function converts a lock from one mode to another. `CONVERT` is an overloaded function that accepts either a user-defined lock identifier, or the lock handle returned by the `ALLOCATE_UNIQUE` procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOCK.CONVERT(
  id          IN INTEGER ||
  lockhandle  IN VARCHAR2,
  lockmode   IN INTEGER,
  timeout     IN NUMBER DEFAULT MAXWAIT)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 105-6 CONVERT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| id or lockhandle | User assigned lock identifier, from 0 to 1073741823, or the lock handle, returned by <code>ALLOCATE_UNIQUE</code> , of the lock mode you want to change |
| lockmode | New mode that you want to assign to the specified lock. For the available modes and their associated integer identifiers, see Constants . |
| timeout | Number of seconds to continue trying to change the lock mode. If the lock cannot be converted within this time period, then the call returns a value of 1 (timeout). |

Return Values

Table 105-7 CONVERT Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|--|
| 0 | Success |
| 1 | Timeout |
| 2 | Deadlock |
| 3 | Parameter error |
| 4 | Don't own lock specified by id or lockhandle |
| 5 | Illegal lock handle |

105.6.4 RELEASE Function

This function explicitly releases a lock previously acquired using the `REQUEST` function.

Locks are automatically released at the end of a session. `RELEASE` is an overloaded function that accepts either a user-defined lock identifier, or the lock handle returned by the `ALLOCATE_UNIQUE` procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOCK.RELEASE (
    id          IN INTEGER)
    RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOCK.RELEASE (
    lockhandle IN VARCHAR2)
    RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 105-8 RELEASE Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| id or lockhandle | User assigned lock identifier, from 0 to 1073741823, or the lock handle, returned by <code>ALLOCATE_UNIQUE</code> , of the lock mode you want to change |

Return Values

Table 105-9 RELEASE Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|---|
| 0 | Success |
| 3 | Parameter error |
| 4 | Do not own lock specified by id or lockhandle |
| 5 | Illegal lock handle |

105.6.5 REQUEST Function

This function requests a lock with a specified mode.

`REQUEST` is an overloaded function that accepts either a user-defined lock identifier, or the lock handle returned by the `ALLOCATE_UNIQUE` procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOCK.REQUEST(
  id          IN  INTEGER ||
  lockhandle  IN  VARCHAR2,
  lockmode    IN  INTEGER DEFAULT X_MODE,
  timeout     IN  INTEGER DEFAULT MAXWAIT,
  release_on_commit IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

The current default values, such as `X_MODE` and `MAXWAIT`, are defined in the `DBMS_LOCK` package specification.

Parameters

Table 105-10 REQUEST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| id or lockhandle | User assigned lock identifier, from 0 to 1073741823, or the lock handle, returned by <code>ALLOCATE_UNIQUE</code> , of the lock mode you want to change |
| lockmode | Mode that you are requesting for the lock. For the available modes and their associated integer identifiers, see Constants . |

Table 105-10 (Cont.) REQUEST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>timeout</code> | Number of seconds to continue trying to grant the lock. If the lock cannot be granted within this time period, then the call returns a value of 1 (<code>timeout</code>). |
| <code>release_on_commit</code> | Set this parameter to <code>TRUE</code> to release the lock on commit or roll-back. Otherwise, the lock is held until it is explicitly released or until the end of the session. |

Return Values**Table 105-11 REQUEST Function Return Values**

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|--|
| 0 | Success |
| 1 | Timeout |
| 2 | Deadlock |
| 3 | Parameter error |
| 4 | Already own lock specified by <code>id</code> or <code>lockhandle</code> |
| 5 | Illegal lock handle |

DBMS_LOGMNR

The `DBMS_LOGMNR` package, one of a set of LogMiner packages, contains the subprograms you use to initialize the LogMiner tool and to begin and end a LogMiner session.

 **Note:**

The ability to create flat file dictionary dumps of pluggable databases (PDBs) is desupported in Oracle Database 21c.

In previous releases, using a flat file dictionary was one means of mining the redo logs for the changes associated with a specific PDB whose data dictionary was contained within the flat file. This feature is now desupported. Starting with Oracle Database 21c, Oracle recommends that you call `DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR`, and supply the system change number (SCN) or time range that you want to mine. The SCN or time range options of `START_LOGMNR` are enhanced to support mining of individual PDBs.

The `CONTINUOUS_MINE` functionality of the LogMiner package is obsolete. It was deprecated in Oracle Database 12c release 2 (12.2). There is no replacement functionality.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Views](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_LOGMNR Subprograms](#)

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Utilities for information regarding LogMiner.

106.1 DBMS_LOGMNR Overview

Oracle LogMiner, which is part of Oracle Database, enables you to query online and archived redo log files through a SQL interface. The `DBMS_LOGMNR` package provides the majority of the tools needed to start and stop LogMiner and specify the redo log files of interest.

All changes made to user data or to the database dictionary are recorded in the Oracle redo log files so that database recovery operations can be performed. You can take advantage of the data recorded in the redo log files to accomplish other tasks, such as:

- Pinpointing when a logical corruption to a database, such as errors made at the application level, may have begun
- Determining what actions you would have to take to perform fine-grained recovery at the transaction level.
- Performance tuning and capacity planning through trend analysis.
- Track any data manipulation language (DML) and data definition language (DDL) statements executed on the database, the order in which they were executed, and who executed them.



See Also:

`DBMS_LOGMNR_D` for information on the package subprograms that extract a LogMiner dictionary and re-create LogMiner tables in alternate tablespaces

106.2 DBMS_LOGMNR Security Model

You must have the `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` role to use the `DBMS_LOGMNR` package.

106.3 DBMS_LOGMNR Constants

The `DBMS_LOGMNR` package defines several enumerated constants for specifying parameter values. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name, for example, `DBMS_LOGMNR.NEW`.



Note:

The `continuous_mine` option for the `dbms_logmnr.start_logmnr` package is desupported in Oracle Database 19c (19.1), and is no longer available.

The following table describes the constants for the `ADD_LOGFILE options` flag in the `DBMS_LOGMNR` package.

Table 106-1 Constants for ADD_LOGFILE Options Flag

| Constant | Description |
|----------|--|
| NEW | Implicitly calls the <code>DBMS_LOGMNR.END_LOGMNR</code> procedure to end the current LogMiner session and then creates a new session. The new session starts a new list of redo log files to be analyzed, beginning with the redo log file you specify. |
| ADDFILE | Adds the specified redo log file to the list of redo log files to be analyzed. Any attempt to add a duplicate file raises an exception (ORA-01289). This is the default if no options flag is specified. |

[Table 106-2](#) describes the constants for the `START_LOGMNR` options flag in the `DBMS_LOGMNR` package.

Table 106-2 Constants for START_LOGMNR Options Flag

| Constant | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| COMMITTED_DATA_ONLY | <p>If set, DML statements corresponding to committed transactions are returned. DML statements corresponding to a committed transaction are grouped together. Transactions are returned in their commit order. Transactions that are rolled back or in-progress are filtered out, as are internal redo records (those related to index operations, management, and so on).</p> <p>If this option is not set, all rows for all transactions (committed, rolled back, and in-progress) are returned in the order in which they are found in the redo logs (in order of SCN values).</p> |
| SKIP_CORRUPTION | Directs a select operation on the <code>V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS</code> view to skip any corruptions in the redo log file being analyzed and continue processing. This option works only when a block in the redo log file (and not the header of the redo log file) is corrupt. You should check the <code>INFO</code> column in the <code>V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS</code> view to determine the corrupt blocks skipped by LogMiner. When a corruption in the redo log file is skipped, the <code>OPERATION</code> column contains the value <code>CORRUPTED_BLOCKS</code> , and the <code>STATUS</code> column contains the value <code>1343</code> . |
| DDL_DICT_TRACKING | <p>If the LogMiner dictionary in use is a flat file or in the redo log files, LogMiner updates its internal dictionary if a DDL event occurs. This ensures that correct <code>SQL_REDO</code> and <code>SQL_UNDO</code> information is maintained for objects that are modified after the LogMiner internal dictionary is built. The database to which LogMiner is connected must be open.</p> <p>This option cannot be used in conjunction with the <code>DICT_FROM_ONLINE_CATALOG</code> option and cannot be used when the LogMiner dictionary being used is one that was extracted to a flat file prior to Oracle9i.</p> |

Table 106-2 (Cont.) Constants for START_LOGMNR Options Flag

| Constant | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| DICT_FROM_ONLINE_CATALOG | <p>Directs LogMiner to use the current online database dictionary rather than a LogMiner dictionary contained in a flat file or in the redo log files being analyzed.</p> <p>This option cannot be used in conjunction with the DDL_DICT_TRACKING option. The database to which LogMiner is connected must be the same one that generated the redo log files.</p> <p>Expect to see a value of 2 in the STATUS column of the V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS view if the table definition in the database does not match the table definition in the redo log file.</p> |
| DICT_FROM_REDO_LOGS | <p>If set, LogMiner expects to find a LogMiner dictionary in the redo log files that were specified. The redo log files are specified with the DBMS_LOGMNR.ADD_LOGFILE procedure or with the DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR procedure.</p> |
| NO_SQL_DELIMITER | <p>If set, the SQL delimiter (a semicolon) is not placed at the end of reconstructed SQL statements. This is helpful for applications that open a cursor and then execute the reconstructed statements.</p> |
| NO_ROWID_IN_STMT | <p>If set, the ROWID clause is not included in the reconstructed SQL statements. The redo log file may already contain logically unique identifiers for modified rows if supplemental logging is enabled.</p> <p>When using this option, you must be sure that supplemental logging was enabled in the source database at the appropriate level and that no duplicate rows exist in the tables of interest. LogMiner does not make any guarantee regarding the uniqueness of logical row identifiers.</p> |
| PRINT_PRETTY_SQL | <p>If set, LogMiner formats the reconstructed SQL statements for ease of reading. These reconstructed SQL statements are not executable.</p> |
| STRING_LITERALS_IN_STMT | <p>If set, SQL_REDO and SQL_UNDO use literals for numbers and datetime and interval column types.</p> |

To specify more than one option, use a plus sign (+) between them. For example:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR (OPTIONS => -
    DBMS_LOGMNR.DDL_DICT_TRACKING + DBMS_LOGMNR.DICT_FROM_REDO_LOGS);
```

106.4 DBMS_LOGMNR Views

The DBMS_LOGMNR package uses the views listed under *Accessing Logminer Operational Information In Views in Oracle Database Utilities*.



See Also:

Oracle Database Utilities

106.5 DBMS_LOGMNR Operational Notes

A **LogMiner session** begins with a call to `DBMS_LOGMNR.ADD_LOGFILE` or `DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR` (the former if you plan to specify log files explicitly; the latter if you plan to use continuous mining). The session ends with a call to `DBMS_LOGMNR.END_LOGMNR`.

Within a LogMiner session, you can specify the redo log files to be analyzed and the SCN or time range of interest; then you can issue SQL `SELECT` statements against the `V$LOGMNR_CONTENTS` view to retrieve the data of interest.

`ADD_LOGFILE` Procedure must be invoked before `START_LOGMNR` Procedure.

Note:

You must add log files before filtering. Continuous logging is no longer supported. If logfiles have not been added that match the time or the SCN that you provide, then `DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR` fails with the error `ORA-01291: missing logfile`.

106.6 Summary of DBMS_LOGMNR Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_LOGMNR` subprograms and briefly describes them.

In a multitenant container database (CDB) some subprograms must be called from the root. There may be other differences as well. See the individual subprogram descriptions for details.

Table 106-3 DBMS_LOGMNR Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ADD_LOGFILE Procedure | Adds a redo log file to the existing or newly created list of redo log files for LogMiner to process, so that if a new list is created, this marks the beginning of a LogMiner session |
| COLUMN_PRESENT Function | Call this function for any row returned from the <code>V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS</code> view to determine if undo or redo column values exist for the column specified by the <code>column_name</code> input parameter to this function |
| END_LOGMNR Procedure | Finishes a LogMiner session |
| MINE_VALUE Function | Call this function for any row returned from the <code>V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS</code> view to retrieve the undo or redo column value of the column specified by the <code>column_name</code> input parameter to this function |
| REMOVE_LOGFILE Procedure | Removes a redo log file from the list of redo log files for LogMiner to process |
| START_LOGMNR Procedure | Initializes the LogMiner utility and starts LogMiner (unless the session was already started with a call to <code>DBMS_LOGMNR.ADD_LOGFILE</code>) |

106.6.1 ADD_LOGFILE Procedure

This procedure adds a file to an existing or newly created list of log files for LogMiner to process.

Note:

The `continuous_mine` option for the `dbms_logmnr.start_logmnr` package is desupported in Oracle Database 19c (19.1), and is no longer available.

In a CDB, the `ADD_LOGFILE` procedure must be called from the root database. You must have the `LOGMINING` administrative privilege to use this procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR.ADD_LOGFILE (
    LogFileName      IN VARCHAR2,
    options          IN BINARY_INTEGER default ADDFILE );
```

Parameters

Table 106-4 ADD_LOGFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| LogFileName | Specifies the name of the redo log file to add to the list of redo log files to be analyzed during this session. |
| options | Does one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starts a new LogMiner session and a new list of redo log files for analysis (<code>DBMS_LOGMNR.NEW</code>) Adds a file to an existing list of redo log files for analysis (<code>DBMS_LOGMNR.ADDFILE</code>) See Table 106-1 . |

Exceptions

Table 106-5 ADD_LOGFILE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-01284 | Specified file cannot be opened. |
| ORA-01287 | Specified file is from a different database incarnation. |
| ORA-01289 | Specified file has already been added to the list. Duplicate redo log files cannot be added. |
| ORA-01290 | Specified file is not in the current list and therefore cannot be removed from the list. |
| ORA-01324 | Specified file cannot be added to the list because there is a <code>DB_ID</code> mismatch. |

Usage Notes

- The `DBMS_LOGMNR.ADD_LOGFILE` call from a PDB connection is not supported for adhoc users and returns error 65040.
- Dumping Flat File dictionary and mining using Flat File dictionary are not supported from a PDB connection.
- Before querying the `V$LOGMNR_CONTENTS` view, you must make a successful call to the `DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR` procedure (within the current LogMiner session).
- The LogMiner session must be set up with a list of redo log files to be analyzed. Use the `ADD_LOGFILE` procedure to specify the list of redo log files to analyze.
- If you want to analyze more than one redo log file, you must call the `ADD_LOGFILE` procedure separately for each redo log file. The redo log files do not need to be registered in any particular order.
- Both archived and online redo log files can be mined.
- After you have added the first redo log file to the list, each additional redo log file that you add to the list must be associated with the same database and database `RESETLOGS SCN` as the first redo log file. (The database `RESETLOGS SCN` uniquely identifies each execution of an `ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS` statement. When the online redo logs are reset, Oracle creates a new and unique incarnation of the database.)
- To analyze the redo log files from a different database (or a database incarnation with a different database `RESETLOGS SCN`) than that with which the current list of redo log files is associated, use the `END_LOGMNR` procedure to end the current LogMiner session, and then build a new list using the `ADD_LOGFILE` procedure.
- LogMiner matches redo log files by the log sequence number. Thus, two redo log files with different names but with the same log sequence number will return the ORA-01289 exception. For instance, the online counterpart of an archived redo log file has a different name from the archived redo log file, but attempting to register it with LogMiner after registering the archived counterpart will result in the ORA-01289 exception being returned.

106.6.2 COLUMN_PRESENT Function

This function is designed to be used in conjunction with the `MINE_VALUE` function.

If the `MINE_VALUE` function returns a `NULL` value, it can mean either:

- The specified column is not present in the redo or undo portion of the data.
- The specified column is present and has a `NULL` value.

To distinguish between these two cases, use the `COLUMN_PRESENT` function, which returns a 1 if the column is present in the redo or undo portion of the data. Otherwise, it returns a 0.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR.COLUMN_PRESENT (
    sql_redo_undo      IN RAW,
    column_name        IN VARCHAR2 default '') RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 106-6 COLUMN_PRESENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>sql_redo_undo</code> | Specifies either the <code>REDO_VALUE</code> or the <code>UNDO_VALUE</code> column in the <code>V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS</code> view from which to extract data values. See the Usage Notes for more information. |
| <code>column_name</code> | Specifies the fully qualified name (<code>schema.table.column</code>) of the column for which this function will return information. In a CDB, the column name is specified as follows: <code>container_name: schema.table.column</code> |

Return Values

[Table 106-7](#) describes the return values for the `COLUMN_PRESENT` function. The `COLUMN_PRESENT` function returns 1 if the self-describing record (the first parameter) contains the column specified in the second parameter. This can be used to determine the meaning of `NULL` values returned by the `DBMS_LOGMNR.MINE_VALUE` function.

Table 106-7 Return Values for COLUMN_PRESENT Function

| Return | Description |
|--------|--|
| 0 | Specified column is not present in this row of <code>V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS</code> . |
| 1 | Column is present in this row of <code>V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS</code> . |

Exceptions

Table 106-8 COLUMN_PRESENT Function Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-01323 | Currently, a LogMiner dictionary is not associated with the LogMiner session. You must specify a LogMiner dictionary for the LogMiner session. |
| ORA-00904 | Value specified for the <code>column_name</code> parameter is not a fully qualified column name. |

Usage Notes

- To use the `COLUMN_PRESENT` function, you must have successfully started LogMiner.
- The `COLUMN_PRESENT` function must be invoked in the context of a select operation on the `V$LOGMNR_CONTENTS` view.
- The `COLUMN_PRESENT` function does not support `LONG`, `LOB`, `ADT`, or `COLLECTION` datatypes.
- The value for the `sql_redo_undo` parameter depends on the operation performed and the data of interest:

- If an update operation was performed and you want to know what the value was prior to the update operation, specify `UNDO_VALUE`.
- If an update operation was performed and you want to know what the value is after the update operation, specify `REDO_VALUE`.
- If an insert operation was performed, typically you would specify `REDO_VALUE` (because the value of a column prior to an insert operation will always be `NULL`).
- If a delete operation was performed, typically you would specify `UNDO_VALUE` (because the value of a column after a delete operation will always be `NULL`).

106.6.3 END_LOGMNR Procedure

This procedure finishes a LogMiner session. Because this procedure performs cleanup operations that may not otherwise be done, you must use it to properly end a LogMiner session. This procedure is called automatically when you log out of a database session or when you call `DBMS_LOGMNR.ADD_LOGFILE` and specify the `NEW` option.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR.END_LOGMNR;
```

Exceptions

Table 106-9 END_LOGMNR Procedure Exception

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-01307 | No LogMiner session is currently active. The <code>END_LOGMNR</code> procedure was called without adding any log files or before the <code>START_LOGMNR</code> procedure was called |

106.6.4 MINE_VALUE Function

This function facilitates queries based on a column's data value.

This function takes two arguments. The first one specifies whether to mine the redo (`REDO_VALUE`) or undo (`UNDO_VALUE`) portion of the data. The second argument is a string that specifies the fully qualified name of the column to be mined. The `MINE_VALUE` function always returns a string that can be converted back to the original datatype.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR.MINE_VALUE (
    sql_redo_undo      IN RAW,
    column_name        IN VARCHAR2 default '') RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 106-10 MINE_VALUE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>sql_redo_undo</code> | Specifies either the <code>REDO_VALUE</code> or the <code>UNDO_VALUE</code> column in the <code>V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS</code> view from which to extract data values. See the Usage Notes for more information. |
| <code>column_name</code> | Specifies the fully qualified name (<code>schema.table.column</code>) of the column for which this function will return information. In a CDB, the column name is specified as follows: <code>container_name:schema.table.column</code> |

Return Values

Table 106-11 Return Values for MINE_VALUE Function

| Return | Description |
|----------|--|
| NULL | The column is not contained within the self-describing record, or the column value is NULL. To distinguish between the two different null possibilities, use the <code>DBMS_LOGMNR.COLUMN_PRESENT</code> function. |
| NON-NULL | The column is contained within the self-describing record; the value is returned in string format. |

Exceptions

Table 106-12 MINE_VALUE Function Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-01323 | Invalid state. Currently, a LogMiner dictionary is not associated with the LogMiner session. You must specify a LogMiner dictionary for the LogMiner session. |
| ORA-00904 | Invalid identifier. The value specified for the <code>column_name</code> parameter was not a fully qualified column name. |

Usage Notes

- To use the `MINE_VALUE` function, you must have successfully started LogMiner.
- The `MINE_VALUE` function must be invoked in the context of a select operation from the `V$LOGMNR_CONTENTS` view.
- The `MINE_VALUE` function does not support `LONG`, `LOB`, `ADT`, or `COLLECTION` datatypes.
- The value for the `sql_redo_undo` parameter depends on the operation performed and the data of interest:
 - If an update operation was performed and you want to know what the value was prior to the update operation, specify `UNDO_VALUE`.

- If an update operation was performed and you want to know what the value is after the update operation, specify `REDO_VALUE`.
- If an insert operation was performed, typically you would specify `REDO_VALUE` (because the value of a column prior to an insert operation will always be null).
- If a delete operation was performed, typically you would specify `UNDO_VALUE` (because the value of a column after a delete operation will always be null).
- If the `DBMS_LOGMNR.MINE_VALUE` function is used to get an `NCHAR` value that includes characters not found in the database character set, then those characters are returned as the replacement character (for example, an inverted question mark) of the database character set.

106.6.5 REMOVE_LOGFILE Procedure

This procedure removes a redo log file from an existing list of redo log files for LogMiner to process.

In a CDB, the `REMOVE_LOGFILE` procedure must be called from the root database. You must have the `LOGMINING` administrative privilege to use this procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR.REMOVE_LOGFILE (
    LogFileName      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 106-13 REMOVE_LOGFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>LogFileName</code> | Specifies the name of the redo log file to be removed from the list of redo log files to be analyzed during this session. |

Exceptions

Table 106-14 REMOVE_LOGFILE Procedure Exception

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <code>ORA-01290</code> | Cannot remove unlisted log file |

Usage Notes

- Before querying the `V$LOGMNR_CONTENTS` view, you must make a successful call to the `DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR` procedure (within the current LogMiner session).
- You can use this procedure to remove a redo log file from the list of redo log files for LogMiner to process if you know that redo log file does not contain any data of interest.
- Multiple redo log files can be removed by calling this procedure repeatedly.
- The redo log files do not need to be removed in any particular order.
- To start a new list of redo log files for analysis, use the `END_LOGMNR` procedure to end the current LogMiner session, and then build a new list using the `ADD_LOGFILE` procedure.

- Even if you remove all redo log files from the list, any subsequent calls you make to the `ADD_LOGFILE` procedure must match the database ID and `RESETLOGS SCN` of the removed redo log files. Therefore, to analyze the redo log files from a different database (or a database incarnation with a different database `RESETLOGS SCN`) than that with which the current list of redo log files is associated, use the `END_LOGMNR` procedure to end the current LogMiner session, and then build a new list using the `ADD_LOGFILE` procedure.

106.6.6 START_LOGMNR Procedure

This procedure starts LogMiner by loading the dictionary that LogMiner will use to translate internal schema object identifiers to names.

In a CDB, the `START_LOGMNR` procedure must be called from the root database. You must have the `LOGMINING` administrative privilege to use this procedure.

Note:

The ability to create flat file dictionary dumps of pluggable databases (PDBs) is desupported in Oracle Database 21c.

In previous releases, using a flat file dictionary was one means of mining the redo logs for the changes associated with a specific PDB whose data dictionary was contained within the flat file. This feature is now desupported. Starting with Oracle Database 21c, Oracle recommends that you call `DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR`, and supply the system change number (SCN) or time range that you want to mine. The SCN or time range options of `START_LOGMNR` are enhanced to support mining of individual PDBs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR (
  startScn          IN NUMBER default 0,
  endScn           IN NUMBER default 0,
  startTime        IN DATE default '01-jan-1988',
  endTime         IN DATE default '31-dec-2110',
  DictFileName     IN VARCHAR2 default '',
  Options          IN BINARY_INTEGER default 0 );
```

Parameters

Table 106-15 START_LOGMNR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>startScn</code> | Directs LogMiner to return only redo records with an SCN greater than or equal to the <code>startScn</code> specified. This fails if there is no redo log file containing the specified <code>startScn</code> value. (You can query the <code>FILENAME</code> , <code>LOW_SCN</code> , and <code>NEXT_SCN</code> columns in the <code>V\$LOGMNR_LOGS</code> view for each redo log file to determine the range of SCN values contained in each redo log file.) |

Table 106-15 (Cont.) START_LOGMNR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| endScn | Directs LogMiner to return only redo records with an SCN less than or equal to the <code>endScn</code> specified. If you specify an <code>endScn</code> value that is beyond the value in any redo log file, then LogMiner uses the greatest <code>endScn</code> value in the redo log file that contains the most recent changes. (You can query the <code>FILENAME</code> , <code>LOW_SCN</code> , and <code>NEXT_SCN</code> columns in the <code>V\$LOGMNR_LOGS</code> view for each redo log file to determine the range of SCN values contained in each redo log file.) |
| startTime | Directs LogMiner to return only redo records with a timestamp greater than or equal to the <code>startTime</code> specified. This fails if there is no redo log file containing the specified <code>startTime</code> value. (You can query the <code>FILENAME</code> , <code>LOW_TIME</code> , and <code>HIGH_TIME</code> columns in the <code>V\$LOGMNR_LOGS</code> view for each redo log file to determine the range of time covered in each redo log file.) This parameter is ignored if <code>startScn</code> is specified. See the Usage Notes for additional information. |
| endTime | Directs LogMiner to return only redo records with a timestamp less than or equal to the <code>endTime</code> specified. If you specify an <code>endTime</code> value that is beyond the value in any redo log file, then LogMiner will use the greatest <code>endTime</code> in the redo log file that contains the most recent changes. You can query the <code>FILENAME</code> , <code>LOW_TIME</code> , and <code>HIGH_TIME</code> columns in the <code>V\$LOGMNR_LOGS</code> view for each redo log file to determine the range of time covered in each redo log file.) This parameter is ignored if <code>endScn</code> is specified. See the Usage Notes for additional information. |
| DictFileName | Specifies the flat file that contains the LogMiner dictionary. It is used to reconstruct <code>SQL_REDO</code> and <code>SQL_UNDO</code> columns in <code>V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS</code> , as well as to fully translate <code>SEG_NAME</code> , <code>SEG_OWNER</code> , <code>SEG_TYPE_NAME</code> , <code>TABLE_NAME</code> , and <code>TABLE_SPACE</code> columns. The fully qualified path name for the LogMiner dictionary file must be specified. (This file must have been created previously through the <code>DBMS_LOGMNR_D.BUILD</code> procedure.) You need to specify this parameter only if neither <code>DICT_FROM_REDO_LOGS</code> nor <code>DICT_FROM_ONLINE_CATALOG</code> is specified. |
| options | See Table 106-2 . |

Exceptions

Table 106-16 START_LOGMNR Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-01280 | Internal error encountered. |
| ORA-01281 | <code>startScn</code> or <code>endScn</code> parameter value is not a valid SCN, or <code>endScn</code> is less than <code>startScn</code> . |

Table 106-16 (Cont.) START_LOGMNR Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-01282 | value for the <code>startTime</code> parameter was greater than the value specified for the <code>endTime</code> parameter, or there was no redo log file that was compatible with the date range specified with the <code>startTime</code> and <code>endTime</code> parameters. |
| ORA-01283 | Options parameter specified is invalid. |
| ORA-01284 | LogMiner dictionary file specified in the <code>DictFileName</code> parameter has a full path length greater than 256 characters, or the file cannot be opened. |
| ORA-01285 | Error reading specified file. |
| ORA-01291 | Redo log files that are needed to satisfy the user's requested SCN or time range are missing. |
| ORA-01292 | No log file has been specified for the current LogMiner session. |
| ORA-01293 | Mounted database required for specified LogMiner options. |
| ORA-01294 | Error occurred while processing information in the specified dictionary file, possible corruption. |
| ORA-01295 | Specified LogMiner dictionary does not correspond to the database that produced the log files being analyzed. |
| ORA-01296 | Character set mismatch between specified LogMiner dictionary and log files. |
| ORA-01297 | Redo version mismatch between LogMiner dictionary and log files. |
| ORA-01299 | Specified LogMiner dictionary corresponds to a different database incarnation. |
| ORA-01300 | Writable database required for specified LogMiner options. |

Usage Notes **Note:**

The `continuous_mine` option for the `dbms_logmnr.start_logmnr` package is desupported in Oracle Database 19c (19.1), and is no longer available.

- The `DBMS_LOGMNR.ADD_LOGFILE` call from a PDB connection is not supported for adhoc users and returns error 65040.
- Users can specify the SCN range or the time range. The required logfiles will be added programmatically.
- Dumping Flat File dictionary and mining using Flat File dictionary are not supported from a PDB connection.
- LogMiner can use a dictionary that you previously extracted to the redo log files or to a flat file, or you can specify that LogMiner use the online catalog if LogMiner is mining data from the source system.
- After executing the `START_LOGMNR` procedure, you can query the following views:

- V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS - contains history of information in redo log files
- V\$LOGMNR_DICTIONARY - contains current information about the LogMiner dictionary file extracted to a flat file
- V\$LOGMNR_PARAMETERS - contains information about the LogMiner session

(You can query the V\$LOGMNR_LOGS view after a redo log file list has been added to the list of files that LogMiner is to mine.)

- Parameters and options are not persistent across calls to DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR. You must specify all desired parameters and options (including SCN and time ranges) each time you call DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR
- Be aware that specifying redo log files using a timestamp is not precise.
- Keep the following in mind regarding starting and ending times or SCN ranges:
 - If you specify neither a `startTime` nor a `startScn` parameter, LogMiner will set the `startScn` parameter to use the lowest SCN value from the redo log file that contains the oldest changes.
 - If you specify both time and SCN values, LogMiner uses the SCN value or values and ignores the time values.
 - If you specify starting and ending time or SCN values and they are found in the LogMiner redo log file list, then LogMiner mines the logs indicated by those values.
 - If you specify starting and ending times or SCN values that are not in the LogMiner redo log file list, and you specify `DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR`, and you specify:
 - * 0 for the `startTime` or `startScn` value, then the lowest SCN in the LogMiner redo log file list will be used as the `startScn`
 - * A nonzero number for the `startTime` or `startScn` value, then an error is returned
 - * 0 or a nonzero number for the `endTime` or `endScn` value, then the highest SCN in the LogMiner redo log file list will be used as the `endScn`
 - If you specify starting and ending times or SCN values and they are not found in the LogMiner redo log file list, and you specify `DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR`, and you specify:
 - * 0 for the `startTime` or `startScn` value, then an error is returned.
 - * A `startTime` or `startScn` value that is greater than any value in the database's archived redo log files, then LogMiner starts mining in the online redo log file. LogMiner will continue to process the online redo log file until it finds a change at, or beyond, the requested starting point before it returns rows from the `V$LOGMNR_CONTENTS` view.
 - * An `endTime` or `endScn` parameter value that indicates a time or SCN in the future, then LogMiner includes the online redo log files when it mines. When you query the `V$LOGMNR_CONTENTS` view, rows will be returned from this view as changes are made to the database, and will not stop until LogMiner sees a change beyond the requested ending point.
 - * 0 for the `endTime` or `endScn` parameter value, then LogMiner includes the online redo log files when it mines. When you query the `V$LOGMNR_CONTENTS` view, rows will be returned from this view as changes are made to the database, and will not stop until you enter CTL+C or you terminate the PL/SQL cursor.

DBMS_LOGSTDBY

The `DBMS_LOGSTDBY` package provides subprograms for configuring and managing the logical standby database environment.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_LOGSTDBY Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

107.1 DBMS_LOGSTDBY Overview

The `DBMS_LOGSTDBY` package helps you manage the SQL Apply (logical standby database) environment.

The subprograms in the `DBMS_LOGSTDBY` package help you to accomplish the following main objectives:

- Manage configuration parameters used by SQL Apply.
For example, controlling how transactions are applied on the logical standby database, how much shared pool is used, and how many processes are used by SQL Apply to mine and apply the changes.
- Ensure an appropriate level of supplemental logging is enabled, and a LogMiner dictionary is built correctly for logical standby database creation.
- Provide a way to skip the application of changes to selected tables or entire schemas in the logical standby database, and specify ways to handle exceptions encountered by SQL Apply.
- Allow controlled access to tables in the logical standby database that may require maintenance.

107.2 DBMS_LOGSTDBY Security Model

You must have the `DBA` role to use the `DBMS_LOGSTDBY` package.

A prototype role, `LOGSTDBY_ADMINISTRATOR`, is created by default with `RESOURCE` and `EXECUTE` privileges on `DBMS_LOGSTDBY`. If you choose to use this role, consider granting `ALTER`

DATABASE and ALTER SESSION privileges to the role so that the grantee can start and stop SQL Apply and can enable and disable the database guard.

The procedures associated with skipping transactions (SKIP and UNSKIP, SKIP_ERROR and UNSKIP_ERROR, and SKIP_TRANSACTION and UNSKIP_TRANSACTION) all require DBA privileges to execute because their scope may contain wildcard schemas. Oracle recommends that where SKIP procedures are specified, these be owned by a secure account with appropriate privileges on the schemas they act on (for example, SYS).

107.3 DBMS_LOGSTDBY Constants

The DBMS_LOGSTDBY package defines several enumerated constants for specifying parameter values. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name, for example, DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ACTION_SKIP.

The following table describes the constants for the `proc_name` parameter in the DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP procedure.

Table 107-1 Constants for SKIP Options Flag

| Constant | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| MAX_EVENTS | Maximum number of events to log in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view. See the DBMS_LOGSTDBY APPLY_SET Procedure. |
| SKIP_ACTION_APPLY | Used inside the user-defined procedure registered with DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP. Use this constant when setting the value of the SKIP_ACTION parameter with DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT if you want SQL Apply to apply the DDL or PL/SQL statement. |
| SKIP_ACTION_ERROR | Used inside the user-defined procedure registered with DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP. Use this constant when setting the value of the SKIP_ACTION parameter with DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT if you want SQL Apply to error out. |
| SKIP_ACTION_REPLACE | Used inside the user-defined procedure registered with DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP. Use this constant when setting the value of the SKIP_ACTION parameter with DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT if you want SQL Apply to apply the replacement DDL. (This constant should not be used while handling an Oracle Supplied PL/SQL procedure call). |
| SKIP_ACTION_SKIP | Used inside the user-defined procedure registered with DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP. Use this constant when setting the value of the SKIP_ACTION parameter with DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT if you want SQL Apply to skip the associated DDL or Oracle supplied PL/SQL procedure call. |

107.4 Summary of DBMS_LOGSTDBY Subprograms

This table describes each subprogram of the DBMS_LOGSTDBY procedure, including a reference to the section where each procedure is described in more detail.

In a multitenant container database (CDB), some subprograms must be called from the root. There may be other differences as well. See the individual subprogram descriptions for details.

Table 107-2 DBMS_LOGSTDBY Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| APPLY_SET Procedure | Sets the values of various parameters that configure and maintain SQL Apply. |
| APPLY_UNSET Procedure | Restores the default values of various parameters that configure and maintain SQL Apply. |
| BUILD Procedure | Ensures supplemental logging is enabled properly and builds the LogMiner dictionary. |
| INSTANTIATE_TABLE Procedure | Creates and populates a table in the standby database from a corresponding table in the primary database. |
| IS_APPLY_SERVER Function | This function returns <code>TRUE</code> if it is executed from PL/SQL in the context of a logical standby apply server process. This function is used in conjunction with triggers that have the <code>fire_once</code> parameter in the <code>DBMS_DDL.SET_TRIGGER FIRING_PROPERTY</code> subprogram set to <code>FALSE</code> (the default is <code>TRUE</code>). Such triggers are executed when the relevant target is updated by an apply process. This function can be used within the body of the trigger to ensure that the trigger takes different (or no) actions on the primary or on the standby. |
| MAP_PRIMARY_SCN Function | Maps an SCN relevant to the primary database to a corresponding SCN at the logical standby database. The mapped SCN is conservative in nature, and can thus be used to flash back the logical standby database to compensate for a flashback database operation performed at the primary database. |
| PREPARE_FOR_NEW_PRIMARY Procedure | Used after a failover, this procedure ensures a local logical standby database that was not involved in the failover has not processed more redo than the new primary database and reports the set of archive redo log files that must be replaced to ensure consistency |
| PURGE_SESSION Procedure | Identifies the archived redo log files that have been applied to the logical standby database and are no longer needed by SQL Apply |
| REBUILD Procedure | Records relevant metadata (including the LogMiner dictionary) in the redo stream in case a database that has recently changed its role to a primary database following a failover operation fails to do so during the failover process |
| SET_TABLESPACE Procedure | Moves metadata tables required by SQL Apply to the user-specified tablespace. By default, the metadata tables are created in the <code>SYSAUX</code> tablespace. |

Table 107-2 (Cont.) DBMS_LOGSTDBY Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| SKIP Procedure | Specifies rules that control database operations that should not be applied to the logical standby database |
| SKIP_ERROR Procedure | Specifies rules regarding what action to take upon encountering errors. |
| SKIP_TRANSACTION Procedure | Specifies transactions that should not be applied on the logical standby database. Be careful in using this procedure, because not applying specific transactions may cause data corruption at the logical standby database. |
| UNSKIP Procedure | Deletes rules specified by the <code>SKIP</code> procedure. |
| UNSKIP_ERROR Procedure | Deletes rules specified by the <code>SKIP_ERROR</code> procedure. |
| UNSKIP_TRANSACTION Procedure | Deletes rules specified by the <code>SKIP_TRANSACTION</code> procedure. |

107.4.1 APPLY_SET Procedure

Use this procedure to set values of parameters that configure and manage SQL Apply in a logical standby database environment. All parameters, except for `PRESERVE_COMMIT_ORDER`, can be changed without having to stop SQL Apply.

In a CDB, the `APPLY_SET` procedure must be called from the root database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.APPLY_SET (
    inname          IN VARCHAR,
    value           IN VARCHAR);
```

Parameters

Table 107-3 APPLY_SET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>APPLY_SERVERS</code> | Controls the number of <code>APPLIER</code> processes used to apply changes. The maximum number allowed is 1024, provided the <code>MAX_SERVERS</code> parameter is set to accommodate this. |

Table 107-3 (Cont.) APPLY_SET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| EVENT_LOG_DEST | <p>Controls where SQL Apply records the occurrence of an interesting event. It takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEST_ALL - All events will be recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view and in the alert log. DEST_EVENTS_TABLE - All events that contain information about user data will be recorded only in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view. This is the default value. <p>For example, if SQL Apply receives an ORA-1403 error, the whole event is recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view. Whereas, the alert log records only that SQL Apply stopped because of ORA-1403. No information regarding the user table or offending statement is logged in the alert log. However, if you stop the SQL Apply engine, it gets recorded in both the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view and in the alert log.</p> <p>Note that this parameter affects the behavior of the following parameters: RECORD_APPLIED_DDL, RECORD_SKIP_DDL, RECORD_SKIP_ERRORS, and RECORD_UNSUPPORTED_OPERATIONS. For example, if RECORD_APPLIED_DDL is set to TRUE, but EVENT_LOG_DEST is set to DEST_EVENTS_TABLE, then the applied DDL string will only be recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view.</p> |
| LOG_AUTO_DEL_RETENTION_TARGET | <p>This parameter setting is only meaningful if LOG_AUTO_DELETE has been set to TRUE. The value you supply for this parameter controls how long (in minutes) a remote archived log that is received from the primary database will be retained at the logical standby database once all redo records contained in the log have been applied at the logical standby database. The default value is 1440 minutes.</p> |
| LOG_AUTO_DELETE | <p>Automatically deletes foreign archived redo log files as soon as they have been applied on the logical standby database. By default, a foreign archived redo log file is not deleted until 24 hours (the default value of LOG_AUTO_DEL_RETENTION_TARGET parameter) after it has been applied at the logical standby database. Set to TRUE to enable automatic deletion of archived redo log files. Set to FALSE to disable automatic deletion. The default value is TRUE.</p> |
| MAX_EVENTS_RECORDED | <p>Number of recent events that will be visible through the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view. To record all events encountered by SQL Apply, use the DBMS_LOGSTDBY.MAX_EVENTS constant as the number value. The default value is 10,000.</p> |
| MAX_SERVERS | <p>Number of processes that SQL Apply uses to read and apply redo. The default value is 9. The maximum number allowed is 2048.</p> |

Table 107-3 (Cont.) APPLY_SET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| MAX_SGA | Number of megabytes from shared pool in System Global Area (SGA) that SQL Apply will use. The default value is 30 megabytes or one quarter of the value set for SHARED_POOL_SIZE, whichever is lower. The maximum size allowed is 4095 megabytes. |
| PREPARE_SERVERS | Controls the number of PREPARER processes used to prepare changes. The maximum number allowed is 1024, provided the MAX_SERVERS parameter is set to accommodate this. |
| PRESERVE_COMMIT_ORDER | <p>TRUE: Transactions are applied to the logical standby database in the exact order in which they were committed on the primary database. This is the default parameter setting.</p> <p>FALSE: Transactions containing non-overlapping sets of rows may be committed in a different order than they were committed on the primary database.</p> <p>Regardless of the level chosen, modifications done to the same row are always applied in the same order as they happened on the primary database. See the Usage Notes for details and recommendations.</p> <p>You cannot modify this parameter while SQL Apply is running.</p> |
| RECORD_APPLIED_DDL | <p>Controls whether DDL statements that have been applied to the logical standby database are recorded in the location specified by the EVENT_LOG_DEST parameter. Specify one of the following values:</p> <p>TRUE: Indicates that DDL statements applied to the logical standby database are recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS table and the alert log.</p> <p>FALSE: Indicates that applied DDL statements are not recorded. This is the default parameter setting.</p> |
| RECORD_SKIP_DDL | <p>Controls whether skipped DDL statements are recorded in the location specified by the EVENT_LOG_DEST parameter. Specify one of the following values:</p> <p>TRUE: Skipped DDL statements are recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS table and the alert log. This is the default parameter setting.</p> <p>FALSE: Skipped DDL statements are not recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS table and the alert log.</p> |
| RECORD_SKIP_ERRORS | <p>Controls whether skipped errors (as described by the SKIP_ERROR procedure) are recorded in the location specified by the EVENT_LOG_DEST parameter. Specify one of the following values:</p> <p>TRUE: Skipped errors are recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS table and the alert log. This is the default parameter setting.</p> <p>FALSE: Skipped errors are not recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS table and the alert log.</p> |

Table 107-3 (Cont.) APPLY_SET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| RECORD_UNSUPPORTED_OPERATIONS | <p>Captures information about transactions running on the primary database that will not be supported by a logical standby database. This procedure records its information as events in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS table. Specify one of the following values:</p> <p>TRUE: The information is captured and recorded as events in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS table.</p> <p>FALSE: The information is not captured. This is the default.</p> |

If a parameter is changed while SQL Apply is running, the change will take effect at some point in the future. In such a case, an informational row is inserted into the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view at the time the parameter change takes effect.

Additionally, if you are modifying a parameter while SQL Apply is running on an Oracle RAC configuration, you must be connected to the same instance where SQL Apply is running.

Exceptions

Table 107-4 APPLY_SET Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-16103 | Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation |
| ORA-16104 | invalid Logical Standby option requested |
| ORA-16236 | Logical Standby metadata operation in progress |

Usage Notes

- Use the APPLY_UNSET procedure to restore the default settings of a parameter.
- See *Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration* for help with tuning SQL Apply and for information about setting appropriate values for different parameters.

Examples

To record DDLs in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view and in the alert log, issue the following statement:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.APPLY_SET('RECORD_APPLIED_DDL', TRUE);
```

107.4.2 APPLY_UNSET Procedure

Use the APPLY_UNSET procedure to restore the default values of the parameters that you changed with the APPLY_SET procedure.

In a CDB, the APPLY_UNSET procedure must be called from the root database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.APPLY_UNSET (
    inname          IN VARCHAR);
```

Parameters

The parameter information for the `APPLY_UNSET` procedure is the same as that described for the `APPLY_SET` procedure. See [Table 107-3](#) for complete parameter information.

Exceptions

Table 107-5 `APPLY_UNSET` Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-16103 | Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation |
| ORA-16104 | invalid Logical Standby option requested |
| ORA-16236 | Logical Standby metadata operation in progress |

Usage Notes

- Use the `APPLY_SET` procedure to specify a nondefault value for a parameter.

Examples

If you previously specified that applied DDLs show up in the `DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS` view and the alert log, you can restore the default behavior of SQL Apply regarding applied DDL statements with the following statement:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.APPLY_UNSET('RECORD_APPLIED_DDL');
```

107.4.3 BUILD Procedure

Use this procedure on the primary database to record relevant metadata (LogMiner dictionary) information in the redo log, which will subsequently be used by SQL Apply. This procedure will enable database-wide primary- and unique-key supplemental logging, if necessary.

In a CDB, the `BUILD` procedure must be called from the root database on the primary. Additionally, you cannot add or remove PDBs from a CDB while this procedure is executing.

 **Note:**

In databases created using Oracle Database 11g release 2 (11.2) or later, supplemental logging information is automatically propagated to any existing physical standby databases. However, for databases in earlier releases, or if the database was created using an earlier release and then upgraded to 11.2, you must check whether supplemental logging is enabled at the physical standby(s) if it is also enabled at the primary database. If it is not enabled at the physical standby(s), then before performing a switchover or failover, you must enable supplemental logging on all existing physical standby databases. To do so, issue the following SQL command on each physical standby:

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA (PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE INDEX)
COLUMNS;
```

If you do not do this, then any logical standby that is also in the same Data Guard configuration will be unusable if a switchover or failover is performed to one of the physical standby databases. If a switchover or failover has already occurred and supplemental logging was not enabled, then you must recreate all logical standby databases.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.BUILD;
```

Usage Notes

- Supplemental log information includes extra information in the redo logs that uniquely identifies a modified row in the logical standby database, and also includes information that helps efficient application of changes to the logical standby database.
- LogMiner dictionary information allows SQL Apply to interpret data in the redo logs.
- `DBMS_LOGSTDBY.BUILD` should be run only once for each logical standby database you want to create. You do not need to use `DBMS_LOGSTDBY.BUILD` for each Oracle RAC instance.
- `DBMS_LOGSTDBY.BUILD` waits for all transactions (including distributed transactions) that are active at the time of the procedure invocation to complete before returning. See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about how to handle in-doubt transactions.

Examples

To build the LogMiner dictionary in the redo stream of the primary database and to record additional information so that a logical standby database can be instantiated, issue the following SQL statement at the primary database

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.BUILD;
```

107.4.4 INSTANTIATE_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates and populates a table in the standby database from a corresponding table in the primary database.

The table requires the name of the database link (`dblink`) as an input parameter. If the table already exists in the logical standby database, it will be dropped and re-created based on the table definition at the primary database. This procedure only brings over the data associated with the table, and not the associated indexes and constraints.

Use the `INSTANTIATE_TABLE` procedure to:

- Add a table to a standby database.
- Re-create a table in a standby database.

In a CDB, the `INSTANTIATE_TABLE` procedure must be called from within the container in which the table to be instantiated resides. Additionally, the database link that is provided to the primary database must point to the corresponding container on the primary.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.INSTANTIATE_TABLE (
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    dblink           IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 107-6 INSTANTIATE_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>schema_name</code> | Name of the schema |
| <code>table_name</code> | Name of the table to be created or re-created in the standby database |
| <code>dblink</code> | Name of the database link account that has privileges to read and lock the table in the primary database, as well as the <code>SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE</code> on the primary database |

Exceptions

Table 107-7 INSTANTIATE_TABLE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-16103 | Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation |
| ORA-16236 | Logical Standby metadata operation in progress |
| ORA-16276 | Specified database link does not correspond to primary database |
| ORA-16277 | Specified table is not supported by logical standby database |
| ORA-16278 | Specified table has a multi-object skip rule defined |

Usage Notes

- Use this procedure to create and populate a table in a way that keeps the data on the standby database transactionally consistent with the primary database.
- This table will not be synchronized with the rest of the tables being maintained by SQL Apply and SQL Apply will not start to maintain it until SQL Apply encounters redo that occurred after the table was instantiated from the primary. The SCN at which the table was instantiated from the primary database is available in the `DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS` view.
- The specified table must be a table that is supported by logical standby (that is, it does not appear in the `DBA_LOGSTDBY_UNSUPPORTED_TABLES` view on the primary database).
- If there are any skip rules that specifically name this table (without any wildcards), those skip rules will be dropped as part of `INstantiate_Table`, so that the table will be properly maintained by SQL Apply in the future. If there are skip rules that indirectly reference this table (match a skip rule with a wildcard in the `schema_name` or `table_name`, and have a `TABLE`, `DML`, or `SCHEMA_DDL` statement type), `INstantiate_Table` will fail with an ORA-16278 error. Any multi-object skip rules that pertain to the table must be dropped or changed before re-attempting the `INstantiate_Table` call.

Examples

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.INSTANTIATE_TABLE (-
      SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', TABLE_NAME => 'EMPLOYEES', -
      DBLINK => 'INSTANTIATE_TBL_LINK');
```

107.4.5 IS_APPLY_SERVER Function

This function returns `TRUE` if it is executed from PL/SQL in the context of a logical standby apply server process.

This function is used in conjunction with triggers that have the `fire_once` parameter in the `DBMS_DDL.SET_TRIGGER_FIRING_PROPERTY` subprogram set to `FALSE` (the default is `TRUE`). Such triggers are executed when the relevant target is updated by an apply process. This function can be used within the body of the trigger to ensure that the trigger takes different (or no) actions on the primary or on the standby.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.IS_APPLY_SERVER
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

None

107.4.6 MAP_PRIMARY_SCN Function

This function returns an SCN on the standby that predates the supplied SCN from the primary database by at least 5 minutes.

It can be used to determine a safe SCN to use in a compensating flashback database operation at the logical standby database, following a flashback database operation or a point-in-time recovery operation at the primary database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.MAP_PRIMARY_SCN(primary_scn NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER;
```

Exceptions

Table 107-8 MAP_PRIMARY_SCN Function Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-20001 | Primary SCN is before mapped range |
| ORA-20002 | SCN mapping requires PRESERVE_COMMIT_ORDER to be TRUE |

Usage Notes

Use this function to get a conservative SCN at the logical standby database that corresponds to an SCN at the primary database. This function is useful in the context of doing compensating flashback database operations at the logical standby following a flashback database or a point-in-time recovery operation done at the primary database.

107.4.7 PREPARE_FOR_NEW_PRIMARY Procedure

The `PREPARE_FOR_NEW_PRIMARY` procedure must be invoked at a logical standby database following a failover, if that standby database was not the target of the failover operation.

Such a standby database must process the exact same set of redo logs processed at the new primary database. This routine ensures that the local logical standby database has not processed more redo than the new primary database and reports the set of archive logs that must be replaced to ensure consistency. The set of replacement logs will be reported in the alert.log. These logs must be copied to the logical standby and registered using the `ALTER DATABASE REGISTER LOGICAL LOGFILE` statement.

In a CDB, the `PREPARE_FOR_NEW_PRIMARY` procedure must be called from the root database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.PREPARE_FOR_NEW_PRIMARY (
    FORMER_STANDBY_TYPE    IN VARCHAR2,
    DBLINK                 IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 107-9 PREPARE_FOR_NEW_PRIMARY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| FORMER_STANDBY_TYPE | The type of standby database that was the target of the failover operation to become the new primary database. Valid values are 'PHYSICAL' if the new primary was formerly a physical standby, and 'LOGICAL' if the new primary database was formerly a logical standby database. |

Table 107-9 (Cont.) PREPARE_FOR_NEW_PRIMARY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| DBLINK | The name of a database link to the new primary database |

Exceptions**Table 107-10 PREPARE_FOR_NEW_PRIMARY Procedure Exceptions**

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-16104 | Invalid Logical Standby option. |
| ORA-16109 | Failed to apply log data from previous primary. |

Usage Notes

- This routine is intended only for logical standby systems. This routine will fail if the new primary database was formerly a logical standby database and the LogMiner dictionary build has not completed successfully. Log files displayed in the alert log will be referred to as *terminal logs*. Users should keep in mind that file paths are relative to the new primary database and may not resolve locally. Upon manual registration of the terminal logs, users should complete the process by calling either `START LOGICAL STANDBY APPLY` if the new primary database was formerly a physical standby database or `START LOGICAL STANDBY APPLY NEW PRIMARY` if the new primary database was formerly a logical standby database. See the alert log for more details regarding the reasons for any exception.

Examples

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.PREPARE_FOR_NEW_PRIMARY ( -
          FORMER_STANDBY_TYPE => 'LOGICAL',      -
          DBLINK => 'dblink_to_newprimary');
```

107.4.8 PURGE_SESSION Procedure

`PURGE_SESSION` identifies all archived redo log files that have been applied to the logical standby database and are no longer needed by SQL Apply.

Once identified, you can issue operating system commands to delete some or all of the unnecessary archived redo log files.

In a CDB, the `PURGE_SESSION` procedure must be called from the root database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.PURGE_SESSION;
```

Exceptions**Table 107-11 PURGE_SESSION Procedure Exceptions**

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| ORA-01309 | Invalid session |

Usage Notes

- This procedure does not delete the archived redo log files. You must issue operating system commands to delete unneeded files.
- This procedure updates the `DBA_LOGMNR_PURGED_LOG` view that displays the archived redo log files that have been applied to the logical standby database.
- In Oracle Database 10g Release 2, metadata related to the archived redo log files (and the actual archived redo log files) are purged automatically based on the default setting of the `LOG_AUTO_DELETE` parameter described in the `DBMS_LOGSTDBY.APPLY_SET` procedure described.

Example

To identify and remove unnecessary files:

1. Enter the following statement on the logical standby database:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.PURGE_SESSION;
```

2. Query the `DBA_LOGMNR_PURGED_LOG` view to list the archived redo log files that can be removed:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM DBA_LOGMNR_PURGED_LOG;
```

```
FILE_NAME
-----
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_40_509538672.log
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_41_509538672.log
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_42_509538672.log
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_43_509538672.log
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_44_509538672.log
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_45_509538672.log
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_46_509538672.log
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_47_509538672.log
```

3. Use operating system-specific commands to delete archived redo log files from the file system.

107.4.9 REBUILD Procedure

This procedure is used if a database that has recently changed its role to a primary database following a failover operation fails to record relevant metadata (including the LogMiner dictionary) in the redo stream required for other logical standby databases.

In a CDB, the `REBUILD` procedure must be called from the root database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.REBUILD;
```

Usage Notes

- LogMiner dictionary information is logged in the redo log files. The standby redo log files (if present) are archived.

Examples

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.REBUILD;
```

107.4.10 SET_TABLESPACE Procedure

This procedure moves metadata tables required by SQL Apply to the user-specified tablespace.

By default, the metadata tables are created in the `SYSAUX` tablespace. SQL Apply cannot be running when you invoke this procedure.

In a CDB, the `SET_TABLESPACE` procedure must be called from the root database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SET_TABLESPACE(  
    NEW_TABLESPACE IN VARCHAR2)
```

Parameters

Table 107-12 SET_TABLESPACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>NEW_TABLESPACE</code> | Name of the new tablespace where metadata tables will reside. |

Exceptions

Table 107-13 SET_TABLESPACE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>ORA-16103</code> | Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation |
| <code>ORA-16236</code> | Logical Standby metadata operation in progress |

Examples

To move metadata tables to a new tablespace named `LOGSTDBY_TBS`, issue the following statement:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SET_TABLESPACE (new_tablespace => 'LOGSTDBY_TBS');
```

107.4.11 SKIP Procedure

The `SKIP` procedure can be used to define rules that will be used by SQL Apply to skip the application of certain changes to the logical standby database.

For example, the `SKIP` procedure can be used to skip changes to a subset of tables in the logical standby database. It can also be used to specify DDL statements that should not be applied at the logical standby database or should be modified before they are applied in the logical standby database. One reason why a DDL statement may need to be modified is to accommodate a different directory structure on the logical standby database.



Note:

For information about skipping containers, see "[Skipping Containers](#)."

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (
    stmt                IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    object_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    proc_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    use_like           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    esc                IN CHAR1 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 107-14 SKIP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| stmt | Either a keyword that identifies a set of SQL statements or a specific SQL statement. The use of keywords simplifies configuration since keywords, generally defined by the database object, identify all SQL statements that operate on the specified object. Table 107-15 shows a list of keywords and the equivalent SQL statements, either of which is a valid value for this parameter. The keyword <code>PL/SQL</code> is used for the execution of Oracle-supplied packages which are supported for replication. |
| schema_name | The name of one or more schemas (wildcards are permitted) associated with the SQL statements identified by the <code>stmt</code> parameter. If not applicable, this value must be set to <code>NULL</code> . |
| object_name | The name of one or more objects (wildcards are permitted) associated with the SQL statements identified by the <code>stmt</code> . If not applicable, this value must be set to <code>NULL</code> . |

Table 107-14 (Cont.) SKIP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>proc_name</code> | <p>Name of a stored procedure to call when SQL Apply determines that a particular statement matches the filter defined by the <code>stmt</code>, <code>schema_name</code>, and <code>object_name</code> parameters. Specify the procedure in the following format:</p> <pre>'schema.package.procedure'</pre> <p>This procedure returns a value that directs SQL Apply to perform one of the following: execute the statement, skip the statement, or execute a replacement statement.</p> <p>The procedures to be invoked in the case of DDL or PL/SQL take no arguments. You can access the various information needed inside the procedure by accessing the context associated with the namespace, <code>LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT</code>.</p> <p>For a full list of parameters that are accessible in the context of the skip procedure, see the <code>DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT</code> package.</p> <p>The parameters of interest in the case of DDLs are: <code>STATEMENT</code>, <code>STATEMENT_TYPE</code>, <code>SCHEMA</code>, <code>NAME</code>, <code>CURRENT_SCHEMA</code>, <code>XIDUSN</code>, <code>XIDSLT</code>, <code>XIDSQN</code> and <code>SKIP_ACTION</code>.</p> <p>The parameters of interest in the case of PL/SQL are: <code>STATEMENT</code>, <code>PACKAGE_SCHEMA</code>, <code>PACKAGE_NAME</code>, <code>PROCEDURE_NAME</code>, <code>CURRENT_SCHEMA</code>, <code>XIDUSN</code>, <code>XIDSLT</code>, <code>XIDSQN</code>, <code>EXIT_STATUS</code>, and <code>SKIP_ACTION</code>.</p> <p>Note 1: The <code>DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ACTION_REPLACE</code> constant is not supported for PL/SQL.</p> <p>Note 2: SQL Apply calls the skip handler when the procedure's exit is processed.</p> <p>Note 3: The <code>use_like</code> parameter must be set to <code>FALSE</code> for PL/SQL since wildcarding PL/SQL is not supported.</p> |

Table 107-14 (Cont.) SKIP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| proc_name (cont.) | <p>A sample conditional skip rule on DBMS_RLS.DROP_POLICY is as follows:</p> <pre> create or replace procedure sec_mgr.skip_drop_policy is l_stmt CLOB; l_pkgown varchar2(30); l_pkgnam varchar2(30); l_procnm varchar2(30); l_cur_schema varchar2(30); l_xidusn number; l_xidslt number; l_xidsqn number; l_exit_status number; l_skip_action number; Begin -- read all relevant info dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name => 'STATEMENT', value => l_stmt); dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name => 'PACKAGE_SCHEMA', value => l_pkgown); dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name => 'PACKAGE_NAME', value => l_pkgnam); dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name => 'PROCEDURE_NAME', value => l_procnm); dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name => 'CURRENT_SCHEMA', value => l_cur_schema); dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name => 'XIDUSN', value => l_xidusn); dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name => 'XIDSLT', value => l_xidslt); dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name => 'XIDSQN', value => l_xidsqn); dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name => 'EXIT_STATUS', value => l_ext_status); if 0 == l_ext_status then Insert Into sec_mgr.logit Values ('Success: ' l_pkgown '.' l_pkgnm '.' l_procnm ' by ' l_current_user); If l_current_user != 'TESTSCHEMA' Then l_skip_action := DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ACTION_APPLY; Else l_skip_action := DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ACTION_SKIP; End If; End If; dbms_logstdby_context.set_context(name=>'SKIP_ACTION', value => l_skip_action); End skip_drop_policy; EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP(- stmt => 'PL/SQL', - schema_name => 'SYS', - </pre> |

Table 107-14 (Cont.) SKIP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| | <pre>object_name => 'DBMS_RLS.DROP_POLICY', - proc_name => 'SEC_MGR.SKIP_DROP_POLICY' - use_like=> FALSE);</pre> |
| use_like | Allows pattern matching to isolate the tables that you want to skip on the logical standby database. The use_like parameter matches a portion of one character value to another by searching the first value for the pattern specified by the second, and calculates strings using characters as defined by the input character set. This parameter follows the same rules for pattern matching described in <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> . |
| esc | Identifies an escape character (such as the character "/") that you can use for pattern matching. If the escape character appears in the pattern before the character "%" or "_" then Oracle interprets this character literally in the pattern, rather than as a special pattern matching character. See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for more information about pattern matching. |

Usage Notes

- This procedure requires DBA privileges to execute.
- You cannot associate a stored procedure to be invoked in the context of a DML statement. For example, the following statement returns the ORA-16104: invalid Logical Standby option requested error:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP(-
      stmt => 'DML', -
      schema_name => 'HR', -
      object_name => 'EMPLOYEES', -
      proc_name => 'DML_HANDLER');
```

Also, if an event matches multiple rules either because of the use of wildcards while specifying the rule or because of a specification of overlapping rules. For example, if you specify a rule for the SCHEMA_DDL event for the HR.EMPLOYEES table, and a rule for the ALTER TABLE event for the HR.EMPLOYEES table, only one of the matching procedures will be invoked (alphabetically, by procedure). In the following code example, consider the following rules:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP( -
      stmt => 'SCHEMA_DDL', -
      schema_name => 'HR', -
      object_name => 'EMPLOYEES', -
      proc_name => 'SCHEMA_DDL_HANDLER');
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP( -
      stmt => 'ALTER TABLE', -
      schema_name => 'HR', -
      object_name => 'EMPLOYEES', -
      proc_name => 'TABLE_ALTER_HANDLER');
```

On encountering an ALTER TABLE statement, the schema_ddl_handler procedure will be invoked because its name will be at the top of an alphabetically sorted list of procedures that are relevant to the statement. Collisions on a rule set because of a specification containing wildcard entries are resolved in a similar fashion. For example, the rules in the

following example will result in the `empddl_handler` procedure being invoked upon encountering the `ALTER TABLE HR.EMPLOYEES ADD COLUMN RATING NUMBER` statement:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP(-
      stmt => 'ALTER TABLE', -
      schema_name => 'HR', -
      object_name => 'EMP%', -
      proc_name => 'EMPDDL_HANDLER');
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP( -
      stmt => 'ALTER TABLE', -
      schema_name => 'HR', -
      object_name => 'EMPLOYEES', -
      proc_name => 'EMPLOYEE_DDL_HANDLER');
```

- Use the `SKIP` procedure with caution, particularly when skipping DDL statements. If a `CREATE TABLE` statement is skipped, for example, you must also specify other DDL statements that refer to that table in the `SKIP` procedure. Otherwise, the statements will fail and cause an exception. When this happens, SQL Apply stops running.
- Before calling the `SKIP` procedure, SQL Apply must be halted. Do this by issuing an `ALTER DATABASE STOP LOGICAL STANDBY APPLY` statement. Once all desired filters have been specified, issue an `ALTER DATABASE START LOGICAL STANDBY APPLY IMMEDIATE` statement to start SQL Apply using the new filter settings.
- See the `UNSKIP` procedure for information about reversing (undoing) the settings of the `SKIP` procedure.
- For `USER` statements, the `SCHEMA_NAME` parameter will be the user and specify '%' for the `OBJECT_NAME` parameter.
- If the `PROC_NAME` parameter is supplied, it must already exist in `DBA PROCEDURES` and it must execute with `DEFINER` rights. If the procedure is declared with `INVOKER` rights, the `ORA-1031: insufficient privileges` message will be returned.
- If the procedure returns a `REPLACEMENT` statement, the `REPLACEMENT` statement will be executed using the `SYSTEM` and `OBJECT` privileges of the owner of the procedure.
- The PL/SQL block of a `SKIP` procedure cannot contain transaction control statements (for example, `COMMIT`, `ROLLBACK`, `SAVEPOINT`, and `SET CONSTRAINT`) unless the block is declared to be an autonomous transaction.

Skip Statement Options

[Table 107-15](#) lists the supported values for the `stmt` parameter of the `SKIP` procedure. The left column of the table lists the keywords that may be used to identify the set of SQL statements to the right of the keyword. In addition, any of the SQL statements listed in the `sys.audit_actions` table (shown in the right column of [Table 107-15](#)) are also valid values. Note that keywords are generally defined by database object.

Table 107-15 Supported Values for the `stmt` Parameter

| Keyword | Associated SQL Statements |
|---|--|
| There is no keyword for this group of SQL statements. | GRANT REVOKE ANALYZE TABLE ANALYZE INDEX ANALYZE CLUSTER |
| CLUSTER | AUDIT CLUSTER CREATE CLUSTER DROP CLUSTER TRUNCATE CLUSTER |
| CONTAINER | See " Skipping Containers " |
| CONTEXT | CREATE CONTEXT DROP CONTEXT |
| DATABASE LINK | CREATE DATABASE LINK CREATE PUBLIC DATABASE LINK DROP DATABASE LINK DROP PUBLIC DATABASE LINK |
| DIMENSION | ALTER DIMENSION CREATE DIMENSION DROP DIMENSION |
| DIRECTORY ¹ | CREATE DIRECTORY DROP DIRECTORY |
| DML | Includes DML statements on a table (for example: INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE) |
| INDEX | ALTER INDEX CREATE INDEX DROP INDEX |
| NON_SCHEMA_DDL | <i>All DDL that does not pertain to a particular schema</i> Note: SCHEMA_NAME and OBJECT_NAME must be null |
| PL/SQL ² | Execute Oracle-supplied package. |

Table 107-15 (Cont.) Supported Values for the stmt Parameter

| Keyword | Associated SQL Statements |
|------------------------|--|
| PROCEDURE ³ | ALTER FUNCTION ALTER PACKAGE ALTER PACKAGE BODY ALTER PROCEDURE CREATE FUNCTION CREATE LIBRARY CREATE PACKAGE CREATE PACKAGE BODY CREATE PROCEDURE DROP FUNCTION DROP LIBRARY DROP PACKAGE DROP PACKAGE BODY DROP PROCEDURE |
| PROFILE | ALTER PROFILE CREATE PROFILE DROP PROFILE |
| ROLE | ALTER ROLE CREATE ROLE DROP ROLE SET ROLE |
| ROLLBACK STATEMENT | ALTER ROLLBACK SEGMENT CREATE ROLLBACK SEGMENT DROP ROLLBACK SEGMENT |
| SCHEMA_DDL | <i>All DDL statements that create, modify, or drop schema objects (for example: tables, indexes, and columns)</i> Note: SCHEMA_NAME and OBJECT_NAME must <i>not</i> be null |
| SEQUENCE | ALTER SEQUENCE CREATE SEQUENCE DROP SEQUENCE |
| SYNONYM | CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM CREATE SYNONYM DROP PUBLIC SYNONYM DROP SYNONYM |
| SYSTEM AUDIT | AUDIT SQL_statements NOAUDIT SQL_statements |

Table 107-15 (Cont.) Supported Values for the `stmt` Parameter

| Keyword | Associated SQL Statements |
|------------|---|
| TABLE | CREATE TABLE ALTER TABLE DROP TABLE TRUNCATE TABLE |
| TABLESPACE | CREATE TABLESPACE DROP TABLESPACE ALTER TABLESPACE |
| TRIGGER | ALTER TRIGGER CREATE TRIGGER DISABLE ALL TRIGGERS DISABLE TRIGGER DROP TRIGGER ENABLE ALL TRIGGERS ENABLE TRIGGER |
| TYPE | ALTER TYPE ALTER TYPE BODY CREATE TYPE CREATE TYPE BODY DROP TYPE DROP TYPE BODY |
| USER | ALTER USER CREATE USER DROP USER |
| VIEW | CREATE VIEW DROP VIEW |
| VIEW | CREATE VIEW DROP VIEW |

- ¹ All directory objects are owned by SYS, but for the purpose of filtering them with a skip directive the schema should be specified as '%'
- ² See *Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration* for information about supported packages.
- ³ Java schema objects (sources, classes, and resources) are considered the same as procedure for purposes of skipping (ignoring) SQL statements.

Exceptions

Table 107-16 DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-01031 | Insufficient privileges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedure used INVOKER rights Procedure needs DBA privileges |
| ORA-16103 | Logical standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation. |
| ORA-16104 | Invalid logical standby option requested. |
| ORA-16203 | "Unable to interpret SKIP procedure return values." Indicates that a SKIP procedure has either generated an exception or has returned ambiguous values. You can identify the offending procedure by examining the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view. |
| ORA-16236 | Logical standby metadata operation in progress. |

Examples

Example 1. Skipping all DML and DDL changes made to a schema

The following example shows how to specify rules so that SQL Apply will skip both DDL and DML statements made to the HR schema.

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'SCHEMA_DDL', -
      schema_name => 'HR', -
      object_name => '%', -
      proc_name => null);
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML', -
      schema_name => 'HR', -
      object_name => '%', -
      proc_name => null);
```

Example 2. Creating a procedure to handle different file system organization

For example, if the file system organization in the logical standby database is different than that in the primary database, you can write a SKIP procedure to handle DDL statements with file specifications transparently. The following procedure can handle DDL statements as long as you follow a specific naming convention for the file specification string.

1. Create the SKIP procedure to handle tablespace DDL statements:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE sys.handle_tbs_ddl
IS
  l_old_stmt varchar2(4000);
  l_stmt_typ varchar2(40);
  l_schema  varchar2(30);
  l_name    varchar2(30);
  l_xidusn  number;
  l_xidslt  number;
  l_xidsqn  number;
  l_skip_action number;
  l_new_stmt varchar2(4000);
```

```

-- read all information
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'STATEMENT',value=>l_old_stmt);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'STATEMENT_TYPE',value=>l_stmt_type);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'OWNER',value=>l_schema);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'NAME',value=>l_name);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'XIDUSN',value=>l_xidusn);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'XIDSLT',value=>l_xidslt);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'XIDSQN',value=>l_xidsqn);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'CONTAINER_NAME',value=>l_conname);

--
-- All primary file specification that contains a directory
-- /usr/orcl/primary/dbs
-- should go to /usr/orcl/stdby directory specification

BEGIN
  l_new_stmt := replace (l_old_stmt, '/usr/orcl/primary/dbs','/usr/orcl/stdby');
  l_skip_action := DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ACTION_REPLACE;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    l_skip_action := DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ACTION_ERROR;
    l_new_stmt := NULL;
END;

dbms_logstdby_context.set_context(name=>new_statement, value => l_new_stmt);
dbms_logstdby_context.set_context(name=>'SKIP_ACTION', value => l_skip_action);
END handle_tbs_ddl;

```

2. Register the SKIP procedure with SQL Apply:

```

SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (stmt => 'TABLESPACE', -
                               proc_name => 'SYS.HANDLE_TBS_DDL');

```

Skipping Containers

To skip a container (either a PDB or the root), use the `CONTAINER` keyword. All SQL statements executed on the container, as well as any other actions taken on the container, are skipped.

You can skip a particular PDB within a CDB. For example, the following command skips the PDB named `PDB1`. The command must be executed at the root level:

```

SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP(stmt => 'CONTAINER', object_name => 'PDB1');

```

As shown in the following example, you could also skip only the root of the CDB, but not any of the PDBs that exist under the root. The command must be executed at the root level:

```

SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP(stmt => 'CONTAINER', object_name => 'CDB$ROOT');

```

Note:

To create other skip rules for a container, create the rules from within the container. The container to which the rules will apply is automatically derived from the container in which the rules are created.

107.4.12 SKIP_ERROR Procedure

The `SKIP_ERROR` procedure specifies the action to take when a logical standby database detects an error.

Upon encountering an error, the logical standby database uses the criteria contained in this procedure to determine a course of action. The default action when a match is found is to skip the error and continue with applying changes. However, if a procedure is supplied, then `SKIP_ERROR` can take other actions depending on the situation. It can do nothing, which causes SQL Apply to stop, or it can change the error message text and stop SQL Apply, or it can actually skip the error.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ERROR (
    stmt                IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    object_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    proc_name           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    use_like            IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL,
    esc                 IN CHAR1    DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 107-17 SKIP_ERROR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>stmt</code> | Either a keyword that identifies a set of SQL statements or a specific SQL statement. The use of keywords simplifies configuration because keywords, generally defined by the database object, identify all SQL statements that operate on the specified object. Table 107-15 shows a list of keywords and the equivalent SQL statements, either of which is a valid value for this parameter. |
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of one or more schemas (wildcards are permitted) associated with the SQL statements identified by the <code>stmt</code> parameter. If not applicable, this value must be set to <code>NULL</code> . |
| <code>object_name</code> | The name of one or more objects (wildcards are permitted) associated with the SQL statements identified by the <code>stmt</code> . If not applicable, this value must be set to <code>NULL</code> . |

Table 107-17 (Cont.) SKIP_ERROR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>proc_name</code> | <p>Name of a stored procedure to call when SQL Apply encounters an error and determines a particular statement matches the filter defined by the <code>stmt</code>, <code>schema_name</code>, and <code>object_name</code> parameters. Specify the procedure in the following format:</p> <pre>'"schema"."package"."procedure"'</pre> <p>This procedure returns an error message that directs SQL Apply to perform one of the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silently skip the error and continue with SQL Apply • Replace the error message that would have been created with a custom one, and stop SQL Apply • Do nothing, causing SQL Apply to stop and the original error message to be logged <p>The procedure registered with SQL Apply does not take any parameters. The context associated with <code>LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT</code> can be used to retrieve all relevant information related to the error. See the <code>DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT</code> package for a list of all parameters associated with <code>LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT</code>.</p> <p>The parameters of interest for procedures registered with <code>SKIP_ERROR</code> are <code>CONTAINER_NAME</code>, <code>STATEMENT</code>, <code>STATEMENT_TYPE</code>, <code>SCHEMA</code>, <code>NAME</code>, <code>XIDUSN</code>, <code>XIDSLT</code>, <code>XIDSN</code>, <code>ERROR</code> and <code>NEW_ERROR</code>.</p> |
| <code>use_like</code> | <p>Allows pattern matching to isolate the tables that you want to skip on the logical standby database. The <code>use_like</code> parameter matches a portion of one character value to another by searching the first value for the pattern specified by the second, and calculates strings using characters as defined by the input character set. This parameter follows the same rules for pattern matching described in <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i>.</p> |
| <code>esc</code> | <p>Identifies an escape character (such as the characters "%" or "_") that you can use for pattern matching. If the escape character appears in the pattern before the character "%" or "_" then Oracle interprets this character literally in the pattern, rather than as a special pattern matching character.</p> |

Usage Notes

- A stored procedure provided to the `SKIP_ERROR` procedure is called when SQL Apply encounters an error that could shut down the application of redo logs to the standby database.
- Running this stored procedure affects the error being written in the `STATUS` column of the `DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS` table. The `STATUS_CODE` column remains unchanged. If the stored procedure is to have no effect, that is, apply will be stopped, then the `NEW_ERROR` is written to the events table. To truly have no effect, set `NEW_ERROR` to `ERROR` in the procedure.
- If the stored procedure requires that a shutdown be avoided, then you must set `NEW_ERROR` to `NULL`.
- This procedure requires `DBA` privileges to execute.
- For `USER` statements, the `SCHEMA_NAME` parameter will be the user and you should specify '%' for the `OBJECT_NAME` parameter.

- If the `PROC_NAME` parameter is specified, it must already exist in `DBA_PROCEDURES` and it must execute with `DEFINERS` rights. If the procedure is declared with `INVOKERS` rights, the `ORA-1031: insufficient privileges` message will be returned.
- The PL/SQL block of a `SKIP_ERROR` procedure cannot contain transaction control statements (for example: `COMMIT`, `ROLLBACK`, `SAVEPOINT`, and `SET CONSTRAINT`) unless the block is declared to be an autonomous transaction using the following syntax:

```
PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION
```

Exceptions

Table 107-18 SKIP_ERROR Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-01031 | Insufficient privileges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedure used <code>INVOKER</code> rights • Procedure needs <code>DBA</code> privileges |
| ORA-16103 | Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation |
| ORA-16104 | invalid Logical Standby option requested |
| ORA-16236 | Logical Standby metadata operation in progress |

Example 1

The following example shows how to specify rules so that SQL Apply will skip any error raised from any `GRANT DDL` command.

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ERROR('GRANT')
```

Example 2

To skip errors on `GRANT` statements on `SYS` or `HR` schemas, define a procedure `handle_error_ddl` and register it. In the following example, assume that `handle_error_ddl` is a free-standing procedure in the `SYS` schema.

1. Create the error-handler procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE sys.handle_error_ddl
is
  l_stmt      VARCHAR2(4000);
  l_stmt_type VARCHAR2(40);
  l_schema    VARCHAR2(30);
  l_name      VARCHAR2(30);
  l_xidusn    NUMBER;
  l_xidslt    NUMBER;
  l_xidsqn    NUMBER;
  l_error     VARCHAR2(4000);
  l_conname   VARCHAR2(30);
  l_newerr    VARCHAR2(4000);

BEGIN
  dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'STATEMENT',value=>l_stmt);

  dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'STATEMENT_TYPE',value=>l_stmt_type);
```

```

dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'SCHEMA',value=>l_schema);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'NAME',value=>l_name);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'XIDUSN',value=>l_xidusn);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'XIDSLT',value=>l_xidslt);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'XIDSQN',value=>l_xidsqn);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'ERROR',value=>l_error);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'CONTAINER_NAME',value=>l_conname);

-- default error to what we already have
l_new_error := l_error;

-- Ignore any GRANT errors on SYS or HR schemas

IF INSTR(UPPER(l_stmt), 'GRANT') > 0
THEN
IF l_schema is NULL
OR (l_schema is NOT NULL AND
(UPPER(l_schema) = 'SYS' OR
UPPER(l_schema) = 'HR'))
THEN
l_new_error := NULL;
-- record the fact that we just skipped an error on 'SYS' or 'HR' schemas
-- code not shown here
END IF;
END IF;

dbms_logstdby_context.set_context(name => 'NEW_ERROR', value => l_new_error);

END handle_error_ddl;
/

```

2. Register the error handler with SQL Apply:

```

SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ERROR ( -
statement => 'NON_SCHEMA_DDL', -
schema_name => NULL, -
object_name => NULL, -
proc_name => 'SYS.HANDLE_ERROR_DDL');

```

107.4.13 SKIP_TRANSACTION Procedure

This procedure provides a way to skip (ignore) applying transactions to the logical standby database. You can skip specific transactions by specifying transaction identification information.

Syntax

```

DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_TRANSACTION (
xidusn_p          IN NUMBER,
xidslt_p          IN NUMBER,
xidsqn_p          IN NUMBER,
con_name_p        VARCHAR2  IN    DEFAULT NULL
);

```

Parameters

Table 107-19 SKIP_TRANSACTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| xidusn_p NUMBER | Transaction ID undo segment number of the transaction being skipped |
| xidslt_p NUMBER | Transaction ID slot number of the transaction being skipped |
| xidsqn_p NUMBER | Transaction ID sequence number of the transaction being skipped |
| con_name_p | The transaction name. |

Usage Notes

If SQL Apply stops due to a particular transaction (for example, a DDL transaction), you can specify that transaction ID and then continue to apply. You can call this procedure multiple times for as many transactions as you want SQL Apply to ignore.

WARNING:

SKIP_TRANSACTION is an inherently dangerous operation. Do not invoke this procedure unless you have examined the transaction in question through the **V\$logmnr_contents** view and have taken compensating actions at the logical standby database. **SKIP_TRANSACTION** is not the appropriate procedure to invoke to skip DML changes to a table.

To skip a DML failure, use a **SKIP** procedure, such as **SKIP('DML', 'MySchema', 'MyFailed Table')**. Using the **SKIP_TRANSACTION** procedure for DML transactions may skip changes for other tables, thus logically corrupting them.

- This procedure requires **DBA** privileges to execute.
- Use the **DBA_LOGSTDBY_SKIP_TRANSACTION** view to list the transactions that are going to be skipped by SQL Apply.

Exceptions

Table 107-20 SKIP_TRANSACTION Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-01031 | Need DBA privileges |
| ORA-16103 | Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation |
| ORA-16104 | invalid Logical Standby option requested |

Examples

To skip a DDL transaction with (xidusn_p, xidslt_p, xidsqn_p) of (1.13.1726) you can register a rule as shown in the following example:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_TRANSACTION (-
        xidusn_p => 1, xidslt_p => 13, xidsqn_p => 1726);
```

107.4.14 UNSKIP Procedure

Use the `UNSKIP` procedure to delete rules specified earlier with the `SKIP` procedure.

The parameters specified in the `UNSKIP` procedure must match exactly for it to delete an already-specified rule.

The `container_name` argument is valid only in a CDB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP (
    stmt                IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    object_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    container_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

The parameter information for the `UNSKIP` procedure is the same as that described for the `SKIP` procedure. See [Table 107-14](#) for complete parameter information.

Exceptions

Table 107-21 UNSKIP Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-01031 | need DBA privileges to execute this procedure |
| ORA-16103 | Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation |
| ORA-16104 | invalid Logical Standby option requested |

Usage Notes

WARNING:

If DML changes for a table have been skipped and not compensated for, you must follow the call to the `UNSKIP` procedure with a call to the `INstantiate_Table` procedure to synchronize this table with those maintained by SQL Apply.

- This procedure requires DBA privileges to execute.
- Wildcards passed in the `schema_name` or the `object_name` parameter are not expanded. The wildcard character is matched at the character level. Thus, you can delete only one specified rule by invoking the `UNSKIP` procedure, and you will need a distinct `UNSKIP` procedure call to delete each rule that was previously specified.

For example, assume you have specified the following two rules to skip applying DML statements to the `HR.EMPLOYEE` and `HR.EMPTEMP` tables:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML', -
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMPLOYEE', -
    PROC_NAME => null);
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML', -
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMPTEMP', -
    PROC_NAME => null);
```

In the following example, the wildcard in the `TABLE_NAME` parameter cannot be used to delete the rules that were specified:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP (STMT => 'DML', -
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP%');
```

In fact, this `UNSKIP` procedure matches neither of the rules, because the wildcard character in the `TABLE_NAME` parameter is not expanded. Instead, the wildcard character will be used in an exact match to find the corresponding `SKIP` rule.

107.4.15 UNSKIP_ERROR Procedure

Use the `UNSKIP_ERROR` procedure to delete rules specified earlier with the `SKIP_ERROR` procedure.

The parameters specified in the `UNSKIP_ERROR` procedure must match exactly for the procedure to delete an already-specified rule.

The `container_name` argument is valid only in a CDB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP_ERROR (
    stmt                IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    object_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    container_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

The parameter information for the `UNSKIP_ERROR` procedure is the same as that described for the `SKIP_ERROR` procedure. See [Table 107-17](#) for complete parameter information.

Exceptions

Table 107-22 UNSKIP_ERROR Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-01031 | Need DBA privileges |
| ORA-16103 | Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation |
| ORA-16104 | invalid Logical Standby option requested |

Usage Notes

- This procedure requires DBA privileges to execute.

- Wildcards passed in the `schema_name` or the `object_name` parameters are not expanded. Instead, the wildcard character is treated as any other character and an exact match is made. Thus, you can delete only one specified rule by invoking the `UNSKIP_ERROR` procedure, and you need a distinct `UNSKIP_ERROR` procedure call to delete each rule that you previously specified.

For example, assume you have specified the following two rules to handle the `HR.EMPLOYEE` and `HR.EMPTEMP` tables:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ERROR (STMT => 'DML', -
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMPLOYEE', -
    PROC_NAME => 'hr_employee_handler');
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ERROR (STMT => 'DML', -
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMPTEMP', -
    PROC_NAME => 'hr_tempemp_handler');
```

In this case, the following `UNSKIP` procedure cannot be used to delete the rules that you have specified:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP_ERROR (STMT => 'DML', -
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP%');
```

In fact, the `UNSKIP` procedure will match neither of the rules, because the wildcard character in the `OBJECT_NAME` parameter will not be expanded.

Example

To remove a handler that was previously registered with SQL Apply from getting called on encountering an error, you can issue the following statement:

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP_ERROR ( -
    statement => 'NON_SCHEMA_DDL', -
    schema_name => NULL, -
    object_name => NULL);
```

107.4.16 UNSKIP_TRANSACTION Procedure

Use the `UNSKIP_TRANSACTION` procedure to delete rules specified earlier with the `SKIP_TRANSACTION` procedure.

The parameters specified in the `UNSKIP_TRANSACTION` procedure must match exactly for the procedure to delete an already-specified rule.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP_TRANSACTION (
    xidusn_p          IN NUMBER,
    xidslt_p          IN NUMBER,
    xidsqn_p          IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 107-23 UNSKIP_TRANSACTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| XIDUSN | Transaction ID undo segment number of the transaction being skipped |
| XIDSLT | Transaction ID slot number of the transaction being skipped |
| XIDSQN | Transaction ID sequence number of the transaction being skipped |

Exceptions

Table 107-24 UNSKIP_TRANSACTION Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-01031 | need DBA privileges to execute this procedure |
| ORA-16103 | Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation |
| ORA-16104 | invalid Logical Standby option requested |

Usage Notes

- This procedure requires DBA privileges to execute.
- Query the DBA_LOGSTDBY_SKIP_TRANSACTION view to list the transactions that are going to be skipped by SQL Apply.

Examples

To remove a rule that was originally specified to skip the application of a transaction with (XIDUSN, XIDSLT, XIDSQN) of (1.13.1726) issue the following statement:

```
SQL> DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP_TRANSACTION (XIDUSN => 1, XIDSLT => 13, XIDSQN => 1726);
```

DBMS_LOGMNR_D

The `DBMS_LOGMNR_D` package, one of a set of LogMiner packages, contains two subprograms: the `BUILD` procedure and the `SET_TABLESPACE` procedure.

- The `BUILD` procedure extracts the LogMiner data dictionary to either the redo log files or to a flat file. This information is saved in preparation for future analysis of redo log files using the LogMiner tool.
- The `SET_TABLESPACE` procedure re-creates all LogMiner tables in an alternate tablespace.

The **LogMiner data dictionary** consists of the memory data structures and the database tables that are used to store and retrieve information about objects and their versions. It is referred to as the **LogMiner dictionary** throughout the LogMiner documentation.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_LOGMNR_D Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Utilities for information regarding LogMiner.

108.1 DBMS_LOGMNR_D Overview

LogMiner requires a dictionary to translate object IDs into object names when it returns redo data to you.

LogMiner gives you two options for supplying the dictionary:

- Using the online catalog
- Extracting a LogMiner dictionary to the redo log files
- Extracting a LogMiner dictionary to a flat file (for non-CDBs only)

 **Note:**

In previous releases, using a flat file dictionary was one means of mining the redo logs for the changes associated with a specific PDB whose data dictionary was contained within the flat file. This feature is desupported for PDBs in Oracle Database 19c, and desupported in later releases. With Oracle Database 19c and later releases, Oracle recommends that you call `DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR`, and supply the system change number (SCN) or time range that you want to mine. The SCN or time range options of `START_LOGMNR` are enhanced to support mining of individual PDBs.

Use the `BUILD` procedure to extract the LogMiner dictionary to the redo log files or a flat file. If you want to specify the online catalog as the dictionary source, you do so when you start LogMiner with the `DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR` package.

Use the `SET_TABLESPACE` procedure if you want LogMiner tables to use a tablespace other than the default `SYSAUX` tablespace.

 **See Also:**

[DBMS_LOGMNR](#) for information on the package subprograms used in running a LogMiner session.

108.2 DBMS_LOGMNR_D Security Model

You must have the `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` role to use the `DBMS_LOGMNR_D` package.

108.3 Summary of DBMS_LOGMNR_D Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_LOGMNR_D` subprograms.

In a multitenant container database (CDB), some subprograms must be called from the root. There may be other differences as well. See the individual subprogram descriptions for details.

Table 108-1 DBMS_LOGMNR_D Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| BUILD Procedure | Extracts the LogMiner dictionary to either a flat file or one or more redo log files |
| SET_TABLESPACE Procedure | Re-creates all LogMiner tables in an alternate tablespace |

108.3.1 BUILD Procedure

This procedure extracts the LogMiner data dictionary to the redo log files.

The following considerations apply to a multitenant container database (CDB) environment.

- In a CDB environment, when you extract to the redo log files, the `BUILD` procedure must be called from the root database. The LogMiner data dictionary for the entire CDB is extracted to the redo log files.
- You cannot add or remove PDBs from a CDB while this procedure is running.

Note:

In previous releases, using a flat file dictionary was one means of mining the redo logs for the changes associated with a specific PDB whose data dictionary was contained within the flat file. This feature is desupported for PDBs in Oracle Database 19c, and desupported in later releases. With Oracle Database 19c and later releases, Oracle recommends that you call `DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR`, and supply the system change number (SCN) or time range that you want to mine. The SCN or time range options of `START_LOGMNR` are enhanced to support mining of individual PDBs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR_D.BUILD (  
    dictionary_filename IN VARCHAR2,  
    dictionary_location IN VARCHAR2,  
    options              IN NUMBER);
```


Parameters

Table 108-2 BUILD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>dictionary_filename</code> | Specifies the name of the LogMiner dictionary file. |
| <code>dictionary_location</code> | Specifies the directory object for the LogMiner dictionary file. |
| <code>options</code> | Specifies that the LogMiner dictionary is written to the redo log files (<code>STORE_IN_REDO_LOGS</code>). |

Exceptions

Table 108-3 BUILD Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-01302 | <p>Dictionary build options are missing or incorrect.</p> <p>This error is returned under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the value of the <code>OPTIONS</code> parameter is not one of the supported values (<code>STORE_IN_REDO_LOGS</code>), or is not specified • If the <code>STORE_IN_REDO_LOGS</code> option is not specified and neither the <code>dictionary_filename</code> nor the <code>dictionary_location</code> parameter is specified • If the <code>STORE_IN_REDO_LOGS</code> option is specified and either the <code>dictionary_filename</code> or the <code>dictionary_location</code> parameter is specified |
| ORA-01308 | <p>Initialization parameter <code>UTL_FILE_DIR</code> is not set.</p> |
| | <div style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 10px; background-color: #E6F2FF;"> <p> Note:</p> <p>In earlier releases, you used the <code>UTL_FILE_DIR</code> initialization parameter to specify a directory location. However, as of Oracle Database 18c, the <code>UTL_FILE_DIR</code> initialization parameter is desupported. It is still supported for backward compatibility, but Oracle recommends that you instead use directory objects.</p> </div> |
| ORA-01336 | <p>Specified dictionary file cannot be opened.</p> <p>This error is returned when the dictionary file is read-only.</p> |
| ORA-01308 | <p>Dictionary directory is not set.</p> <p>This error is returned under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specified value for the <code>dictionary_location</code> is not a directory object. • The specified value for the <code>dictionary_location</code> is a directory object that is defined to be a file path that cannot be accessed. |

Usage Notes

- To extract the LogMiner dictionary to the redo log files, specify only the `STORE_IN_REDO_LOGS` option. The size of the LogMiner dictionary may cause it to be contained in multiple redo log files.
- The combinations of parameters used result in the following behavior:
- If you do not specify any parameters, an error is returned.

- If you do not specify a filename and location, but do specify the `STORE_IN_REDO_LOGS` option, the LogMiner dictionary is extracted to the redo log files.
- If you specify a filename and location, as well as the `STORE_IN_REDO_LOGS` option, an error is returned.
- Ideally, the LogMiner dictionary file is created after all database dictionary changes have been made, and before the creation of any redo log files that you want to analyze. You can use LogMiner to dump the LogMiner dictionary to the redo log files, perform DDL operations, and dynamically apply the DDL changes to the LogMiner dictionary.
- The database must be open when you run the `DBMS_LOGMNR_D.BUILD` procedure.
- To extract a LogMiner dictionary file to the redo log files, the following conditions must be met:
 - Archivelog mode must be enabled in order to generate usable redo log files.
 - The `COMPATIBLE` parameter in the initialization parameter file must be set to 9.2.0 or higher.
 - The database to which LogMiner is attached must be Oracle9i or later.

In addition, supplemental logging (at least the minimum level) should be enabled to ensure that you can take advantage of all the features that LogMiner offers.

Examples

Example: Extracting the LogMiner Dictionary to the Redo Log Files

The following example extracts the LogMiner dictionary to the redo log files.

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_logmnr_d.build( -  
          options => dbms_logmnr_d.store_in_redo_logs);
```

108.3.2 SET_TABLESPACE Procedure

This procedure moves LogMiner tables from the default `SYSAUX` tablespace to an alternate tablespace.

By default, all LogMiner tables are created to use the `SYSAUX` tablespace. However, it may be desirable to have LogMiner tables use an alternate tablespace. Use this procedure to move LogMiner tables to this alternate tablespace

In a CDB, only the LogMiner metadata in the local container is moved to the requested tablespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR_D.SET_TABLESPACE (  
    new_tablespace          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 108-4 SET_TABLESPACE Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>new_tablespace</code> | A string naming a preexisting tablespace. To move all LogMiner tables to employ this tablespace, supply this parameter. |

Usage Notes

- Users upgrading from earlier versions of Oracle Database may find LogMiner tables in the `SYSTEM` tablespace. Oracle encourages such users to consider using the `SET_TABLESPACE` procedure to move the tables to the `SYSAUX` tablespace once they are confident that they will not be downgrading to an earlier version of Oracle Database.
- Users of this routine must supply an existing tablespace.

Example: Using the DBMS_LOGMNR_D.SET_TABLESPACE Procedure

The following example shows the creation of an alternate tablespace and execution of the `DBMS_LOGMNR_D.SET_TABLESPACE` procedure.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE logmnrts$ datafile '/usr/oracle/dbs/logmnrts.f'  
      SIZE 25 M REUSE AUTOEXTEND ON MAXSIZE UNLIMITED;  
  
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_logmnr_d.set_tablespace('logmnrts$');
```

DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT

As of Oracle Database 12c release 1 (12.1), SQL Apply processes have access to a context namespace called `LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT`. You can use the procedures provided in the `DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT` package to set and retrieve various parameters associated with `LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT`. This is useful when writing skip procedures that are registered with SQL Apply using the `DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP` and `DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ERROR` procedures.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration for more information about SQL Apply and logical standby databases

109.1 DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT Overview

SQL Apply processes have access to a context namespace called `LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT`.

The following table lists the predefined parameters associated with `LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT` that you can set and retrieve by using the procedures provided in the `DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT` package. The ability to set and retrieve the parameters in this way is useful when writing skip procedures that are registered with SQL Apply using the `DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP` and `DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ERROR` procedures.

Table 109-1 Predefined Parameters of Namespace `LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT`

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>STATEMENT</code> | First 4000 bytes of the statement that the Apply process is processing. |
| <code>STATEMENT_TYPE</code> | See Table 107-15 for a list of various statement types. |
| <code>PACKAGE_SCHEMA</code> | Schema that owns the PL/SQL package being processed (if applicable). |
| <code>PACKAGE_NAME</code> | Name of the PL/SQL package being processed (if applicable). |
| <code>PROCEDURE_NAME</code> | Name of the PL/SQL procedure being processed (if applicable). |
| <code>CURRENT_SCHEMA</code> | Current schema in effect when the DDL or PL/SQL procedure was executed at the primary. |
| <code>XIDUSN</code> | XIDUSN of the transaction at the primary database. |

Table 109-1 (Cont.) Predefined Parameters of Namespace LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| XIDSLT | XIDSLT of the transaction at the primary database. |
| XIDSQN | XIDSQN of the transaction at the primary database. |
| SCHEMA | Schema that owns the object being processed by SQL Apply (in the case of DML or DDL operations). |
| NAME | Object name being processed by SQL Apply (in case of DML or DDL operations). |
| CONTAINER_NAME | Container where the target object or the PL/SQL procedure resides (in the case of a multitenant container database (CDB)). |
| ERROR | Text of the original error encountered by the SQL Apply process (if applicable). |
| NEW_ERROR | Text of the new error to be raised by the SQL Apply process (if applicable, See the DBMS_LOGSTDBY SKIP_ERROR Procedure). |
| NEW_STMT | Text of the replacement statement that SQL Apply must execute (If applicable, See the DBMS_LOGSTDBY SKIP Procedure). |
| SKIP_ACTION | The skip action to be performed by SQL Apply (See the DBMS_LOGSTDBY SKIP Procedure). |

109.2 DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT Security Model

The security model for the DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT package is the same as for the DBMS_LOGSTDBY package.



See Also:

[DBMS_LOGSTDBY](#)

109.3 Summary of DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT package subprograms.

Table 109-2 DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| CLEAR_ALL_CONTEXT Procedure | Clears all parameters contained within namespace LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT. |
| CLEAR_CONTEXT Procedure | Clears the specific parameter. |
| GET_CONTEXT Procedure | Retrieves the value for the specified parameter. |

Table 109-2 (Cont.) DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| SET_CONTEXT Procedure | Sets the named parameter with the specified value. |

109.3.1 CLEAR_ALL_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure clears all parameters contained within namespace `LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT.CLEAR_ALL_CONTEXT;
```

Parameters

None

109.3.2 CLEAR_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure clears the specific parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT.CLEAR_CONTEXT (
    name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 109-3 CLEAR_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| name | Name of the parameter to be cleared. |

109.3.3 GET_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure retrieves the value for the specified parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT.GET_CONTEXT (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    value         OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 109-4 GET_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | Name of the parameter. |
| value | The value retrieved for the parameter. |

109.3.4 SET_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure sets the named parameter with the specified value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT.SET_CONTEXT (  
    name           IN VARCHAR2  
    value          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 109-5 *SET_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | Name of the parameter to be set. |
| value | Value to be assigned to the parameter being set. |

DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE

The `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE` package provides the interface for managing the Memoptimized Rowstore data buffered in the large pool and the memoptimize pool.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE Overview](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE Subprograms](#)

110.1 DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE Overview

The `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE` package provides the interface for managing Memoptimized Rowstore data buffered in the large pool and the memoptimize pool.

The Memoptimized Rowstore provides the following functionality:

- **Fast Ingest**
Fast ingest optimizes the processing of high-frequency, single-row data inserts. Fast ingest uses the large pool in the SGA for buffering the inserts before writing them to disk.
- **Fast Lookup**
Fast lookup enables fast retrieval of data for high-frequency queries. Fast lookup uses a separate memory area in the SGA called the *memoptimize pool* for buffering data queried from tables.

The `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE` package provides the following operations related to the Memoptimized Rowstore:

- **Fast ingest operations:**
 - Provide the low high-water mark (low HWM) of the sequence numbers of rows that have been successfully written from the large pool to disk across all the sessions.
 - Provide the high-water mark (HWM) sequence number of the row that has been written to the large pool for the current session.
 - Flush all the fast ingest data from the large pool to disk for the current session.
- **Fast lookup operations:**
 - Remove data for a table from the memoptimize pool.
 - Populate data for a table in the memoptimize pool.

110.2 Summary of DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 110-1 DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE Package Subprograms Related to Fast Ingest

| Procedure | Description |
|--|---|
| GET_APPLY_HWM_SEQID Function | Returns the low high-water mark (low HWM) of the sequence numbers of rows that have been successfully written to disk globally across all the sessions. |
| GET_WRITE_HWM_SEQID Function | Returns the high-water mark (HWM) sequence number of the row that has been written to the large pool for the current session. |
| WRITE_END Procedure | Flushes all the fast ingest data from the large pool to disk for the current session. |

Table 110-2 DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE Package Subprograms Related to Fast Lookup

| Procedure | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| DROP_OBJECT Procedure | Removes data for a table from the memoptimize pool. |
| POPULATE Procedure | Populates data for a table in the memoptimize pool. |

110.2.1 DROP_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure removes data for a table from the memoptimize pool.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE.DROP_OBJECT (
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 110-3 DROP_OBJECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| schema_name | Name of the schema. |
| table_name | Name of the table for which the data needs to be removed from the memoptimize pool. |
| partition_name | Name of the table partition for which the data needs to be removed from the memoptimize pool. This is an optional parameter and its default value is NULL. |

110.2.2 GET_APPLY_HWM_SEQID Function

This function returns the low high-water mark (low HWM) of sequence numbers of the records that have been successfully written to disk across all the sessions.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE.GET_APPLY_HWM_SEQID
    RETURN number;
```

Return Value

Returns the low high-water mark (low HWM) of sequence numbers of the records that have been successfully written to disk across all the sessions.

110.2.3 GET_WRITE_HWM_SEQID Function

This function returns the high-water mark (HWM) sequence number of the record that has been written to the large pool for the current session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE.GET_WRITE_HWM_SEQID
    RETURN number;
```

Return Value

Returns the high-water mark (HWM) sequence number of the record that has been written to the large pool for the current session.

110.2.4 POPULATE Procedure

This procedure populates the data for a table in the memoptimize pool.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE.POPULATE (
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 110-4 POPULATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| schema_name | Name of the schema. |
| table_name | Name of the table for which the data needs to be populated in the memoptimize pool. |

Table 110-4 (Cont.) POPULATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>partition_name</code> | Name of the table partition for which the data needs to be populated in the memoptimize pool. This is an optional parameter and its default value is NULL. |

110.2.5 WRITE_END Procedure

This procedure flushes all the fast ingest data from the large pool to disk for the current session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE.WRITE_END;
```

DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN

The `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN` package provides the interface for flushing the Memoptimized Rowstore data buffered in the large pool to disk.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN Overview](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

111.1 DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN Overview

The `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN` package provides the interface for flushing the Memoptimized Rowstore data that is buffered in the large pool to disk.

The Memoptimized Rowstore provides the following functionality:

- **Fast Ingest**
Fast ingest optimizes the processing of high-frequency, single-row data inserts. Fast ingest uses the large pool in the SGA for buffering the inserts before writing them to disk.
- **Fast Lookup**
Fast lookup enables fast retrieval of data for high-frequency queries. Fast lookup uses a separate memory area in the SGA called the *memoptimize pool* for buffering the data queried from tables.

The `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN` package provides the following operation related to fast ingest of the Memoptimized Rowstore:

- Flush fast ingest data from the large pool to disk for all sessions.

111.2 Summary of DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 111-1 DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN Package Subprograms

| Procedure | Description |
|--|--|
| WRITES_FLUSH Procedure | Flushes all the fast ingest data of the Memoptimize Rowstore from the large pool to disk for all the sessions. |

111.2.1 WRITES_FLUSH Procedure

This procedure flushes all the fast ingest data of the Memoptimized Rowstore from the large pool to disk for all the sessions.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN.WRITES_FLUSH;
```

DBMS_METADATA

The `DBMS_METADATA` package provides a way for you to retrieve metadata from the database dictionary as XML or creation DDL and to submit the XML to re-create the object.



See Also:

Oracle Database Utilities for more information and for examples of using the `DBMS_METADATA` package.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Data Structures - Object and Table Types](#)
- [Subprogram Groupings](#)
 - [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)
 - [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)
- [Summary of All DBMS_METADATA Subprograms](#)

112.1 DBMS_METADATA Overview

You can use the `DBMS_METADATA` package to retrieve metadata and to submit XML.

Retrieving Metadata

If you are retrieving metadata, you can specify:

- The kind of object to be retrieved. This can be either a particular object type (such as a table, index, or procedure) or a heterogeneous collection of object types that form a logical unit (such as a database export or schema export).
- Optional selection criteria, such as owner or name.
- Parse items (attributes of the returned objects to be parsed and returned separately).
- Optional transformations on the output, implemented by XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation) scripts. By default the output is represented in XML, but you can specify transformations (into SQL DDL, for example), which are implemented by XSLT stylesheets stored in the database or externally.

`DBMS_METADATA` provides the following retrieval interfaces:

- For programmatic use: `OPEN`, `SET_FILTER`, `SET_COUNT`, `GET_QUERY`, `SET_PARSE_ITEM`, `ADD_TRANSFORM`, `SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM`, `SET_REMAP_PARAM`, `FETCH_XXX`, and `CLOSE` retrieve multiple objects.
- For use in SQL queries and for browsing: `GET_XML`, `GET_DDL` and `GET_SXML` return metadata for a single named object. The `GET_DEPENDENT_XML`, `GET_DEPENDENT_DDL`, `GET_GRANTED_XML`, and `GET_GRANTED_DDL` interfaces return metadata for one or more dependent or granted objects. These procedures do not support heterogeneous object types.

Submitting XML

If you are submitting XML, you specify:

- The type of object
- Optional transform parameters to modify the object (for example, changing the object's owner)
- Parse items (attributes of the submitted objects to be parsed and submitted separately)
- Whether to execute the operation or simply return the generated DDL

DBMS_METADATA provides a programmatic interface for submission of XML. It is comprised of the following procedures: `OPENW`, `ADD_TRANSFORM`, `SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM`, `SET_REMAP_PARAM`, `SET_PARSE_ITEM`, `CONVERT`, `PUT`, and `CLOSE`.

112.2 DBMS_METADATA Security Model

The DBMS_METADATA package considers a privileged user to be one who is connected as user `SYS` or who has the `SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE` role.

The object views of the Oracle metadata model implement security as follows:

- Nonprivileged users can see the metadata of only their own objects.
- Nonprivileged users can also retrieve public synonyms, system privileges granted to them, and object privileges granted to them or by them to others. This also includes privileges granted to `PUBLIC`.
- If callers request objects they are not privileged to retrieve, no exception is raised; the object is simply not retrieved.
- If nonprivileged users are granted some form of access to an object in someone else's schema, they will be able to retrieve the grant specification through the Metadata API, but not the object's actual metadata.
- In stored procedures, functions, and definers-rights packages, roles (such as `SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE`) are disabled. Therefore, such a PL/SQL program can only fetch metadata for objects in its own schema. If you want to write a PL/SQL program that fetches metadata for objects in a different schema (based on the invoker's possession of `SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE`), you must make the program invokers-rights.
- For all objects that have passwords, except database links (for example, users and roles), the following rules apply:
 - A user who has the `SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE` can see all metadata for an object except the passwords for that object.

- The SYS user, users who have the EXP_FULL_DATABASE role, and users who own an object can see all metadata for that object, including passwords.
- For database links the password is never displayed. For security reasons Oracle restricts visibility of the password value to SYS users who query the link\$.passwordx column directly. Instead of the password, DBMS_METADATA returns the following invalid syntax:

```
IDENTIFIED BY VALUES ':1'
```

A user who knows the password of the database link can manually replace the :1 with the password.

112.3 Rules and Limits

In an Oracle Shared Server (OSS) environment, the DBMS_METADATA package must disable session migration and connection pooling.

This results in any shared server process that is serving a session running the package to effectively become a default, dedicated server for the life of the session. You should ensure that sufficient shared servers are configured when the package is used and that the number of servers is not artificially limited by too small a value for the MAX_SHARED_SERVERS initialization parameter.

112.4 DBMS_METADATA Data Structures - Object and Table Types

The DBMS_METADATA package defines, in the SYS schema, the OBJECT and TABLE types shown in this code.

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_parsed_item AS OBJECT (
  item          VARCHAR2(30),
  value         VARCHAR2(4000),
  object_row    NUMBER )
/

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_parsed_item FOR sys.ku$_parsed_item;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_parsed_items IS TABLE OF sys.ku$_parsed_item
/

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_parsed_items FOR sys.ku$_parsed_items;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_ddl AS OBJECT (
  ddlText      CLOB,
  parsedItems  sys.ku$_parsed_items )
/

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_ddl FOR sys.ku$_ddl;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_ddls IS TABLE OF sys.ku$_ddl
/

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_ddls FOR sys.ku$_ddls;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_multi_ddl AS OBJECT (
  object_row    NUMBER,
  ddls          sys.ku$_ddls )
```

```

/

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_multi_ddl FOR sys.ku$_multi_ddl;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_multi_ddls IS TABLE OF sys.ku$_multi_ddl;
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_multi_ddls FOR
    sys.ku$_multi_ddls;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_ErrorLine IS OBJECT (
    errorNumber    NUMBER,
    errorText      VARCHAR2(2000) )
/

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_ErrorLine FOR sys.ku$_ErrorLine;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_ErrorLines IS TABLE OF sys.ku$_ErrorLine
/
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$ErrorLines FOR sys.ku$_ErrorLines;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_SubmitResult AS OBJECT (
    ddl            sys.ku$_ddl,
    errorLines     sys.ku$_ErrorLines );
/

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_SubmitResults IS TABLE OF sys.ku$_SubmitResult
/

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_SubmitResults FOR sys.ku$_SubmitResults;

```



Note:

The maximum size of the `VARCHAR2`, `NVARCHAR2`, and `RAW` datatypes has been increased to 32 KB when the `COMPATIBLE` initialization parameter is set to 12.0 and the `MAX_STRING_SIZE` initialization parameter is set to `EXTENDED`. The `DBMS_METADATA` package supports this increased size unless the version of the metadata is earlier than Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1).

112.5 DBMS_METADATA Subprogram Groupings

The `DBMS_METADATA` subprograms retrieve objects from, and submit XML to, a database. Some subprograms are used for both activities, while others are used only for retrieval or only for submission.

- [Table 112-1](#) provides a summary, in alphabetical order, of `DBMS_METADATA` subprograms used to retrieve multiple objects from a database.
- [Table 112-2](#) provides a summary, in alphabetical order, of `DBMS_METADATA` subprograms used to submit XML metadata to a database.

112.5.1 DBMS_METADATA Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database

DBMS_METADATA uses these subprograms used for retrieving multiple objects from the database.

Table 112-1 DBMS_METADATA Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ADD_TRANSFORM Function | Specifies a transform that <code>FETCH_XXX</code> applies to the XML representation of the retrieved objects |
| CLOSE Procedure | Invalidates the handle returned by <code>OPEN</code> and cleans up the associated state |
| FETCH_XXX Functions and Procedures | Returns metadata for objects meeting the criteria established by <code>OPEN</code> , <code>SET_FILTER</code> , <code>SET_COUNT</code> , <code>ADD_TRANSFORM</code> , and so on |
| GET_QUERY Function | Returns the text of the queries that are used by <code>FETCH_XXX</code> |
| GET_XXX Functions | Fetches the metadata for a specified object as XML, SXML, or DDL, using only a single call |
| OPEN Function | Specifies the type of object to be retrieved, the version of its metadata, and the object model |
| SET_COUNT Procedure | Specifies the maximum number of objects to be retrieved in a single <code>FETCH_XXX</code> call |
| SET_FILTER Procedure | Specifies restrictions on the objects to be retrieved, for example, the object name or schema |
| SET_PARSE_ITEM Procedure | Enables output parsing by specifying an object attribute to be parsed and returned |
| SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM and SET_REMAP_PARAM Procedures | Specifies parameters to the XSLT stylesheets identified by <code>transform_handle</code> |

112.5.2 DBMS_METADATA Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database

DBMS_METADATA uses these subprograms for submitting XML to the database.

Table 112-2 DBMS_METADATA Subprograms for Submitting XML

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ADD_TRANSFORM Function | Specifies a transform for the XML documents |
| CLOSE Procedure | Closes the context opened with <code>OPENW</code> |
| CONVERT Functions and Procedures | Converts an XML document to DDL |
| OPENW Function | Opens a write context |
| PUT Function | Submits an XML document to the database |
| SET_PARSE_ITEM Procedure | Specifies an object attribute to be parsed |

Table 112-2 (Cont.) DBMS_METADATA Subprograms for Submitting XML

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM and SET_REMAP_PARAM Procedures | <code>SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM</code> specifies a parameter to a transform <code>SET_REMAP_PARAM</code> specifies a remapping for a transform |

112.6 Summary of All DBMS_METADATA Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_METADATA subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 112-3 DBMS_METADATA Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ADD_TRANSFORM Function | Specifies a transform that <code>FETCH_xxx</code> applies to the XML representation of the retrieved objects |
| CLOSE Procedure | Invalidates the handle returned by <code>OPEN</code> and cleans up the associated state |
| CONVERT Functions and Procedures | Converts an XML document to DDL |
| FETCH_xxx Functions and Procedures | Returns metadata for objects meeting the criteria established by <code>OPEN</code> , <code>SET_FILTER</code> , <code>SET_COUNT</code> , <code>ADD_TRANSFORM</code> , and so on |
| GET_xxx Functions | Fetches the metadata for a specified object as XML, SXML, or DDL, using only a single call |
| GET_QUERY Function | Returns the text of the queries that are used by <code>FETCH_xxx</code> |
| OPEN Function | Specifies the type of object to be retrieved, the version of its metadata, and the object model |
| OPENW Function | Opens a write context |
| PUT Function | Submits an XML document to the database |
| SET_COUNT Procedure | Specifies the maximum number of objects to be retrieved in a single <code>FETCH_xxx</code> call |
| SET_FILTER Procedure | Specifies restrictions on the objects to be retrieved, for example, the object name or schema |
| SET_PARSE_ITEM Procedure | Enables output parsing by specifying an object attribute to be parsed and returned |
| SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM and SET_REMAP_PARAM Procedures | Specifies parameters to the XSLT stylesheets identified by <code>transform_handle</code> |

112.6.1 ADD_TRANSFORM Function

The `DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM` function is used for both retrieval and submission.

- When this procedure is used to retrieve objects, it specifies a transform that `FETCH_xxx` applies to the XML representation of the retrieved objects.

- When used to submit objects, it specifies a transform that `CONVERT` or `PUT` applies to the XML representation of the submitted objects. It is possible to add more than one transform.

 **See Also:**

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)
- [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)
- ["SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM and SET_REMAP_PARAM Procedures"](#) for information about how to modify and customize transform output

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM (
  handle      IN NUMBER,
  name        IN VARCHAR2,
  encoding    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 112-4 ADD_TRANSFORM Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---|
| handle | The handle returned from <code>OPEN</code> when this transform is used to retrieve objects. Or the handle returned from <code>OPENW</code> when this transform is used in the submission of XML metadata. |
| name | The name of the transform. The name can be an internal keyword like <code>DDL</code> to use internally stored stylesheets. If the name contains a colon, it is interpreted as <code>directory_object_name:file_name</code> of a user-supplied Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) script. Otherwise, name designates a transform implemented by <code>DBMS_METADATA</code> . See Table 112-5 for descriptions of available transforms. |
| encoding | The name of the Globalization Support character set in which the stylesheet pointed to by name is encoded. This is only valid if name is a URL. If left <code>NULL</code> and the URL is external to the database, UTF-8 encoding is assumed. If left <code>NULL</code> and the URL is internal to the database (that is, it begins with <code>/oradb/</code>), then the encoding is assumed to be the database character set. |

Table 112-4 (Cont.) ADD_TRANSFORM Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|-------------|---|
| object_type | <p>The definition of this parameter depends upon whether you are retrieving objects or submitting XML metadata.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When you use <code>ADD_TRANSFORM</code> to retrieve objects, the following definition of <code>object_type</code> applies: Designates the object type to which the transform applies. (Note that this is an object type name, not a path name.) By default the transform applies to the object type of the <code>OPEN</code> handle. When the <code>OPEN</code> handle designates a heterogeneous object type, the following behavior can occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if <code>object_type</code> is omitted, the transform applies to all object types within the heterogeneous collection if <code>object_type</code> is specified, the transform only applies to that specific object type within the collection <p>If you omit this parameter you can add the DDL transform to all objects in a heterogeneous collection with a single call. If you supply this parameter, you can add a transform for a specific object type.</p> When you use <code>ADD_TRANSFORM</code> in the submission of XML metadata, this parameter is the object type to which the transform applies. By default, it is the object type of the <code>OPENW</code> handle. Because the <code>OPENW</code> handle cannot designate a heterogeneous object type, the caller would normally leave this parameter <code>NULL</code> in the <code>ADD_TRANSFORM</code> calls. |

The following table describes the transforms available on the `ADD_TRANSFORM` function.

Because new transforms are occasionally added, you might want to query the `DBMS_METADATA_TRANSFORMS` view to see all valid Oracle-supplied transforms for specific object types.

Table 112-5 Transforms Available on ADD_TRANSFORM Function

| Object Type | Transform Name | Input Doc Type | Output Doc Type | Description |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| All | DDL | XML | DDL | Convert XML to SQL to create the object |
| All | MODIFY | XML | XML | Modify XML document according to transform parameters |
| Subset | SXML | XML | SXML | Convert XML to SXML |
| Subset | MODIFYSXML | SXML | SXML | Modify SXML document according to transform parameters |
| Subset | SXMLDDL | SXML | DDL | Convert SXML to DDL |

Table 112-5 (Cont.) Transforms Available on ADD_TRANSFORM Function

| Object Type | Transform Name | Input Doc Type | Output Doc Type | Description |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Subset | ALTERXML | SXML difference document | ALTER_XML | <p>Generate ALTER_XML from SXML difference document. (See the DBMS_METADATA_DIFF PL/SQL package for more information about SXML difference format.)</p> <p>The following parameters are valid for the ALTERXML transform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XPATH - The XPATH of the object being altered • NAME - Name of the object being altered • ALTERABLE - Affirms that the object can be altered. If the object cannot be altered, a NOT_ALTERABLE element is inserted whose value indicates the reason. • CLAUSE_TYPE - The type of clause (for example, ADD_COLUMN) • COLUMN_ATTRIBUTE - The attribute being modified • CONSTRAINT_TYPE - The type of constraint (for example, UNIQUE or PRIMARY) |
| Subset | ALTERDDL | ALTER_XML | ALTER_DDL | Convert ALTER_XML to ALTER_DDL |

Return Values

The opaque handle that is returned is used as input to SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM and SET_REMAP_PARAM. Note that this handle is different from the handle returned by OPEN or OPENW; it refers to the transform, not the set of objects to be retrieved.

Usage Notes

- With no transforms added, objects are returned by default as XML documents. You call ADD_TRANSFORM to specify the XSLT stylesheets to be used to transform the returned XML documents.
- You can call ADD_TRANSFORM more than once to apply multiple transforms to XML documents. The transforms are applied in the order in which they were specified, the output of the first transform being used as input to the second, and so on.
- The output of a DDL transform is *not* an XML document. Therefore, no transform should be added after the DDL transform.
- Each transform expects a certain format XML document as input. If the input document is unspecified, metadata XML format is assumed.

- When the ALTERXML transform is used, parse items are returned in a PARSE_LIST element of the ALTER_XML document. Each PARSE_LIST_ITEM element contains an ITEM and a VALUE. For example:

```
<PARSE_LIST>
  <PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
    <ITEM>XPATH</ITEM>
    <VALUE>/sxml:TABLE/sxml:RELATIONAL_TABLE/sxml:COL_LIST/
sxml:COL_LIST_ITEM[14]</VALUE>
  </PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
  <PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
    <ITEM>NAME</ITEM>
    <VALUE>Z1</VALUE>
  </PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
  <PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
    <ITEM>CLAUSE_TYPE</ITEM>
    <VALUE>ADD_COLUMN</VALUE>
  </PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
  <PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
    <ITEM>COLUMN_ATTRIBUTE</ITEM>
    <VALUE>NOT_NULL</VALUE>
  </PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
</PARSE_LIST>
```

Exceptions

- INVALID_ARGVAL. A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- INVALID_OPERATION. ADD_TRANSFORM was called after the first call to FETCH_XXX for the OPEN context. After the first call to FETCH_XXX is made, no further calls to ADD_TRANSFORM for the current OPEN context are permitted.
- INCONSISTENT_ARGS. The arguments are inconsistent. Possible inconsistencies include the following:
 - encoding is specified even though name is not a URL.
 - object_type is not part of the collection designated by handle.

112.6.2 CLOSE Procedure

This procedure is used for both retrieval and submission. This procedure invalidates the handle returned by OPEN (or OPENW) and cleans up the associated state.

See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)
- [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.CLOSE (
  handle IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 112-6 CLOSE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle returned from OPEN (or OPENW). |

Usage Notes

**Note:**

The following notes apply only to object retrieval

You can prematurely terminate the stream of objects established by OPEN or (OPENW).

- If a call to FETCH_XXX returns NULL, indicating no more objects, a call to CLOSE is made transparently. In this case, you can still call CLOSE on the handle and not get an exception. (The call to CLOSE is not required.)
- If you know that only one specific object will be returned, you should explicitly call CLOSE after the single FETCH_XXX call to free resources held by the handle.

Exceptions

- INVALID_ARGVAL. The value for the handle parameter is NULL or invalid.

112.6.3 CONVERT Functions and Procedures

The DBMS_METADATA.CONVERT functions and procedures transform input XML documents.

The CONVERT functions return creation DDL. The CONVERT procedures return either XML or DDL, depending on the specified transforms.

**See Also:**

- [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)

Syntax

The CONVERT functions are as follows:

```
DBMS_METADATA.CONVERT (
    handle    IN NUMBER,
    document  IN sys.XMLType)
RETURN sys.ku$_multi_ddls;
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.CONVERT (
    handle    IN NUMBER,
```

```
document IN CLOB)
RETURN sys.ku$_multi_ddls;
```

The CONVERT procedures are as follows:

```
DBMS_METADATA.CONVERT (
  handle   IN NUMBER,
  document IN sys.XMLType,
  result   IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.CONVERT (
  handle   IN NUMBER,
  document IN CLOB,
  result   IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 112-7 CONVERT Subprogram Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle returned from OPENW |
| document | The XML document containing object metadata of the type of the OPENW handle |
| result | The converted document |

Return Values

Either XML or DDL, depending on the specified transforms.

Usage Notes

You can think of CONVERT as the second half of FETCH_XXX, either FETCH_DDL (for the function variants) or FETCH_CLOB (for the procedure variants). There are two differences:

- FETCH_XXX gets its XML document from the database, but CONVERT gets its XML document from the caller
- FETCH_DDL returns its results in a sys.ku\$_ddls nested table, but CONVERT returns a sys.ku\$_multi_ddls nested table

The transforms specified with ADD_TRANSFORM are applied in turn, and the result is returned to the caller. For the function variants, the DDL transform must be specified. If parse items were specified, they are returned in the parsedItems column. Parse items are ignored by the procedure variants.

The encoding of the XML document is embedded in its CLOB or XMLType representation. The version of the metadata is embedded in the XML. The generated DDL is valid for the database version specified in OPENW.

Exceptions

- INVALID_ARGVAL. A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- INCONSISTENT_OPERATION. No transform was specified. The DDL transform was not specified (function variants only).

- `INCOMPATIBLE_DOCUMENT`. The version of the XML document is not compatible with this version of the software.

112.6.4 FETCH_xxx Functions and Procedures

These functions and procedures return metadata for objects meeting the criteria established by `OPEN`, `SET_FILTER`, `SET_COUNT`, `ADD_TRANSFORM`, and so on.

See "[Usage Notes](#)" for the variants.



See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)

Syntax

The `FETCH` functions are as follows:

```
DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_XML (
    handle IN NUMBER)
RETURN sys.XMLType;

DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_DDL (
    handle IN NUMBER)
RETURN sys.ku$_ddl;

DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_CLOB (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    cache_lob   IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    lob_duration IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_LOB.SESSION)
RETURN CLOB;
```

The `FETCH` procedures are as follows:

```
DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_CLOB (
    handle IN NUMBER,
    doc    IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB);

DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_XML_CLOB (
    handle IN NUMBER,
    doc    IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB,
    parsed_items OUT sys.ku$_parsed_items,
    object_type_path OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 112-8 `FETCH_xxx` Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>handle</code> | The handle returned from <code>OPEN</code> . |
| <code>cache_lob</code> | <code>TRUE</code> =read LOB into buffer cache |

Table 112-8 (Cont.) FETCH_XXX Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------------|--|
| lob_duration | The duration for the temporary LOB created by <code>FETCH_CLOB</code> , either <code>DBMS_LOB.SESSION</code> (the default) or <code>DBMS_LOB.CALL</code> . |
| doc | The metadata for the objects, or <code>NULL</code> if all objects have been returned. |
| parsed_items | A nested table containing the items specified by <code>SET_PARSE_ITEM</code> . If <code>SET_PARSE_ITEM</code> was not called, a <code>NULL</code> is returned. |
| object_type_path | For heterogeneous object types, this is the full path name of the object type for the objects returned by the call to <code>FETCH_XXX</code> . If <code>handle</code> designates a homogeneous object type, a <code>NULL</code> is returned. |

Return Values

The metadata for the objects or `NULL` if all objects have been returned.

Usage Notes

These functions and procedures return metadata for objects meeting the criteria established by the call to `OPEN` that returned the handle, and subsequent calls to `SET_FILTER`, `SET_COUNT`, `ADD_TRANSFORM`, and so on. Each call to `FETCH_XXX` returns the number of objects specified by `SET_COUNT` (or less, if fewer objects remain in the underlying cursor) until all objects have been returned. After the last object is returned, subsequent calls to `FETCH_XXX` return `NULL` and cause the stream created by `OPEN` to be transparently closed.

There are several different `FETCH_XXX` functions and procedures:

- The `FETCH_XML` function returns the XML metadata for an object as an `XMLType`. It assumes that if any transform has been specified, that transform will produce an XML document. In particular, it assumes that the DDL transform has not been specified.
- The `FETCH_DDL` function returns the DDL (to create the object) in a `sys.ku$_ddls` nested table. It assumes that the DDL transform has been specified. Each row of the `sys.ku$_ddls` nested table contains a single DDL statement in the `ddlText` column; if requested, parsed items for the DDL statement will be returned in the `parsedItems` column. Multiple DDL statements may be returned under the following circumstances:
 - When you call `SET_COUNT` to specify a count greater than 1
 - When an object is transformed into multiple DDL statements. For example, A `TYPE` object that has a DDL transform applied to it can be transformed into both `CREATE TYPE` and `CREATE TYPE BODY` statements. A `TABLE` object can be transformed into a `CREATE TABLE`, and one or more `ALTER TABLE` statements
- The `FETCH_CLOB` function simply returns the object, transformed or not, as a `CLOB`. By default, the `CLOB` is read into the buffer cache and has session duration, but these defaults can be overridden with the `cache_lob` and `lob_duration` parameters.

- The `FETCH_CLOB` procedure returns the objects by reference in an `IN OUT NOCOPY` parameter. This is faster than the function variant, which returns LOBs by value, a practice that involves an expensive LOB copy.
- The `FETCH_XML_CLOB` procedure returns the XML metadata for the objects as a CLOB in an `IN OUT NOCOPY` parameter. This helps to avoid LOB copies, which can consume a lot of resources. It also returns a nested table of parse items and the full path name of the object type of the returned objects.
- All LOBs returned by `FETCH_xxx` are temporary LOBs. You must free the LOB. If the LOB is supplied as an `IN OUT NOCOPY` parameter, you must also create the LOB.
- If `SET_PARSE_ITEM` was called, `FETCH_DDL` and `FETCH_XML_CLOB` return attributes of the object's metadata (or the DDL statement) in a `sys.ku$_parsed_items` nested table. For `FETCH_XML_CLOB`, the nested table is an `OUT` parameter. For `FETCH_DDL`, it is a column in the returned `sys.ku$_ddls` nested table. Each row of the nested table corresponds to an item specified by `SET_PARSE_ITEM` and contains the following columns:
 - `item`—the name of the attribute as specified in the `name` parameter to `SET_PARSE_ITEM`.
 - `value`—the attribute value, or `NULL` if the attribute is not present in the DDL statement.
 - `object_row`—a positive integer indicating the object to which the parse item applies. If multiple objects are returned by `FETCH_xxx`, (because `SET_COUNT` specified a count greater than 1) then `object_row=1` for all items for the first object, 2 for the second, and so on.
- The rows of the `sys.ku$_parsed_items` nested table are ordered by ascending `object_row`, but otherwise the row order is undetermined. To find a particular parse item within an object row the caller must search the table for a match on `item`.
- In general there is no guarantee that a requested parse item will be returned. For example, the parse item may not apply to the object type or to the particular line of DDL, or the item's value may be `NULL`.
- If `SET_PARSE_ITEM` was not called, `NULL` is returned as the value of the parsed items nested table.
- It is expected that the same variant of `FETCH_xxx` will be called for all objects selected by `OPEN`. That is, programs will not intermix calls to `FETCH_XML`, `FETCH_DDL`, `FETCH_CLOB`, and so on using the same `OPEN` handle. The effect of calling different variants is undefined; it might do what you expect, but there are no guarantees.
- Every object fetched will be internally consistent with respect to on-going DDL (and the subsequent recursive DML) operations against the dictionary. In some cases, multiple queries may be issued, either because the object type is heterogeneous or for performance reasons (for example, one query for heap tables, one for index-organized tables). Consequently the `FETCH_xxx` calls may in fact be fetches from different underlying cursors (meaning that read consistency is not guaranteed).

 **Caution:**

Do not run functions and procedures within a query, because they can fail when the handle is for an open context for a heterogeneous object.

Exceptions

Most exceptions raised during execution of the query are propagated to the caller. Also, the following exceptions may be raised:

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. A `NULL` or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- `INCONSISTENT_OPERATION`. Either `FETCH_XML` was called when the DDL transform had been specified, or `FETCH_DDL` was called when the DDL transform had *not* been specified.

112.6.5 GET_xxx Functions

`GET_xxx` functions let you fetch metadata for objects with a single call.

These `GET_xxx` functions are:

- `GET_XML`
- `GET_DDL`
- `GET_SXML`
- `GET_DEPENDENT_XML`
- `GET_DEPENDENT_DDL`
- `GET_GRANTED_XML`
- `GET_GRANTED_DDL`

See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.GET_XML (  
object_type      IN VARCHAR2,  
name            IN VARCHAR2,  
schema          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
version         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',  
model           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',  
transform       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.GET_DDL (  
object_type      IN VARCHAR2,  
name            IN VARCHAR2,  
schema          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
version         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',  
model           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',  
transform       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DDL')  
RETURN CLOB;
```

```

DBMS_METADATA.GET_SXML (
object_type      IN VARCHAR2,
name             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
schema          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
version         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
model           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',
transform       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SXML')
RETURN CLOB;

DBMS_METADATA.GET_DEPENDENT_XML (
object_type      IN VARCHAR2,
base_object_name IN VARCHAR2,
base_object_schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
version         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
model           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',
transform       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
object_count    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 10000)
RETURN CLOB;

DBMS_METADATA.GET_DEPENDENT_DDL (
object_type      IN VARCHAR2,
base_object_name IN VARCHAR2,
base_object_schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
version         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
model           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',
transform       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DDL',
object_count    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 10000)
RETURN CLOB;

DBMS_METADATA.GET_GRANTED_XML (
object_type      IN VARCHAR2,
grantee         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
version         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
model           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',
transform       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
object_count    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 10000)
RETURN CLOB;

DBMS_METADATA.GET_GRANTED_DDL (
object_type      IN VARCHAR2,
grantee         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
version         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
model           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',
transform       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DDL',
object_count    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 10000)
RETURN CLOB;

```

Parameters

Table 112-9 GET_xxx Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| object_type | The type of object to be retrieved. This parameter takes the same values as the OPEN object_type parameter, except that it cannot be a heterogeneous object type. The attributes of the object type must be appropriate to the function. That is, for GET_xxx it must be a named object. |

Table 112-9 (Cont.) GET_xxx Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| name | The object name. It is used internally in a NAME filter. (If the name is longer than 30 characters, it will be used in a LONGNAME filter.) If this parameter is NULL, then no NAME or LONGNAME filter is specified. See Table 112-18 for a list of filters. |
| schema | The object schema. It is used internally in a SCHEMA filter. The default is the current user. |
| version | The version of metadata to be extracted. This parameter takes the same values as the OPEN version parameter. |
| model | The object model to use. This parameter takes the same values as the OPEN model parameter. |
| transform | The name of a transformation on the output. This parameter takes the same values as the ADD_TRANSFORM name parameter. For GET_XML this must not be DDL. |
| base_object_name | The base object name. It is used internally in a BASE_OBJECT_NAME filter. |
| base_object_schema | The base object schema. It is used internally in a BASE_OBJECT_SCHEMA filter. The default is the current user. |
| grantee | The grantee. It is used internally in a GRANTEE filter. The default is the current user. |
| object_count | The maximum number of objects to return. See SET_COUNT Procedure . |

Return Values

The metadata for the specified object as XML or DDL.

Usage Notes

- These functions allow you to fetch metadata for objects with a single call. They encapsulate calls to OPEN, SET_FILTER, and so on. The function you use depends on the characteristics of the object type and on whether you want XML, SXML, or DDL.
 - GET_xxx is used to fetch named objects, especially schema objects (tables, views).
 - GET_DEPENDENT_xxx is used to fetch dependent objects (audits, object grants).
 - GET_GRANTED_xxx is used to fetch granted objects (system grants, role grants).
- For some object types you can use more than one function. For example, you can use GET_xxx to fetch an index by name, or GET_DEPENDENT_xxx to fetch the same index by specifying the table on which it is defined.
- GET_xxx only returns a single named object.
- For GET_DEPENDENT_xxx and GET_GRANTED_xxx, an arbitrary number of dependent or granted objects can match the input criteria. You can specify an object count when fetching these objects. (The default count of 10000 should be adequate in most cases.)

- If the DDL transform is specified, session-level transform parameters are inherited.
- If you invoke these functions from SQL*Plus, you should set the PAGESIZE to 0 and set LONG to some large number to get complete, uninterrupted output.
- Currently, GET_DDL for a USER object does not return the CONTAINER clause.

Exceptions

- INVALID_ARGVAL. A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- OBJECT_NOT_FOUND. The specified object was not found in the database.

Examples

Example: Fetch the XML Representation of SCOTT.EMP

To generate complete, uninterrupted output, set the PAGESIZE to 0 and set LONG to some large number, as shown, before executing your query.

```
SET LONG 2000000
SET PAGESIZE 0
SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_XML('TABLE', 'EMP', 'SCOTT')
FROM DUAL;
```

Example: Fetch the DDL for all Complete Tables in the Current Schema, Filter Out Nested Tables and Overflow Segments

This example fetches the DDL for all "complete" tables in the current schema, filtering out nested tables and overflow segments. The example uses SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM (with the handle value = DBMS_METADATA.SESSION_TRANSFORM meaning "for the current session") to specify that storage clauses are not to be returned in the SQL DDL. Afterwards, the example resets the session-level parameters to their defaults.

To generate complete, uninterrupted output, set the PAGESIZE to 0 and set LONG to some large number, as shown, before executing your query.

```
SET LONG 2000000
SET PAGESIZE 0
EXECUTE
DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM(DBMS_METADATA.SESSION_TRANSFORM, 'STORAGE', false);
SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_DDL('TABLE', u.table_name)
      FROM USER_ALL_TABLES u
      WHERE u.nested='NO'
      AND (u.iot_type is null or u.iot_type='IOT');
EXECUTE DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM(DBMS_METADATA.SESSION_TRANSFORM, 'DEFAULT');
```

Example: Fetch the DDL For All Object Grants On HR.EMPLOYEES

```
SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_DEPENDENT_DDL('OBJECT_GRANT',
      'EMPLOYEES', 'HR') FROM DUAL;
```

Example: Fetch the DDL For All System Grants Granted To SCOTT

```
SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_GRANTED_DDL('SYSTEM_GRANT', 'SCOTT')
      FROM DUAL;
```

112.6.6 GET_QUERY Function

This function returns the text of the queries that are used by `FETCH_XXX`. This function assists in debugging.



See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.GET_QUERY (  
    handle IN NUMBER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 112-10 GET_QUERY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle returned from <code>OPEN</code> . It cannot be the handle for a heterogeneous object type. |

Return Values

The text of the queries that will be used by `FETCH_XXX`.

Exceptions

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. A `NULL` or invalid value was supplied for the `handle` parameter.

112.6.7 OPEN Function

The `DBMS_METADATA.OPEN` function specifies the type of object to be retrieved, the version of its metadata, and the object model.

The return value is an opaque context handle for the set of objects to be used in subsequent calls.



See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.OPEN (
  object_type IN VARCHAR2,
  version     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
  model      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',
  network_link IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 112-11 Open Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| object_type | <p>The type of object to be retrieved. The table <code>DBMS_METADATA: Object Types</code> lists the valid type names and their meanings. These object types are supported for the <code>ORACLE</code> model of metadata (see <code>model</code> in this table).</p> <p>The Attributes column in the <code>DBMS_METADATA: Object Types</code> table specifies some object type attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schema objects, such as tables, belong to schemas. • Named objects have unique names (if they are schema objects, the name is unique to the schema). • Dependent objects, such as indexes, are defined with reference to a base schema object. • Granted objects are granted or assigned to a user or role and therefore have a named grantee. • Heterogeneous object types denote a collection of related objects of different types. See the table "Object Types Returned for the Heterogeneous Object Type" for a listing of object types returned for the heterogeneous object type. <p>These attributes are relevant when choosing object selection criteria. See "SET_FILTER Procedure" for more information.</p> |
| version | <p>The version of metadata to be extracted. Database objects or attributes that are incompatible with the version will not be extracted. Legal values for this parameter are as follows:</p> <p><code>COMPATIBLE</code> (default)—the version of the metadata corresponds to the database compatibility level.</p> <p><code>LATEST</code>—the version of the metadata corresponds to the database version.</p> <p>A specific database version. The value cannot be lower than 9.2.0.</p> |
| model | <p>Specifies which view to use, because the API can support multiple views on the metadata. Only the <code>ORACLE</code> model is supported.</p> |
| network_link | <p>The name of a database link to the database whose metadata is to be retrieved. If <code>NULL</code> (the default), then metadata is retrieved from the database on which the caller is running</p> |

The table "`DBMS_METADATA: Object Types`" provides the name, meaning, attributes, and notes for the `DBMS_METADATA` package object types. In the attributes column, `S` represents a schema object, `N` represents a named object, `D` represents a dependent object, `G` represents a granted object, and `H` represents a heterogeneous object.

Table 112-12 DBMS_METADATA: Object Types

| Type Name | Meaning | Attributes | Notes |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|---|
| AQ_QUEUE | queues | SND | Dependent on table |
| AQ_QUEUE_TABLE | additional metadata for queue tables | ND | Dependent on table |
| AQ_TRANSFORM | transforms | SN | None |
| ASSOCIATION | associate statistics | D | None |
| AUDIT | audits of SQL statements | DG | Modeled as dependent, granted object. The base object name is the statement audit option name (for example, ALTER SYSTEM). There is no base object schema. The grantee is the user or proxy whose statements are audited. |
| AUDIT_OBJ | audits of schema objects | D | None |
| CLUSTER | clusters | SN | None |
| COMMENT | comments | D | None |
| CONSTRAINT | constraints | SND | Does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary key constraint for IOT • column NOT NULL constraints • certain REF SCOPE and WITH ROWID constraints for tables with REF columns |
| CONTEXT | application contexts | N | None |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | all metadata objects in a database | H | Corresponds to a full database export |
| DB_LINK | database links | SN | Modeled as schema objects because they have owners. For public links, the owner is PUBLIC. For private links, the creator is the owner. |
| DEFAULT_ROLE | default roles | G | Granted to a user by ALTER USER |
| DIMENSION | dimensions | SN | None |
| DIRECTORY | directories | N | None |
| FGA_POLICY | fine-grained audit policies | D | Not modeled as named object because policy names are not unique. |
| FUNCTION | stored functions | SN | None |
| INDEX_STATISTICS | precomputed statistics on indexes | D | The base object is the index's table. |
| INDEX | indexes | SND | None |
| INDEXTYPE | indextypes | SN | None |
| JAVA_SOURCE | Java sources | SN | None |
| JOB | jobs | S | None |
| LIBRARY | external procedure libraries | SN | None |
| MATERIALIZED_VIEW | materialized views | SN | None |
| MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG | materialized view logs | D | None |

Table 112-12 (Cont.) DBMS_METADATA: Object Types

| Type Name | Meaning | Attributes | Notes |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|--|
| OBJECT_GRANT | object grants | DG | None |
| ON_USER_GRANT | Grants | G | Modeled as user grants. Grants the privileges of one user to other user in the form GRANT ... ON USER The grantee is the user. Example: GRANT INHERIT PRIVILEGES ON USER "USER1" TO "USER2". |
| OPERATOR | operators | SN | None |
| PACKAGE | stored packages | SN | By default, both package specification and package body are retrieved. See " SET_FILTER Procedure ". |
| PACKAGE_SPEC | package specifications | SN | None |
| PACKAGE_BODY | package bodies | SN | None |
| PROCEDURE | stored procedures | SN | None |
| PROFILE | profiles | N | None |
| PROXY | proxy authentications | G | Granted to a user by ALTER USER |
| REF_CONSTRAINT | referential constraint | SND | None |
| REFRESH_GROUP | refresh groups | SN | None |
| RESOURCE_COST | resource cost info | H | None |
| RLS_CONTEXT | driving contexts for enforcement of fine-grained access-control policies | D | Corresponds to the DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY_CONTENT procedure |
| RLS_GROUP | fine-grained access-control policy groups | D | Corresponds to the DBMS_RLS.CREATE_GROUP procedure |
| RLS_POLICY | fine-grained access-control policies | D | Corresponds to DBMS_RLS.ADD_GROUPED_POLICY. Not modeled as named objects because policy names are not unique. |
| RMGR_CONSUMER_GROUP | resource consumer groups | SN | Data Pump does not use these object types. Instead, it exports resource manager objects as procedural objects. |
| RMGR_INITIAL_CONSUMER_GROUP | assign initial consumer groups to users | G | None |
| RMGR_PLAN | resource plans | SN | None |
| RMGR_PLAN_DIRECTIVE | resource plan directives | D | Dependent on resource plan |
| ROLE | roles | N | None |
| ROLE_GRANT | role grants | G | None |
| ROLLBACK_SEGMENT | rollback segments | N | None |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | all metadata objects in a schema | H | Corresponds to user-mode export. |
| SEQUENCE | sequences | SN | None |

Table 112-12 (Cont.) DBMS_METADATA: Object Types

| Type Name | Meaning | Attributes | Notes |
|----------------------|--|------------|--|
| SYNONYM | synonyms | See notes | Private synonyms are schema objects. Public synonyms are not, but for the purposes of this API, their schema name is PUBLIC. The name of a synonym is considered to be the synonym itself. For example, in <code>CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM FOO FOR BAR</code> , the resultant object is considered to have name FOO and schema PUBLIC. |
| SYSTEM_GRANT | system privilege grants | G | None |
| TABLE | tables | SN | None |
| TABLE_DATA | metadata describing row data for a table, nested table, or partition | SND | For partitions, the object name is the partition name. For nested tables, the object name is the storage table name. The base object is the top-level table to which the table data belongs. For nested tables and partitioning, this is the top-level table (<i>not</i> the parent table or partition). For nonpartitioned tables and non-nested tables this is the table itself. |
| TABLE_EXPORT | metadata for a table and its associated objects | H | Corresponds to table-mode export |
| TABLE_STATISTICS | precomputed statistics on tables | D | None |
| TABLESPACE | tablespaces | N | None |
| TABLESPACE_QUOTA | tablespace quotas | G | Granted with ALTER USER |
| TRANSPORTABLE_EXPORT | metadata for objects in a transportable tablespace set | H | Corresponds to transportable tablespace export |
| TRIGGER | triggers | SND | None |
| TRUSTED_DB_LINK | trusted links | N | None |
| TYPE | user-defined types | SN | By default, both type and type body are retrieved. See "SET_FILTER Procedure". |
| TYPE_SPEC | type specifications | SN | None |
| TYPE_BODY | type bodies | SN | None |
| USER | users | N | None |
| VIEW | views | SN | None |
| XMLSCHEMA | XML schema | SN | The object's name is its URL (which may be longer than 30 characters). Its schema is the user who registered it. |
| XS_USER | Real Application Security (RAS) user | N | Corresponds to RAS users |
| XS_ROLE | Real Application Security (RAS) role | N | Corresponds to RAS roles |
| XS_ROLESET | Real Application Security (RAS) rolesets | N | Corresponds to RAS rolesets |

Table 112-12 (Cont.) DBMS_METADATA: Object Types

| Type Name | Meaning | Attributes | Notes |
|-------------------|--|------------|---|
| XS_ROLE_GRANT | Real Application Security (RAS) role grants | N | Corresponds to RAS role grants |
| XS_SECURITY_CLASS | Real Application Security (RAS) security class | SN | Corresponds to RAS security classes |
| XS_DATA_SECURITY | Real Application Security (RAS) data security policy | SN | Corresponds to RAS data security policies |
| XS_ACL | Real Application Security (RAS) ACL | SN | Corresponds to RAS access control lists (ACLs) and associated access control entries (ACEs) |
| XS_ACL_PARAM | Real Application Security (RAS) ACL parameter | N | Corresponds to RAS access control lists (ACL) parameters |
| XS_NAMESPACE | Real Application Security (RAS) namespace | N | Corresponds to RAS namespaces. |

The following table lists the types of objects returned for the major heterogeneous object types. For SCHEMA_EXPORT, certain object types are only returned if the INCLUDE_USER filter is specified at TRUE. In the table, such object types are marked INCLUDE_USER.

Table 112-13 Object Types Returned for the Heterogeneous Object Type

| Object Type | DATABASE_EXPORT | SCHEMA_EXPORT | TABLE_EXPORT | TRANSPORTABLE_EXPORT |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|
| ASSOCIATION | Yes | No | No | No |
| AUDIT | Yes | No | No | No |
| AUDIT_OBJ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| CLUSTER | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| COMMENT | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| CONSTRAINT | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| CONTEXT | Yes | No | No | No |
| DB_LINK | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| DEFAULT_ROLE | Yes | INCLUDE_USER | No | No |
| DIMENSION | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| DIRECTORY | Yes | No | No | No |
| FGA_POLICY | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| FUNCTION | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| INDEX_STATISTICS | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| INDEX | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| INDEXTYPE | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| JAVA_SOURCE | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| JOB | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| LIBRARY | Yes | Yes | No | No |

Table 112-13 (Cont.) Object Types Returned for the Heterogeneous Object Type

| Object Type | DATABASE_EXPORT | SCHEMA_EXPORT | TABLE_EXPORT | TRANSPORTABLE_EXPORT |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| MATERIALIZED_VIEW | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| OBJECT_GRANT | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| OPERATOR | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| PACKAGE | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| PACKAGE_SPEC | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| PACKAGE_BODY | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| PASSWORD_HISTORY | Yes | INCLUDE_USER | No | No |
| PASSWORD_VERIFY_FUNCTION | Yes | No | No | No |
| PROCEDURE | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| PROFILE | Yes | No | No | No |
| PROXY | Yes | No | No | No |
| REF_CONSTRAINT | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| REFRESH_GROUP | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| RESOURCE_COST | Yes | No | No | No |
| RLS_CONTEXT | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| RLS_GROUP | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| RLS_POLICY | Yes | Table data is retrieved according to policy | Table data is retrieved according to policy | Yes |
| ROLE | Yes | No | No | No |
| ROLE_GRANT | Yes | No | No | No |
| ROLLBACK_SEGMENT | Yes | No | No | No |
| SEQUENCE | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| SYNONYM | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| SYSTEM_GRANT | Yes | INCLUDE_USER | No | No |
| TABLE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| TABLE_DATA | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| TABLE_STATISTICS | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| TABLESPACE | Yes | No | No | No |
| TABLESPACE_QUOTA | Yes | INCLUDE_USER | No | No |
| TRIGGER | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| TRUSTED_DB_LINK | Yes | No | No | No |
| TYPE | Yes | Yes | No | Yes, if the types are used by tables in the transportable set |

Table 112-13 (Cont.) Object Types Returned for the Heterogeneous Object Type

| Object Type | DATABASE_EXPORT | SCHEMA_EXPORT | TABLE_EXPORT | TRANSPORTABLE_EXPORT |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| TYPE_SPEC | Yes | Yes | No | Yes, if the types are used by tables in the transportable set |
| TYPE_BODY | Yes | Yes | No | Yes, if the types are used by tables in the transportable set |
| USER | Yes | INCLUDE_USER | No | No |
| VIEW | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| XMLSCHEMA | Yes | Yes | No | No |

Return Values

An opaque handle to the class of objects. This handle is used as input to SET_FILTER, SET_COUNT, ADD_TRANSFORM, GET_QUERY, SET_PARSE_ITEM, FETCH_xxx, and CLOSE.

Exceptions

- INVALID_ARGVAL. A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- INVALID_OBJECT_PARAM. The version or model parameter was not valid for the object_type.

112.6.8 OPENW Function

This function specifies the type of object to be submitted and the object model. The return value is an opaque context handle.



See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.OPENW
  (object_type IN VARCHAR2,
   version     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
   model      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 112-14 OPENW Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| object_type | The type of object to be submitted. Valid types names and their meanings are listed in Table 112-12 . The type cannot be a heterogeneous object type. |
| version | The version of DDL to be generated by the <code>CONVERT</code> function. DDL clauses that are incompatible with the version will not be generated. The legal values for this parameter are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>COMPATIBLE</code> - This is the default. The version of the DDL corresponds to the database compatibility level. Database compatibility must be set to 9.2.0 or higher. • <code>LATEST</code> - The version of the DDL corresponds to the database version. • A specific database version. The value cannot be lower than 9.2.0. |
| model | Specifies which view to use. Only the Oracle proprietary (ORACLE) view is supported by <code>DBMS_METADATA</code> . |

Return Values

An opaque handle to write context. This handle is used as input to the `ADD_TRANSFORM`, `CONVERT`, `PUT`, and `CLOSE` procedures.

Exceptions

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. A `NULL` or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- `INVALID_OBJECT_PARAM`. The `model` parameter was not valid for the `object_type`.

112.6.9 PUT Function

This function submits an XML document containing object metadata to the database to create the object.



See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.PUT (
    handle      IN          NUMBER,
    document   IN          sys.XMLType,
    flags      IN          NUMBER,
    results    IN OUT NOCOPY sys.ku$_SubmitResults)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.PUT (
    handle      IN          NUMBER,
    document    IN          CLOB,
    flags       IN          NUMBER,
    results     IN OUT NOCOPY sys.ku$_SubmitResults)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 112-15 PUT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle returned from OPENW. |
| document | The XML document containing object metadata for the type of the OPENW handle. |
| flags | Reserved for future use |
| results | Detailed results of the operation. |

Return Values

TRUE if all SQL operations succeeded; FALSE if there were any errors.

Usage Notes

The PUT function converts the XML document to DDL just as CONVERT does (applying the specified transforms in turn) and then submits each resultant DDL statement to the database. As with CONVERT, the DDL transform must be specified. The DDL statements and associated parse items are returned in the sys.ku\$_SubmitResults nested table. With each DDL statement is a nested table of error lines containing any errors or exceptions raised by the statement.

The encoding of the XML document is embedded in its CLOB or XMLType representation. The version of the metadata is embedded in the XML. The generated DDL is valid for the database version specified in OPENW.

Exceptions

- INVALID_ARGVAL. A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- INCONSISTENT_OPERATION. The DDL transform was not specified.
- INCOMPATIBLE_DOCUMENT. The version of the XML document is not compatible with this version of the software.

112.6.10 SET_COUNT Procedure

This procedure specifies the maximum number of objects to be retrieved in a single FETCH_XXX call.

By default, each call to FETCH_XXX returns one object. You can use the SET_COUNT procedure to override this default. If FETCH_XXX is called from a client, specifying a count value greater than 1 can result in fewer server round trips and, therefore, improved performance.

For heterogeneous object types, a single `FETCH_XXX` operation only returns objects of a single object type.



See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_COUNT (
    handle          IN NUMBER,
    value           IN NUMBER,
    object_type_path IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 112-16 SET_COUNT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| handle | The handle returned from <code>OPEN</code> . |
| value | The maximum number of objects to retrieve. |
| object_type_path | A path name designating the object types to which the count value applies. By default, the count value applies to the object type of the <code>OPEN</code> handle. When the <code>OPEN</code> handle designates a heterogeneous object type, behavior can be either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <code>object_type_path</code> is omitted, then the count applies to all object types within the heterogeneous collection. • If <code>object_type_path</code> is specified, then the count only applies to the specific node (or set of nodes) within the tree of object types forming the heterogeneous collection. |

Exceptions

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. A `NULL` or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- `INVALID_OPERATION`. `SET_COUNT` was called after the first call to `FETCH_XXX` for the `OPEN` context. After the first call to `FETCH_XXX` is made, no further calls to `SET_COUNT` for the current `OPEN` context are permitted.
- `INCONSISTENT_ARGS`. `object_type` parameter is not consistent with `handle`.

112.6.11 SET_FILTER Procedure

This procedure specifies restrictions on the objects to be retrieved, for example, the object name or schema.

See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER (  
    handle          IN NUMBER,  
    name            IN VARCHAR2,  
    value           IN VARCHAR2,  
    object_type_path IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER (  
    handle          IN NUMBER,  
    name            IN VARCHAR2,  
    value           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
    object_type_path IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER (  
    handle          IN NUMBER,  
    name            IN VARCHAR2,  
    value           IN NUMBER,  
    object_type_path IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 112-17 SET_FILTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| handle | The handle returned from OPEN. |

Table 112-17 (Cont.) SET_FILTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| name | <p>The name of the filter. For each filter, Table 112-18 lists the <code>object_type</code> it applies to, its name, its datatype (text or Boolean), and its meaning or effect (including its default value, if any).</p> <p>The Datatype column of Table 112-18 also indicates whether a text filter is an expression filter. An expression filter is the right-hand side of a SQL comparison (that is, a SQL comparison operator (=, !=, and so on.) and the value compared against. The value must contain parentheses and quotation marks where appropriate. Note that in PL/SQL and SQL*Plus, two single quotes (<i>not</i> a double quote) are needed to represent an apostrophe. For example, an example of a <code>NAME_EXPR</code> filter in PL/SQL is as follows:</p> <pre>'IN ('DEPT','EMP')'</pre> <p>The filter value is combined with a particular object attribute to produce a <code>WHERE</code> condition in the query that fetches the objects. In the preceding example, the filter is combined with the attribute corresponding to an object name; objects named 'DEPT' and 'EMP' are selected.</p> |
| value | The value of the filter. Text, Boolean, and Numeric filters are supported. |
| object_type_path | <p>A path name designating the object types to which the filter applies. By default, the filter applies to the object type of the <code>OPEN</code> handle. When the <code>OPEN</code> handle designates a heterogeneous object type, you can use this parameter to specify a filter for a specific node or set of nodes within the tree of object types that form the heterogeneous collection. See Table 112-19 for a listing of some of the values for this parameter.</p> |

[Table 112-18](#) describes the object type, name, datatype, and meaning of the filters available with the `SET_FILTER` procedure.

Table 112-18 SET_FILTER: Filters

| Object Type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| Named objects | NAME | Text | Objects with this exact name are selected. |
| Named objects | NAME_EXPR | Text expression | <p>The filter value is combined with the object attribute corresponding to the object name to produce a <code>WHERE</code> condition in the query that fetches the objects.</p> <p>By default, all named objects of <code>object_type</code> are selected.</p> |
| Named objects | EXCLUDE_NAME_EXPR | Text expression | <p>The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the object name to specify objects that are to be excluded from the set of objects fetched.</p> <p>By default, all named objects of the object type are selected.</p> |
| TABLE_EXPORT | EXCLUDE_TABLES | Boolean | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, all paths associated with tables are excluded from the set of objects fetched. If <code>FALSE</code> (the default), all paths associated with tables are fetched.</p> |

Table 112-18 (Cont.) SET_FILTER: Filters

| Object Type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|--|
| Schema objects | SCHEMA | Text | Objects in this schema are selected. If the object type is <code>SYNONYM</code> , then specify <code>PUBLIC</code> to select public synonyms. |
| Schema objects | SCHEMA_EXPR | Text expression | The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the object's schema. The default is determined as follows: - if <code>BASE_OBJECT_SCHEMA</code> is specified, then objects in that schema are selected; - otherwise, objects in the current schema are selected. |
| PACKAGE, TYPE | SPECIFICATION | Boolean | If <code>TRUE</code> , retrieve the package or type specification. Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> . |
| PACKAGE, TYPE | BODY | Boolean | If <code>TRUE</code> , retrieve the package or type body. Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> . |
| TABLE, CLUSTER, INDEX, TABLE_DATA, TABLE_EXPORT, TRANSPORTABLE_EXPORT | TABLESPACE | Text | Objects in this tablespace (or having a partition in this tablespace) are selected. |
| TABLE, CLUSTER, INDEX, TABLE_DATA, TABLE_EXPORT, TRANSPORTABLE_EXPORT | TABLESPACE_EXPR | Text expression | The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the object's tablespace (or in the case of a partitioned table or index, the partition's tablespaces). By default, objects in all tablespaces are selected. |
| TABLE, objects dependent on tables | PRIMARY | Boolean | If <code>TRUE</code> , retrieve primary tables (that is, tables for which the secondary object bit in <code>obj\$</code> is clear. Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> . |
| TABLE, objects dependent on tables | SECONDARY | Boolean | If <code>TRUE</code> , retrieve secondary tables (that is, tables for which the secondary object bit in <code>obj\$</code> is set). Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> . |
| Dependent Objects | BASE_OBJECT_NAME | Text | Objects are selected that are defined or granted on objects with this name. Specify <code>SCHEMA</code> for triggers on schemas. Specify <code>DATABASE</code> for database triggers. Column-level comments cannot be selected by column name; the base object name must be the name of the table, view, or materialized view containing the column. |
| Dependent Objects | BASE_OBJECT_SCHEMA | Text | Objects are selected that are defined or granted on objects in this schema. If <code>BASE_OBJECT_NAME</code> is specified with a value other than <code>SCHEMA</code> or <code>DATABASE</code> , this defaults to the current schema. |

Table 112-18 (Cont.) SET_FILTER: Filters

| Object Type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Dependent Objects | BASE_OBJECT_NAME_EXPR | Text expression | The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the name of the base object. Not valid for schema and database triggers. |
| Dependent Objects | EXCLUDE_BASE_OBJECT_NAME_EXPR | Text expression | The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the name of the base object to specify objects that are to be excluded from the set of objects fetched. Not valid for schema and database triggers. |
| Dependent Objects | BASE_OBJECT_SCHEMA_EXPR | Text expression | The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the schema of the base object. |
| Dependent Objects | BASE_OBJECT_TYPE | Text | The object type of the base object. |
| Dependent Objects | BASE_OBJECT_TYPE_EXPR | Text expression | The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the object type of the base object. By default no filtering is done on object type. |
| Dependent Objects | BASE_OBJECT_TABLESPACE | Text | The tablespace of the base object. |
| Dependent Objects | BASE_OBJECT_TABLESPACE_EXPR | Text expression | The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the tablespaces of the base object. By default, no filtering is done on the tablespace. |
| INDEX, TRIGGER | SYSTEM_GENERATED | Boolean | If TRUE, select indexes or triggers even if they are system-generated. If FALSE, omit system-generated indexes or triggers. Defaults to TRUE. |
| Granted Objects | GRANTEE | Text | Objects are selected that are granted to this user or role. Specify PUBLIC for grants to PUBLIC. |
| Granted Objects | PRIVNAME | Text | The name of the privilege or role to be granted. For TABLESPACE_QUOTA, only UNLIMITED can be specified. |
| Granted Objects | GRANTEE_EXPR | Text expression | The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the grantee name. |
| Granted Objects | EXCLUDE_GRANTEE_EXPR | Text expression | The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the grantee name to specify objects that are to be excluded from the set of objects fetched. |
| OBJECT_GRANT | GRANTOR | Text | Object grants are selected that are granted by this user. |
| SYNONYM, JAVA_SOURCE, XMLSCHEMA | LONGNAME | Text | A name longer than 30 characters. Objects with this exact name are selected. If the object name is 30 characters or less, the NAME filter must be used. |

Table 112-18 (Cont.) SET_FILTER: Filters

| Object Type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| SYNONYM, JAVA_SOURCE, XMLSCHEMA | LONGNAME_EXPR | Text | The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the object's long name. By default, no filtering is done on the long name of an object. |
| All objects | CUSTOM_FILTER | Text | The text of a WHERE condition. The condition is appended to the query that fetches the objects. By default, no custom filter is used. The other filters are intended to meet the needs of the majority of users. Use CUSTOM_FILTER when no defined filters exist for your purpose. Of necessity such a filter depends on the detailed structure of the UDTs and views used in the query. Because filters may change from version to version, upward compatibility is not guaranteed. |
| All objects | EDITION | Text | The edition filter is accepted for any object type, but affects only objects that support editions. The filter is only accepted for local objects (that is, the network_link parameter is not specified in the OPEN call). The edition name must be a valid edition name. If an edition is not specified, the edition of the active session is used. |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | SCHEMA | Text | The schema whose objects are selected. |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | SCHEMA_EXPR | Text expression | The filter value is either: combined with the attribute corresponding to a schema name to produce a WHERE condition in the query that fetches schema objects, combined with the attribute corresponding to a base schema name to produce a WHERE condition in the query that fetches dependent objects. By default the current user's objects are selected. |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | INCLUDE_USER | Boolean | If TRUE, retrieve objects containing privileged information about the user. For example, USER, PASSWORD_HISTORY, TABLESPACE_QUOTA. Defaults to FALSE. |
| TABLE_EXPORT | SCHEMA | Text | Objects (tables and their dependent objects) in this schema are selected. |

Table 112-18 (Cont.) SET_FILTER: Filters

| Object Type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|---|
| TABLE_EXPORT | SCHEMA_EXPR | Text expression | The filter value is either: combined with the attribute corresponding to a schema name to produce a WHERE condition in the query that fetches the tables, combined with the attribute corresponding to a base schema name to produce a WHERE condition in the query that fetches the tables' dependent objects. By default the current user's objects are selected. |
| TABLE_EXPORT | NAME | Text | The table with this exact name is selected along with its dependent objects. |
| TABLE_EXPORT | NAME_EXPR | Text expression | The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to a table name in the queries that fetch tables and their dependent objects. By default all tables in the selected schemas are selected, along with their dependent objects. |
| Heterogeneous objects | BEGIN_WITH | Text | The fully qualified path name of the first object type in the heterogeneous collection to be retrieved. Objects normally fetched prior to this object type will not be retrieved. |
| Heterogeneous objects | BEGIN_AFTER | Text | The fully qualified path name of an object type after which the heterogeneous retrieval should begin. Objects of this type will not be retrieved, nor will objects normally fetched prior to this object type. |
| Heterogeneous objects | END_BEFORE | Text | The fully qualified path name of an object type where the heterogeneous retrieval should end. Objects of this type will not be retrieved, nor will objects normally fetched after this object type. |
| Heterogeneous objects | END_WITH | Text | The fully qualified path name of the last object type in the heterogeneous collection to be retrieved. Objects normally fetched after this object type will not be retrieved. |

Table 112-18 (Cont.) SET_FILTER: Filters

| Object Type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Heterogeneous objects | INCLUDE_PATH_EXPR R, EXCLUDE_PATH_EXPR R | Text expression | <p>For these two filters, the filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to an object type path name to produce a WHERE condition in the query that fetches the object types belonging to the heterogeneous collection. Objects of types satisfying this condition are included (INCLUDE_PATH_EXPR) or excluded (EXCLUDE_PATH_EXPR) from the set of object types fetched. Path names in the filter value do not have to be fully qualified. See Table 112-19 for valid path names that can be used with these filters.</p> <p>BEGIN_WITH, BEGIN_AFTER, END_BEFORE, END_WITH, INCLUDE_PATH_EXPR, and EXCLUDE_PATH_EXPR all restrict the set of object types in the heterogeneous collection. By default, objects of all object types in the heterogeneous collection are retrieved.</p> |

Usage Notes

- Each call to SET_FILTER causes a WHERE condition to be added to the underlying query that fetches the set of objects. The WHERE conditions are concatenated with the AND keyword so that you can use multiple SET_FILTER calls to refine the set of objects to be returned. For example to specify that you want the object named EMP in schema SCOTT, do the following:

```
SET_FILTER(handle, 'SCHEMA', 'SCOTT');
SET_FILTER(handle, 'NAME', 'EMP');
```

- You can use the same text expression filter multiple times with different values. All the filter conditions will be applied to the query. For example, to get objects with names between Felix and Oscar, do the following:

```
SET_FILTER(handle, 'NAME_EXPR', '>=' 'FELIX' ');
SET_FILTER(handle, 'NAME_EXPR', '<=' 'OSCAR' ');
```

- With SET_FILTER, you can specify the schema of objects to be retrieved, but security considerations may override this specification. If the caller is SYS or has the SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE role, then any object can be retrieved; otherwise, only the following can be retrieved:
 - Schema objects owned by the current user
 - Public synonyms
 - System privileges granted to the current user or to PUBLIC
 - Grants on objects for which the current user is owner, grantor, or grantee (either explicitly or as PUBLIC).
 - SCHEMA_EXPORT where the name is the current user
 - TABLE_EXPORT where SCHEMA is the current user

If you request objects that you are not privileged to retrieve, no exception is raised; the object is not retrieved, as if it did not exist.

In stored procedures, functions, and definers-rights packages, roles (such as `SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE`) are disabled. Therefore, such a PL/SQL program can only fetch metadata for objects in its own schema. If you want to write a PL/SQL program that fetches metadata for objects in a different schema (based on the invoker's possession of `SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE`), you must make the program invokers-rights.

- For heterogeneous object types, the `BEGIN_WITH` and `BEGIN_AFTER` filters allow restart on an object type boundary. Appropriate filter values are returned by the `FETCH_XML_CLOB` procedure.

Filters on heterogeneous objects provide default values for filters on object types within the collection. You can override this default for a particular object type by specifying the appropriate filter for the specific object type path. For example, for `SCHEMA_EXPORT` the `NAME` filter specifies the schema to be fetched including all the tables in the schema, but you can further restrict this set of tables by supplying a `NAME_EXPR` filter explicitly for the `TABLE` object type path. [Table 112-19](#) lists valid object type path names for the major heterogeneous object types along with an explanation of the scope of each path name. (The same information is available in the following catalog views: `DATABASE_EXPORT_OBJECTS`, `SCHEMA_EXPORT_OBJECTS`, and `TABLE_EXPORT_OBJECTS`.) See [Table 112-18](#) for filters defined for each path name. These path names are valid in the `INCLUDE_PATH_EXPR` and `EXCLUDE_PATH_EXPR` filters. Path names marked with an asterisk (*) are *only* valid in those filters; they cannot be used as values of the `SET_FILTER` `object_type_path` parameter.

Table 112-19 Object Type Path Names for Heterogeneous Object Types

| Heterogeneous Type | Path Name (*=valid only in xxx_PATH_EXPR) | Scope |
|--------------------|---|--|
| TABLE_EXPORT | AUDIT_OBJ | Object audits on the selected tables |
| TABLE_EXPORT | COMMENT | Table and column comments for the selected tables |
| TABLE_EXPORT | CONSTRAINT | Constraints (including referential constraints) on the selected tables |
| TABLE_EXPORT | *GRANT | Object grants on the selected tables |
| TABLE_EXPORT | INDEX | Indexes (including domain indexes) on the selected tables |
| TABLE_EXPORT | OBJECT_GRANT | Object grants on the selected tables |
| TABLE_EXPORT | REF_CONSTRAINT | Referential (foreign key) constraints on the selected tables |
| TABLE_EXPORT | STATISTICS | Statistics on the selected tables |
| TABLE_EXPORT | TABLE_DATA | Row data for the selected tables |
| TABLE_EXPORT | TRIGGER | Triggers on the selected tables |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | ASSOCIATION | Statistics type associations for objects in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | AUDIT_OBJ | Audits on all objects in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | CLUSTER | Clusters in the selected schemas and their indexes |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | COMMENT | Comments on all objects in the selected schemas |

Table 112-19 (Cont.) Object Type Path Names for Heterogeneous Object Types

| Heterogeneous Type | Path Name (*=valid only in xxx_PATH_EXPR) | Scope |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | CONSTRAINT | Constraints (including referential constraints) on all objects in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | DB_LINK | Private database links in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | DEFAULT_ROLE | Default roles granted to users associated with the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | DIMENSION | Dimensions in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | FUNCTION | Functions in the selected schemas and their dependent grants and audits |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | *GRANT | Grants on objects in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | INDEX | Indexes (including domain indexes) on tables and clusters in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | INDEXTYPE | Indextypes in the selected schemas and their dependent grants and audits |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | JAVA_SOURCE | Java sources in the selected schemas and their dependent grants and audits |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | JOB | Jobs in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | LIBRARY | External procedure libraries in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | MATERIALIZED_VIEW | Materialized views in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG | Materialized view logs on tables in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | OBJECT_GRANT | Grants on objects in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | OPERATOR | Operators in the selected schemas and their dependent grants and audits |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | PACKAGE | Packages (both specification and body) in the selected schemas, and their dependent grants and audits |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | PACKAGE_BODY | Package bodies in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | PACKAGE_SPEC | Package specifications in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | PASSWORD_HISTORY | The password history for users associated with the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | PROCEDURE | Procedures in the selected schemas and their dependent grants and audits |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | REF_CONSTRAINT | Referential (foreign key) constraints on tables in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | REFRESH_GROUP | Refresh groups in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | SEQUENCE | Sequences in the selected schemas and their dependent grants and audits |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | STATISTICS | Statistics on tables and indexes in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | SYNONYM | Private synonyms in the selected schemas |

Table 112-19 (Cont.) Object Type Path Names for Heterogeneous Object Types

| Heterogeneous Type | Path Name (*=valid only in xxx_PATH_EXPR) | Scope |
|--------------------|---|--|
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | TABLE | Tables in the selected schemas and their dependent objects (indexes, constraints, triggers, grants, audits, comments, table data, and so on) |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | TABLE_DATA | Row data for tables in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | TABLESPACE_QUOTA | Tablespace quota granted to users associated with the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | TRIGGER | Triggers on tables in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | XS_SECURITY_CLASSES | Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) security classes |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | XS_DATA_SECURITY | Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) data security policies |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | XS_ACL | Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) access control lists (ACLs) |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | TYPE | Types (both specification and body) in the selected schemas, and their dependent grants and audits |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | TYPE_BODY | Type bodies in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | TYPE_SPEC | Type specifications in the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | USER | User definitions for users associated with the selected schemas |
| SCHEMA_EXPORT | VIEW | Views in the selected schemas and their dependent objects (grants, constraints, comments, audits) |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | ASSOCIATION | Statistics type associations for objects in the database |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | AUDIT | Audits of SQL statements |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | AUDIT_OBJ | Audits on all objects in the database |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | CLUSTER | Clusters and their indexes |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | COMMENT | Comments on all objects |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | CONSTRAINT | Constraints (including referential constraints) |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | CONTEXT | Application contexts |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | DB_LINK | Private and public database links |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | DEFAULT_ROLE | Default roles granted to users in the database |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | DIMENSION | Dimensions in the database |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | DIRECTORY | Directory objects in the database |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | FGA_POLICY | Fine-grained audit policies |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | FUNCTION | Functions |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | * GRANT | Object and system grants |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | INDEX | Indexes (including domain indexes) on tables and clusters |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | INDEXTYPE | Indextypes and their dependent grants and audits |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | JAVA_SOURCE | Java sources and their dependent grants and audits |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | JOB | Jobs |

Table 112-19 (Cont.) Object Type Path Names for Heterogeneous Object Types

| Heterogeneous Type | Path Name (*=valid only in xxx_PATH_EXPR) | Scope |
|--------------------|---|--|
| DATABASE_EXPORT | LIBRARY | External procedure libraries |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | MATERIALIZED_VIEW | Materialized views |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG | Materialized view logs |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | OBJECT_GRANT | All object grants in the database |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | OPERATOR | Operators and their dependent grants and audits |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | PACKAGE | Packages (both specification and body) and their dependent grants and audits |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | PACKAGE_BODY | Package bodies |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | PACKAGE_SPEC | Package specifications |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | PASSWORD_HISTORY | Password histories for database users |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | *PASSWORD_VERIFY_FUNCTION | The password complexity verification function |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | PROCEDURE | Procedures and their dependent grants and objects |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | PROFILE | Profiles |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | PROXY | Proxy authentications |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | REF_CONSTRAINT | Referential (foreign key) constraints on tables in the database |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | REFRESH_GROUP | Refresh groups |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | *RESOURCE_COST | Resource cost information |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | RLS_CONTEXT | Fine-grained access-control driving contexts |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | RLS_GROUP | Fine-grained access-control policy groups |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | RLS_POLICY | Fine-grained access-control policies |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | ROLE | Roles |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | ROLE_GRANT | Role grants to users in the database |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | ROLLBACK_SEGMENT | Rollback segments |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | *SCHEMA (named object) | Database schemas including for each schema all related and dependent objects: user definitions and their attributes (default roles, role grants, tablespace quotas, and so on), objects in the schema (tables, view, packages, types, and so on), and their dependent objects (grants, audits, indexes, constraints, and so on). The NAME and NAME_EXPR filters can be used with this object type path name to designate the database schemas to be fetched. |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | SEQUENCE | Sequences |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | STATISTICS | Statistics on tables and indexes |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | SYNONYM | Public and private synonyms |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | SYSTEM_GRANT | System privilege grants |

Table 112-19 (Cont.) Object Type Path Names for Heterogeneous Object Types

| Heterogeneous Type | Path Name (*=valid only in xxx_PATH_EXPR) | Scope |
|--------------------|---|--|
| DATABASE_EXPORT | TABLE | Tables and their dependent objects (indexes, constraints, triggers, grants, audits, comments, table data, and so on) |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | TABLE_DATA | Row data for all tables |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | TABLESPACE | Tablespace definitions |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | TABLESPACE_QUOTA | Tablespace quota granted to users in the database |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | TRIGGER | Triggers on the database, on schemas, and on schema objects |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | XS_USER | Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) users |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | XS_ROLE | Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) roles |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | XS_SECURITY_CLASSES | Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) security classes |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | XS_DATA_SECURITY | Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) data security policies |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | XS_ACL | Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) access control lists (ACLs) |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | XS_NAMESPACE | Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) namespaces |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | TRUSTED_DB_LINK | Trusted links |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | TYPE | Types (both specification and body) and their dependent grants and audits |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | TYPE_BODY | Type bodies |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | TYPE_SPEC | Type specifications |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | USER | User definitions |
| DATABASE_EXPORT | VIEW | Views |

Exceptions

- **INVALID_ARGVAL.** A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- **INVALID_OPERATION.** SET_FILTER was called after the first call to FETCH_xxx for the OPEN context. After the first call to FETCH_xxx is made, no further calls to SET_FILTER are permitted.
- **INCONSISTENT_ARGS.** The arguments are inconsistent. Possible inconsistencies include the following:
 - The filter name is not valid for the object type associated with the OPEN context.
 - The filter name is not valid for the object_type_path.
 - The object_type_path is not part of the collection designated by handle .
 - The filter value is the wrong datatype.

112.6.12 SET_PARSE_ITEM Procedure

This procedure is used for both retrieval and submission. This procedure enables output parsing and specifies an object attribute to be parsed and returned.

See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)
- [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)

Syntax

The following syntax applies when `SET_PARSE_ITEM` is used for object retrieval:

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_PARSE_ITEM (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    object_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

The following syntax applies when `SET_PARSE_ITEM` is used for XML submission:

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_PARSE_ITEM (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 112-20 SET_PARSE_ITEM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| handle | The handle returned from <code>OPEN</code> (or <code>OPENW</code>). |
| name | The name of the object attribute to be parsed and returned. See Table 112-21 for the attribute object type, name, and meaning. |
| object_type | Designates the object type to which the parse item applies (this is an object type name, not a path name). By default, the parse item applies to the object type of the <code>OPEN</code> handle. When the <code>OPEN</code> handle designates a heterogeneous object type, behavior can be either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <code>object_type</code> is omitted, then the parse item applies to all object types within the heterogeneous collection • If <code>object_type</code> is specified, then the parse item only applies to that specific object type within the collection <p>This parameter only applies when <code>SET_PARSE_ITEM</code> is used for object retrieval.</p> |

[Table 112-21](#) describes the object type, name, and meaning of the items available in the `SET_PARSE_ITEM` procedure.

Because new items are occasionally added, you can query the `DBMS_METADATA_PARSE_ITEMS` view to see a complete list of valid parse items or to find valid parse items for a specific object type.

Table 112-21 SET_PARSE_ITEM: Parse Items

| Object Type | Name | Meaning |
|--|--------------------|--|
| All objects | VERB | If <code>FETCH_XML_CLOB</code> is called, no value is returned. If <code>FETCH_DDL</code> is called, then for every row in the <code>sys.ku\$_ddl\$</code> nested table returned by <code>FETCH_DDL</code> the verb in the corresponding <code>ddlText</code> is returned. If the <code>ddlText</code> is a SQL DDL statement, then the SQL verb (for example, <code>CREATE</code> , <code>GRANT</code> , <code>AUDIT</code>) is returned. If the <code>ddlText</code> is a procedure call (for example, <code>DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE()</code>) then the package.procedure-name is returned. |
| All objects | OBJECT_TYPE | If <code>FETCH_XML_CLOB</code> is called, an object type name from Table 112-12 is returned. If <code>FETCH_DDL</code> is called and the <code>ddlText</code> is a SQL DDL statement whose verb is <code>CREATE</code> or <code>ALTER</code> , the object type as used in the DDL statement is returned (for example, <code>TABLE</code> , <code>PACKAGE_BODY</code> , and so on). Otherwise, an object type name from Table 112-12 is returned. |
| Schema objects | SCHEMA | The object schema is returned. If the object is not a schema object, no value is returned. |
| Named objects | NAME | The object name is returned. If the object is not a named object, no value is returned. |
| TABLE, TABLE_DATA, INDEX | TABLESPACE | The name of the object's tablespace or, if the object is a partitioned table, the default tablespace is returned. For a <code>TABLE_DATA</code> object, this is always the tablespace where the rows are stored. |
| TRIGGER | ENABLE | If the trigger is enabled, <code>ENABLE</code> is returned. If the trigger is disabled, <code>DISABLE</code> is returned. |
| OBJECT_GRANT, TABLESPACE_QUOTA | GRANTOR | The grantor is returned. |
| Dependent objects (including domain index secondary tables) | BASE_OBJECT_NAME | The name of the base object is returned. If the object is not a dependent object, no value is returned. |
| Dependent objects (including domain index secondary tables) | BASE_OBJECT_SCHEMA | The schema of the base object is returned. If the object is not a dependent object, no value is returned. |
| Dependent objects (including domain index secondary tables) | BASE_OBJECT_TYPE | The object type of the base object is returned. If the object is not a dependent object, no value is returned. |
| Granted objects | GRANTEE | The grantee is returned. If the object is not a granted object, no value is returned. |

Usage Notes

These notes apply when using `SET_PARSE_ITEM` to retrieve objects.

By default, the `FETCH_xxx` routines return an object's metadata as XML or creation DDL. By calling `SET_PARSE_ITEM` you can request that individual attributes of the object be returned as well.

You can call `SET_PARSE_ITEM` multiple times to ask for multiple items to be parsed and returned. Parsed items are returned in the `sys.ku$_parsed_items` nested table.

For `TABLE_DATA` objects, the following parse item return values are of interest:

| If Object Is | NAME, SCHEMA | BASE_OBJECT_NAME, BASE_OBJECT_SCHEMA |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| nonpartitioned table | table name, schema | table name, schema |
| table partition | partition name, schema | table name, schema |
| nested table | storage table name, schema | name and schema of top-level table (<i>not</i> the parent nested table) |

Tables are not usually thought of as dependent objects. However, secondary tables for domain indexes are dependent on the domain indexes. Consequently, the `BASE_OBJECT_NAME`, `BASE_OBJECT_SCHEMA` and `BASE_OBJECT_TYPE` parse items for secondary `TABLE` objects return the name, schema, and type of the domain index.



See Also:

- ["FETCH_xxx Functions and Procedures"](#)
- *Oracle Database Utilities* for more information about using the metadata APIs.

By default, the `CONVERT` and `PUT` procedures simply transform an object's XML metadata to DDL. By calling `SET_PARSE_ITEM` you can request that individual attributes of the object be returned as well.

Exceptions

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. A `NULL` or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- `INVALID_OPERATION`. `SET_PARSE_ITEM` was called after the first call to `FETCH_xxx` for the `OPEN` context. After the first call to `FETCH_xxx` is made, no further calls to `SET_PARSE_ITEM` are permitted.
- `INCONSISTENT_ARGS`. The attribute `name` is not valid for the object type associated with the `OPEN` context.

112.6.13 SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM and SET_REMAP_PARAM Procedures

These procedures are used for both retrieval and submission. `SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM` and `SET_REMAP_PARAM` specify parameters to the XSLT stylesheet identified by `transform_handle`.

Use them to modify or customize the output of the transform.



See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)
- [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM (
  transform_handle  IN NUMBER,
  name              IN VARCHAR2,
  value            IN VARCHAR2,
  object_type      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM (
  transform_handle  IN NUMBER,
  name              IN VARCHAR2,
  value            IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  object_type      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM (
  transform_handle  IN NUMBER,
  name              IN VARCHAR2,
  value            IN NUMBER,
  object_type      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_REMAP_PARAM (
  transform_handle  IN NUMBER,
  name              IN VARCHAR2,
  old_value        IN VARCHAR2,
  new_value        IN VARCHAR2,
  object_type      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

[Table 112-22](#) describes the parameters for the `SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM` and `SET_REMAP_PARAM` procedures.

Because new parameters are occasionally added, you might want to query the `DBMS_METADATA_TRANSFORM_PARAMS` view to see all the valid transform parameters for each transform or to find valid transform parameters for specific object types.

Table 112-22 SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM and SET_REMAP_PARAM Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------------|---|
| transform_handle | <p>Either (1) the handle returned from <code>ADD_TRANSFORM</code>, or (2) the enumerated constant <code>SESSION_TRANSFORM</code> that designates the DDL transform for the whole session.</p> <p>Note that the handle returned by <code>OPEN</code> is not a valid transform handle.</p> <p>For <code>SET_REMAP_PARAM</code>, the transform handle must designate the <code>MODIFY</code> transform.</p> |
| name | <p>The name of the transform parameter.</p> <p>For descriptions of the parameters available for each transform on the <code>SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM</code> procedure, see the following:</p> <p>Table 112-23 - DDL transform Table 112-24 - <code>MODIFY</code> transform Table 112-26 - <code>SXML</code> transform Table 112-27 - <code>MODIFYXML</code> transform Table 112-28 - <code>SXMLDDL</code> transform</p> <p>For descriptions of the parameters available for the <code>MODIFY</code> transform on the <code>SET_REMAP_PARAM</code> procedure, see Table 112-25.</p> <p>For descriptions of the parameters available for the <code>ALTERXML</code> transform, see Table 112-4.</p> |
| value | The value of the transform. This parameter is valid only for <code>SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM</code> . |
| old_value | The old value for the remapping. This parameter is valid only for <code>SET_REMAP_PARAM</code> . |
| new_value | The new value for the remapping. This parameter is valid only for <code>SET_REMAP_PARAM</code> . |
| object_type | <p>Designates the object type to which the transform or remap parameter applies. By default, it applies to the same object type as the transform. In cases where the transform applies to all object types within a heterogeneous collection, the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <code>object_type</code> is omitted, the parameter applies to all applicable object types within the heterogeneous collection. • If <code>object_type</code> is specified, the parameter only applies to that object type. <p>This allows a caller who has added a transform to a heterogeneous collection to specify different transform parameters for different object types within the collection.</p> |

[Table 112-23](#) describes the object type, name, datatype, and meaning of the parameters for the DDL transform in the `SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM` procedure.

Table 112-23 SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the DDL Transform

| Object Type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|---|------------------------------|----------|---|
| USER, TABLE, CLUSTER, VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, PACKAGE, TYPE, TRIGGER | COLLATION_CLAUSE | Text | <p>There are three possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEVER — Collation clauses are never generated. • ALWAYS — Collation clauses are always generated. • NON_DEFAULT — Collation clauses other than USING_NLS_COMP are generated. |
| TABLE | OMIT_ENCRYPTION_CLAUSE | BOOLEAN | <p>If set to Y, directs Data Pump to suppress column encryption clauses. Columns encrypted in the source database are not encrypted in imported tables. Defaults to N.</p> <p>If set to N, directs Data Pump to create column encryption clauses, as in the source database.</p> |
| TABLE | DWCS_CVT_IOTS | BOOLEAN | <p>If set to Y, directs Data Pump to transform Index Organized tables to heap organized tables by suppressing the ORGANIZATION INDEX clause when creating the table. Defaults to N.</p> <p>If set to N, the generated DDL retains the table characteristics of the source object.</p> |
| TABLE, CONSTRAINT | DWCS_CVT_CONSTRAINTS | BOOLEAN | <p>If set to Y, directs Data Pump to create pk/fk/uk constraints as disabled. Defaults to N.</p> <p>If set to N, directs Data Pump to create pk/fk/uk constraints based on the source database status.</p> |
| TABLE, CONSTRAINT | CONSTRAINT_USE_DEFAULT_INDEX | BOOLEAN | <p>This transform parameter affects the generation of index relating the pk/uk constraint. If set to Y, forces the name of an index automatically created to enforce the constraint to be identical to the constraint name. Defaults to N.</p> <p>If set to N, the index is created as it was named on the source database.</p> |
| TABLE, CONSTRAINT | CONSTRAINT_NAME_FROM_INDEX | BOOLEAN | <p>This transform parameter affects the generation of pk/uk constraints which reference user created indexes. If set to Y, forces the name of the constraint to match the name of the index. Defaults to N.</p> <p>If set to N, the constraint is created as it was named on the source database.</p> |
| All objects | PRETTY | BOOLEAN | <p>If TRUE, format the output with indentation and line feeds. Defaults to TRUE.</p> |

Table 112-23 (Cont.) SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the DDL Transform

| Object Type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|--------------|----------------------|----------|---|
| All objects | SQLTERMINATOR | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, append a SQL terminator (; or /) to each DDL statement. Defaults to FALSE. |
| TABLE | CONSTRAINTS | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, include all non-referential table constraints in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |
| TABLE | REF_CONSTRAINTS | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, include all referential constraints (foreign keys) in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |
| TABLE | CONSTRAINTS_AS_ALTER | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, include table constraints as separate ALTER TABLE (and, if necessary, CREATE INDEX) statements. If FALSE, specify table constraints as part of the CREATE TABLE statement. Defaults to FALSE. Requires that CONSTRAINTS be TRUE. |
| TABLE, TYPE | OID | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, include the Object ID (OID) clause in the DDL. If FALSE, omit it. Defaults to FALSE. |
| TABLE | SIZE_BYTE_KEYWORD | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, include the BYTE keyword as part of the size specification of CHAR and VARCHAR2 columns that use byte semantics. If FALSE, omit the keyword. Defaults to FALSE. |
| TABLE, INDEX | PARTITIONING | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, include partitioning clauses in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |

 **Note:**

The CONSTRAINTS_AS_ALTER parameter has no effect when an index and a constraint are created for a table in two separate DDL statements.

Table 112-23 (Cont.) SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the DDL Transform

| Object Type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|---|--------------------|----------|---|
| INDEX, CONSTRAINT, ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS, CLUSTER, TABLE, TABLESPACE | SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, include segment attributes clauses (physical attributes, storage attributes, tablespace, logging) in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |
| INDEX, CONSTRAINT, ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS, CLUSTER, TABLE | STORAGE | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, include storage clauses in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE. |
| INDEX, CONSTRAINT, ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS, CLUSTER, TABLE | TABLESPACE | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, include tablespace clauses in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE. |
| TYPE, PACKAGE | SPECIFICATION | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, include the type or package specification in the DDL. If FALSE, omit it. Defaults to TRUE. |
| TYPE, PACKAGE | BODY | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, include the type body or package body in the DDL. If FALSE, omit it. Defaults to TRUE. |
| VIEW | FORCE | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, use the FORCE keyword in the CREATE VIEW statement. If FALSE, do not use the FORCE keyword in the CREATE VIEW statement. Defaults to TRUE. |
| OUTLINE | INSERT | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, include the INSERT statements into the OL\$ dictionary tables that will create the outline and its hints. If FALSE, omit a CREATE OUTLINE statement. Defaults to FALSE. Note: This object type is being deprecated. |
| All objects | DEFAULT | BOOLEAN | Calling SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM with this parameter set to TRUE has the effect of resetting all parameters for the transform to their default values. Setting this FALSE has no effect. There is no default. |
| All objects | INHERIT | BOOLEAN | If TRUE, inherits session-level parameters. Defaults to FALSE. If an application calls ADD_TRANSFORM to add the DDL transform, then by default the only transform parameters that apply are those explicitly set for that transform handle. This has no effect if the transform handle is the session transform handle. |

Table 112-23 (Cont.) SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the DDL Transform

| Object Type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|---|-------------|----------|---|
| ROLE | REVOKE_FROM | Text | <p>The name of a user from whom the role must be revoked. If this is a non-null string and if the CREATE ROLE statement grants you the role, a REVOKE statement is included in the DDL after the CREATE ROLE statement.</p> <p>Note: When you issue a CREATE ROLE statement, Oracle may grant you the role. You can use this transform parameter to undo the grant.</p> <p>Defaults to null string.</p> |
| TABLESPACE | REUSE | BOOLEAN | <p>If TRUE, include the REUSE parameter for datafiles in a tablespace to indicate that existing files can be reused. If FALSE, omit the REUSE parameter.</p> <p>Defaults to FALSE.</p> |
| CLUSTER, INDEX, ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS, TABLE, TABLESPACE | PCTSPACE | NUMBER | <p>A number representing the percentage by which space allocation for the object type is to be modified. The value is the number of one-hundredths of the current allocation. For example, 100 means 100%.</p> <p>If the object type is TABLESPACE, the following size values are affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in file specifications, the value of SIZE - MINIMUM EXTENT - EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL UNIFORM SIZE <p>For other object types, INITIAL and NEXT are affected.</p> |
| TABLE | LOB_STORAGE | Text | <p>Specifies the storage type to use for LOB segments. The options are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SECUREFILE - LOB storage is returned as SECUREFILE • BASICFILE - LOB storage is returned as BASICFILE • DEFAULT - The keyword (SECUREFILE or BASICFILE) is omitted in the LOB STORE AS clause. • NO_CHANGE - LOB segments are created with the same storage they had in the source database. This is the default. <p>Specifying this transform changes the LOB storage for all tables in the job, including tables that provide storage for materialized views.</p> |

Table 112-23 (Cont.) SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the DDL Transform

| Object Type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------|--|
| TABLE | TABLE_COMPRESSION_CLAUSE | Text | <p>Specifies a table compression clause (for example, COMPRESS BASIC) to use when the table is created.</p> <p>Specify NONE to omit the table compression clause. The table will have the default compression for the tablespace.</p> <p>Specifying this transform changes the compression type for all tables in the job, including tables that provide storage for materialized views.</p> |

Table 112-24 describes the object type, name, datatype, and meaning of the parameters for the MODIFY transform in the SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM procedure.

Table 112-24 SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the MODIFY Transform

| Object Type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|-------------|------------|----------|--|
| All objects | OBJECT_ROW | NUMBER | <p>A number designating the object row for an object. The object in the document that corresponds to this number will be copied to the output document.</p> <p>This parameter is additive.</p> <p>By default, all objects are copied to the output document.</p> |

Table 112-25 describes the object type, name, datatype, and meaning of the parameters for the MODIFY transform in the SET_REMAP_PARAM procedure.

Table 112-25 SET_REMAP_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the MODIFY Transform

| Object Type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|--|----------------|----------|---|
| LIBRARY, TABLESPACE, DIRECTORY | REMAP_DATAFILE | Text | <p>Objects in the document will have their filespecs renamed as follows: any filespec matching old_value will be changed to new_value. Filespecs should <i>not</i> be enclosed in quotes.</p> <p>This parameter is additive.</p> <p>By default, filespecs are not renamed.</p> |
| Named objects and all objects dependent on named objects | REMAP_NAME | Text | <p>Any named object in the document whose name matches old_value will have its name changed to new_value.</p> <p>Any dependent object whose base object name matches old_value will have its base schema name changed to new_value.</p> <p>This parameter is additive.</p> <p>By default, names are not remapped.</p> <p>(Use REMAP_TABLESPACE to remap the name of a TABLESPACE object.)</p> |

Table 112-25 (Cont.) SET_REMAP_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the MODIFY Transform

| Object Type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|---|------------------|----------|--|
| Schema Objects, Dependent Objects, Granted Objects, USER | REMAP_SCHEMA | Text | <p>Any schema object in the document whose name matches <code>old_value</code> will have its schema name changed to <code>new_value</code>.</p> <p>Any dependent object whose base object schema name matches <code>old_value</code> will have its base object schema name changed to <code>new_value</code>.</p> <p>Any granted object whose grantee name matches <code>old_value</code> will have its grantee name changed to <code>new_value</code>.</p> <p>Any user whose name matches <code>old_value</code> will have its name changed to <code>new_value</code>.</p> <p>This parameter is additive.</p> <p>By default, schemas are not remapped.</p> <p>NOTE: The mapping may not be 100 percent complete because there are certain schema references that Import is not capable of finding. For example, Import will not find schema references embedded within the body of definitions of triggers, types, views, procedures, and packages.</p> |
| TABLE, CLUSTER, CONSTRAINT, INDEX, ROLLBACK_SEGMENT, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW_LOG, TABLESPACE_QUOTA | REMAP_TABLESPACE | Text | <p>Objects in the document will have their tablespaces renamed as follows: any tablespace name matching <code>old_value</code> will be changed to <code>new_value</code>.</p> <p>This parameter is additive.</p> <p>By default, tablespaces are not remapped.</p> |

Table 112-26 SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the SXML Transform

| Object type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|--|------------------|----------|---|
| USER, TABLE, CLUSTER, VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, PACKAGE, TYPE, TRIGGER | COLLATION_CLAUSE | Text | <p>There are three possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEVER — Collation clauses are never generated. ALWAYS — Collation clauses are always generated. NON_DEFAULT — Collation clauses other than <code>USING_NLS_COMP</code> are generated. |
| TABLE, TYPE | OID | Boolean | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, include the Oracle Internet Directory (OID) clause in the SXML. If <code>FALSE</code>, omit it. Defaults to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |

Table 112-26 (Cont.) SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the SXML Transform

| Object type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|--|---------------------|----------|--|
| TABLE, INDEX, CLUSTER, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG. | STORAGE | Boolean | If TRUE, include storage clauses in the SXML. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE. |
| TABLE, INDEX, CLUSTER, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG. | TABLESPACE | Boolean | If TRUE, include tablespace clauses in the SXML. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE. |
| TABLE | REF_CONSTRAINTS | Boolean | If TRUE, include all referential constraints (foreign keys) in the SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |
| TABLE, INDEX, MATERIALIZED_VIEW | PHYSICAL_PROPERTIES | Boolean | If TRUE, include segment attributes clauses (physical attributes, storage attributes, tablespace, logging) in the SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |
| INDEX, CONSTRAINT, ROLLBACK_SEGMENT, CLUSTER, TABLE, TABLESPACE | SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES | Boolean | If TRUE, include segment attributes clauses (physical attributes, storage attributes, tablespace, logging) in the SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |
| TABLE, INDEX | PARTITIONING | Boolean | If TRUE, include partitioning clauses in the SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |
| TABLE | CONSTRAINTS | Boolean | If TRUE, include all non-referential table constraints in the SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |

Table 112-27 SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the MODIFYXML Transform

| Object type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|--|------------|----------|--|
| TABLE, INDEX, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG | STORAGE | Boolean | If TRUE, include storage clauses in the output SXML. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE. |
| TABLE, INDEX, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG | TABLESPACE | Boolean | If TRUE, include tablespace clauses in the output SXML. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE. |

Table 112-27 (Cont.) SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the MODIFYXML Transform

| Object type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|--|--------------------|----------|---|
| TABLE | REF_CONSTRAINTS | Boolean | If TRUE, include all referential constraints (foreign keys) in the output SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |
| TABLE, INDEX, VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW_LOG | REMAP_NAME | Text | Any NAME element in the document that matches old_value will be changed to new_value. This does not apply to column names. (See REMAP_COLUMN_NAME). |
| TABLE, INDEX, VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW_LOG | REMAP_SCHEMA | Text | Any SCHEMA element in the document matching old_value will be changed to new_value. |
| TABLE, INDEX, VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW | REMAP_COLUMN_NAME | Text | Any column in the document whose name matches old_value will have its name changed to new_value. |
| TABLE, INDEX, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW_LOG | SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES | Boolean | If TRUE, include segment attributes clauses (physical attributes, storage attributes, tablespace, logging) in the output SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |
| TABLE | CONSTRAINTS | Boolean | If TRUE, include all non-referential table constraints in the output SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |

Table 112-28 SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the SXMLDDL Transform

| Object type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|--|------------------|----------|---|
| USER, TABLE, CLUSTER, VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, PACKAGE, TYPE, TRIGGER | COLLATION_CLAUSE | Text | There are three possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEVER — Collation clauses are never generated. ALWAYS — Collation clauses are always generated. NON_DEFAULT — Collation clauses other than USING_NLS_COMP are generated. |
| TABLE | OID | Boolean | If TRUE, include OIDs in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE. |

Table 112-28 (Cont.) SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the SXMLDDL Transform

| Object type | Name | Datatype | Meaning |
|--|--------------------|----------|--|
| TABLE, INDEX, CLUSTER, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG. | TABLESPACE | Boolean | If TRUE, include tablespace clauses in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE. |
| TABLE, INDEX, CLUSTER, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG | STORAGE | Boolean | If TRUE, include storage clauses in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE. |
| TABLE | REF_CONSTRAINTS | Boolean | If TRUE, include all referential constraints (foreign keys) in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |
| INDEX | PRESERVE_LOCAL | Boolean | If PARTITIONING is FALSE and PRESERVE_LOCAL is TRUE and the index is a locally partitioned index, include the LOCAL keyword in the DDL. Defaults to FALSE. |
| TABLE, INDEX, CLUSTER, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG | SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES | Boolean | If TRUE, include segment attributes clauses (physical attributes, storage attributes, tablespace, logging) in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |
| TABLESPACE | REUSE | Boolean | If TRUE, include the REUSE parameter for datafiles in a tablespace to indicate that existing files can be reused. If FALSE, omit the REUSE parameter. Defaults to FALSE. |
| TABLE, INDEX | PARTITIONING | Boolean | If TRUE, include partitioning clauses in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |
| TABLE | CONSTRAINTS | Boolean | If TRUE, include all non-referential table constraints in the output SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE. |

Exceptions

- **INVALID_ARGVAL.** A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- **INVALID_OPERATION.** Either SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM or SET_REMAP_PARAM was called after the first call to FETCH_XXX for the OPEN context. After the first call to FETCH_XXX is made, no further calls to SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM or SET_REMAP_PARAM are permitted.
- **INCONSISTENT_ARGS.** The arguments are inconsistent. This can mean the following:

- The transform parameter `name` is not valid for the object type associated with the `OPEN` context or for the transform associated with the transform handle.
- The transform applies to all object types in a heterogeneous collection, but `object_type` is not part of the collection.

Usage Notes

XSLT allows parameters to be passed to stylesheets. You call `SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM` or `SET_REMAP_PARAM` to specify the value of a parameter to be passed to the stylesheet identified by `transform_handle`.

Normally, if you call `SET_TRANSFORM_PARAMETER` multiple times for the same parameter name, each call overrides the prior call. For example, the following sequence simply sets the `STORAGE` transform parameter to `TRUE`.

```
SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM(tr_handle,'STORAGE',false);
SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM(tr_handle,'STORAGE',true);
```

However, some transform parameters are additive which means that all specified parameter values are applied to the document, not just the last one. For example, the `OBJECT_ROW` parameter to the `MODIFY` transform is additive. If you specify the following, then both specified rows are copied to the output document.

```
SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM(tr_handle,'OBJECT_ROW',5);
SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM(tr_handle,'OBJECT_ROW',8);
```

The `REMAP_TABLESPACE` parameter is also additive. If you specify the following, then tablespaces `TBS1` and `TBS3` are changed to `TBS2` and `TBS4`, respectively.

```
SET_REMAP_PARAM(tr_handle,'REMAP_TABLESPACE','TBS1','TBS2');
SET_REMAP_PARAM(tr_handle,'REMAP_TABLESPACE','TBS3','TBS4');
```

The order in which the transformations are performed is undefined. For example, if you specify the following, the result is undefined.

```
SET_REMAP_PARAM(tr_handle,'REMAP_TABLESPACE','TBS1','TBS2');
SET_REMAP_PARAM(tr_handle,'REMAP_TABLESPACE','TBS2','TBS3');
```

Note:

The number of remap parameters that can be specified for a `MODIFY` transform is limited to ten. That is, you can specify up to ten `REMAP_DATAFILE` parameters, up to ten `REMAP_SCHEMA` parameters and so on. Additional instances are ignored. To work around this, you can perform another `DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM` and specify additional remap parameters.

The `GET_DDL`, `GET_DEPENDENT_DDL`, and `GET_GRANTED_DDL` functions allow the casual browser to extract the creation DDL for an object. So that you can specify transform parameters, this package defines an enumerated constant `SESSION_TRANSFORM` as the handle of the DDL transform at the session level. You can call `SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM` using `DBMS_METADATA.SESSION_TRANSFORM` as the transform handle to set transform parameters for the whole session. `GET_DDL`, `GET_DEPENDENT_DDL`, and `GET_GRANTED_DDL` inherit these parameters when they invoke the DDL transform.



Note:

The enumerated constant must be prefixed with the package name
`DBMS_METADATA.SESSION_TRANSFORM`.

DBMS_METADATA_DIFF

The `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF` package contains the interfaces for comparing two metadata documents in SXML format.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Browsing APIs for Fetching and Comparing Objects](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_METADATA_DIFF Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Utilities for more information and for examples of using the `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF` package.

113.1 DBMS_METADATA_DIFF Overview

You can use the interfaces contained in the `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF` package to compare two metadata documents in SXML format.

The result of the comparison is an SXML difference document. This document can be converted to other formats using the `DBMS_METADATA` `submit` interface and the `CONVERT` API.

113.2 DBMS_METADATA_DIFF Security Model

The browsing interface of the `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF` package actually uses the `DBMS_METADATA` package to fetch the metadata to be compared. Therefore, the security model used for `DBMS_METADATA` also applies to `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF`. (Note, however, that `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF` does not support all object types.)



See Also:

[DBMS_METADATA](#) for information about the `DBMS_METADATA` security model

113.3 DBMS_METADATA_DIFF — Browsing APIs for Fetching and Comparing Objects

These functions allow you to compare the metadata for two objects with a single call.

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.COMPARE_SXML (
object_type   IN VARCHAR2,
name1        IN VARCHAR2,
name2        IN VARCHAR2,
schema1      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
schema2      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
network_link1 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
network_link2 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.COMPARE_ALTER (
object_type   IN VARCHAR2,
name1        IN VARCHAR2,
name2        IN VARCHAR2,
schema1      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
schema2      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
network_link1 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
network_link2 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.COMPARE_ALTER_XML (
object_type   IN VARCHAR2,
name1        IN VARCHAR2,
name2        IN VARCHAR2,
schema1      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
schema2      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
network_link1 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
network_link2 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 113-1 COMPARE_xxx Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|-------------|--|
| object_type | The type of object to be compared. Valid type names are CLUSTER, CONTEXT, DB_LINK, FGA_POLICY, INDEX, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG, QUEUE, QUEUE_TABLE, RLS_CONTEXT, RLS_GROUP, RLS_POLICY, ROLE, SEQUENCE, SYNONYM, TABLE, TABLESPACE, TRIGGER, TYPE, TYPE_SPEC, TYPE_BODY, USER, and VIEW. |
| name1 | The name of the first object in the comparison. |
| name2 | The name of the second object in the comparison. |
| schema1 | The schema of the first object in the comparison. The default is the current user. |

Table 113-1 (Cont.) COMPARE_xxx Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|---------------|--|
| schema2 | The schema of the second object in the comparison. The default is the value of schema1. |
| network_link1 | The name of a database link to the database on which the first object resides. If NULL (the default), then the object is assumed to be in the database on which the caller is running. |
| network_link2 | The name of a database link to the database on which the second object resides. The default is the value of network_link1. |

Return Values

DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.COMPARE_xxx returns the differences between two objects.

Exceptions

- INVALID_ARGVAL
A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- OBJECT_NOT_FOUND
The specified object was not found in the database.

Usage Notes

These functions encapsulate calls to both DBMS_METADATA and DBMS_METADATA_DIFF functions and procedures to fetch the metadata for each of the two objects and compare them.

Which function you use depends on the comparison format you want:

- COMPARE_SXML returns an SXML difference document.
- COMPARE_ALTER returns a set of ALTER statements for making the first object like the second object.
- COMPARE_ALTER_XML returns an ALTER_XML document.

113.4 Summary of DBMS_METADATA_DIFF Subprograms

The DBMS_METADATA_DIFF subprograms provide comparison functionality for different object types.

These subprograms are used to:

- Specify the type of objects to be compared
- Specify the SXML documents to be compared
- Show the differences between the compared documents
- Clean up after the comparison

Table 113-2 provides a summary of DBMS_METADATA_DIFF subprograms.

Table 113-2 DBMS_METADATA_DIFF Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| OPENC Function | Specifies the type of objects to be compared |
| ADD_DOCUMENT Procedure | Specifies an SXML document to be compared |
| FETCH_CLOB Functions and Procedures | Returns a CLOB showing the differences between the two documents specified by <code>ADD_DOCUMENT</code> |
| CLOSE Procedure | Invalidates the handle returned by <code>OPENC</code> and cleans up associated state |

113.4.1 OPENC Function

This function specifies the type of objects to be compared. The return value is an opaque context handle.

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.OPENC (
  object_type IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 113-3 OPENC Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>object_type</code> | The type of object to be compared. Valid type names are CLUSTER, CONTEXT, DB_LINK, FGA_POLICY, INDEX, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG, QUEUE, QUEUE_TABLE, RLS_CONTEXT, RLS_GROUP, RLS_POLICY, ROLE, SEQUENCE, SYNONYM, TABLE, TABLESPACE, TRIGGER, TYPE, TYPE_SPEC, TYPE_BODY, USER, and VIEW. |

Return Values

The opaque handle that is returned is used as input to `ADD_DOCUMENT`, `FETCH_XXX` and `CLOSE`.

Exceptions

- INVALID_ARGVAL

A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.

113.4.2 ADD_DOCUMENT Procedure

This procedure specifies an SXML document that is to be compared.

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.ADD_DOCUMENT(  
handle IN NUMBER, document IN sys.XMLType);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.ADD_DOCUMENT(  
handle IN NUMBER, document IN CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 113-4 ADD_DOCUMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle returned from OPENC |
| document | A document to be compared. The document must be of the type specified in OPENC. |

Usage Notes

Because the comparison interface allows you to compare exactly two SXML documents, a program must call `ADD_DOCUMENT` exactly twice for each `OPENC` handle. In the comparison result, the document specified by the first call is document 1, and the document specified by the second call is document 2.

Exceptions

- INVALID_ARGVAL

A `NULL` or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.

113.4.3 FETCH_CLOB Functions and Procedures

The `FETCH_CLOB` functions and procedures return a CLOB showing the differences between the two documents specified by `ADD_DOCUMENT`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.FETCH_CLOB(  
handle IN NUMBER)  
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.FETCH_CLOB(  
  
handle IN NUMBER,  
doc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.FETCH_CLOB(  
handle IN NUMBER,  
doc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB  
diffs OUT BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 113-5 FETCH_CLOB Subprogram Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle returned from OPENC. |
| doc | A CLOB containing the differences between documents 1 and 2. |
| diffs | TRUE if the documents are different or FALSE if they are identical. |

Return Values

The differences between documents 1 and 2.

Exceptions

- INVALID_ARGVAL

A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.

113.4.4 CLOSE Procedure

This procedure invalidates the handle returned by OPENC and cleans up associated state.

Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.CLOSE(  
handle IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 113-6 CLOSE Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| handle | The handle returned from OPENC |

Exceptions

- INVALID_ARGVAL

A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.

DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL

The `DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL` package contains various utility functions and procedures.

These consist of the following utility subprograms:

- A logging utility that sets and gets Java and PL/SQL logging levels.
- A proxy utility consisting of two procedures used to set and unset the host and port of the proxy server.
- A metadata utility consisting of functions and procedures used for managing metadata.



See Also:

Oracle Database Development Guide for more information.

This chapter describes each of these utility subprograms and contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL Subprograms](#)

The examples in this chapter assume that the user has run the following set of commands before running the contents of each script:

```
SQL> connect / as sysdba;
Connected.
SQL> create user mgduser identified by password;
SQL> grant connect, resource to mgduser;
SQL> connect mgduser
Enter password: mgduserpassword
Connected.
SQL> set serveroutput on;
```

114.1 DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL Security Model

You must run the `catmgd.sql` script to load the `DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL` package and Identity Code Package schema objects in the `MGDSYS` schema.

`DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL` is a `MGDSYS`-owned package. Any `DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL` subprogram called from an anonymous PL/SQL block is run using the privileges of the current user.

A user must be granted `connect` and `resource` roles to use the `DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL` package and its subprograms.

`EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC` for these ADTs: `MGD_ID`, `MGD_ID_COMPONENT`, `MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY`, and for this package `DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL`.

SELECT or READ privilege is granted to PUBLIC for these read-only views:
MGD_ID_CATEGORY and MGD_ID_SCHEME and for these metadata views:
USER_MGD_ID_CATEGORY and USER_MGD_ID_SCHEME, and for table
MGD_ID_XML_VALIDATOR, and for sequence MGD\$SEQUENCE_CATEGORY.

INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE privilege is granted to PUBLIC for these metadata views:
USER_MGD_ID_CATEGORY and USER_MGD_ID_SCHEME.

Public synonyms, by the same name, are created for these ADTs: MGD_ID,
MGD_ID_COMPONENT, MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY and for this package DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL,
as well as for these read-only views: MGD_ID_CATEGORY and MGD_ID_SCHEME and for
these metadata views: USER_MGD_ID_CATEGORY and USER_MGD_ID_SCHEME, and for table
MGD_ID_XML_VALIDATOR.

114.2 DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL Constants

The DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL package defines several constants for specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following tables.

Table 114-1 DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL Constants — Installed Category IDs and Names

| Name | Value |
|----------------------------|-------|
| EPC_ENCODING_CATEGORY_ID | 1 |
| EPC_ENCODING_CATEGORY_NAME | EPC |

Table 114-2 DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL Constants — Logging Levels

| Name | Value |
|----------------------------|-------|
| LOGGING_LEVEL_0 OFF | 0 |
| LOGGING_LEVEL_1 SEVERE | 1 |
| LOGGING_LEVEL_2 WARNING | 2 |
| LOGGING_LEVEL_3 INFO | 3 |
| LOGGING_LEVEL_4 FINE | 4 |
| LOGGING_LEVEL_5 FINER | 5 |
| LOGGING_LEVEL_6 FINEST | 6 |
| LOGGING_LEVEL_7 ALL | 7 |

114.3 DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL Exceptions

The table in this topic lists the DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL exceptions.

Table 114-3 Exceptions Raised by DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL Package

| Name | Error Code | Description |
|-----------------------------|------------|--|
| TDTJavaException | -55200 | During the tag data translation, a Java exception was raised. |
| TDTCategoryNotFound | -55201 | The specified category was not found. |
| TDTSchemeNotFound | -55202 | During the tag data translation, the specified scheme was not found. |
| TDTLevelNotFound | -55203 | During the tag data translation, the specified level was not found. |
| TDTOptionNotFound | -55204 | During the tag data translation, the specified option was not found. |
| TDTFieldValidationException | -55205 | During the tag data translation, the validation operation failed on a field. |
| TDTUndefinedField | -55206 | During the tag data translation, an undefined field was detected. |
| TDTRuleEvaluationFailed | -55207 | During the tag data translation, the rule evaluation operation failed. |
| TDTTooManyMatchingLevels | -55208 | During the tag data translation, too many matching levels were found. |

114.4 Summary of DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL Subprograms

This table describes the utility subprograms in the DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL package.

All the values and names passed to the procedures defined in the DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL package are case insensitive unless otherwise mentioned. To preserve the case, enclose the values with double quotation marks.

Table 114-4 DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| ADD_SCHEME Procedure | Adds a tag data translation scheme to an existing category |
| CREATE_CATEGORY Function | Creates a new category or a new version of a category |
| EPC_TO_ORACLE_SCHEME Function | Converts the EPCglobal tag data translation (TDT) XML to Oracle tag data translation XML |
| GET_CATEGORY_ID Function | Returns the category ID given the category name and the category version |
| GET_COMPONENTS Function | Returns all relevant separated component names separated by semicolon (;) for the specified scheme |
| GET_ENCODINGS Function | Returns a list of semicolon (;) separated encodings (formats) for the specified scheme |

Table 114-4 (Cont.) DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| GET_JAVA_LOGGING_LEVEL Function | Returns an integer representing the current Java trace logging level |
| GET_PLSQL_LOGGING_LEVEL Function | Returns an integer representing the current PL/SQL trace logging level |
| GET_SCHEME_NAMES Function | Returns a list of semicolon (;) separated scheme names for the specified category |
| GET_TDT_XML Function | Returns the Oracle tag data translation XML for the specified scheme |
| GET_VALIDATOR Function | Returns the Oracle Database tag data translation schema |
| REFRESH_CATEGORY Function | Refreshes the metadata information on the Java stack for the specified category |
| REMOVE_CATEGORY Procedure | Removes a category including all the related TDT XML if the value of <code>category_version</code> parameter is NULL |
| REMOVE_PROXY Procedure | Unsets the host and port of the proxy server |
| REMOVE_SCHEME Procedure | Removes a tag data translation scheme from a category |
| SET_JAVA_LOGGING_LEVEL Procedure | Sets the Java logging level |
| SET_PLSQL_LOGGING_LEVEL Procedure | Sets the PL/SQL tracing logging level |
| SET_PROXY Procedure | Sets the host and port of the proxy server for Internet access |
| VALIDATE_SCHEME Function | Validates the input tag data translation XML against the Oracle tag data translation schema |

114.4.1 ADD_SCHEME Procedure

This procedure adds a tag data translation scheme to an existing category.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.ADD_SCHEME (
    category_id IN VARCHAR2,
    tdt_xml     IN CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 114-5 ADD_SCHEME Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <code>category_id</code> | Category ID |
| <code>tdt_xml</code> | Tag data translation XML |

Examples

This example performs the following actions:

1. Creates a category.

2. Adds a contractor scheme and an employee scheme to the MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY category.
3. Validates the MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY scheme.
4. Tests the tag translation of the contractor scheme and the employee scheme.
5. Removes the contractor scheme.
6. Tests the tag translation of the contractor scheme and this returns the expected exception for the removed contractor scheme.
7. Tests the tag translation of the employee scheme and this returns the expected values.
8. Removes the MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY category.

```
--contents of add_scheme2.sql
SET LINESIZE 160
-----
---CREATE CATEGORY, ADD_SCHEME, REMOVE_SCHEME, REMOVE_CATEGORY-----
-----
DECLARE
  amt          NUMBER;
  buf          VARCHAR2(32767);
  pos         NUMBER;
  tdt_xml     CLOB;
  validate_tdtxml VARCHAR2(1042);
  category_id VARCHAR2(256);
BEGIN
  -- remove the testing category if already existed
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_category('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', '1.0');
  -- Step 1. Create the testing category 'MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', version 1.0.
  category_id := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.CREATE_CATEGORY('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', '1.0', 'Oracle',
'http://www.example.com/mgd/sample');
  -- Step 2. Add contractor scheme to the category.
  DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY(tdt_xml, true);
  DBMS_LOB.OPEN(tdt_xml, DBMS_LOB.LOB_READWRITE);

  buf := '<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<TagDataTranslation version="0.04" date="2005-04-18T16:05:00Z"
          xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
          xmlns="oracle.mgd.idcode">
<scheme name="CONTRACTOR_TAG" optionKey="1" xmlns="">
  <level type="URI" prefixMatch="example.contractor.">
    <option optionKey="1" pattern="example.contractor.([0-9]*).([0-9]*)"
            grammar="'example.contractor.'" contractorID '.'' divisionID">
      <field seq="1" characterSet="[0-9]*" name="contractorID"/>
      <field seq="2" characterSet="[0-9]*" name="divisionID"/>
    </option>
  </level>
  <level type="BINARY" prefixMatch="11">
    <option optionKey="1" pattern="11([01]{7})([01]{6})"
            grammar="'11'" contractorID divisionID ">
      <field seq="1" characterSet="[01]*" name="contractorID"/>
      <field seq="2" characterSet="[01]*" name="divisionID"/>
    </option>
  </level>
</scheme>
</TagDataTranslation>';

  amt := length(buf);
  pos := 1;
  DBMS_LOB.WRITE(tdt_xml, amt, pos, buf);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.CLOSE(tdt_xml);

DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.ADD_SCHEME(category_id, tdt_xml);

-- Add the employee scheme to the category.
DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY(tdt_xml, true);
DBMS_LOB.OPEN(tdt_xml, DBMS_LOB.LOB_READWRITE);

buf := '<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<TagDataTranslation version="0.04" date="2005-04-18T16:05:00Z"
      xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
      xmlns="oracle.mgd.idcode">
<scheme name="EMPLOYEE_TAG" optionKey="1" xmlns="">
  <level type="URI" prefixMatch="example.employee.">
    <option optionKey="1" pattern="example.employee.([0-9]*).([0-9]*"
      grammar="'example.employee.' employeeID '.' divisionID">
      <field seq="1" characterSet="[0-9]*" name="employeeID"/>
      <field seq="2" characterSet="[0-9]*" name="divisionID"/>
    </option>
  </level>
  <level type="BINARY" prefixMatch="01">
    <option optionKey="1" pattern="01([01]{7})([01]{6})"
      grammar="'01' employeeID divisionID ">
      <field seq="1" characterSet="[01]*" name="employeeID"/>
      <field seq="2" characterSet="[01]*" name="divisionID"/>
    </option>
  </level>
</scheme>
</TagDataTranslation>';

amt := length(buf);
pos := 1;
DBMS_LOB.WRITE(tdt_xml, amt, pos, buf);
DBMS_LOB.CLOSE(tdt_xml);
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.ADD_SCHEME(category_id, tdt_xml);

-- Step 3. Validate the scheme.
dbms_output.put_line('Validate the MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY Scheme');
validate_tdtxml := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.validate_scheme(tdt_xml);
dbms_output.put_line(validate_tdtxml);
dbms_output.put_line('Length of scheme xml is: '||DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(tdt_xml));

-- Step 4. Test tag translation of contractor scheme.
dbms_output.put_line(
  mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
    'example.contractor.123.45',
    NULL, 'BINARY'));

dbms_output.put_line(
  mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
    '111111011101101',
    NULL, 'URI'));

-- Test tag translation of employee scheme.
dbms_output.put_line(
  mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
    'example.employee.123.45',
    NULL, 'BINARY'));

dbms_output.put_line(
  mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
```

```

        '011111011101101',
        NULL, 'URI'));

DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.REMOVE_SCHEME(category_id, 'CONTRACTOR_TAG');

-- Step 6. Test tag translation of contractor scheme. Doesn't work any more.
BEGIN
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
                    'example.contractor.123.45',
                    NULL, 'BINARY'));

  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
                    '111111011101101',
                    NULL, 'URI'));
EXCEPTION
  WHEN others THEN
    dbms_output.put_line('Contractor tag translation failed: '||SQLERRM);
END;

-- Step 7. Test tag translation of employee scheme. Still works.
BEGIN
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
                    'example.employee.123.45',
                    NULL, 'BINARY'));
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
                    '011111011101101',
                    NULL, 'URI'));
EXCEPTION
  WHEN others THEN
    dbms_output.put_line('Employee tag translation failed: '||SQLERRM);
END;

-- Step 8. Remove the testing category, which also removes all the associated schemes
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_category('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', '1.0');
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;

SQL> @add_scheme3.sql
.
.
.
Validate the MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY Scheme
EMPLOYEE_TAG;URI,BINARY;divisionID,employeeID
Length of scheme xml is: 933
111111011101101
example.contractor.123.45
011111011101101
example.employee.123.45
Contractor tag translation failed: ORA-55203: Tag data translation level not found
ORA-06512: at "MGDSYS.DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL", line 54
ORA-06512: at "MGDSYS.MGD_ID", line 242
ORA-29532: Java call terminated by uncaught Java
exception: oracle.mgd.idcode.exceptions.TDTLevelNotFound: Matching level not
found for any configured scheme
011111011101101
example.employee.123.45

```

114.4.2 CREATE_CATEGORY Function

This function creates a new category or a new version of a category.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.CREATE_CATEGORY (
  category_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
  category_version IN  VARCHAR2,
  agency            IN  VARCHAR2,
  URI               IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 114-6 CREATE_CATEGORY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| category_name | Name of category |
| category_version | Category version |
| agency | Organization that owns the category. For example, EPCglobal owns the category EPC. |
| URI | URI that provides additional information about the category |

Usage Notes

The return value is the category ID.

Examples

See the [ADD_SCHEME Procedure](#) for an example of creating the MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY category.

114.4.3 EPC_TO_ORACLE_SCHEME Function

This function converts the EPCglobal tag data translation (TDT) XML to Oracle Database tag data translation XML.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.EPC_TO_ORACLE_SCHEME (
  xml_scheme IN CLOB)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 114-7 EPC_TO_ORACLE_SCHEME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| xml_scheme | Name of EPC tag scheme to be converted |

Usage Notes

The return value is the contents of the CLOB containing the Oracle Database tag data translation XML.

Examples

The following example converts standard EPCglobal Tag Data Translation (TDT) files into Oracle Database TDT files:

```
--Contents of MGD_ID_DOC2.sql
-----
-- EPC_TO_ORACLE_SCHEME --
-----
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');

BEGIN
  DBMS_JAVA.set_output(1000000);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE(1000000);
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_java_logging_level(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.LOGGING_LEVEL_SEVERE);
END;
/

DECLARE
  epcScheme          CLOB;
  oracleScheme       CLOB;
  amt                 NUMBER;
  buf                 VARCHAR2(32767);
  pos                 NUMBER;
  seq                 BINARY_INTEGER;
  validate_epcscheme VARCHAR2(256);
  validate_oraclescheme VARCHAR2(256);
BEGIN

  DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY(epcScheme, true);
  DBMS_LOB.OPEN(epcScheme, DBMS_LOB.LOB_READWRITE);

  buf := '<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<epcTagDataTranslation version="0.04" date="2005-04-18T16:05:00Z"
  epcTDSVersion="1.1r1.27"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="EpcTagDataTranslation.xsd">
<scheme name="GID-96" optionKey="1" tagLength="96">
  <level type="BINARY" prefixMatch="00110101"
    requiredFormattingParameters="taglength">
    <option optionKey="1" pattern="00110101([01]{28})([01]{24})([01]{36})"
      grammar="'00110101' generalmanager objectclass serial">
      <field seq="1" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="268435455"
        characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="28" name="generalmanager"/>
      <field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="16777215"
        characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="24" name="objectclass"/>

```



```

        <field seq="3" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="68719476735"
            characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="36" name="serial"/>
    </option>
</level>
<level type="TAG_ENCODING" prefixMatch="urn:epc:tag:gid-96"
    requiredFormattingParameters="taglength">
    <option optionKey="1"
        pattern="urn:epc:tag:gid-96:([0-9]*)\.[(0-9]*)\.[(0-9)*]"
        grammar="'urn:epc:tag:gid-96:' generalmanager '.' objectclass '.' serial">
        <field seq="1" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="268435455"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="generalmanager"/>
        <field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="16777215"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="objectclass"/>
        <field seq="3" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="68719476735"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="serial"/>
    </option>
</level>
<level type="PURE_IDENTITY" prefixMatch="urn:epc:id:gid">
    <option optionKey="1"
        pattern="urn:epc:id:gid:([0-9]*)\.[(0-9]*)\.[(0-9)*]"
        grammar="'urn:epc:id:gid:' generalmanager '.' objectclass '.' serial">
        <field seq="1" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="268435455"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="generalmanager"/>
        <field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="16777215"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="objectclass"/>
        <field seq="3" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="68719476735"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="serial"/>
    </option>
</level>
<level type="LEGACY" prefixMatch="generalmanager=">
    <option optionKey="1"
        pattern="generalmanager=([0-9]*);objectclass=([0-9]*);serial=([0-9]*)"
        grammar="'generalmanager='generalmanager';objectclass='objectclass
';serial=' serial">
        <field seq="1" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="268435455"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="generalmanager"/>
        <field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="16777215"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="objectclass"/>
        <field seq="3" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="68719476735"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="serial"/>
    </option>
</level>
</scheme>
</epcTagDataTranslation>';
amt := length(buf);
pos := 1;
DBMS_LOB.WRITE(epcScheme, amt, pos, buf);
DBMS_LOB.CLOSE(epcScheme);
oracleScheme := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.epc_to_oracle_scheme(epcScheme);
dbms_output.put_line('Length of oracle scheme xml is: '||DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(oracleScheme));
dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR(oracleScheme, DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(oracleScheme), 1));
dbms_output.put_line(' ');
dbms_output.put_line('Validate the Oracle Scheme');
validate_oraclescheme := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.validate_scheme(oracleScheme);
dbms_output.put_line('Validation result: '||validate_oraclescheme);
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;

SQL> @mgd_id_doc2.sql
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

```

Length of oracle scheme xml is: 2475
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = 'UTF-8'?>
<TagDataTranslation version="0.04"
date="2005-04-18T16:05:00Z" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns="oracle.mgd.idcode"><scheme name="GID-96" optionKey="1" xmlns=""><level
type="BINARY" prefixMatch="00110101" requiredFormattingParameters=""><option
optionKey="1" pattern="00110101([01]{28})([01]{24})([01]{36})"
grammar="'00110101' generalmanager objectclass serial"><field seq="1"
decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="268435455" characterSet="[01]*"
bitLength="28" name="generalmanager"/><field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="16777215" characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="24"
name="objectclass"/><field seq="3" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="68719476735" characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="36"
name="serial"/></option></level><level type="TAG_ENCODING"
prefixMatch="urn:epc:tag:gid-96" requiredFormattingParameters=""><option
optionKey="1" pattern="urn:epc:tag:gid-96:([0-9]*)\.[(0-9]*)\.[(0-9)*]"
grammar="'urn:epc:tag:gid-96:' generalmanager '.' objectclass '.' serial"><field
seq="1" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="268435455" characterSet="[0-9]*"
name="generalmanager"/><field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="16777215" characterSet="[0-9]*" name="objectclass"/><field
seq="3" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="68719476735" characterSet="[0-9]*"
name="serial"/></option></level><level type="PURE_IDENTITY"
prefixMatch="urn:epc:id:gid"><option optionKey="1"
pattern="urn:epc:id:gid:([0-9]*)\.[(0-9]*)\.[(0-9)*]" grammar="'urn:epc:id:gid:'
generalmanager '.' objectclass '.' serial"><field seq="1" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="268435455" characterSet="[0-9]*" name="generalmanager"/><field
seq="2" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="16777215" characterSet="[0-9]*"
name="objectclass"/><field seq="3" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="68719476735" characterSet="[0-9]*"
name="serial"/></option></level><level type="LEGACY"
prefixMatch="generalmanager"><option optionKey="1"
pattern="generalmanager=([0-9]*);objectclass=([0-9]*);serial=([0-9]*)"
grammar="'generalmanager='generalmanager';objectclass='objectclass ';serial='
serial"><field seq="1" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="268435455"
characterSet="[0-9]*" name="generalmanager"/><field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="16777215" characterSet="[0-9]*" name="objectclass"/><field
seq="3" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="68719476735" characterSet="[0-9]*"
name="serial"/></option></level></scheme></TagDataTranslation>
Validate the Oracle Scheme
Validation result:
GID-96;LEGACY,TAG_ENCODING,PURE_IDENTITY,BINARY;objectclass,generalmanager,serial,

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
.
.
.

```

114.4.4 GET_CATEGORY_ID Function

This function returns the category ID for a given category name and category version.

Syntax

```

DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_CATEGORY_ID (
    category name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    category version IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 114-8 GET_CATEGORY_ID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|------------------|
| category_name | Name of category |
| category_version | Category version |

Usage Notes

- If the value of `category_version` is NULL, then the ID of the latest version of the specified category is returned.
- The return value is the category ID for the specified category name.

Examples

The following example returns a category ID given a category name and its version:

```
-- Contents of get_category1.sql file
SELECT DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL) FROM DUAL;
```

```
SQL> @get_category1.sql
.
.
.
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_CATEGORY_ID('EPC',NULL)-----
-----1
.
.
.
```

114.4.5 GET_COMPONENTS Function

This function returns all relevant separated component names separated by semicolon (;) for the specified scheme.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_COMPONENTS (
    category_id IN VARCHAR2,
    scheme_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 114-9 GET_COMPONENTS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|----------------|
| category_id | Category ID |
| scheme_name | Name of scheme |

Usage Notes

The return value contains the component names separated by a semicolon (;) for the specified scheme.

Examples

The following example gets the components:

```
--Contents of get_components.sql
DECLARE
  id          mgd_id;
  getcomps   VARCHAR2(1000);
  getencodings VARCHAR2(1000);
  getschemenames VARCHAR2(1000);
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_java_logging_level(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.LOGGING_LEVEL_OFF);
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL));
  getcomps := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_components(1,'SGTIN-64');
  dbms_output.put_line('Component names are: ' || getcomps);
  getencodings := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_encodings(1,'SGTIN-64');
  dbms_output.put_line('Encodings are: ' || getencodings);
  getschemenames := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_scheme_names(1);
  dbms_output.put_line('Scheme names are: ' || getschemenames);
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;

SQL> @get_components.sql
.
.
.
Component names are:
filter,gtin,companyprefixlength,companyprefix,companyprefixindex,itemref,serial
Encodings are: ONS_HOSTNAME,LEGACY,TAG_ENCODING,PURE_IDENTITY,BINARY
Scheme names are:
GIAI-64,GIAI-96,GID-96,GRAI-64,GRAI-96,SGLN-64,SGLN-96,SGTIN-64,SGTIN-96,SSCC-64
,SSCC-96,USDOD-64,USDOD-96
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
.
.
.
```

114.4.6 GET_ENCODINGS Function

This function returns a list of semicolon (;) separated encodings (formats) for the specified scheme.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_ENCODINGS (
  category_id IN VARCHAR2,
  scheme_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 114-10 GET_ENCODINGS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|----------------|
| category_id | Category ID |
| scheme_name | Name of scheme |

Usage Notes

The return value contains the encodings separated by a semicolon (;) for the specified scheme.

Examples

See the [GET_COMPONENTS Function](#) for an example.

114.4.7 GET_JAVA_LOGGING_LEVEL Function

This function returns an integer representing the current trace logging level.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_JAVA_LOGGING_LEVEL
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Usage Notes

The return value is the integer value denoting the current Java logging level.

Examples

The following example gets the Java logging level.

```
--Contents of getjavalogginglevel.sql
DECLARE
    loglevel    NUMBER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_java_logging_level(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.LOGGING_LEVEL_OFF);
    loglevel := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_java_logging_level();
    dbms_output.put_line('Java logging level = ' || loglevel);
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;

SQL> @getjavalogginglevel.sql
.
.
.
Java logging level = 0
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
.
.
.
```

114.4.8 GET_PLSQL_LOGGING_LEVEL Function

This function returns an integer representing the current PL/SQL trace logging level.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_PLSQL_LOGGING_LEVEL  
  RETURN INTEGER;  
  
PRAGMA restrict_references (get_plsql_logging_level, WNDS);
```

Usage Notes

The return value is the integer value denoting the current PL/SQL logging level.

Examples

The following example gets the PL/SQL logging level.

```
--Contents of getplsqllogginglevel.sql  
DECLARE  
    loglevel    NUMBER;  
BEGIN  
    DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_plsql_logging_level(0);  
    loglevel := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_plsql_logging_level();  
    dbms_output.put_line('PL/SQL logging level = ' || loglevel);  
END;  
/  
SHOW ERRORS;  
  
SQL> @getplsqllogginglevel.sql  
. . .  
PL/SQL logging level = 0  
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.  
. . .
```

114.4.9 GET_SCHEME_NAMES Function

This function returns a list of semicolon (;) separated scheme names for the specified category.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_SCHEME_NAMES (  
    category_id IN VARCHAR2)  
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 114-11 GET_SCHEME_NAMES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|-------------|
| category_id | Category ID |

Usage Notes

The return value contains the scheme names for the specified category ID.

Examples

See the [GET_COMPONENTS Function](#) for an example.

114.4.10 GET_TDT_XML Function

This function returns the Oracle Database tag data translation XML for the specified scheme.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_TDT_XML (
    category_id IN VARCHAR2,
    scheme_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 114-12 GET_TDT_XML Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|----------------|
| category_id | Category ID |
| scheme_name | Name of scheme |

Usage Notes

The return value contains the Oracle Database tag data translation XML for the specified scheme.

Examples

The following example gets the Oracle Database TDT XML for the specified scheme:

```
--Contents of get_tdtxml.sql
DECLARE
    gettdtxml    CLOB;

BEGIN
    gettdtxml := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_tdt_xml(1,'SGTIN-64');
    dbms_output.put_line('Length of tdt XML is '||DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(gettdtxml));
    dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR(gettdtxml, DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(gettdtxml), 1));
END;
/
```

SHOW ERRORS;

SQL> @get_tdtxml.sql

```
.
.
.
Length of tdt XML is 22884
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = "UTF-8"?>
<TagDataTranslation version="0.04"
date="2005-04-18T16:05:00Z" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns="oracle.mgd.idcode"><scheme name="SGTIN-64"
optionKey="companyprefixlength" xmlns="">
  <level type="BINARY"
prefixMatch="10" requiredFormattingParameters="filter">
  <option
optionKey="12" pattern="10([01]{3})([01]{14})([01]{20})([01]{25})" grammar="'10'
filter companyprefixindex itemref serial">
    <field seq="1"
decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="7" characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="3"
length="1" padChar="0" padDir="LEFT" name="filter"/>
    <field seq="2"
decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="16383" characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="14"
name="companyprefixindex"/>
    <field seq="3" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="9" characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="20" length="1" padChar="0"
padDir="LEFT" name="itemref"/>
    <field seq="4" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="33554431" characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="25" name="serial"/>
  </option>
</level>
</scheme></TagDataTranslation>
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
.
.
.
```

114.4.11 GET_VALIDATOR Function

This function returns the Oracle Database tag data translation schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_VALIDATOR
RETURN CLOB;
```

Usage Notes

The return value contains the Oracle Database tag data translation schema.

Examples

This example returns the Oracle Database TDT schema.


```
--Contents of get_validator.sql
DECLARE
  getvalidator          CLOB;
BEGIN
  getvalidator := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_validator;
  dbms_output.put_line('Length of validated oracle scheme xml is '||
DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(getvalidator));
  dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR(getvalidator, DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(getvalidator), 1));
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;

SQL> @get_validator.sql
.
.
.
Length of validated oracle scheme xml is 5780
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsd:schema
targetNamespace="oracle.mgd.idcode"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"

xmlns:tdt="oracle.mgd.idcode" elementFormDefault="unqualified"

attributeFormDefault="unqualified" version="1.0">
  <xsd:annotation>

<xsd:documentation>
  <![CDATA[
<epcglobal:copyright>Copyright ?2004
Epcglobal Inc., All
Rights
Reserved.</epcglobal:copyright>
<epcglobal:disclaimer>EPCglobal Inc., its
members, officers, directors,
employees, or agents shall not be liable for any
injury, loss, damages,
financial or otherwise, arising from, related to, or
caused by the use of this
document. The use of said document shall constitute
your express consent to
the foregoing
exculpation.</epcglobal:disclaimer>
<epcglobal:specification>Tag Data
Translation (TDT) version
1.0</epcglobal:specification>
]>
</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:simpleType
name="LevelTypeList">
    <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">

</xsd:restriction>
  </xsd:simpleType>
  <xsd:simpleType name="TagLengthList"

<xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
    </xsd:restriction>
  </xsd:simpleType>
```

```

<xsd:simpleType name="SchemeNameList">
  <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">

</xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>
<xsd:simpleType
name="InputFormatList">
  <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">

<xsd:enumeration value="BINARY"/>
  <xsd:enumeration value="STRING"/>

</xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>
<xsd:simpleType name="ModeList">

<xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
  <xsd:enumeration value="EXTRACT"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="FORMAT"/>
</xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>

<xsd:simpleType name="CompactionMethodList">
  <xsd:restriction
base="xsd:string">
  <xsd:enumeration value="32-bit"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="16-bit"/>
  <xsd:enumeration value="8-bit"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="7-bit"/>    <xsd:enumeration value="6-bit"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="5-bit"/>
</xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>

<xsd:simpleType name="PadDirectionList">
  <xsd:restriction
base="xsd:string">
  <xsd:enumeration value="LEFT"/>
  <xsd:enumeration
value="RIGHT"/>
</xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>
<xsd:complexType
name="Field">
  <xsd:attribute name="seq" type="xsd:integer" use="required"/>

<xsd:attribute name="name" type="xsd:string" use="required"/>
  <xsd:attribute
name="bitLength" type="xsd:integer"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="characterSet"
type="xsd:string" use="required"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="compaction"
type="tdt:CompactionMethodList"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="compression"
type="xsd:string"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="padChar" type="xsd:string"/>

<xsd:attribute name="padDir" type="tdt:PadDirectionList"/>

```

```
<xsd:attribute
name="decimalMinimum" type="xsd:long"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="decimalMaximum"
type="xsd:long"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="length" type="xsd:integer"/>
</xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:complexType name="Option">
    <xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element name="field" type="tdt:Field" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>

</xsd:sequence>
  <xsd:attribute name="optionKey" type="xsd:string"
use="required"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="pattern" type="xsd:string"/>

<xsd:attribute name="grammar" type="xsd:string" use="required"/>

</xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:complexType name="Rule">
    <xsd:attribute
name="type" type="tdt:ModeList" use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute
name="inputFormat" type="tdt:InputFormatList"
use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="seq" type="xsd:integer"
use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="newFieldName" type="xsd:string"
use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="characterSet" type="xsd:string"
use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="padChar" type="xsd:string"/>

<xsd:attribute name="padDir" type="tdt:PadDirectionList"/>
  <xsd:attribute
name="decimalMinimum" type="xsd:long"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="decimalMaximum"
type="xsd:long"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="length" type="xsd:string"/>

<xsd:attribute name="function" type="xsd:string" use="required"/>

<xsd:attribute name="tableURI" type="xsd:string"/>
  <xsd:attribute
name="tableParams" type="xsd:string"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="tableXPath"
type="xsd:string"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="tableSQL" type="xsd:string"/>

</xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:complexType name="Level">
    <xsd:sequence>
<xsd:element name="option" type="tdt:Option" minOccurs="1"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <xsd:element name="rule" type="tdt:Rule"
minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xsd:sequence>
```

```

<xsd:attribute name="type" type="tdt:LevelTypeList" use="required"/>
<xsd:attribute name="prefixMatch" type="xsd:string" use="optional"/>
<xsd:attribute name="requiredParsingParameters" type="xsd:string"/>
<xsd:attribute name="requiredFormattingParameters" type="xsd:string"/>

</xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:complexType name="Scheme">
    <xsd:sequence>
<xsd:element name="level" type="tdt:Level" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="5"/>

</xsd:sequence>
  <xsd:attribute name="name" type="tdt:SchemeNameList"
use="required"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="optionKey" type="xsd:string"
use="required"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="tagLength" type="tdt:TagLengthList"
use="optional"/>
</xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:complexType
name="TagDataTranslation">
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element name="scheme"
type="tdt:Scheme" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xsd:sequence>
  <xsd:attribute
name="version" type="xsd:string" use="required"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="date"
type="xsd:dateTime" use="required"/>
</xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:element
name="TagDataTranslation" type="tdt:TagDataTranslation"/>
</xsd:schema>

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

.
.

.

114.4.12 REFRESH_CATEGORY Function

This function refreshes the metadata information on the Java stack for the specified category.

This function must be called before using MGD_ID functions.

Syntax

```

DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.REFRESH_CATEGORY (
  category_id IN VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 114-13 REFRESH_CATEGORY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|-------------|
| category_id | Category ID |

Examples

The following example refreshes the metadata information for the EPC category ID.

```
--Contents of toString3.sql
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
DECLARE
id          MGD_ID;
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_java_logging_level(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.LOGGING_LEVEL_OFF);
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL));
  dbms_output.put_line('..Testing to_string');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('test to_string');
  id := mgd_id('EPC', NULL, 'urn:epc:id:gid:0037000.30241.1041970',
'scheme=GID-96');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('mgd_id object as a string');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(id.to_string);
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();

SQL> @toString3.sql
..Testing to_string
test to_string
mgd_id object as a string
category_id =1;schemes = GID-96;objectclass = 30241;generalmanager =
0037000;scheme = GID-96;1 = 1;serial = 1041970
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

114.4.13 REMOVE_CATEGORY Procedure

This procedure removes a category including all the related TDT XML.

This procedure is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definitions.

Syntax

Removes a category based on the specified category ID.

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.REMOVE_CATEGORY (
  category_id IN VARCHAR2);
```

Removes a category based on the specified category name and category version.

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.REMOVE_CATEGORY (
  category_name IN VARCHAR2,
  category_version IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 114-14 REMOVE_CATEGORY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|-------------|
| category_id | Category ID |

Table 114-14 (Cont.) REMOVE_CATEGORY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|------------------|
| category_name | Name of category |
| category_version | Category version |

Usage Notes

If the value of `category_version` is NULL, all versions for the specified category will be removed.

Examples

See the [ADD_SCHEME Procedure](#) for an example of removing a category.

114.4.14 REMOVE_PROXY Procedure

This procedure unsets the host and port of the proxy server.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.REMOVE_PROXY;
```

Examples

See the [REFRESH_CATEGORY Function](#) for an example.

114.4.15 REMOVE_SCHEME Procedure

This procedure removes a tag data translation scheme from a category.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.REMOVE_SCHEME (
    category_id IN VARCHAR2,
    scheme_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 114-15 REMOVE_SCHEME Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|----------------|
| category_id | Category ID |
| scheme_name | Name of scheme |

Examples

See the [ADD_SCHEME Procedure](#) for an example of removing a scheme.

114.4.16 SET_JAVA_LOGGING_LEVEL Procedure

This procedure sets the Java trace logging level.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.SET_JAVA_LOGGING_LEVEL (
    logginglevel IN INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 114-16 SET_JAVA_LOGGING_LEVEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| logginglevel | <p>Logging level. The Java logging level can be one of the following values in descending order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOGGING_LEVEL_OFF CONSTANT INTEGER := 0 • LOGGING_LEVEL_SEVERE CONSTANT INTEGER := 1 • LOGGING_LEVEL_WARNING CONSTANT INTEGER := 2 • LOGGING_LEVEL_INFO CONSTANT INTEGER := 3 • LOGGING_LEVEL_FINE CONSTANT INTEGER := 4 • LOGGING_LEVEL_FINER CONSTANT INTEGER := 5 • LOGGING_LEVEL_FINEST CONSTANT INTEGER := 6 • LOGGING_LEVEL_ALL CONSTANT INTEGER := 7 |

Examples

See the [GET_JAVA_LOGGING_LEVEL Function](#) for an example.

114.4.17 SET_PLSQL_LOGGING_LEVEL Procedure

This procedure sets the PL/SQL trace logging level.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.SET_PLSQL_LOGGING_LEVEL (
    level IN INTEGER);

PRAGMA restrict_references(set_plsql_logging_level, WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 114-17 SET_PLSQL_LOGGING_LEVEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| level | <p>Logging level. The PL/SQL logging level can be one of the following values in descending order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOGGING_LEVEL_OFF CONSTANT INTEGER := 0 • LOGGING_LEVEL_SEVERE CONSTANT INTEGER := 1 • LOGGING_LEVEL_WARNING CONSTANT INTEGER := 2 • LOGGING_LEVEL_INFO CONSTANT INTEGER := 3 • LOGGING_LEVEL_FINE CONSTANT INTEGER := 4 • LOGGING_LEVEL_FINER CONSTANT INTEGER := 5 • LOGGING_LEVEL_FINEST CONSTANT INTEGER := 6 • LOGGING_LEVEL_ALL CONSTANT INTEGER := 7 |

Examples

See the [GET_PLSQL_LOGGING_LEVEL Function](#) for an example.

114.4.18 SET_PROXY Procedure

This procedure sets the host and port of the proxy server for Internet access.

This procedure must be called if the database server accesses the Internet using a proxy server. Internet access is necessary because some rules need to look up the Object Naming Service (ONS) table to get the company prefix index.

You do not need to call this procedure does if you are only using schemes that do not contain any rules requiring Internet access.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.SET_PROXY (
    prox_host IN VARCHAR2,
    proxy_port IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 114-18 SET_PROXY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|------------------|
| proxy_host | Name of host |
| proxy_port | Host port number |

Examples

See the [REFRESH_CATEGORY Function](#) for an example.

114.4.19 VALIDATE_SCHEME Function

This function validates the input tag data translation XML against the Oracle Database tag data translation schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.VALIDATE_SCHEME (  
    xml_scheme IN CLOB)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 114-19 VALIDATE_SCHEME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-------------------------|
| xml_scheme | Scheme to be validated. |

Usage Notes

The return value contains the components names for the specified scheme.

Examples

See the [ADD_SCHEME Procedure](#) or the [EPC_TO_ORACLE_SCHEME Function](#) for an example.

DBMS_MGWADM

DBMS_MGWADM defines the Messaging Gateway administrative interface. The package and object types are owned by SYS.

Note:

You must run the `catmgw.sql` script to load the Messaging Gateway packages and types into the database.

See Also:

Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide contains information on loading database objects and using DBMS_MGWADM

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_MGWADM Subprograms](#)

115.1 DBMS_MGWADM Security Model

A user with administrative privilege can run all procedures in DBMS_MGWADM.

115.2 DBMS_MGWADM Deprecated Subprograms

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated procedures in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

The following subprograms are deprecated with Oracle Database 11g Release 1 having been superseded by improved technology:

- [ADD_SUBSCRIBER Procedure](#) - use instead [CREATE_JOB Procedure](#)
- [ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure](#) - use instead [ALTER_JOB Procedure](#)
- [ALTER_SUBSCRIBER Procedure](#) - use instead [ALTER_JOB Procedure](#)
- [DB_CONNECT_INFO Procedure](#) - use instead [ALTER_AGENT Procedures](#)

- [DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure](#) - use instead [DISABLE_JOB Procedure](#)
- [ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure](#) - use instead [ENABLE_JOB Procedure](#)
- [REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure](#) - use instead [REMOVE_JOB Procedure](#)
- [RESET_SUBSCRIBER Procedure](#) - use instead [RESET_JOB Procedure](#)
- [SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure](#) - use instead [CREATE_JOB Procedure](#)
- [UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure](#) - use instead [REMOVE_JOB Procedure](#)

115.3 DBMS_MGWADM Constants

The `DBMS_MGWADM` package defines various constants for specifying parameter values.

- [Table 115-1](#)
- [Table 115-2](#)
- [Table 115-3](#)
- [Table 115-4](#)
- [Table 115-5](#)
- [Table 115-6](#)
- [Table 115-7](#)
- [Table 115-8](#)
- [Table 115-9](#)
- [Table 115-10](#)
- [Table 115-11](#)

Table 115-1 DBMS_MGWADM Constants—Cleanup Actions

| Name | Type | Description |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>CLEAN_STARTUP_STATE</code> | <code>CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER</code> | Sets the Messaging Gateway agent to a known state so that it can be started |
| <code>CLEAN_LOG_QUEUES</code> | <code>CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER</code> | Messaging Gateway agent will clean log queues for all configured messaging system links |
| <code>RESET_SUB_MISSING_LOG_RECORD</code> | <code>CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER</code> | Messaging Gateway agent recovers a Messaging Gateway subscriber that has failed due to a missing log record |
| <code>RESET_SUB_MISSING_MESSAGE</code> | <code>CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER</code> | Messaging Gateway agent recovers a Messaging Gateway subscriber that has failed due to a missing persistent source message |

Table 115-2 DBMS_MGWADM Constants—Force Values

| Name | Type | Description |
|----------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| FORCE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | Represents a forced action |
| NO_FORCE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | Represents a normal, nonforced action |

Table 115-3 DBMS_MGWADM Constants—Logging Levels

| Name | Type | Description |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--|
| BASIC_LOGGING | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | The standard (the least) information written to the log file |
| TRACE_DEBUG_LOGGING | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | The greatest information written to the log file |
| TRACE_HIGH_LOGGING | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | The third level of detail of logging information written to the log file |
| TRACE_LITE_LOGGING | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | The second level detail of logging information written to the log file |

Table 115-4 DBMS_MGWADM Constants—Named Property Constants

| Name | Type | Description |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| MGWPROP_PREFIX | CONSTANT VARCHAR2 | A constant (MGWPROP\$_) for the reserved property name prefix |
| MGWPROP_REMOVE | CONSTANT VARCHAR2 | A constant (MGWPROP\$_REMOVE) for the reserved property name used to remove an existing property |
| MGWPROP_REMOVE_ALL | CONSTANT VARCHAR2 | A constant (MGWPROP\$_REMOVE_ALL) for the reserved property name used to remove all properties |

Table 115-5 DBMS_MGWADM Constants—Other Constants

| Name | Type | Description |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| JMS_CONNECTION | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | Used to indicate that JMS connections will be used to access JMS destinations in a domain-independent manner that supports a unified messaging model |
| JMS_QUEUE_CONNECTION | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | Used to indicate that JMS queue connections will be used to access JMS destinations |
| JMS_TOPIC_CONNECTION | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | Used to indicate that JMS topic connections will be used to access JMS destinations |
| NO_CHANGE | CONSTANT VARCHAR2 | Indicates that an existing value should be preserved (not changed). This is used for certain APIs where the desire is to change one or more parameters but leave others unchanged. |

Table 115-5 (Cont.) DBMS_MGWADM Constants—Other Constants

| Name | Type | Description |
|---------------|-------------------|---|
| DEFAULT_AGENT | CONSTANT VARCHAR2 | Name of the Messaging Gateway default agent |

Table 115-6 DBMS_MGWADM Constants—Propagation Types

| Name | Type | Description |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| INBOUND_PROPAGATION | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | Represents the propagation type for non-Oracle to Oracle Database Advanced Queuing propagation. The propagation source is a queue in a foreign (non-Oracle) messaging system and the destination is a local Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue. |
| OUTBOUND_PROPAGATION | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | Represents the propagation type for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to non-Oracle propagation. The propagation source is a local Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue and the destination is a queue in a foreign (non-Oracle) messaging system. |

Table 115-7 DBMS_MGWADM Constants—Queue Domain Types

| Name | Type | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------|---|
| DOMAIN_QUEUE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | Represents a queue destination. A JMS queue (point-to-point model) is classified as a queue. |
| DOMAIN_TOPIC | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | Represents a topic destination. A JMS topic (publish-subscribe model) is classified as a topic. |

Table 115-8 DBMS_MGWADM Constants—Shutdown Modes

| Name | Type | Description |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--|
| SHUTDOWN_IMMEDIATE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | Represents the immediate shutdown mode |
| SHUTDOWN_NORMAL | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | Represents the normal shutdown mode |

Table 115-9 DBMS_MGWADM Constants—WebSphere MQ Interface Types

| Name | Type | Description |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| MQSERIES_BASE_JAVA_INTERFACE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER | Represents the Base Java interface for the WebSphere MQ messaging system |

Table 115-10 DBMS_MGWADM Constants—target_type Argument of SET_OPTION and REMOVE_OPTION Procedures

| Name | Type | Description |
|-----------------|----------------------|---|
| AGENT_JAVA_PROP | CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER | Used for an agent option used to set a Java System property |
| MSGLINK_OPTION | CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER | Used for a messaging system link option |
| JOB_OPTION | CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER | Used for a propagation job option |

Table 115-11 DBMS_MGWADM Constants—conntype Argument of CREATE_AGENT and ALTER_AGENT Procedures

| Name | Type | Description |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| JDBC_OCI | CONSTANT VARCHAR2 | Used to specify the JDBC OCI driver |
| JDBC_THIN | CONSTANT VARCHAR2 | Used to specify the JDBC Thin driver |

115.4 DBMS_MGWADM Data Structures

The DBMS_MGWADM package defines several OBJECT types.

DBMS_MGWADM Object Types

- [SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES Object Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES Object Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW_PROPERTY Object Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES Object Type](#)

115.4.1 DBMS_MGWADM SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES Object Type

This type specifies basic properties for a WebSphere MQ messaging system link.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES IS OBJECT (
    queue_manager      VARCHAR2(64),
    hostname           VARCHAR2(64),
    port               INTEGER,
    channel            VARCHAR2(64),
    interface_type     INTEGER,
    username           VARCHAR2(64),
    password           VARCHAR2(64),
    inbound_log_queue  VARCHAR2(64),
    outbound_log_queue VARCHAR2(64),

    -- Methods
    STATIC FUNCTION construct
    RETURN SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES,
```

```

STATIC FUNCTION alter_construct
RETURN SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES );

```

Attributes

Table 115-12 SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| queue_manager | The name of the WebSphere MQ queue manager |
| hostname | The host on which the WebSphere MQ messaging system resides. If hostname is NULL, then a WebSphere MQ bindings connection is used. If not NULL, then a client connection is used and requires that a port and channel be specified. |
| port | The port number. This is used only for client connections; that is, when hostname is not NULL. |
| channel | The channel used when establishing a connection to the queue manager. This is used only for client connections; that is, when hostname is not NULL. |
| interface_type | The type of messaging interface to use. Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_MGWADM.MQSERIES_BASE_JAVA_INTERFACE if the WebSphere MQ Base Java interface should be used. DBMS_MGWADM.JMS_CONNECTION if the link is to be used to access JMS destinations in a unified, domain-independent manner. DBMS_MGWADM.JMS_QUEUE_CONNECTION if the link is to be used for accessing JMS queues DBMS_MGWADM.JMS_TOPIC_CONNECTION if the link is to be used for accessing JMS topics. |
| username | The username used for authentication to the WebSphere MQ messaging system |
| password | The password used for authentication to the WebSphere MQ messaging system |
| inbound_log_queue | The name of the WebSphere MQ queue used for propagation recovery purposes when this messaging link is used for inbound propagation; that is, when queues associated with this link serve as a propagation source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For MQSERIES_BASE_JAVA_INTERFACE, this is the name of a physical WebSphere MQ queue created using WebSphere MQ administration tools. For the JMS_CONNECTION interface and the JMS_QUEUE_CONNECTION interface, this is the name of a physical WebSphere MQ queue created using WebSphere MQ administration tools. For JMS_TOPIC_CONNECTION interface, this specifies the name of a WebSphere MQ JMS topic. The physical WebSphere MQ queue used by subscribers of that topic must be created using WebSphere MQ administration tools. By default, the physical queue used is SYSTEM.JMS.D.SUBSCRIBER.QUEUE. |

Table 115-12 (Cont.) SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| outbound_log_queue | <p>The name of the WebSphere MQ queue used for propagation recovery purposes when this messaging link is used for outbound propagation; that is, when queues associated with this link serve as a propagation destination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For MQSERIES_BASE_JAVA_INTERFACE, this is the name of a physical WebSphere MQ queue created using WebSphere MQ administration tools. For the JMS_CONNECTION interface and the JMS_QUEUE_CONNECTION interface, this is the name of a physical WebSphere MQ queue created using WebSphere MQ administration tools. For JMS_TOPIC_CONNECTION interface, this specifies the name of a WebSphere MQ JMS topic. The physical WebSphere MQ queue used by subscribers of that topic must be created using WebSphere MQ administration tools. By default, the physical queue used is SYSTEM.JMS.D.SUBSCRIBER.QUEUE. |

Methods**Table 115-13 SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES Methods**

| Method | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| construct | Constructs a new SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES instance. All attributes are assigned a value of NULL. |
| alter_construct | Constructs a new SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES instance for altering the properties of an existing messaging link. All attributes having a VARCHAR2 datatype are assigned a value of DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE. Attributes of other datatypes are assigned a value of NULL. |

115.4.2 DBMS_MGWADM SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES Object Type

This type specifies an array of properties.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES AS VARRAY (2000) OF SYS.MGW_PROPERTY;
```

Attributes**Table 115-14 SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES Attributes**

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|----------------|
| name | Property name |
| value | Property value |

Usage Notes

Unless noted otherwise, Messaging Gateway uses named properties as follows:

- Names with the `MGWPROP$_` prefix are reserved. They are used for special purposes and are invalid when used as a normal property name.
- A property name can exist only once in a property list; that is, a list can contain only one value for a given name. The name is case-insensitive.
- In general, a property list is order-independent, and the property names may appear in any order. An alter property list is an exception.
- You can use a new property list to alter an existing property list. Each new property modifies the original list in one of the following ways: adds a new property, modifies a property, removes a property, or removes all properties.

The alter list is processed in order, from the first element to the last element. Thus the order in which the elements appear in the alter list is meaningful, especially when the alter list is used to remove properties from an existing list.

The property name and value are used to determine how that element affects the original list. The following rules apply:

- Add or modify property

```
MGW_PROPERTY.NAME = property_name
MGW_PROPERTY.VALUE = property_value
```

If a property of the given name already exists, then the current value is replaced with the new value; otherwise the new property is added to the end of the list.

- Remove property

```
MGW_PROPERTY.NAME = 'MGWPROP$_REMOVE'
MGW_PROPERTY.VALUE = name_of_property_to_remove
```

No action is taken if the property name does not exist in the original list.

- Remove all properties

```
MGW_PROPERTY.NAME = 'MGWPROP$_REMOVE_ALL'
MGW_PROPERTY.VALUE = not used
```

See Also:

"The `DBMS_MGWADM` package defines constants to represent the reserved property names on [Table 115-4](#)

115.4.3 DBMS_MGWADM SYS.MGW_PROPERTY Object Type

This type specifies a named property which is used to specify optional properties for messaging links, foreign queues, and subscribers.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_PROPERTY IS OBJECT(
  name VARCHAR2(500),
```

```

    value VARCHAR2(4000),

-- Methods
STATIC FUNCTION construct    --- (1)
RETURN SYS.MGW_PROPERTY,

STATIC FUNCTION construct(   --- (2)
    p_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    p_value IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN SYS.MGW_PROPERTY );

```

Attributes

Table 115-15 SYS.MGW_PROPERTY Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|----------------|
| name | Property name |
| value | Property value |

Methods

Table 115-16 SYS.MGW_PROPERTY Methods

| Method | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| construct --- (1) | Constructs a new MGW_PROPERTY instance. All attributes are assigned a value of NULL |
| construct --- (2) | Constructs a new MGW_PROPERTY instance initialized using the given parameters |

See Also:

"The DBMS_MGWADM package defines constants to represent the reserved property names on [Table 115-4](#)

115.4.4 SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES Object Type

A type that specifies basic properties for a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system link. The Messaging Gateway agent creates a TIB/Rendezvous transport of type `TibrvRvdTransport` for each Messaging Gateway link.

Syntax

```

TYPE SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES IS OBJECT(
    service  VARCHAR2(128),
    daemon   VARCHAR2(128),
    network  VARCHAR2(256),
    cm_name  VARCHAR2(256),
    cm_ledger VARCHAR2(256),

-- Methods
STATIC FUNCTION construct

```

```
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES,

STATIC FUNCTION alter_construct
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES );
```

Attributes

Table 115-17 SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|---|
| service | The service parameter for the rvd transport |
| daemon | The daemon parameter for the rvd transport |
| network | The network parameter for the rvd transport |
| cm_name | The CM correspondent name. Reserved for future use. |
| cm_ledger | The CM ledger file name. Reserved for future use. |

Methods

Table 115-18 SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES Methods

| Method | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| construct | Constructs a new SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES instance. All attributes will be assigned a value of NULL. |
| alter_construct | Constructs a new SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES instance. This function is useful for altering the properties of an existing messaging link. All attributes having a VARCHAR2 datatype will be assigned a value of DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE. Attributes of other datatypes will be assigned a value of NULL. |

115.5 Summary of DBMS_MGWADM Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_MGWADM subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 115-19 DBMS_MGWADM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ADD_SUBSCRIBER Procedure | Adds a subscriber used to consume messages from a source queue for propagation to a destination |
| ALTER_AGENT Procedures | Alters Messaging Gateway agent parameters |
| ALTER_JOB Procedure | Alters the properties of a propagation job |
| ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure for TIB/Rendezvous | Alters the properties of a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system link |
| ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure for WebSphere MQ | Alters the properties of a WebSphere MQ messaging system link |
| ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure | Alters a propagation schedule |

Table 115-19 (Cont.) DBMS_MGWADM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ALTER_SUBSCRIBER Procedure | Alters the parameters of a subscriber used to consume messages from a source queue for propagation to a destination |
| CLEANUP_GATEWAY Procedures | Cleans up Messaging Gateway |
| CREATE_AGENT Procedure | Creates a Messaging Gateway agent that will be used to process propagation jobs |
| CREATE_JOB Procedure | Creates a job used to propagate message from a source to a destination |
| CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedures for TIB/Rendezvous | Creates a messaging system link to a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system |
| CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedures for WebSphere MQ | Creates a messaging system link to a WebSphere MQ messaging system |
| DB_CONNECT_INFO Procedure | Configures connection information used by the Messaging Gateway agent for connections to Oracle Database |
| DISABLE_JOB Procedure | Disables a propagation job |
| DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure | Disables a propagation schedule |
| ENABLE_JOB Procedure | Enables a propagation job |
| ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure | Enables a propagation schedule |
| REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE Procedure | Registers a non-Oracle queue entity in Messaging Gateway |
| REMOVE_AGENT Procedure | Removes a Messaging Gateway agent |
| REMOVE_JOB Procedure | Removes a propagation job |
| REMOVE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure | Removes a messaging system link for a non-Oracle messaging system |
| REMOVE_OPTION Procedure | Removes a Messaging Gateway configuration option |
| REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure | Removes a subscriber used to consume messages from a source queue for propagation to a destination |
| RESET_JOB Procedure | Resets the propagation error state for a propagation job |
| RESET_SUBSCRIBER Procedure | Resets the propagation error state for a subscriber |
| SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure | Schedules message propagation from a source to a destination |
| SET_LOG_LEVEL Procedures | Dynamically alters the Messaging Gateway agent logging level |
| SET_OPTION Procedure | Sets a Messaging Gateway configuration option |
| SHUTDOWN Procedures | Shuts down the Messaging Gateway agent |
| STARTUP Procedures | Starts the Messaging Gateway agent |
| UNREGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE Procedure | Removes a non-Oracle queue entity in Messaging Gateway |
| UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure | Removes a propagation schedule |

115.5.1 ADD_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure adds a subscriber used to consume messages from a source queue for propagation to a destination.



Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [CREATE_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER(
  subscriber_id      IN VARCHAR2,
  propagation_type   IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  queue_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  destination        IN VARCHAR2,
  rule               IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  transformation     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  exception_queue    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL
  options            IN SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 115-20 ADD_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| subscriber_id | Specifies a user-defined name that identifies this subscriber |
| propagation_type | Specifies the type of message propagation. DBMS_MGWADM.OUTBOUND_PROPAGATION is for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to non-Oracle propagation. DBMS_MGWADM.INBOUND_PROPAGATION is for non-Oracle to Oracle Database Advanced Queuing propagation |
| queue_name | Specifies the source queue to which this subscriber is being added. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for propagation_type. |
| destination | Specifies the destination queue to which messages consumed by this subscriber are propagated. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for propagation_type. |
| rule | Specifies an optional subscription rule used by the subscriber to dequeue messages from the source queue. This is NULL if no rule is needed. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for propagation_type. |

Table 115-20 (Cont.) ADD_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>transformation</code> | Specifies the transformation needed to convert between the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing payload and an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The type of transformation needed depends on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , then the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing payload type must be supported by Messaging Gateway. |
| <code>exception_queue</code> | Specifies a queue used for exception message logging purposes. This queue must be on the same messaging system as the propagation source. If <code>NULL</code> , then an exception queue is not used and propagation stops if a problem occurs. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> . The source queue and exception queue cannot be the same queue. |
| <code>options</code> | Optional subscriber properties. <code>NULL</code> if there are none. Typically these are lesser used configuration properties supported by the messaging system. |

Usage Notes **See Also:**

"Handling Arbitrary Payload Types Using Message Transformations", in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information regarding message conversion and transformation

If the non-Oracle messaging link being accessed for the subscriber uses a JMS interface, then the Messaging Gateway agent will use the Oracle JMS interface to access the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queues. Otherwise the native Oracle Database Advanced Queuing interface will be used. Parameters are interpreted differently when the Messaging Gateway agent uses Oracle JMS for JMS connections.

Transformations are not currently supported if the Oracle JMS interface is used for propagation. The transformation parameter must be `NULL`.

 **See Also:**

For additional information regarding subscriber options

- "WebSphere MQ System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide*
- "TIB/Rendezvous System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide*

OUTBOUND_PROPAGATION Subscribers

The parameters for a subscriber used for outbound propagation are interpreted as follows:

- `queue_name` specifies the local Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue that is the propagation source. This must have a syntax of `schema.queue`.
- `destination` specifies the foreign queue to which messages are propagated. This must have a syntax of `registered_queue@message_link`.
- `rule` specifies an optional Oracle Database Advanced Queuing subscriber rule if the native Oracle Database Advanced Queuing interface is used, or a JMS selector if the Oracle JMS interface is used. If `NULL`, then no rule or selector is used.
- `transformation` specifies the transformation used to convert the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing payload to an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway.

Messaging Gateway propagation dequeues messages from the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue using the transformation to convert the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing payload to a known ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The message is then enqueued in the foreign messaging system based on the Messaging Gateway ADT.

- `exception_queue` specifies the name of a local Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue to which messages are moved if an exception occurs. This must have a syntax of `schema.queue`.

If the native Oracle Database Advanced Queuing interface is used, then a subscriber will be added to the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue when this procedure is called, whether or not Messaging Gateway is running. The local subscriber will be of the form `sys.aq$agent('MGW_subscriber_id', NULL, NULL)`.

If the Oracle JMS interface is used, then the Messaging Gateway agent will create a JMS durable subscriber with the name of `MGW_subscriber_id`. If the agent is not running when this procedure is called, then the durable subscriber will be created the next time the agent starts.

The exception queue has the following caveats:

- The user is responsible for creating the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue to be used as the exception queue.
- The payload type of the source and exception queue must match.
- The exception queue must be created as a queue type of `DBMS_AQADM.NORMAL_QUEUE` rather than `DBMS_AQADM.EXCEPTION_QUEUE`. Enqueue restrictions prevent Messaging Gateway propagation from using an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue of type `EXCEPTION_QUEUE` as a Messaging Gateway exception queue.

INBOUND_PROPAGATION Subscribers

The parameters for a subscriber used for inbound propagation are interpreted as follows:

- `queue_name` specifies the foreign queue that is the propagation source. This must have a syntax of `registered_queue@message_link`.
- `destination` specifies the local Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue to which messages are propagated. This must have a syntax of `schema.queue`.

- `rule` specifies an optional subscriber rule that is valid for the foreign messaging system. This is `NULL` if no rule is needed.
- `transformation` specifies the transformation used to convert an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway to the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing payload type.
Messaging Gateway propagation dequeues messages from the foreign messaging system and converts the message body to a known ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The transformation is used to convert the Messaging Gateway ADT to an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing payload type when the message is enqueued to the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.
- `exception_queue` specifies the name of a foreign queue to which messages are moved if an exception occurs. This must have a syntax of `registered_queue@message_link`.

Whether or not a subscriber is needed depends on the requirements of the non-Oracle messaging system. If a durable subscriber is necessary, then it will be created by the Messaging Gateway agent. If the agent is not running at the time this procedure is called, then the creation of the subscriber on the non-Oracle messaging system will occur when the agent next starts.

The exception queue has the following caveats:

- The exception queue must be a registered non-Oracle queue.
- The source and exception queues must use the same messaging system link.

115.5.2 ALTER_AGENT Procedures

This procedure configures Messaging Gateway agent parameters.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT (
    max_memory      IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    max_threads     IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    service         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE );
```

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT (
    agent_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    username        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
    password        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
    database        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
    conntype       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
    max_memory      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    max_threads     IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    service         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
    initfile       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
    comment        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE );
```

Parameters

Table 115-21 ALTER_AGENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>max_memory</code> | The maximum heap size, in MB, used by the Messaging Gateway agent. If it is <code>NULL</code> , then the current value is unchanged. |

Table 115-21 (Cont.) ALTER_AGENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| max_threads | The number of messaging threads that the Messaging Gateway agent creates. If it is NULL, then the current value is unchanged. The maximum value of max_threads is limited to 128. |
| service | Specifies the database service that the Oracle Scheduler job class used by this agent will have affinity to. In an Oracle RAC environment, this means that the Messaging Gateway agent will run on only those database instances that are assigned to the service. If NULL, the job class used by this agent will be altered to belong to the default service which is mapped to every instance. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, the current value is unchanged. |
| agent_name | Identifies the Messaging Gateway agent. DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT specifies the default agent. |
| username | Specifies the username used for connections to the Oracle Database. NULL is not allowed. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged. If a username is specified then a password must also be specified. |
| password | Specifies the password used for connections to the Oracle Database. NULL is not allowed. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged. A password must be specified if a username is specified. |
| database | Specifies the database connect string used for connections to the Oracle Database. NULL indicates that a local connection should be used. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged. Oracle strongly recommends that a connect string, rather than NULL, be specified. Usually it will be a net service name from tnsnames.ora. |
| conntype | Specifies the type of connection to the Oracle Database, DBMS_MGWADM.JDBC_OCI or DBMS_MGWADM.JDBC_THIN. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged |
| initfile | Specifies a Messaging Gateway initialization file used by this agent. NULL indicates that the default initialization file is used. If a value is specified, it should be the full path name of the file. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged. |
| comment | Optional comments for this agent. NULL if a comment is not desired. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged. |

Usage Notes

- Default values for these configuration parameters are set when the Messaging Gateway agent is installed.
- Changes to the max_memory and max_threads parameters take effect the next time the Messaging Gateway agent is active. If the Messaging Gateway agent is currently active, then it must be shut down and restarted for the changes to take effect.
- The service parameter is used to set an Oracle Scheduler job class attribute. The job class is used to create a Scheduler job that starts the Messaging Gateway agent. An Oracle administrator must create the database service. If the value is

NULL, the job class will belong to an internal service that is mapped to all instances.

- The `username`, `password`, and `database` parameters specify connection information used by the Messaging Gateway agent for connections to the Oracle Database. An Oracle administrator should create the user and grant it the role `MGW_AGENT_ROLE`.

115.5.3 ALTER_JOB Procedure

This procedure alters the properties of a propagation job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_JOB (
  job_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  rule          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
  transformation IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
  exception_queue IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
  poll_interval IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
  options       IN  SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
  comments      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE );
```

Parameters

Table 115-22 ALTER_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>job_name</code> | Identifies the propagation job |
| <code>rule</code> | Specifies an optional subscription rule used to dequeue messages from the propagation source. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the propagation type. A NULL value indicates that no subscription rule is needed. If <code>DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE</code> , then the current value is unchanged. |
| <code>transformation</code> | Specifies the transformation needed to convert between the Oracle Streams AQ payload and an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The type of transformation needed depends on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> . A NULL value indicates that no transformation is needed. If <code>DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE</code> , the current value is unchanged. |
| <code>exception_queue</code> | Specifies a queue used for exception message logging purposes. This queue must be on the same messaging system as the propagation source. In cases in which no exception queue is associated with the job, propagation stops if a problem occurs. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the propagation type. A NULL value indicates that no exception queue is used. If <code>DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE</code> , the current value is unchanged. |

Table 115-22 (Cont.) ALTER_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>poll_interval</code> | <p>Specifies the polling interval, in seconds, used by the Messaging Gateway agent when checking for messages in the source queue. If no messages are available the agent will not poll again until the polling interval has passed. Once the agent detects a message it will continue propagating messages as long as any are available.</p> <p>Values: NULL, 0, or value > 0:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If zero (default), the current value will not be changed. • If NULL, the current value will be reset and the Messaging Gateway default polling interval will be used. The default polling interval is 5 seconds and can be overridden by the Messaging Gateway initialization file. |
| <code>options</code> | <p>Optional job properties. If NULL, no options will be changed. If not NULL, then the properties specified in this list are combined with the current optional properties to form a new set of job options.</p> |
| <code>comments</code> | <p>An optional comment for this agent, or NULL if one is not desired. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, the current value will not be changed.</p> |

Usage Notes

- If the non-Oracle messaging link being accessed for the propagation job uses a JMS interface, then the Messaging Gateway agent will use the Oracle JMS interface to access the Oracle Streams AQ queues. Otherwise the native Oracle Streams AQ interface will be used. Parameters are interpreted differently when the Messaging Gateway agent uses Oracle JMS for JMS connections.
- The subscriber rule cannot be altered when propagating from a JMS source. Instead, the propagation job must be dropped and re-created with the new rule. For JMS, changing the message selector on a durable subscription is equivalent to deleting and re-creating the subscription.
- Transformations are not currently supported if the Oracle JMS interface is used for propagation. The transformation parameter must be DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE (the default value).
- The options parameter specifies a set of properties used to alter the current optional properties. Each property affects the current property list in a particular manner; add a new property, replace an existing property, remove an existing property or remove all properties.

Note:

- [SYS.MGW_PROPERTY Object Type](#) for more information about the options parameter
- [OUTBOUND_PROPAGATION Jobs](#) for outbound propagation parameter interpretation
- [INBOUND_PROPAGATION Jobs](#) for inbound propagation parameter interpretation

115.5.4 ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure for TIB/Rendezvous

This procedure alters the properties of a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system link.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK (
  linkname      IN VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES,
  options       IN SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
  comment       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE );
```

Parameters

Table 115-23 ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure Parameters for TIB/Rendezvous

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---|
| linkname | The messaging system link name |
| properties | Basic properties for a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system link. If NULL, then no link properties will be changed. |
| options | Optional link properties. If NULL, then no options will be changed. If not NULL, then the properties specified in this list are combined with the current options properties to form a new set of link options. |
| comment | A user-specified description, or NULL if one is not desired. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value will not be changed. |

Usage Notes

To retain an existing value for a messaging link property with a VARCHAR2 datatype, specify DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE for that particular property. To preserve an existing value for a property of another datatype, specify NULL for that property.

The options parameter specifies a set of properties used to alter the current optional properties. Each property affects the current property list in a particular manner: add a new property, replace an existing property, remove an existing property, or remove all properties.



See Also:

[SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES Object Type](#)

Some properties cannot be modified, and this procedure will fail if an attempt is made to alter such a property. For properties and options that can be changed, a few are dynamic, and Messaging Gateway uses the new values immediately. Others require the Messaging Gateway agent to be shut down and restarted before they take effect.

 **See Also:**

"TIB/Rendezvous System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information about the messaging system properties and options

115.5.5 ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure for WebSphere MQ

This procedure alters the properties of a WebSphere MQ messaging system link.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK (
    linkname   IN   VARCHAR2,
    properties IN   SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES,
    options    IN   SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
    comment    IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE);
```

Parameters

Table 115-24 ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure Parameters for WebSphere MQ

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---|
| linkname | The messaging system link name |
| properties | Basic properties for a WebSphere MQ messaging system link. If it is NULL, then no link properties are changed. |
| options | Optional link properties. NULL if no options are changed. If not NULL, then the properties specified in this list are combined with the current options properties to form a new set of link options. |
| comment | An optional description or NULL if not desired. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE is specified, then the current value is not changed. |

Usage Notes

To retain an existing value for a messaging link property with a VARCHAR2 datatype, specify DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE for that particular property. To preserve an existing value for a property of another datatype, specify NULL for that property.

The options parameter specifies a set of properties used to alter the current optional properties. Each property affects the current property list in a particular manner: add a new property, replace an existing property, remove an existing property, or remove all properties.

 **See Also:**

[SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES Object Type](#)

Some properties cannot be modified, and this procedure will fail if an attempt is made to alter such a property. For properties and options that can be changed, a few are dynamic, and Messaging Gateway uses the new values immediately. Others require the Messaging Gateway agent to be shut down and restarted before they take effect.

 **See Also:**

"WebSphere MQ System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information about the messaging system properties and options

115.5.6 ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure alters a propagation schedule.

 **Note:**

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [ALTER_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE (
    schedule_id  IN VARCHAR2,
    duration     IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    next_time    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    latency      IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 115-25 ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| schedule_id | Identifies the propagation schedule to be altered |
| duration | Reserved for future use |
| next_time | Reserved for future use |
| latency | Specifies the polling interval, in seconds, used by the Messaging Gateway agent when checking for messages in the source queue. If no messages are available in the source queue, then the agent will not poll again until the polling interval has passed. Once the agent detects a message it will continue propagating messages as long as any are available. Values: NULL or value > 0. If latency is NULL, then the Messaging Gateway agent default polling interval will be used. The default polling interval is 5 seconds, but it can be overridden by the Messaging Gateway initialization file. |

Usage Notes

This procedure always overwrites the existing value for each parameter. If a given parameter is not specified, then the existing values are overwritten with the default value.

115.5.7 ALTER_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure alters the parameters of a subscriber used to consume messages from a source queue for propagation to a destination.



Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [ALTER_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_SUBSCRIBER (
  subscriber_id   IN VARCHAR2,
  rule            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
  transformation  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
  exception_queue IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
  options        IN SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL );
```

Parameters

Table 115-26 ALTER_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| subscriber_id | Identifies the subscriber to be altered |
| rule | Specifies an optional subscription rule used by the subscriber to dequeue messages from the source queue. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the subscriber propagation type. A NULL value indicates that no subscription rule is needed. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged. |
| transformation | Specifies the transformation needed to convert between the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing payload and an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The type of transformation needed depends on the subscriber propagation type. A NULL value indicates that no transformation is needed. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged. |

Table 115-26 (Cont.) ALTER_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>exception_queue</code> | <p>Specifies a queue used for exception message logging. This queue must be on the same messaging system as the propagation source. If no exception queue is associated with the subscriber, then propagation stops if a problem occurs. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the subscriber propagation type.</p> <p>A <code>NULL</code> value indicates that no exception queue is used. If <code>DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE</code>, then the current value is unchanged.</p> <p>The source queue and exception queue cannot be the same queue.</p> |
| <code>options</code> | <p>Optional subscriber properties. If <code>NULL</code>, then no options will be changed. If not <code>NULL</code>, then the properties specified in this list are combined with the current optional properties to form a new set of subscriber options.</p> |

Usage Notes

If the non-Oracle messaging link being accessed for the subscriber uses a JMS interface, then the Messaging Gateway agent will use the Oracle JMS interface to access the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queues. Otherwise the native Oracle Database Advanced Queuing interface will be used. Parameters are interpreted differently when the Messaging Gateway agent uses Oracle JMS for JMS connections.

When propagating from a JMS source, the subscriber rule cannot be altered. Instead, the subscriber must be removed and added with the new rule. For JMS, changing the message selector on a durable subscription is equivalent to deleting and re-creating the subscription.

Transformations are not currently supported if the Oracle JMS interface is used for propagation. The transformation parameter must be `DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE` (the default value).

The `options` parameter specifies a set of properties used to alter the current optional properties. Each property affects the current property list in a particular manner: add a new property, replace an existing property, remove an existing property, or remove all properties.

 **See Also:**

- [SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES Object Type](#) for more information on the options parameter
- "WebSphere MQ System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information about WebSphere MQ subscriber options
- "TIB/Rendezvous System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information about TIB/Rendezvous subscriber options
- "[OUTBOUND_PROPAGATION Subscribers](#)" for outbound propagation parameter interpretation
- "[INBOUND_PROPAGATION Subscribers](#)" for inbound propagation parameter interpretation

115.5.8 CLEANUP_GATEWAY Procedures

This procedure cleans up Messaging Gateway. The procedure performs cleanup or recovery actions that may be needed when Messaging Gateway is left in some abnormal or unexpected condition. The `MGW_GATEWAY` view lists Messaging Gateway status and configuration information that pertains to the cleanup actions.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CLEANUP_GATEWAY (
    action      IN    BINARY_INTEGER,
    sarg        IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_MGWADM.CLEANUP_GATEWAY (
    agent_name  IN    VARCHAR2,  action      IN    BINARY_INTEGER,
    sarg        IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

Parameters

Table 115-27 CLEANUP_GATEWAY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| action | The cleanup action to be performed. Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>DBMS_MGWADM.CLEAN_STARTUP_STATE</code> for Messaging Gateway start up state recovery • <code>DBMS_MGWADM.CLEAN_LOG_QUEUES</code> for log queue cleanup • <code>DBMS_MGWADM.RESET_SUB_MISSING_LOG_REC</code> for propagation job recovery due to missing log record • <code>DBMS_MGWADM.RESET_SUB_MISSING_MESSAGE</code> for propagation job recovery due to missing message |
| sarg | Optional argument whose meaning depends on the value specified for <code>action</code> . This should be <code>NULL</code> if it is not used for the specified action. |

Table 115-27 (Cont.) CLEANUP_GATEWAY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| agent_name | Identifies the Messaging Gateway agent. DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT specifies the default agent. |

Usage Notes

CLEAN_STARTUP_STATE

sarg is not used and must be NULL.

The CLEAN_STARTUP_STATE action recovers Messaging Gateway to a known state when the Messaging Gateway agent has crashed or some other abnormal event occurs, and Messaging Gateway cannot be restarted. This should be done only when the Messaging Gateway agent has been started but appears to have crashed or has been nonresponsive for an extended period of time.

The CLEAN_STARTUP_STATE action may be needed when the MGW_GATEWAY view shows that the AGENT_STATUS value is something other than NOT_STARTED or START_SCHEDULED, and the AGENT_PING value is UNREACHABLE for an extended period of time.

If the AGENT_STATUS value is BROKEN, then the Messaging Gateway agent cannot be started until the problem has been resolved and the CLEAN_STARTUP_STATE action used to reset the agent status. A BROKEN status can indicate that the Messaging Gateway start job detected a Messaging Gateway agent already running. This condition that should never occur under normal use.

Cleanup tasks include:

- Removing the Scheduler job used to start the external Messaging Gateway agent process.
- Setting certain configuration information to a known state. For example, setting the agent status to NOT_STARTED.

Execution of this command fails if:

- The agent status is NOT_STARTED or START_SCHEDULED.
- No shutdown attempt has been made prior to calling this procedure, except if the agent status is STARTING.
- The Messaging Gateway agent is successfully contacted.

The assumption is that the agent is active, and this procedure fails. If the agent does not respond after several attempts have been made, then the cleanup tasks are performed. This procedure takes at least several seconds and possibly up to one minute. This is expected behavior under conditions where this particular cleanup action is appropriate and necessary.

 **Note:**

Terminate any Messaging Gateway agent process that may still be running after a `CLEAN_STARTUP_STATE` action has been successfully performed. This should be done before calling `DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP` to start Messaging Gateway. The process is usually named `extprocmgwextproc`.

`CLEAN_LOG_QUEUES`

`sarg` is not used and must be `NULL`.

The Messaging Gateway agent will clean log queues for all configured messaging system links. The agent will temporarily stop all propagation activity and then remove all obsolete and bad log records from the log queues for all links. The procedure will fail if the Messaging Gateway agent is not running.

This cleanup action is automatically performed each time the Messaging Gateway agent is started.

 **Note:**

The `CLEAN_LOG_QUEUES` action is performed only on agent startup. If this procedure is called when the agent is running, then the Messaging Gateway agent ignores it.

`RESET_SUB_MISSING_LOG_REC`

`sarg` specifies a Messaging Gateway job name (or subscriber ID) to be reset. It must not be `NULL`.

The Messaging Gateway agent recovers a Messaging Gateway propagation job that has failed due to a missing log record. The agent will reset the source and destination log records. The procedure will fail if the Messaging Gateway agent is not running.

 **Note:**

If the messages in the source queue had already been propagated to the destination queue, then this action may result in duplicate messages.

`RESET_SUB_MISSING_MESSAGE`

`sarg` specifies a Messaging Gateway job name (or subscriber ID) to be reset. It must not be `NULL`.

The Messaging Gateway agent recovers a Messaging Gateway propagation job that has failed due to a missing persistent source message. The agent will treat the message as a non-persistent message and continue processing that propagation job. The procedure will fail if the Messaging Gateway agent is not running.

115.5.9 CREATE_AGENT Procedure

This procedure creates a Messaging Gateway agent that will be used to process propagation jobs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_AGENT (
    agent_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    username        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    password        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    database        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    conntype        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.JDBC_OCI,
    max_memory      IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 64,
    max_threads     IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
    service         IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    initfile        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    comment         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL );
```

Parameters

Table 115-28 CREATE_AGENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| agent_name | A name used to identify the agent |
| username | Specifies the username used for connections to the Oracle Database |
| password | Specifies the password used for connections to the Oracle Database. A password must be specified if a username is specified. |
| database | Specifies the database connect string used for connections to the Oracle Database. NULL indicates that a local connection should be used. A value can be specified only if username is specified. Oracle strongly recommends that a connect string, rather than NULL be specified. Usually it will be a net service name from tnsnames.ora. |
| conntype | Specifies the type of connection to the Oracle Database. Values: DBMS_MGWADM.JDBC_OCI, DBMS_MGWADM.JDBC_THIN |
| max_memory | Specifies the maximum heap size, in MB, used by the Messaging Gateway agent |
| max_threads | Specifies the number of messaging threads that the Messaging Gateway agent creates. This determines the number of propagation jobs that the agent can concurrently process. The maximum value of max_threads is limited to 128. |
| service | Specifies the database service that the Oracle Scheduler job class used by this agent will have affinity to. In an Oracle RAC environment, this means that the Messaging Gateway agent will only run on those database instances that are assigned to the service. If NULL, then the job class will belong to the default service which is mapped to every instance. |
| initfile | Specifies a Messaging Gateway initialization file used by this agent. NULL indicates that the default initialization file is used. If a value is specified, it should be the full path name of the file. |
| comment | An optional comment for this agent. NULL if one is not desired. |

Usage Notes

- The Messaging Gateway automatically configures a default agent when Messaging Gateway is installed. The name of the default agent is `DEFAULT_AGENT`. This procedure can be used to create additional agents.
- The `username`, `password`, and `database` parameters specify connection information used by the Messaging Gateway agent for connections to the Oracle Database. An Oracle administrator should create the database user and grant it the role `MGW_AGENT_ROLE`. It is not mandatory that the connection information be specified when this procedure is called but it must be set before the agent can be started.
- The `service` parameter is used to create an Oracle Scheduler job class. The job class is used to create a Scheduler job that starts the Messaging Gateway agent. An Oracle administrator must create the database service. If the value is `NULL`, the job class will belong to an internal service that is mapped to all instances.

115.5.10 CREATE_JOB Procedure

This procedure creates a job used to propagate message from a source to a destination.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_JOB (
  job_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  propagation_type  IN  PLS_INTEGER,
  source            IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination       IN  VARCHAR2,
  rule              IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  transformation    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  exception_queue   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  poll_interval     IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  options           IN  SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
  enabled           IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  comments          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 115-29 CREATE_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>job_name</code> | A user defined name to identify the propagation job |
| <code>propagation_type</code> | Specifies the type of message propagation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>DBMS_MGWADM.OUTBOUND_PROPAGATION</code> for Oracle Streams AQ to non-Oracle propagation. • <code>DBMS_MGWADM.INBOUND_PROPAGATION</code> for non-Oracle to Oracle Streams AQ propagation. |
| <code>source</code> | Specifies the source queue whose messages are to be propagated. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> . |
| <code>destination</code> | Specifies the destination queue to which messages are propagated. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> . |

Table 115-29 (Cont.) CREATE_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| rule | Specifies an optional subscription rule used to dequeue messages from the source queue. This should be <code>NULL</code> if no rule is needed. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> . |
| transformation | Specifies the transformation needed to convert between the Oracle Streams AQ payload and an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The type of transformation needed depends on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> . If no transformation is specified the Oracle Streams AQ payload type must be supported by Messaging Gateway. |
| exception_queue | Specifies a queue used for exception message logging purposes. This queue must be on the same messaging system as the propagation source. If <code>NULL</code> , an exception queue will not be used and propagation will stop if a problem occurs. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> . The source queue and exception queue cannot be the same queue. |
| poll_interval | Specifies the polling interval, in seconds, used by the Messaging Gateway agent when checking for messages in the source queue. If no messages are available the agent will not poll again until the polling interval has passed. Once the agent detects a message it will continue propagating messages as long as any are available. Values: <code>NULL</code> or value > 0. If <code>NULL</code> , then the Messaging Gateway default polling interval will be used. The default polling interval is 5 seconds and can be overridden by the Messaging Gateway initialization file. |
| options | Optional job properties, <code>NULL</code> if there are none. Typically these are lesser used configuration properties supported by the messaging system. |
| enabled | Specifies whether this propagation job is enabled after creation. Values: <code>TRUE</code> , <code>FALSE</code> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <code>TRUE</code> (default), the job will be enabled after it is created. • If <code>FALSE</code>, the job will be disabled after it is created. A propagation job must be enabled and the Messaging Gateway agent running before messages can be propagated. |
| comments | An optional comment for this job. <code>NULL</code> if one is not desired. |

Usage Notes

- The job must be enabled and Messaging Gateway agent started in order for messages to be propagated.
- If the non-Oracle messaging link being accessed for the propagation job uses a JMS interface, then the Messaging Gateway agent will use the Oracle JMS interface to access the Oracle Streams AQ queues. Otherwise the native Oracle Streams AQ interface will be used. Parameters are interpreted differently when the Messaging Gateway agent uses Oracle JMS for JMS connections.

- Transformations are not currently supported if the Oracle JMS interface is used for propagation. The transformation parameter must be `NULL`.

OUTBOUND_PROPAGATION Jobs

The parameters for an outbound propagation job are interpreted as follows:

- `source` specifies the local Oracle Streams AQ queue that is the propagation source. This must have syntax of `schema.queue`. This can be either a multiple consumer queue or a single consumer queue.
- `destination` specifies the non-Oracle queue to which messages are propagated. This must have syntax of `registered_queue@message_link`.
- `rule` specifies an optional Oracle Streams AQ subscriber rule if the native Oracle Stream AQ interface is used, or a JMS selector if the Oracle JMS interface is used. If `NULL`, then no rule or selector is used. This parameter must be `NULL` if the native Oracle Stream AQ interface is used and the propagation source is a single consumer queue.
- `transformation` specifies the transformation used to convert the Oracle Streams AQ payload to an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The full transformation name (`schema.name`) should be used if one is specified.

Messaging Gateway propagation dequeues messages from the Oracle Streams AQ queue using the transformation to convert the Oracle Streams AQ payload to a known ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The message is then enqueued in the non-Oracle messaging system based on the Messaging Gateway ADT.

- `exception_queue` specifies the name of a local Oracle Streams AQ queue to which messages are moved if an exception occurs. The syntax must be `schema.queue`.

If the native Oracle Streams AQ interface is used and the source is a multiple consumer queue, then a subscriber will be added to the Oracle Streams AQ queue when this procedure is called, whether or not the Messaging Gateway agent is running. The local subscriber will be of the form `sys.aq$_agent('MGW_job_name', NULL, NULL)`.

If the Oracle JMS interface is used, then the Messaging Gateway agent will create a JMS durable subscriber with the name of `MGW_job_name`. If the agent is not running when this procedure is called, then the durable subscriber will be created the next time the agent starts.

The exception queue has the following conditions:

- The user is responsible for creating the Oracle Streams AQ queue to be used as the exception queue.
- The payload type of the source queue and exception queue must match.
- The exception queue must be created as a queue type of `DBMS_AQADM.NORMAL_QUEUE`. Enqueue restrictions prevent Messaging Gateway from using an Oracle Streams AQ queue of type `DBMS_AQADM.EXCEPTION_QUEUE` as a Messaging Gateway exception queue.

INBOUND_PROPAGATION Jobs

The parameters for an inbound propagation job are interpreted as follows:

- `source` specifies the non-Oracle queue that is the propagation source. The syntax must be `registered_queue@message_link`.

- `destination` specifies the local Oracle Streams AQ queue to which messages are propagated. The syntax must be `schema.queue`.
- `rule` specifies an optional subscriber rule that is valid for the non-Oracle messaging system. This should be `NULL` if no rule is needed.
- `transformation` specifies the transformation used to convert an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway to the Oracle Streams AQ payload type. The full transformation name (`schema.name`) should be used if one is specified

Messaging Gateway propagation dequeues messages from the non-Oracle messaging system and converts the message body to a known ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The transformation is used to convert the Messaging Gateway ADT to an Oracle Streams AQ payload type when the message is enqueued to the Oracle Streams AQ queue.

- `exception_queue` specifies the name of a registered non-Oracle queue to which messages are moved if an exception occurs. The syntax must be `registered_queue@message_link`.

Whether or not a subscriber is needed for the source queue depends on the requirements of the non-Oracle messaging system. If a durable subscriber is necessary, then the Messaging Gateway agent will create it. If the agent is not running when this procedure is called, then the subscriber will be created on the non-Oracle messaging system the next time the agent starts.

The exception queue has the following conditions:

- The exception queue must be a registered non-Oracle queue.
- The source queue and exception queue must use the same messaging system link.

115.5.11 CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedures for TIB/Rendezvous

This procedure creates a link to a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK (
    linkname      IN  VARCHAR2,
    properties    IN  SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES,
    options       IN  SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
    comment       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK (
    linkname      IN  VARCHAR2,
    agent_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    properties    IN  SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES,
    options       IN  SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
    comment       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

Parameters

Table 115-30 CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure Parameters for TIB/Rendezvous

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>linkname</code> | A user-defined name to identify this messaging system link |
| <code>properties</code> | Basic properties of a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system link. |

Table 115-30 (Cont.) CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure Parameters for TIB/Rendezvous

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| options | Optional link properties. NULL if there are none. These are less frequently used configuration properties supported by the messaging system |
| comment | A user-specified description. NULL if one is not desired. |
| agent_name | Specifies the Messaging Gateway agent that will be used to process all propagation jobs associated with this link. DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT specifies the default agent. |

Usage Notes

The Messaging Gateway default agent will process the propagation jobs associated with this link if an agent name is not specified.

See Also:

"TIB/Rendezvous System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information about the messaging system properties and options

115.5.12 CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedures for WebSphere MQ

This procedure creates a messaging system link to a WebSphere MQ messaging system.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK(
    linkname      IN VARCHAR2,
    properties    IN SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES,
    options       IN SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
    comment       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK(
    linkname      IN VARCHAR2,
    agent_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    properties    IN SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES,
    options       IN SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
    comment       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 115-31 CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure Parameters for WebSphere MQ

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| linkname | A user-defined name to identify the messaging system link |
| properties | Basic properties of a WebSphere MQ messaging system link |
| options | Optional link properties. <code>NULL</code> if there are none. These are less frequently used configuration properties supported by the messaging system. |
| comment | A user-specified description. <code>NULL</code> if one is not desired |
| agent_name | Specifies the Messaging Gateway agent that will be used to process all propagation jobs associated with this link. <code>DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT</code> specifies the default agent. |

Usage Notes

The Messaging Gateway default agent will process the propagation jobs associated with this link if an agent name is not specified.

See Also:

"WebSphere MQ System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information about the messaging system properties and options

115.5.13 DB_CONNECT_INFO Procedure

This deprecated procedure configures connection information used by the Messaging Gateway default agent for connections to Oracle Database.

Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [ALTER_AGENT Procedures](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.DB_CONNECT_INFO (
  username      IN VARCHAR2,
  password      IN VARCHAR2,
  database      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 115-32 DB_CONNECT_INFO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| username | The username used for connections to Oracle Database. NULL is not allowed |
| password | The password used for connections to Oracle Database. NULL is not allowed |
| database | The database connect string used by the Messaging Gateway agent. NULL indicates that a local connection should be used. Oracle strongly recommends that a not NULL value be specified. Usually it will be a net service name from <code>tnsnames.ora</code> . |

Usage Notes

The Messaging Gateway agent connects to Oracle Database as the user configured by this procedure. An Oracle administrator should create the user, grant it the role `MGW_AGENT_ROLE`, and then call this procedure to configure Messaging Gateway. Role `MGW_AGENT_ROLE` is used to grant this user special privileges needed to access Messaging Gateway configuration information stored in the database, enqueue or dequeue messages to and from Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queues, and perform certain Oracle Database Advanced Queuing administration tasks.

115.5.14 DISABLE_JOB Procedure

This procedure disables a propagation job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.DISABLE_JOB (
    job_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 115-33 DISABLE_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| job_name | Identifies the propagation job |

115.5.15 DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure

This **deprecated procedure** disables a propagation schedule.



Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [DISABLE_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE (  
    schedule_id IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 115-34 DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| schedule_id | Identifies the propagation schedule to be disabled |

115.5.16 ENABLE_JOB Procedure

This procedure enables a propagation job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ENABLE_JOB (  
    job_name IN VARCHAR2 );
```

Parameters

Table 115-35 ENABLE_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| job_name | Identifies the propagation job |

115.5.17 ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure

This deprecated procedure enables a propagation schedule.



Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [ENABLE_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE (
    schedule_id IN VARCHAR2 );
```

Parameters

Table 115-36 ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| schedule_id | Identifies the propagation schedule to be enabled |

115.5.18 REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure registers a non-Oracle queue entity in Messaging Gateway.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE (
    name           IN VARCHAR2,
    linkname       IN VARCHAR2,
    provider_queue IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    domain         IN INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    options        IN SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
    comment        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 115-37 REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|----------------|--|
| name | The registered queue name. This name identifies the foreign queue within Messaging Gateway and need not match the name of the queue in the foreign messaging system. |
| linkname | The link name for the messaging system on which this queue exists |
| provider_queue | The message provider (native) queue name. If NULL, then the value provided for the name parameter is used as the provider queue name. |

Table 115-37 (Cont.) REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---|
| domain | The domain type of the queue. NULL means the domain type is automatically determined based on the messaging system of the queue. DBMS_MGWADM.DOMAIN_QUEUE is for a queue (point-to-point model). DBMS_MGWADM.DOMAIN_TOPIC is for a topic (publish-subscribe model). |
| options | Optional queue properties |
| comment | A user-specified description. Can be NULL. |

Usage Notes

This procedure does not create the physical queue in the non-Oracle messaging system. The non-Oracle queue must be created using the administration tools for that messaging system.

See Also:

For more information when registering queues for the WebSphere MQ messaging system or the TIB/Rendezvous messaging system, specifically "Optional Foreign Queue Configuration Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide*.

115.5.19 REMOVE_AGENT Procedure

This procedure removes a Messaging Gateway agent.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_AGENT (
    agent_name IN VARCHAR2 );
```

Parameters

Table 115-38 REMOVE_AGENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|--|
| agent_name | Identifies the Messaging Gateway agent |

Usage Notes

All messaging system links associated with this Messaging Gateway agent must be removed and the agent must be stopped before it can be removed. The Messaging Gateway default agent cannot be removed.

115.5.20 REMOVE_JOB Procedure

This procedure removes a propagation job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB (
    job_name IN VARCHAR2, force IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT
    DBMS_MGWADM.NO_FORCE);
```

Parameters

Table 115-39 REMOVE_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|--|
| job_name | Identifies the propagation job |
| force | Specifies whether the procedure should succeed even if Messaging Gateway is not able to perform all cleanup actions pertaining to this propagation job. Values: DBMS_MGWADM.NO_FORCE, DBMS_MGWADM.FORCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO_FORCE (default) means the job is not removed if Messaging Gateway is unable to clean up successfully FORCE means the job is removed even though all cleanup actions may not be done |

Usage Notes

- The Messaging Gateway agent uses various resources of the Oracle Database and the non-Oracle messaging system for its propagation work. These resources need to be released when the job is removed. For example, Messaging Gateway may create a durable subscriber on the source queue that should be removed when the job is removed. Therefore, this procedure should normally be called when the Messaging Gateway agent is running and able to access the non-Oracle messaging system associated with this job.
- For outbound propagation, a local subscriber is removed from the Oracle Streams AQ queue when the propagation source is a multiple consumer queue.

115.5.21 REMOVE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure

This procedure removes a messaging system link for a non-Oracle messaging system.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK (
    linkname IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 115-40 REMOVE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| linkname | The messaging system link name |

Usage Notes

All registered queues associated with this link must be removed before the messaging system link can be removed. This procedure fails if there is a registered foreign (non-Oracle) queue that references this link.

115.5.22 REMOVE_OPTION Procedure

This procedure removes a Messaging Gateway configuration option. It can be used to remove an agent option, a messaging link option, or a propagation job option.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_OPTION (
    target_type IN PLS_INTEGER,
    target_name IN VARCHAR2,
    option_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 115-41 REMOVE_OPTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| target_type | Specifies the target type of the Messaging Gateway entity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_MGWADM.AGENT_JAVA_PROP to remove a Java System property for a Messaging Gateway agent DBMS_MGWADM.MSGLINK_OPTION to remove a messaging link option DBMS_MGWADM.JOB_OPTION to remove a propagation job option |
| target_name | Name or identifier of the target. The value for this parameter depends on the value specified for target_type parameter. This must not be NULL. |
| option_name | Option name. This must not be NULL. |



See Also:

[Table 115-10](#) regarding options for the option_type parameter

Usage Notes

DBMS_MGWADM.AGENT_JAVA_PROP Target

The procedure removes an agent option used to set a Java System property when the Messaging Gateway agent is started. The agent must be restarted for the change to take effect.

The parameters are interpreted as follows:

- `target_name` specifies the name of the Messaging Gateway agent. `DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT` can be used for the default agent.
- `option_name` specifies the Java System property
- `encrypted` can be either `TRUE` or `FALSE`

DBMS_MGWADM.MSGLINK_OPTION Target

The procedure removes a single option for a Messaging Gateway messaging system link. This is equivalent to calling `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK` and using the `options` parameter to remove an option.

The parameters are interpreted as follows:

- `target_name` specifies the name of the message system link
- `option_name` specifies the option to set
- `encrypted` must be `FALSE`

DBMS_MGWADM.JOB_OPTION Target

The procedure removes a single option for a Messaging Gateway propagation job. This is equivalent to calling `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_JOB` and using the `options` parameter to remove an option.

The parameters are interpreted as follows:

- `target_name` specifies the name of the propagation job
- `option_name` specifies the option to set
- `encrypted` must be `FALSE`

115.5.23 REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure removes a subscriber used to consume messages from a source queue for propagation to a destination.



Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [REMOVE_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER (  
    subscriber_id IN VARCHAR2,  
    force         IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_FORCE );
```

Parameters

Table 115-42 REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| subscriber_id | Identifies the subscriber to be removed |
| force | Specifies whether this procedure should succeed even if Messaging Gateway is not able to perform all cleanup actions pertaining to this subscriber. Values: DBMS_MGWADM.NO_FORCE, DBMS_MGWADM.FORCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO_FORCE means the subscriber is not removed if Messaging Gateway is unable to clean up successfully (default) FORCE means the subscriber is removed even though all cleanup actions may not be done |

Usage Notes

- The Messaging Gateway agent uses various resources of Oracle Database and the non-Oracle messaging system for its propagation work. These resources are typically associated with each subscriber and need to be released when the subscriber is no longer needed. Therefore, this procedure should only be called when the Messaging Gateway agent is running and able to access the non-Oracle messaging system associated with this subscriber.
- For outbound propagation, a local subscriber is removed from the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.

115.5.24 RESET_JOB Procedure

This procedure resets the propagation error state for a propagation job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.RESET_JOB (
    job_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 115-43 RESET_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| job_name | Identifies the propagation job |

Usage Notes

This procedure can be used to reset a propagation job that has been set to a failed state and propagation activities have been stopped. The administrator should correct the problem and then call this procedure to allow the agent to retry the propagation job. The STATUS field of the MGW_JOBS view indicates the job status.

115.5.25 RESET_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure resets the propagation error state for a subscriber.



Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [RESET_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.RESET_SUBSCRIBER (
    subscriber_id IN VARCHAR2 );
```

Parameters

Table 115-44 RESET_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| subscriber_id | Identifies the subscriber |

115.5.26 SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure schedules message propagation from a source to a destination.

The schedule must be enabled and Messaging Gateway started in order for messages to be propagated.



Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [CREATE_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION (
    schedule_id      IN VARCHAR2,
    propagation_type IN BINARY_INTEGER,
    source           IN VARCHAR2,
    destination      IN VARCHAR2,
    start_time       IN DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
    duration         IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    next_time        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    latency          IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 115-45 SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>schedule_id</code> | Specifies a user-defined name that identifies the schedule |
| <code>propagation_type</code> | Specifies the type of message propagation. DBMS_MGWADM.OUTBOUND_PROPAGATION is for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to non-Oracle propagation. DBMS_MGWADM.INBOUND_PROPAGATION is for non-Oracle to Oracle Database Advanced Queuing propagation. |
| <code>source</code> | Specifies the source queue whose messages are to be propagated. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> . |
| <code>destination</code> | Specifies the destination queue to which messages are propagated. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> . |
| <code>start_time</code> | Reserved for future use |
| <code>duration</code> | Reserved for future use |
| <code>next_time</code> | Reserved for future use |
| <code>latency</code> | Specifies the polling interval, in seconds, used by the Messaging Gateway agent when checking for messages in the source queue. If no messages are available in the source queue, then the agent will not poll again until the polling interval has passed. Once the agent detects a message it will continue propagating messages as long as any are available. Values: NULL or value > 0. If <code>latency</code> is NULL, then the Messaging Gateway agent default polling interval will be used. The default polling interval is 5 seconds but it can be overridden by the Messaging Gateway initialization file. |

Usage Notes

For outbound propagation, parameters are interpreted as follows:

- `source` specifies the local Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue from which messages are propagated. This must have a syntax of `schema.queue`.
- `destination` specifies the foreign queue to which messages are propagated. This must have a syntax of `registered_queue@message_link`.

For inbound propagation, parameters are interpreted as follows:

- `source` specifies the foreign queue from which messages are propagated. This must have a syntax of `registered_queue@message_link`.
- `destination` specifies the local Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue to which messages are propagated. This must have a syntax of `schema.queue`.

The schedule is set to an enabled state when it is created.

115.5.27 SET_LOG_LEVEL Procedures

This procedure dynamically alters the Messaging Gateway agent logging level. The Messaging Gateway agent must be running.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.SET_LOG_LEVEL (
    log_level    IN    BINARY_INTEGER);

DBMS_MGWADM.SET_LOG_LEVEL (
    agent_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    log_level   IN    BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 115-46 SET_LOG_LEVEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| log_level | Level at which the Messaging Gateway agent logs information. DBMS_MGWADM.BASIC_LOGGING generates the least information while DBMS_MGWADM.TRACE_DEBUG_LOGGING generates the most information. |
| agent_name | Identifies the Messaging Gateway agent. DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT specifies the default agent. |



See Also:

[Table 115-3](#) for details on the log_level parameter

115.5.28 SET_OPTION Procedure

This procedure sets a Messaging Gateway configuration option. It can be used to set an agent option, a messaging link option, or a propagation job option.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.SET_OPTION (
    target_type  IN    PLS_INTEGER,
    target_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    option_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    option_value IN    VARCHAR2,
    encrypted   IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE );
```

Parameters

Table 115-47 SET_OPTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| target_type | Specifies the target type of the Messaging Gateway entity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_MGWADM.AGENT_JAVA_PROP to set a Java System property for a Messaging Gateway agent DBMS_MGWADM.MSGLINK_OPTION to set a messaging link option DBMS_MGWADM.JOB_OPTION to set a propagation job option |
| target_name | Name or identifier of the target. The value for this parameter depends on the value specified for target_type parameter. This must not be NULL. |
| option_name | Option name. This must not be NULL. |
| option_value | Option value |
| encrypted | Indicates whether the value should be stored as encrypted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE if the value should be stored in an encrypted form FALSE if the value should be stored in a cleartext form |

**See Also:**

[Table 115-10](#) regarding options for the option_type parameter

Usage Notes

DBMS_MGWADM.AGENT_JAVA_PROP Target

The procedure will store an agent option used to set a Java System property when the Messaging Gateway agent is started. The agent must be restarted for the change to take effect.

The parameters are interpreted as follows:

- target_name specifies the name of the Messaging Gateway agent. DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT can be used for the default agent.
- option_name specifies the Java System property
- encrypted can be either TRUE or FALSE

DBMS_MGWADM.MSGLINK_OPTION Target

The procedure will set or alter a single option for a Messaging Gateway messaging system link. This is equivalent to calling DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK and using the options parameter to set an option.

The parameters are interpreted as follows:

- target_name specifies the name of the message system link
- option_name specifies the option to set
- encrypted must be FALSE

DBMS_MGWADM.JOB_OPTION Target

The procedure will set or alter a single option for a Messaging Gateway propagation job. This is equivalent to calling `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_JOB` and using the `options` parameter to set an option.

The parameters are interpreted as follows:

- `target_name` specifies the name of the propagation job
- `option_name` specifies the option to set
- `encrypted` must be `FALSE`

115.5.29 SHUTDOWN Procedures

This procedure shuts down the Messaging Gateway agent. No propagation activity occurs until Messaging Gateway is restarted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.SHUTDOWN (
    sdmode          IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.SHUTDOWN_NORMAL);
```

```
DBMS_MGWADM.SHUTDOWN (
    agent_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 115-48 SHUTDOWN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>sdmode</code> | The shutdown mode. The only value currently supported is <code>DBMS_MGWADM.SHUTDOWN_NORMAL</code> for normal shutdown. The Messaging Gateway agent may attempt to complete any propagation work currently in progress. |
| <code>agent_name</code> | Identifies the Messaging Gateway agent. <code>DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT</code> specifies the default agent. |

Usage Notes

The Messaging Gateway default agent is shut down if no agent name is specified.

115.5.30 STARTUP Procedures

This procedure starts the Messaging Gateway agent. It must be called before any propagation activity can take place.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP (
    instance       IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
    force         IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_FORCE);
```

```
DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP (
    agent_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 115-49 STARTUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| instance | Specifies which instance can run the job queue job used to start the Messaging Gateway agent. If this is zero, then the job can be run by any instance. Caution: This parameter has been deprecated. |
| force | If this is DBMS_MGWADM.FORCE, then any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance. If this is DBMS_MGWADM.NO_FORCE (the default), then the specified instance must be running; otherwise the routine raises an exception. Caution: This parameter has been deprecated. |
| agent_name | Identifies the Messaging Gateway agent. DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT specifies the default agent. |

Usage Notes

- The Messaging Gateway default agent will be started if an agent name is not specified.
- The `force` and `instance` parameters are no longer used and will be ignored. If the `instance` affinity parameters were being used to start the default agent on a specific instance, the administrator will need to create a database service and then assign that service to the default agent using the `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT` procedure.
- The Messaging Gateway agent cannot be started until an agent user has been configured by the `DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_AGENT` or `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT` subprograms.

115.5.31 UNREGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure removes a non-Oracle queue entity in Messaging Gateway.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.UNREGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE(
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    linkname      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 115-50 UNREGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | The queue name |
| linkname | The link name for the messaging system on which the queue exists |

Usage Notes

- This procedure does not remove the physical queue in the non-Oracle messaging system.

- All propagation jobs, subscribers and schedules referencing this queue must be removed before it can be unregistered. This procedure fails if a propagation job, subscriber, or propagation schedule references the non-Oracle queue.

115.5.32 UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure

This deprecated procedure removes a propagation schedule.

Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [REMOVE_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION (  
    schedule_id    IN VARCHAR2 );
```

Parameters

Table 115-51 UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| schedule_id | Identifies the propagation schedule to be removed |

DBMS_MGWMSG

DBMS_MGWMSG provides object types used by the canonical message types to convert message bodies, and methods, constants, and subprograms for working with Messaging Gateway message types.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_MGWMSG Subprograms](#)



See Also:

[DBMS_MGWADM](#) which describes the Messaging Gateway administrative interface, [DBMS_MGWADM](#)

116.1 DBMS_MGWMSG Security Model

The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC on all types defined in the DBMS_MGWMSG package as well as the canonical types. The DBMS_MGWMSG packages and object types are owned by SYS.



Note:

You must run the `catmgw.sql` script to load the Messaging Gateway packages and object types into the database. Refer to the *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for information on loading database objects and using DBMS_MGWMSG.

116.2 DBMS_MGWMSG Constants

The DBMS_MGWMSG package defines constants for specifying various parameter values.

Table 116-1 DBMS_MGWMSG Constants: Value Types and Constants Representing the Type of Value for a SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T Object

| Value | Constant |
|------------|------------------------------|
| TEXT_VALUE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 1 |
| RAW_VALUE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 2 |

Table 116-1 (Cont.) DBMS_MGWMSG Constants: Value Types and Constants Representing the Type of Value for a SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T Object

| Value | Constant |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| BOOLEAN_VALUE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 3 |
| BYTE_VALUE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 4 |
| SHORT_VALUE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 5 |
| INTEGER_VALUE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 6 |
| LONG_VALUE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 7 |
| FLOAT_VALUE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 8 |
| DOUBLE_VALUE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 9 |
| DATE_VALUE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 10 |

Table 116-2 DBMS_MGWMSG Constants: Boolean Values—Constants Representing a Boolean as a Numeric Value

| Value | Constant |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| BOOLEAN_FALSE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 0 |
| BOOLEAN_TRUE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 1 |

Table 116-3 DBMS_MGWMSG Constants: Case Comparisons

| Value | Constant |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| CASE_SENSITIVE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 0 |
| CASE_INSENSITIVE | CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 1 |

Table 116-4 Constants for the TIB/Rendezvous field type

| Value | Constant |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| TIBRVMSG_BOOL | CONSTANT INTEGER := 1 |
| TIBRVMSG_F32 | CONSTANT INTEGER := 2 |
| TIBRVMSG_F64 | CONSTANT INTEGER := 3 |
| TIBRVMSG_I8 | CONSTANT INTEGER := 4 |
| TIBRVMSG_I16 | CONSTANT INTEGER := 5 |
| TIBRVMSG_I32 | CONSTANT INTEGER := 6 |
| TIBRVMSG_I64 | CONSTANT INTEGER := 7 |
| TIBRVMSG_IPADDR32 | CONSTANT INTEGER := 8 |
| TIBRVMSG_IPPORT16 | CONSTANT INTEGER := 9 |
| TIBRVMSG_DATETIME | CONSTANT INTEGER := 10 |
| TIBRVMSG_F32ARRAY | CONSTANT INTEGER := 11 |
| TIBRVMSG_F64ARRAY | CONSTANT INTEGER := 12 |

Table 116-4 (Cont.) Constants for the TIB/Rendezvous field type

| Value | Constant |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| TIBRVMSG_I8ARRAY | CONSTANT INTEGER := 13 |
| TIBRVMSG_I16ARRAY | CONSTANT INTEGER := 14 |
| TIBRVMSG_I32ARRAY | CONSTANT INTEGER := 15 |
| TIBRVMSG_I64ARRAY | CONSTANT INTEGER := 16 |
| TIBRVMSG_OPAQUE | CONSTANT INTEGER := 17 |
| TIBRVMSG_STRING | CONSTANT INTEGER := 18 |
| TIBRVMSG_XML | CONSTANT INTEGER := 19 |

116.3 DBMS_MGWMSG Types

DBMS_MGWMSG uses types to specify certain information.

- [SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T Type-Attribute Mapping](#)
- [SYS.MGW_NAME_TYPE_ARRAY_T Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW_TEXT_VALUE_T Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW_RAW_VALUE_T Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T Type](#)

116.3.1 DBMS_MGWMSG SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T Type

This type specifies a named value.

The name attribute, type attribute, and one of the <>_value attributes are typically not NULL.

Syntax

```

TYPE SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T IS OBJECT (
    name          VARCHAR2 (250),
    type          INTEGER,
    integer_value INTEGER,
    number_value  NUMBER,
    text_value    VARCHAR2 (4000),
    raw_value     RAW (2000),
    date_value    DATE,

    -- Methods
    STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
    RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

    STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_BOOLEAN (
        name IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

    value IN INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_BYTE (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_SHORT (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_INTEGER (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_LONG (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN NUMBER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_FLOAT (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN NUMBER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_DOUBLE (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN NUMBER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_TEXT (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN VARCHAR2 )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_RAW (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN RAW )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_DATE (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN DATE )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T );

```

Attributes

Table 116-5 SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | Name associated with the value |
| type | Value type. Refer to the DBMS_MGWMSG.<>_VALUE constants in Table 116-1 . This indicates which Java datatype and class are associated with the value. It also indicates which attribute stores the value. |

Table 116-5 (Cont.) SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>integer_value</code> | Stores a numeric integer value |
| <code>number_value</code> | Stores a numeric float or large integer value |
| <code>text_value</code> | Stores a text value |
| <code>raw_value</code> | Stores a RAW (bytes) value |
| <code>date_value</code> | Stores a date value |

SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T Type-Attribute Mapping

[Table 116-6](#) shows the mapping between the value type and the attribute used to store the value.

Table 116-6 SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T Type Attribute Mapping

| Type | Value Stored in Attribute |
|--|----------------------------|
| <code>DBMS_MGWMSG.TEXT_VALUE</code> | <code>text_value</code> |
| <code>DBMS_MGWMSG.RAW_VALUE</code> | <code>raw_value</code> |
| <code>DBMS_MGWMSG.BOOLEAN_VALUE</code> | <code>integer_value</code> |
| <code>DBMS_MGWMSG.BYTE_VALUE</code> | <code>integer_value</code> |
| <code>DBMS_MGWMSG.SHORT_VALUE</code> | <code>integer_value</code> |
| <code>DBMS_MGWMSG.INTEGER_VALUE</code> | <code>integer_value</code> |
| <code>DBMS_MGWMSG.LONG_VALUE</code> | <code>number_value</code> |
| <code>DBMS_MGWMSG.FLOAT_VALUE</code> | <code>number_value</code> |
| <code>DBMS_MGWMSG.DOUBLE_VALUE</code> | <code>number_value</code> |
| <code>DBMS_MGWMSG.DATE_VALUE</code> | <code>date_value</code> |

CONSTRUCT Method

This method constructs a new `SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T` instance. All attributes are assigned a value of `NULL`.

Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T;
```

CONSTRUCT_TYPE Methods

These methods construct a new `SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T` instance initialized with the value of a specific type. Each method sets the `name` and `type` attributes and one of the `<>_value` attributes, as shown in the mappings in [Table 116-6](#).

Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_<> (
    name    IN VARCHAR2,
```

```
value IN datatype )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T;
```

Usage Notes

The `construct_boolean` method sets the value to either `DBMS_MGWMSG.BOOLEAN_TRUE` or `DBMS_MGWMSG.BOOLEAN_FALSE`.

116.3.2 DBMS_MGWMSG SYS.MGW_NAME_TYPE_ARRAY_T Type

This type specifies an array of name-value pairs. An object of `SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T` type can have up to 1024 elements.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T
AS VARRAY (1024) OF SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T;
```

116.3.3 DBMS_MGWMSG SYS.MGW_TEXT_VALUE_T Type

This type specifies a `TEXT` value. It can store a large value as a `CLOB` or a smaller value (size \leq 4000) as `VARCHAR2`. Only one of the `<` `>` `_value` attributes should be set.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_TEXT_VALUE_T IS OBJECT(
    small_value VARCHAR2(4000),
    large_value CLOB,

-- Methods
    STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
    RETURN SYS.MGW_TEXT_VALUE_T);
```

Attributes

Table 116-7 SYS.MGW_TEXT_VALUE_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>small_value</code> | Small <code>TEXT</code> value. Used for values \leq 4000. |
| <code>large_value</code> | Large <code>TEXT</code> value. Used when the value is too large for the <code>small_value</code> attribute. |

CONSTRUCT Method

This method constructs a new `SYS.MGW_TEXT_VALUE_T` instance. All attributes are assigned a value of `NULL`.

Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
RETURN SYS.MGW_TEXT_VALUE_T;
```

116.3.4 DBMS_MGWMSG SYS.MGW_RAW_VALUE_T Type

This type specifies a RAW value. This type can store a large value as a BLOB or a smaller value (size <= 2000) as RAW. You must set no more than one of the < >_value attributes.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_RAW_VALUE_T IS OBJECT(
    small_value RAW(2000),
    large_value BLOB,

--Methods
    STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
    RETURN SYS.MGW_RAW_VALUE_T);
```

Attributes

Table 116-8 SYS.MGW_RAW_VALUE_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-------------|--|
| small_value | Small RAW (bytes) value <= 2000 |
| large_value | Large RAW value. Used when the value is too large for the small_value attribute. |

CONSTRUCT Method

This method constructs a new SYS.MGW_RAW_VALUE_T instance. All attributes are assigned a value of NULL.

Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
RETURN SYS.MGW_RAW_VALUE_T;
```

116.3.5 DBMS_MGWMSG SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T Type

This is a canonical type for a basic TEXT or RAW message. Only a single TEXT or RAW value is typically set. An object of this type must not have both TEXT and RAW set to a not NULL value at the same time.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T IS OBJECT(
    header      SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
    text_body   SYS.MGW_TEXT_VALUE_T,
    raw_body    SYS.MGW_RAW_VALUE_T,

--Methods
    STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
    RETURN SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T);
```


Attributes

Table 116-9 SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|--|
| header | Message header information as an array of name-value pairs |
| text_body | Message body for a TEXT message |
| raw_body | Message body for a RAW (bytes) message |

CONSTRUCT Method

This method constructs a new SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T instance. All attributes are assigned a value of NULL.

Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
RETURN SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T;
```

116.3.6 DBMS_MGWMSG SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T Type

A type that specifies an array of numbers.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T AS VARRAY(1024) OF NUMBER;
```

116.3.7 DBMS_MGWMSG SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T Type

This type represents a TIB/Rendezvous message field, typically used in a read-only fashion to retrieve field information from a SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T instance.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T IS OBJECT(
  field_name      VARCHAR2(256),
  field_id        INTEGER,
  field_type      INTEGER,
  number_value    NUMBER,
  number_array_value SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T,
  text_value      VARCHAR2(4000),
  raw_value       RAW(2000),
  date_value      DATE,
  clob_value      CLOB,
  blob_value      BLOB);
```

Attributes

Table 116-10 SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|------------|---|
| field_name | Field name. This will be NULL if the field has no name. |

Table 116-10 (Cont.) SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| field_id | Field identifier. If the field identifier is zero (0), then that field is considered not to have a field identifier. Otherwise the field identifier is a nonzero value that is unique for all fields of that message. |
| field_type | Field wire format datatype. The DBMS_MGWMSG.TIBRVMSG_<> constants represent valid values for this attribute. The value of this field discriminates which value attribute is used to store the field data. |
| number_value | Used to store a numeric value |
| number_array_value | Used to store a numeric array value |
| text_value | Used to store a small text value |
| raw_value | Used to store a small raw value |
| date_value | Used to store a date value |
| clob_value | Used to store a large text value. This is used when the text data will not fit in text_value, that is, when size is larger than 4000. |
| blob_value | Used to store a large raw value. This is used when the raw data will not fit in raw_value; that is, when size is larger than 2000. |

SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T Type and Attribute Mapping

[Table 116-11](#) describes the mapping in type SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T between the field type and attribute used to store the value.

Table 116-11 SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T Type and Attribute Mapping

| Field Type (DBMS_MGWMSG constant) | Value Stored in Attribute |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| TIBRVMSG_BOOL | number_value |
| TIBRVMSG_F32 | number_value |
| TIBRVMSG_F64 | number_value |
| TIBRVMSG_I8 | number_value |
| TIBRVMSG_I16 | number_value |
| TIBRVMSG_I32 | number_value |
| TIBRVMSG_I64 | number_value |
| TIBRVMSG_IPADDR32 | text_value |
| TIBRVMSG_IPPORT16 | number_value |
| TIBRVMSG_DATETIME | date_value |
| TIBRVMSG_F32ARRAY | number_array_value |
| TIBRVMSG_F64ARRAY | number_array_value |
| TIBRVMSG_I8ARRAY | number_array_value |
| TIBRVMSG_I16ARRAY | number_array_value |
| TIBRVMSG_I32ARRAY | number_array_value |

Table 116-11 (Cont.) SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T Type and Attribute Mapping

| Field Type (DBMS_MGWMSG constant) | Value Stored in Attribute |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| TIBRVMSG_I64ARRAY | number_array_value |
| TIBRVMSG_OPAQUE | raw_value or blob_value |
| TIBRVMSG_STRING | text_value or clob_value |
| TIBRVMSG_XML | raw_value or blob_value |

116.3.8 DBMS_MGWMSG SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T Type

This type represents a TIB/Rendezvous message. You must never directly reference the attributes of this type. Instead use the type methods.

Syntax

```

TYPE SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T IS OBJECT(
    send_subject    VARCHAR2(256),
    reply_subject   VARCHAR2(256),
    cm_time_limit   NUMBER,
    cm_sender_name  VARCHAR2(256),
    cm_sequence_num NUMBER,
    fields          SYS.MGW_TIBRV_IFIELDS_T,
    clob_data1      CLOB,
    clob_data2      CLOB,
    clob_data3      CLOB,
    blob_data1      BLOB,
    blob_data2      BLOB,
    blob_data3      BLOB,

    STATIC FUNCTION construct
    RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T,

    MEMBER PROCEDURE add_bool (
        name IN  VARCHAR2,
        id   IN  INTEGER,
        value IN INTEGER ),

    MEMBER PROCEDURE add_f32 (
        name IN  VARCHAR2,
        id   IN  INTEGER,
        value IN  FLOAT ),

    MEMBER PROCEDURE add_f64 (
        name IN  VARCHAR2,
        id   IN  INTEGER,
        value IN  DOUBLE ),

    MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i8 (
        name IN  VARCHAR2,
        id   IN  INTEGER,
        value IN  INTEGER ),

    MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i16 (
        name IN  VARCHAR2,
        id   IN  INTEGER,

```

```
value IN INTEGER ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i32 (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN INTEGER ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i64 (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN NUMBER ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_ipaddr32 (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN VARCHAR2 ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_ipport16 (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN INTEGER ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_datetime (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN DATE ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_f32array (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_f64array (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i8array (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i16array (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i32array (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i64array (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_string (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN VARCHAR2 ),
```

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE add_string (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN CLOB ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_opaque (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN RAW ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_opaque (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN BLOB ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_xml (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN RAW ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_xml (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id IN INTEGER,
    value IN BLOB ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE set_send_subject (
    value IN VARCHAR2 ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE set_reply_subject (
    value IN VARCHAR2 ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE set_cm_time_limit (
    value IN NUMBER ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE set_cm_sender_name (
    value IN VARCHAR2 ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE set_cm_sequence_num (
    value IN NUMBER ),

MEMBER FUNCTION get_send_subject
RETURN VARCHAR2,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_reply_subject
RETURN VARCHAR2,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_cm_time_limit
RETURN NUMBER,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_cm_sender_name
RETURN VARCHAR2,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_cm_sequence_num
RETURN NUMBER,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_field_count
RETURN INTEGER,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_field (
    idx IN INTEGER )
```

```

RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_field_by_name (
    name    IN VARCHAR2 )
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_field_by_id (
    id      IN INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T,

MEMBER FUNCTION find_field_name (
    name    IN VARCHAR2,
    start_idx IN INTEGER )
RETURN INTEGER,

MEMBER FUNCTION find_field_id (
    id      IN INTEGER,
    start_idx IN INTEGER )
RETURN INTEGER
);

```

Attributes

Table 116-12 SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| send_subject | Send subject name |
| reply_subject | Reply subject name |
| cm_time_limit | Time limit for a certified message |
| cm_sender_name | Sender name of a certified message |
| cm_sequence_num | Sequence number of a certified message |
| fields | Collection of message fields |
| clob_data1 | Used to store a large text value |
| clob_data2 | Used to store a large text value |
| clob_data3 | Used to store a large text value |
| blob_data1 | Used to store a large raw value |
| blob_data2 | Used to store a large raw value |
| blob_data3 | Used to store a large raw value |

Construct Method

Constructs a new SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T instance. All attributes are set to NULL.

Syntax

```

STATIC FUNCTION construct
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T;

```

ADD_<> Methods

Adds a new field to the message.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE ADD_<> (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id   IN INTEGER,
    value IN datatype );
```

Parameters

Table 116-13 SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T ADD_<> Method Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| name | Field name |
| id | Field identifier |
| value | Field data |

Table 116-14 shows, for each add method, the field type that will be assigned and valid values for the field data.

Table 116-14 MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T Add Method Field Types

| Method Name | Field Type Assigned | Comment |
|--------------|---------------------|---|
| add_bool | TIBRVMSG_BOOL | Valid values: 0 (false), 1 (true) |
| add_f32 | TIBRVMSG_F32 | n/a |
| add_f64 | TIBRVMSG_F64 | n/a |
| add_i8 | TIBRVMSG_I8 | Valid range: -128...127 |
| add_i16 | TIBRVMSG_I16 | Valid range: -32768...32767 |
| add_i32 | TIBRVMSG_I32 | Valid range: -2147483648... 2147483647 |
| add_i64 | TIBRVMSG_I64 | n/a |
| add_ipaddr32 | TIBRVMSG_IPADDR32 | n/a |
| add_ipport16 | TIBRVMSG_IPPORT16 | n/a |
| add_datetime | TIBRVMSG_DATETIME | n/a |
| add_f32array | TIBRVMSG_F32ARRAY | n/a |
| add_f64array | TIBRVMSG_F64ARRAY | n/a |
| add_i8array | TIBRVMSG_I8ARRAY | Valid range: -128...127 |
| add_i16array | TIBRVMSG_I16ARRAY | Valid range: -32768...32767 |
| add_i32array | TIBRVMSG_I32ARRAY | Valid range: -2147483648... 2147483647 |
| add_i64array | TIBRVMSG_I64ARRAY | n/a |
| add_opaque | TIBRVMSG_OPAQUE | Value stored as RAW if size < 2000; otherwise value stored in BLOB |
| add_string | TIBRVMSG_STRING | Value stored as VARCHAR2 if size < 4000; otherwise value stored in CLOB |
| add_xml | TIBRVMSG_XML | Value stored as RAW if size < 2000; otherwise value stored in BLOB |

SET_<> Methods

Accessor methods to set an instance attribute to a specific value.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_<> (
    value IN datatype );
```

Parameters**Table 116-15 SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T SET_<> Method Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------|
| value | Value to be assigned |

GET_<> Methods

Accessor methods to retrieve the value for an instance attribute.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE GET_<>
RETURN datatype;
```

Parameters

None

Return Values

Returns the attribute value.

GET_FIELD_COUNT Function

Gets the number of message fields.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_field_count
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

None

Return Values

Returns the number of fields, or zero (0) if there are none.

GET_FIELD Function

Retrieves field information for the field having a given field collection index. This method should only be called if the `GET_FIELD_COUNT` Function returns a nonzero value and `idx` must specify a valid collection index; that is, `1<=idx<=get_field_count()`.

Syntax


```
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_field (
    idx    IN    INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T;
```

Parameters

Table 116-16 SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T GET_FIELD Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| idx | Specifies the 1-based field collection index of the field to retrieve |



Note:

A 1-based index begins at one (1) instead of zero (0).

Return Values

Returns the field information.

GET_FIELD_BY_NAME Function

Retrieves field information for the first field that has a given field name. The name comparison is case-sensitive.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_field_by_name (
    name IN  VARCHAR2 )
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T;
```

Parameters

Table 116-17 SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T GET_FIELD_BY_NAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | Specifies the field name to search for. This can be NULL to find the first field that does not have a field name. |

Return Values

Returns the field information, or NULL if no match was found.

GET_FIELD_BY_ID Function

Retrieves field information for the first field that has a given field identifier.

A field can have either a unique identifier or no identifier. If the field identifier value is zero (0) or NULL, then the field is considered to have no identifier. Otherwise, the identifier is a nonzero value that is unique for all the fields of this message.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_field_by_id (
    id IN INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T;
```

Parameters

Table 116-18 SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T GET_FIELD_BY_ID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| id | Specifies the field identifier to search for. This can be zero (0) or NULL to find the first field that does not have an identifier. |

Return Values

Returns the field information, or NULL if no match was found.

FIND_FIELD_NAME Function

Searches for a field with a given field name, starting from a given index of the field collection. It returns the index of that field. The name comparison is case-sensitive. This function is useful for finding all the fields that have the same name.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE find_field_name (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    start_idx IN INTEGER )
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 116-19 SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T FIND_FIELD_NAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | Specifies the field name to search for. This can be NULL to search for a field that does not have a field name. |
| start_idx | Specifies the 1-based field collection index from which the search should start. |

Return Values

Returns the field index (> 0) if a match was found, or zero (0) if no match was found.

FIND_FIELD_ID Function

Searches for a field with a given field identifier, starting from a given index of the field collection. It returns the index of that field.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE find_field_id (
    id IN INTEGER,
    start_idx IN INTEGER )
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 116-20 SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T FIND_FIELD_ID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| id | Specifies the field identifier to search for. This can be zero (0) or NULL to find a field that does not have an identifier. |
| start_idx | Specifies the 1-based field collection index from which the search should start. |

Return Values

Returns the field index (> 0) if a match was found, or zero (0) if no match was found.

116.4 Summary of DBMS_MGWMSG Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_MGWMSG subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 116-21 DBMS_MGWMSG Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| LCR_TO_XML Function | Converts a SYS.ANYDATA object encapsulating a row LCR (LCR\$_ROW_RECORD) or a DDL LCR (LCR\$_DDL_RECORD) to a SYS.XMLTYPE object |
| NVARRAY_ADD Procedure | Appends a name-value element to the end of a name-value array |
| NVARRAY_FIND_NAME Function | Searches a name-value array for the element with the name you specify in p_name |
| NVARRAY_FIND_NAME_TYPE Function | Searches a name-value array for an element with the name and value type you specify |
| NVARRAY_GET Function | Gets the name-value element of the name you specify in p_name from a name-value array |
| NVARRAY_GET_BOOLEAN Function | Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the BOOLEAN_VALUE value type |
| NVARRAY_GET_BYTE Function | Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the BYTE_VALUE value type |
| NVARRAY_GET_DATE Function | Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the DATE_VALUE value type |
| NVARRAY_GET_DOUBLE Function | Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the DOUBLE_VALUE value type |
| NVARRAY_GET_FLOAT Function | Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the FLOAT_VALUE value type |
| NVARRAY_GET_INTEGER Function | Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the INTEGER_VALUE value type |
| NVARRAY_GET_LONG Function | Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the LONG_VALUE value type |
| NVARRAY_GET_RAW Function | Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the RAW_VALUE value type |

Table 116-21 (Cont.) DBMS_MGWMSG Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| NVARARRAY_GET_SHORT Function | Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in <code>p_name</code> and with the <code>SHORT_VALUE</code> value type |
| NVARARRAY_GET_TEXT Function | Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in <code>p_name</code> and with the <code>TEXT_VALUE</code> value type |
| XML_TO_LCR Function | Converts a <code>SYS.XMLTYPE</code> object to a <code>SYS.ANYDATA</code> object encapsulating a row LCR (<code>LCR\$_ROW_RECORD</code>) or a DDL LCR (<code>LCR\$_DDL_RECORD</code>) |

116.4.1 LCR_TO_XML Function

This function converts a `SYS.ANYDATA` object encapsulating a row LCR (Logical Change Record, in this case a `LCR$_ROW_RECORD`) or a DDL LCR (`LCR$_DDL_RECORD`) to a `SYS.XMLTYPE` object.



See Also:

[XML_TO_LCR Function](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.LCR_TO_XML (
    p_anydata IN SYS.ANYDATA )
RETURN SYS.XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 116-22 LCR_TO_XML Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>p_anydata</code> | An <code>ANYDATA</code> object to be converted |

Return Values

Returns a `SYS.XMLTYPE` object.

Usage Notes

An exception is raised if the encapsulated type `p_anydata` is not an LCR.

116.4.2 NVARRAY_ADD Procedure

This procedure appends a name-value element to the end of a name-value array.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_ADD (
    p_array IN OUT SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
    p_value IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T );
```

Parameters

Table 116-23 NVARRAY_ADD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p_array | On input, the name-value array instance to modify. If NULL, then a new array is created. On output, the modified name-value array instance. |
| p_value | The value to add. If NULL, then p_array is not changed. |

116.4.3 NVARRAY_FIND_NAME Function

This function searches a name-value array for the element with the name you specify in p_name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_FIND_NAME (
    p_array IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
    p_name IN VARCHAR2,
    p_compare IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 116-24 NVARRAY_FIND_NAME Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---|
| p_array | The name-value array to search |
| p_name | The name to find |
| p_compare | Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE. |

Return Values

Returns a positive integer that is the array index of the matching element or zero (0) if the specified name is not found.

116.4.4 NVARRAY_FIND_NAME_TYPE Function

This function searches a name-value array for an element with the name and value type you specify.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_FIND_NAME_TYPE (
  p_array    IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  p_type     IN BINARY_INTEGER
  p_compare  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 116-25 NVARRAY_FIND_NAME_TYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| p_array | The name-value array to search |
| p_name | The name to find |
| p_type | The value type. Refer to the value type constants in Table 116-1 . |
| p_compare | Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE. |

Return Values

Returns a positive integer that is the array index of the matching element, zero (0) if the specified name is not found, or negative one (-1) if the specified name is found but a type mismatch exists.

116.4.5 NVARRAY_GET Function

This function gets the name-value element of the name you specify in p_name from a name-value array.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET (
  p_array    IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  p_compare  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T;
```

Parameters

Table 116-26 NVARRAY_GET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------|
| p_array | The name-value array |
| p_name | The value name |

Table 116-26 (Cont.) NVARRAY_GET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p_compare | Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE. |

Return Values

Returns the matching element, or NULL if the specified name is not found.

116.4.6 NVARRAY_GET_BOOLEAN Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the BOOLEAN_VALUE value type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_BOOLEAN (
    p_array    IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
    p_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    p_compare  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters**Table 116-27 NVARRAY_GET_BOOLEAN Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p_array | The name-value array |
| p_name | The value name |
| p_compare | Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE. |

Return Values

Returns the value, or NULL if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

116.4.7 NVARRAY_GET_BYTE Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the BYTE_VALUE value type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_BYTE (
    p_array    IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
    p_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    p_compare  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 116-28 NVARRAY_GET_BYTE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p_array | The name-value array |
| p_name | The value name |
| p_compare | Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE. |

Return Values

Returns the value, or NULL if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

116.4.8 NVARRAY_GET_DATE Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the DATE_VALUE value type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_DATE (
  p_array   IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  p_compare IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN DATE;
```

Parameters

Table 116-29 NVARRAY_GET_DATE Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---|
| p_array | The name-value array |
| p_name | The value name |
| p_compare | Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE. |

Return Values

Returns the value, or NULL if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

116.4.9 NVARRAY_GET_DOUBLE Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the DOUBLE_VALUE value type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_DOUBLE (
  p_array   IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name    IN VARCHAR2,
```



```

    p_compare IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN NUMBER;

```

Parameters

Table 116-30 NVARRAY_GET_DOUBLE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p_array | The name-value array |
| p_name | The value name |
| p_compare | Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE. |

Return Values

Returns the value, or NULL if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

116.4.10 NVARRAY_GET_FLOAT Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the FLOAT_VALUE value type.

Syntax

```

DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_FLOAT (
    p_array    IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
    p_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    p_compare  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN NUMBER;

```

Parameters

Table 116-31 NVARRAY_GET_FLOAT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p_array | The name-value array |
| p_name | The value name |
| p_compare | Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE. |

Return Values

Returns the value, or NULL if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

116.4.11 NVARRAY_GET_INTEGER Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in `p_name` and with the `INTEGER_VALUE` value type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_INTEGER (
  p_array   IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  p_compare IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 116-32 NVARRAY_GET_INTEGER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>p_array</code> | The name-value array |
| <code>p_name</code> | The value name |
| <code>p_compare</code> | Name comparison method. Values are <code>CASE_SENSITIVE</code> and <code>CASE_INSENSITIVE</code> . |

Return Values

Returns the value, or `NULL` if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

116.4.12 NVARRAY_GET_LONG Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in `p_name` and with the `LONG_VALUE` value type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_LONG (
  p_array   IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  p_compare IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 116-33 NVARRAY_GET_LONG Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>p_array</code> | The name-value array |
| <code>p_name</code> | The value name |
| <code>p_compare</code> | Name comparison method. Values are <code>CASE_SENSITIVE</code> and <code>CASE_INSENSITIVE</code> . |

Return Values

Returns the value, or `NULL` if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

116.4.13 NVARRAY_GET_RAW Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in `p_name` and with the `RAW_VALUE` value type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_RAW (
    p_array    IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
    p_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    p_compare  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 116-34 NVARRAY_GET_RAW Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>p_array</code> | The name-value array |
| <code>p_name</code> | The value name |
| <code>p_compare</code> | Name comparison method. Values are <code>CASE_SENSITIVE</code> and <code>CASE_INSENSITIVE</code> . |

Return Values

Returns the value, or `NULL` if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

116.4.14 NVARRAY_GET_SHORT Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in `p_name` and with the `SHORT_VALUE` value type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_SHORT (
    p_array    IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
    p_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    p_compare  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 116-35 NVARRAY_GET_SHORT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| <code>p_array</code> | The name-value array |

Table 116-35 (Cont.) NVARRAY_GET_SHORT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p_name | The value name |
| p_compare | Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE. |

Return Values

Returns the value, or NULL if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

116.4.15 NVARRAY_GET_TEXT Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the TEXT_VALUE value type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_TEXT (
  p_array    IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  p_compare  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters**Table 116-36 NVARRAY_GET_TEXT Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p_array | The name-value array |
| p_name | The value name |
| p_compare | Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE. |

Return Values

Returns the value, or NULL if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

116.4.16 XML_TO_LCR Function

This function converts a SYS.XMLTYPE object to a SYS.ANYDATA object encapsulating a row LCR (LCR\$_ROW_RECORD) or a DDL LCR (LCR\$_DDL_RECORD).

**See Also:**

[LCR_TO_XML Function](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.XML_TO_LCR (  
  p_xmldata IN SYS.XMLTYPE )  
  RETURN SYS.ANYDATA;
```

Parameters

Table 116-37 XML_TO_LCR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| p_xmldata | An XMLTYPE object representing an LCR |

Return Values

Returns a SYS.ANYDATA object.

Usage Notes

An exception is raised if p_xmldata cannot be converted to an LCR.

DBMS_MLE

The `DBMS_MLE` package allows users to execute JavaScript code inside the Oracle Database and exchange data seamlessly between PL/SQL and JavaScript. The JavaScript code itself can execute PL/SQL and SQL through built-in JavaScript modules. JavaScript data types are automatically mapped to Oracle Database data types and vice versa.

With the `DBMS_MLE` package, developers can write their data processing logic in JavaScript.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_MLE Overview](#)
- [DBMS_MLE Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_MLE Subprograms](#)

117.1 DBMS_MLE Overview

Runtime state for MLE execution is encapsulated in execution contexts that users can explicitly create and destroy. Users can also export values from PL/SQL to MLE, and import values from MLE back into PL/SQL.

The following example captures the typical workflow for MLE execution:

```
set serveroutput on;
declare
  ctx dbms_mle.context_handle_t;
  source clob;
  greeting varchar2(100);
begin
  ctx := dbms_mle.create_context(); -- Create execution context for MLE execution
  dbms_mle.export_to_mle(ctx, 'person', 'World'); -- Export value from PL/SQL
  source := q'~
    var bindings = require("mle-js-bindings");
    var person = bindings.importValue("person"); // Import value previously exported
from PL/SQL
    var greeting = "Hello, " + person + "!";
    bindings.exportValue("greeting", greeting); // Export value to PL/SQL
  ~';
  dbms_mle.eval(ctx, 'JAVASCRIPT', source); -- Evaluate the source code snippet in the
execution context
  dbms_mle.import_from_mle(ctx, 'greeting', greeting); -- Import value previously
exported from MLE
  dbms_output.put_line('Greetings from MLE: ' || greeting);
  dbms_mle.drop_context(ctx); -- Drop the execution context once no longer required
end;
/
```

Executing the above code block produces the following output:

```
Greetings from MLE: Hello, World!
```

117.2 DBMS_MLE Security Model

Access to MLE features is protected by database privileges. The user must have the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege while calling any of its functions and procedures that pertain to MLE execution. In addition to this, the user must also have the `EXECUTE` privilege on an MLE language (for example, `EXECUTE ON JAVASCRIPT`) to execute code in that language. An `ORA-01031` error is raised if the user calling any of the `DBMS_MLE` subprograms does not have the appropriate privileges. See the summary of `DBMS_MLE` subprograms for the privileges required to call each `DBMS_MLE` subprogram.

117.3 Summary of DBMS_MLE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_MLE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 117-1 DBMS_MLE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| <code>CREATE_CONTEXT</code> Function | Creates an MLE context for executing snippets in any MLE language. |
| <code>DISABLE_CTX_STDERR</code> Procedure | This procedure disables <code>stderr</code> stream of the specified MLE context, so that future writes to <code>stderr</code> are discarded. |
| <code>DISABLE_CTX_STDOUT</code> Procedure | This procedure disables <code>stdout</code> stream of the specified MLE context, so that future writes to <code>stdout</code> are discarded. |
| <code>DISABLE_STDERR</code> Procedure | This procedure disables the <code>stderr</code> stream of all MLE contexts, so that future writes to <code>stderr</code> are discarded. |
| <code>DISABLE_STDOUT</code> Procedure | This procedure disables the <code>stdout</code> stream of all MLE contexts, so that future writes to <code>stdout</code> are discarded. |
| <code>DROP_CONTEXT</code> Procedure | This procedure is used to drop an MLE context that was previously created using the <code>CREATE_CONTEXT</code> procedure. After the context is dropped, the context handle is no longer valid and cannot be used anymore. |
| <code>EVAL</code> Procedure | This procedure executes the given MLE language code within the context identified by the context handle. |
| <code>EXPORT_TO_MLE</code> Procedure | This procedure allows you to assign the given value, with appropriate conversion, to the named property in the MLE context. The property is created if it is not already present. |
| <code>GET_AVAILABLE_LANGUAGES</code> Function | This function returns the set of available MLE languages. |
| <code>GET_CTX_ERROR_STACK</code> Function | This function retrieves the MLE language stack trace for the most recent application error in the given execution context. |
| <code>IMPORT_FROM_MLE</code> Procedure | This procedure retrieves the value of the named property from the MLE context and converts it to the requested PL/SQL type. |
| <code>SET_CTX_STDERR</code> Procedure | This procedure redirects the <code>stderr</code> stream of the MLE context to the given <code>CLOB</code> . |
| <code>SET_CTX_STDERR_TO_DBMS_OUTPUT</code> Procedure | This procedure redirects the <code>stderr</code> stream of the MLE context to <code>DBMS_OUTPUT</code> . |
| <code>SET_CTX_STDOUT</code> Procedure | This procedure redirects the <code>stdout</code> stream of the MLE context to the given <code>CLOB</code> . |

Table 117-1 (Cont.) DBMS_MLE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| SET_CTX_STDOUT_TO_DBMS_OUTPUT Procedure | This procedure redirects the stdout stream of the MLE context to DBMS_OUTPUT. |
| SET_STDERR Procedure | This procedure redirects the stderr stream of all MLE contexts to the given CLOB. |
| SET_STDERR_TO_DBMS_OUTPUT Procedure | This procedure redirects the stderr stream of all MLE contexts to DBMS_OUTPUT. |
| SET_STDOUT Procedure | This procedure redirects the stdout stream of all MLE contexts to the given CLOB. |
| SET_STDOUT_TO_DBMS_OUTPUT Procedure | This procedure redirects the stdout stream of all MLE contexts to DBMS_OUTPUT. |

117.3.1 CREATE_CONTEXT Function

Creates an MLE context for executing snippets in any MLE language. You need the EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.CREATE_CONTEXT
RETURN CONTEXT_HANDLE_T;
```

Return Values

This function returns a handle that uniquely identifies a context within a session for use in subsequent operations, such as EXPORT_TO_MLE and EVAL.

Usage Notes

A context has a lifetime limited to the session in which it was created. When a client session is terminated, all its contexts are dropped. All MLE contexts created in a session are also dropped when the session state is reset, for example, by calling DBMS_SESSION.RESET_PACKAGE. MLE language code is evaluated in the context using the user, roles, and schema that are in effect at the time of context creation.

The procedure may raise the ORA-01031 error if the caller does not have sufficient privileges.

117.3.2 DISABLE_CTX_STDERR Procedure

This procedure disables stderr stream of the specified MLE context, so that future writes to stderr are discarded. You need the EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.DISABLE_CTX_STDERR(
    context_handle          IN          context_handle_t);
```


Parameters

Table 117-2 DISABLE_CTX_STDERR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>context_handle</code> | The handle to an MLE context in the current session. |

Usage Notes

Any output that was buffered so far gets flushed to the pre-existing sink.

The procedure may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges

117.3.3 DISABLE_CTX_STDOUT Procedure

This procedure disables `stdout` stream of the specified MLE context, so that future writes to `stdout` are discarded. You need the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.DISABLE_CTX_STDOUT(
    context_handle          IN          context_handle_t);
```

Parameters

Table 117-3 DISABLE_CTX_STDOUT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>context_handle</code> | The handle to an MLE context in the current session. |

Usage Notes

Any output that was buffered so far gets flushed to the pre-existing sink.

The procedure may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges

117.3.4 DISABLE_STDERR Procedure

This procedure disables the `stderr` stream of all MLE contexts, so that future writes to `stderr` are discarded. This applies to all existing contexts and contexts created in the future. You need the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.DISABLE_STDERR();
```

Usage Notes

Any output that was buffered so far gets flushed to the pre-existing sink.

The procedure may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges

117.3.5 DISABLE_STDOUT Procedure

This procedure disables the stdout stream of all MLE contexts, so that future writes to `stdout` are discarded. This applies to all existing contexts and contexts created in the future. You need the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.DISABLE_STDOUT();
```

Usage Notes

Any output that was buffered so far gets flushed to the pre-existing sink.

The procedure may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges

117.3.6 DROP_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure is used to drop an MLE context that was previously created using the `CREATE_CONTEXT` function. After the context is dropped, the context handle is no longer valid and cannot be used anymore. You need the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege to execute this procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.DROP_CONTEXT (
    context_handle IN context_handle_t);
```

Parameters

Table 117-4 DROP_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>context_handle</code> | The handle to an MLE context in the current session. |

Usage Notes

The procedure may raise ORA-01031 error if the caller does not have sufficient privileges.

117.3.7 EVAL Procedure

This procedure executes the given MLE language code within the context identified by the context handle.

The evaluated code has access to all previous modifications to the state of the context, including variables defined by code previously evaluated in the context and values exported through `EXPORT_TO_MLE()`. The evaluated code can also import MLE built-in modules such as the MLE SQL driver.

You need the EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE privilege to execute this procedure. It also requires the EXECUTE privilege for the given language, for example, EXECUTE ON JAVASCRIPT.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.EVAL(
  context_handle IN          context_handle_t,
  language_id    IN          language_t,
  source         IN          CLOB,
  result         IN OUT     NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

```
DBMS_MLE.EVAL(
  context_handle IN          context_handle_t,
  language_id    IN          language_t,
  source         IN          VARCHAR2,
  result         IN OUT     NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

```
DBMS_MLE.EVAL(
  context_handle IN          context_handle_t,
  language_id    IN          language_t,
  source         IN          CLOB);
```

```
DBMS_MLE.EVAL(
  context_handle IN          context_handle_t,
  language_id    IN          language_t,
  source         IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 117-5 EVAL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| context_handle | The handle to an MLE context. |
| language_id | The language of the provided source code. For example, JavaScript. |
| source | The source code to be executed. |
| result | A non-NULL buffer to which the result of the evaluation of the source code is appended. |

Usage Notes

The procedure may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges
- ORA-04108: if the current container, the current user, or the currently enabled roles are different from those in effect at the time of context creation.

117.3.8 EXPORT_TO_MLE Procedure

This procedure allows you to assign the given value, with appropriate conversion, to the named property in the MLE context. The property is created if it is not already present. You need the EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_TO_MLE (
    context_handle IN    context_handle_t,
    property_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    property_value IN    BINARY_INTEGER);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_TO_MLE (
    context_handle IN    context_handle_t,
    property_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    property_value IN    BINARY_DOUBLE);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_TO_MLE (
    context_handle IN    context_handle_t,
    property_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    property_value IN    BINARY_FLOAT);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_TO_MLE (
    context_handle IN    context_handle_t,
    property_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    property_value IN    BLOB);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_TO_MLE (
    context_handle IN    context_handle_t,
    property_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    property_value IN    BOOLEAN);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_TO_MLE (
    context_handle IN    context_handle_t,
    property_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    property_value IN    CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_TO_MLE (
    context_handle IN    context_handle_t,
    property_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    property_value IN    DATE);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_TO_MLE (
    context_handle IN    context_handle_t,
    property_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    property_value IN    DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_TO_MLE (
    context_handle IN    context_handle_t,
    property_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    property_value IN    NUMBER);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_TO_MLE (
    context_handle IN    context_handle_t,
    property_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    property_value IN    TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_TO_MLE (
```

```

context_handle IN context_handle_t,
property_name IN VARCHAR2,
property_value IN TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_UROWID (
context_handle IN context_handle_t,
property_name IN VARCHAR2,
property_value IN UROWID);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_TO_MLE (
context_handle IN context_handle_t,
property_name IN VARCHAR2,
property_value IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_TO_MLE (
context_handle IN context_handle_t,
property_name IN VARCHAR2,
property_value IN YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_CHAR (
context_handle IN context_handle_t,
property_name IN VARCHAR2,
property_value IN CHAR CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);

DBMS_MLE.EXPORT_RAW (
context_handle IN context_handle_t,
property_name IN VARCHAR2,
property_value IN RAW);

```

Parameters

Table 117-6 EXPORT_TO_MLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| context_handle | The handle to an MLE context in the current session. |
| property_name | The name of the variable to be set. If the property_name value is NULL or an empty string, ORA-04157 error is thrown. |
| property_value | The value to which the variable should be set. |

Usage Notes

The procedure may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges.
- ORA-04157: if the value of the passed property_name is NULL or an empty string.
- ORA-04108: if the current container, the current user, or the currently enabled roles are different from those in effect at the time of context creation.

117.3.9 GET_AVAILABLE_LANGUAGES Function

This function returns the set of available MLE languages.

Syntax

```

DBMS_MLE.GET_AVAILABLE_LANGUAGES ()
RETURN languages_t;

```

Return Values

A set of available MLE languages as a table of language identifiers as they can be used as an argument to `DBMS_MLE.EVAL()`.

117.3.10 GET_CTX_ERROR_STACK Function

This function retrieves the MLE language stack trace for the most recent application error in the given execution context. You need the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.GET_CTX_ERROR_STACK(
    context_handle          IN          context_handle_t)
RETURN error_frames_t;
```

Parameters

Table 117-7 GET_CTX_ERROR_STACK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>context_handle</code> | The handle to an MLE context in the current session. |

Return Values

A collection of error stack frames, each of type `error_frame_t`. An empty collection is returned if there is no error stack to report.

Usage Notes

The Function may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges

117.3.11 IMPORT_FROM_MLE Procedure

This procedure retrieves the value of the named property from the MLE context and converts it to the requested PL/SQL type. You need the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege to execute this procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_FROM_MLE (
    context_handle  IN          context_handle_t,
    property_name   IN          VARCHAR2,
    target          OUT         NOCOPY BINARY_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_FROM_MLE (
    context_handle  IN          context_handle_t,
    property_name   IN          VARCHAR2,
    target          OUT         NOCOPY BINARY_DOUBLE);
```

```
DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_FROM_MLE (
    context_handle  IN          context_handle_t,
    property_name   IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

target          OUT      NOCOPY BINARY_FLOAT);

DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_FROM_MLE (
  context_handle IN      context_handle_t,
  property_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  target        OUT      NOCOPY BLOB);

DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_FROM_MLE (
  context_handle IN      context_handle_t,
  property_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  target        OUT      NOCOPY BOOLEAN);

DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_FROM_MLE (
  context_handle IN      context_handle_t,
  property_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  target        OUT      NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);

DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_FROM_MLE (
  context_handle IN      context_handle_t,
  property_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  target        OUT      NOCOPY DATE);

DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_FROM_MLE (
  context_handle IN      context_handle_t,
  property_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  target        OUT      NOCOPY DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED);

DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_FROM_MLE (
  context_handle IN      context_handle_t,
  property_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  target        OUT      NOCOPY NUMBER);

DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_FROM_MLE (
  context_handle IN      context_handle_t,
  property_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  target        OUT      NOCOPY TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED);

DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_FROM_MLE (
  context_handle IN      context_handle_t,
  property_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  target        OUT      NOCOPY TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED);

DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_UROWID (
  context_handle IN      context_handle_t,
  property_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  target        OUT      NOCOPY UROWID);

DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_FROM_MLE (
  context_handle IN      context_handle_t,
  property_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  target        OUT      NOCOPY VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);

DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_FROM_MLE (
  context_handle IN      context_handle_t,
  property_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  target        OUT      NOCOPY YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED);

DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_CHAR (
  context_handle IN      context_handle_t,
  property_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  target        OUT      CHAR CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);

```

```

DBMS_MLE.IMPORT_RAW (
    context_handle IN    context_handle_t,
    property_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    target        OUT   RAW);

```

Parameters

Table 117-8 IMPORT_FROM_MLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| context_handle | The handle to an MLE context in the current session. |
| property_name | The name of the property to be retrieved. If the property_name is NULL or an empty string, ORA-04157 error is thrown. |
| target | A PL/SQL variable into which the retrieved property is stored. |

Usage Notes

The `IMPORT_FROM_MLE` procedure may throw the following exceptions:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges.
- ORA-04108: if the current container, the current user, or the currently enabled roles are different from those in effect at the time of context creation.
- ORA-04157: if the value of the passed property_name is NULL or an empty string.
- ORA-04205: the value cannot be converted to the target PL/SQL type.
- ORA-06502: the buffer of the PL/SQL variable is too small to hold the retrieved value.

117.3.12 SET_CTX_STDERR Procedure

This procedure redirects the `stderr` stream of the MLE context to the given CLOB. You need the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```

DBMS_MLE.SET_CTX_STDERR(
    context_handle IN    context_handle_t,
    sink          IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);

```

Parameters

Table 117-9 SET_CTX_STDERR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| context_handle | Handle to an MLE context in the current session. |
| sink | The CLOB sink to redirect stderr to. Providing a NULL value will result in ORA-06530 error. |

Usage Notes

Any output that was buffered so far gets flushed to the pre-existing sink before redirecting to the new sink.

The procedure may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges
- ORA-06530: if the sink is NULL.

117.3.13 SET_CTX_STDERR_TO_DBMS_OUTPUT Procedure

This procedure redirects the `stderr` stream of the MLE context to `DBMS_OUTPUT`. You need the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.SET_CTX_STDERR_TO_DBMS_OUTPUT(
    context_handle      IN      context_handle_t);
```

Parameters

Table 117-10 SET_CTX_STDERR_TO_DBMS_OUTPUT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>context_handle</code> | Handle to an MLE context in the current session. |

Usage Notes

Any output that was buffered so far gets flushed to the pre-existing sink before redirecting to `DBMS_OUTPUT`.

The procedure may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges

117.3.14 SET_CTX_STDOUT Procedure

This procedure redirects the `stdout` stream of the MLE context to the given CLOB. You need the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.SET_CTX_STDOUT(
    context_handle      IN context_handle_t,
    sink                IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

Parameters

Table 117-11 SET_CTX_STDOUT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>context_handle</code> | The handle to an MLE context in the current session. |
| <code>sink</code> | The CLOB to redirect <code>stdout</code> to. Providing a NULL value will result in ORA-06530 error. |

Usage Notes

Any output that was buffered so far gets flushed to the pre-existing sink before redirecting to the new sink.

This procedure may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges
- ORA-06530: if the sink is NULL.

117.3.15 SET_CTX_STDOUT_TO_DBMS_OUTPUT Procedure

This procedure redirects the `stdout` stream of the MLE context to `DBMS_OUTPUT`. You need the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.SET_CTX_STDOUT_TO_DBMS_OUTPUT(
    context_handle      IN      context_handle_t);
```

Parameters

Table 117-12 SET_CTX_STDOUT_TO_DBMS_OUTPUT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>context_handle</code> | The handle to an MLE context in the current session. |

Usage Notes

Any output that was buffered so far gets flushed to the pre-existing sink before redirecting to `DBMS_OUTPUT`.

The procedure may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges

117.3.16 SET_STDERR Procedure

This procedure redirects the `stderr` stream of all MLE contexts to the given CLOB. This applies to all existing contexts and contexts created in the future. You need the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.SET_STDERR(
    sink                IN OUT      NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

Parameters

Table 117-13 SET_STDERR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| <code>sink</code> | The CLOB to redirect <code>stdout</code> to. |

Usage Notes

Any output that was buffered so far gets flushed to the pre-existing sink before redirecting to the new sink.

The procedure may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges
- ORA-06530: if the sink is NULL.

117.3.17 SET_STDERR_TO_DBMS_OUTPUT Procedure

This procedure redirects the `stderr` stream of all MLE contexts to `DBMS_OUTPUT`. This applies to all existing contexts and contexts created in the future. You need the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.SET_STDERR_TO_DBMS_OUTPUT();
```

Usage Notes

Any output that was buffered so far gets flushed to the pre-existing sink before redirecting to `DBMS_OUTPUT`.

The procedure may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges

117.3.18 SET_STDOUT Procedure

This procedure redirects the `stdout` stream of all MLE contexts to the given `CLOB`. This applies to all existing contexts and contexts created in the future. You need the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.SET_STDOUT(
    sink          IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

Parameters

Table 117-14 SET_STDOUT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| <code>sink</code> | The CLOB to redirect stdout to. |

Usage Notes

Any output that was buffered so far gets flushed to the pre-existing sink before redirecting to the new sink.

The procedure may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges

- ORA-06530: if the sink is NULL.

117.3.19 SET_STDOUT_TO_DBMS_OUTPUT Procedure

This procedure redirects the `stdout` stream of all MLE contexts to `DBMS_OUTPUT`. This applies to all existing contexts and contexts created in the future. You need the `EXECUTE DYNAMIC MLE` privilege to execute this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MLE.SET_STDOUT_TO_DBMS_OUTPUT();
```

Usage Notes

Any output that was buffered so far gets flushed to the pre-existing sink before redirecting to `DBMS_OUTPUT`.

The procedure may raise the following errors:

- ORA-01031: if the caller does not have sufficient privileges

DBMS_MONITOR

The `DBMS_MONITOR` package enables you to use PL/SQL for controlling additional tracing and statistics gathering.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Summary of DBMS_MONITOR Subprograms](#)

118.1 Summary of DBMS_MONITOR Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_MONITOR` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 118-1 DBMS_MONITOR Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CLIENT_ID_STAT_DISABLE Procedure | Disables statistic gathering previously enabled for a given Client Identifier |
| CLIENT_ID_STAT_ENABLE Procedure | Enables statistic gathering for a given Client Identifier |
| CLIENT_ID_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure | Disables the trace previously enabled for a given Client Identifier globally for the database |
| CLIENT_ID_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure | Enables the trace for a given Client Identifier globally for the database |
| DATABASE_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure | Disables SQL trace for the whole database or a specific instance |
| DATABASE_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure | Enables SQL trace for the whole database or a specific instance |
| SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_DISABLE Procedure | Disables statistic gathering enabled for a given combination of Service Name, <code>MODULE</code> and <code>ACTION</code> |
| SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE Procedure | Enables statistic gathering for a given combination of Service Name, <code>MODULE</code> and <code>ACTION</code> |
| SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure | Disables the trace for <code>ALL</code> enabled instances for a or a given combination of Service Name, <code>MODULE</code> and <code>ACTION</code> name globally |
| SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure | Enables SQL tracing for a given combination of Service Name, <code>MODULE</code> and <code>ACTION</code> globally unless an <code>instance_name</code> is specified |
| SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure | Disables the previously enabled trace for a given database session identifier (SID) on the local instance |
| SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure | Enables the trace for a given database session identifier (SID) on the local instance |

118.1.1 CLIENT_ID_STAT_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure will disable statistics accumulation for all instances and remove the accumulated results from V\$CLIENT_STATS view enabled by the CLIENT_ID_STAT_ENABLE Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_STAT_DISABLE(  
    client_id          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 118-2 CLIENT_ID_STAT_DISABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| client_id | Client Identifier for which statistic aggregation is disabled |

Examples

To disable accumulation:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_STAT_DISABLE('janedoe');
```

118.1.2 CLIENT_ID_STAT_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables statistic gathering for a given Client Identifier.

Statistics gathering is global for the database and persistent across instance starts and restarts. That is, statistics are enabled for all instances of the same database, including restarts. Statistics are viewable through V\$CLIENT_STATS views.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_STAT_ENABLE(  
    client_id          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 118-3 CLIENT_ID_STAT_ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| client_id | Client Identifier for which statistic aggregation is enabled |

Examples

To enable statistic accumulation for a client with a given client ID:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_STAT_ENABLE('janedoe');
```

118.1.3 CLIENT_ID_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure will disable tracing enabled by the CLIENT_ID_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_TRACE_DISABLE(
  client_id  IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 118-4 CLIENT_ID_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| client_id | Client Identifier for which SQL tracing is disabled |

Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_TRACE_DISABLE ('janedoe');
```

118.1.4 CLIENT_ID_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure will enable the trace for a given client identifier globally for the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_TRACE_ENABLE(
  client_id  IN  VARCHAR2,
  waits     IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  binds     IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  plan_stat IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 118-5 CLIENT_ID_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| client_id | Database Session Identifier for which SQL tracing is enabled |
| waits | If TRUE, wait information is present in the trace |
| binds | If TRUE, bind information is present in the trace |
| plan_stat | Frequency at which we dump row source statistics. Value should be 'NEVER', 'FIRST_EXECUTION' (equivalent to NULL) or 'ALL_EXECUTIONS'. |

Usage Notes

- The trace will be written to multiple trace files because more than one Oracle shadow process can work on behalf of a given client identifier.
- The tracing is enabled for all instances and persistent across restarts.

Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_TRACE_ENABLE('janedoe', TRUE,
FALSE);
```

118.1.5 DATABASE_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure disables SQL trace for the whole database or a specific instance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.DATABASE_TRACE_DISABLE (
    instance_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 118-6 DATABASE_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| instance_name | Disables tracing for the named instance |

118.1.6 DATABASE_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables SQL trace for the whole database or a specific instance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.DATABASE_TRACE_ENABLE (
    waits          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    binds          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    instance_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    plan_stat      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 118-7 DATABASE_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| waits | If TRUE, wait information will be present in the trace |
| binds | If TRUE, bind information will be present in the trace |
| instance_name | If set, restricts tracing to the named instance |
| plan_stat | Frequency at which we dump row source statistics. Value should be 'NEVER', 'FIRST_EXECUTION' (equivalent to NULL) or 'ALL_EXECUTIONS'. |

118.1.7 SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure will disable statistics accumulation and remove the accumulated results from V\$SERV_MOD_ACT_STATS view.

Statistics disabling is persistent for the database. That is, service statistics are disabled for instances of the same database (plus dblinks that have been activated as a result of the enable).

Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_DISABLE (
    service_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    module_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    action_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ALL_ACTIONS);
```

Parameters

Table 118-8 SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_DISABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| service_name | Name of the service for which statistic aggregation is disabled |
| module_name | Name of the MODULE. An additional qualifier for the service. It is a required parameter. |
| action_name | Name of the ACTION. An additional qualifier for the Service and MODULE name. Omitting the parameter (or supplying ALL_ACTIONS constant) means enabling aggregation for all Actions for a given Service/MODULE combination. In this case, statistics are aggregated on the module level. |

Usage Notes

Regarding statistics gathering, when you change the module or action, the change takes effect when the next user call is executed in the session. For example, if a module is set to 'module 1' in a session, and the module is reset to 'module 2' in a user call in the session, then the module remains 'module 1' during this user call. The module is changed to 'module 2' in the next user call in the session.

118.1.8 SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables statistic gathering for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION.

Calling this procedure enables statistic gathering for a hierarchical combination of Service name, MODULE name, and ACTION name on all instances for the same database. Statistics are accessible by means of the V\$SERV_MOD_ACT_STATS view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE (
    service_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    module_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    action_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ALL_ACTIONS);
```

Parameters

Table 118-9 SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| service_name | Name of the service for which statistic aggregation is enabled |
| module_name | Name of the MODULE. An additional qualifier for the service. It is a required parameter. |
| action_name | Name of the ACTION. An additional qualifier for the Service and MODULE name. Omitting the parameter (or supplying ALL_ACTIONS constant) means enabling aggregation for all Actions for a given Service/MODULE combination. In this case, statistics are aggregated on the module level. |

Usage Notes

Enabling statistic aggregation for the given combination of Service/Module/Action names is slightly complicated by the fact that the Module/Action values can be empty strings which are indistinguishable from NULLs. For this reason, we adopt the following conventions:

A special constant (unlikely to be a real action names) is defined:

```
ALL_ACTIONS constant VARCHAR2 := '###ALL_ACTIONS';
```

Using ALL_ACTIONS for an action specification means that aggregation is enabled for all actions with a given module name, while using NULL (or empty string) means that aggregation is enabled for an action whose name is an empty string.

Regarding statistics gathering, when you change the module or action, the change takes effect when the next user call is executed in the session. For example, if a module is set to 'module 1' in a session, and the module is reset to 'module 2' in a user call in the session, then the module remains 'module 1' during this user call. The module is changed to 'module 2' in the next user call in the session.

Examples

To enable statistic accumulation for a given combination of Service name and MODULE:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE( 'APPS1', 'PAYROLL');
```

To enable statistic accumulation for a given combination of Service name, MODULE and ACTION:

```
EXECUTE
DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE('APPS1', 'GLEDGER', 'DEBIT_ENTRY');
```

If both of the preceding commands are issued, statistics are accumulated as follows:

- For the APPS1 service, because accumulation for each Service Name is the default.
- For all actions in the PAYROLL Module.
- For the DEBIT_ENTRY Action within the GLEDGER Module.

118.1.9 SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure will disable the trace at ALL enabled instances for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE, and ACTION name globally.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_DISABLE (
  service_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  module_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  action_name   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ALL_ACTIONS,
  instance_name IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 118-10 SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| service_name | Name of the service for which tracing is disabled. |
| module_name | Name of the MODULE. An additional qualifier for the service |
| action_name | Name of the ACTION. An additional qualifier for the Service and MODULE name. |
| instance_name | If set, this restricts tracing to the named instance_name |

Usage Notes

Specifying NULL for the module_name parameter means that statistics will no longer be accumulated for the sessions which do not set the MODULE attribute.

Examples

To enable tracing for a Service named APPS1:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE ('APPS1',
  DBMS_MONITOR.ALL_MODULES, DBMS_MONITOR.ALL_ACTIONS, TRUE,
  FALSE, NULL);
```

To disable tracing specified in the previous step:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_DISABLE ('APPS1');
```

To enable tracing for a given combination of Service and MODULE (all ACTIONS):

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE ('APPS1', 'PAYROLL',
  DBMS_MONITOR.ALL_ACTIONS, TRUE, FALSE, NULL);
```

To disable tracing specified in the previous step:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_DISABLE ('APPS1', 'PAYROLL');
```

118.1.10 SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure will enable SQL tracing for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION globally unless an instance_name is specified.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE (
    service_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    module_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ANY_MODULE,
    action_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ANY_ACTION,
    waits             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    binds             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    instance_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    plan_stat         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 118-11 SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| service_name | Name of the service for which SQL trace is enabled |
| module_name | Name of the MODULE for which SQL trace is enabled. An optional additional qualifier for the service. If omitted, SQL trace is enabled for all modules and actions in a given service. |
| action_name | Name of the ACTION for which SQL trace is enabled. An optional additional qualifier for the Service and MODULE name. If omitted, SQL trace is enabled for all actions in a given module. |
| waits | If TRUE, wait information is present in the trace |
| binds | If TRUE, bind information is present in the trace |
| instance_name | If set, this restricts tracing to the named instance_name |
| plan_stat | Frequency at which we dump row source statistics. Value should be 'NEVER', 'FIRST_EXECUTION' (equivalent to NULL) or 'ALL_EXECUTIONS'. |

Usage Notes

- The procedure enables a trace for a given combination of Service, MODULE and ACTION name. The specification is strictly hierarchical: Service Name or Service Name/MODULE, or Service Name, MODULE, and ACTION name must be specified. Omitting a qualifier behaves like a wild-card, so that not specifying an ACTION means all ACTIONS. Using the ALL_ACTIONS constant achieves the same purpose.
- This tracing is useful when an application MODULE and optionally known ACTION is experiencing poor service levels.
- By default, tracing is enabled globally for the database. The instance_name parameter is provided to restrict tracing to named instances that are known, for example, to exhibit poor service levels.
- Tracing information is present in multiple trace files and you must use the trcsess tool to collect it into a single file.

- Specifying NULL for the `module_name` parameter means that statistics will be accumulated for the sessions which do not set the `MODULE` attribute.

Examples

To enable tracing for a Service named APPS1:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE('APPS1',
        DBMS_MONITOR.ALL_MODULES, DBMS_MONITOR.ALL_ACTIONS, TRUE,
FALSE, NULL);
```

To enable tracing for a given combination of Service and MODULE (all ACTIONS):

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE('APPS1', 'PAYROLL',
        DBMS_MONITOR.ALL_ACTIONS, TRUE, FALSE, NULL);
```

118.1.11 SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure will disable the trace for a given database session at the local instance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE(
    session_id    IN    BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    serial_num    IN    BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 118-12 SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>session_id</code> | Database Session Identifier for which SQL trace is disabled |
| <code>serial_num</code> | Serial number for this session |

Usage Notes

If `serial_num` is NULL but `session_id` is specified, a session with a given `session_id` is no longer traced irrespective of its serial number. If both `session_id` and `serial_num` are NULL, the current user session is no longer traced. It is illegal to specify NULL `session_id` and non-NULL `serial_num`. In addition, the NULL values are default and can be omitted.

Examples

To enable tracing for a client with a given client session ID:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(7,4634, TRUE, FALSE);
```

To disable tracing specified in the previous step:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE(7,4634);;
```

118.1.12 SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables a SQL trace for the given Session ID on the local instance

Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE (
  session_id IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  serial_num IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  waits      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  binds      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  plan_stat  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 118-13 SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| session_id | Client Identifier for which SQL trace is enabled. If omitted (or NULL), the user's own session is assumed. |
| serial_num | Serial number for this session. If omitted (or NULL), only the session ID is used to determine a session. |
| waits | If TRUE, wait information is present in the trace |
| binds | If TRUE, bind information is present in the trace |
| plan_stat | Frequency at which we dump row source statistics. Value should be 'NEVER', 'FIRST_EXECUTION' (equivalent to NULL) or 'ALL_EXECUTIONS'. |

Usage Notes

The procedure enables a trace for a given database session, and is still useful for client/server applications. The trace is enabled only on the instance to which the caller is connected, since database sessions do not span instances. This tracing is strictly local to an instance.

If `serial_num` is NULL but `session_id` is specified, a session with a given `session_id` is traced irrespective of its serial number. If both `session_id` and `serial_num` are NULL, the current user session is traced. It is illegal to specify NULL `session_id` and non-NULL `serial_num`. In addition, the NULL values are default and can be omitted.

Examples

To enable tracing for a client with a given client session ID:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(7,4634, TRUE, FALSE);
```

To disable tracing specified in the previous step:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE(7,4634);
```

Either

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(5);
```

or

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(5, NULL);
```

traces the session with session ID of 5, while either

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE();
```

or

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(NULL, NULL);
```

traces the current user session. Also,

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(NULL, NULL, TRUE, TRUE);
```

traces the current user session including waits and binds. The same can be also expressed using keyword syntax:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(binds=>TRUE);
```

DBMS_MVIEW

DBMS_MVIEW enables you to understand capabilities for materialized views and potential materialized views, including their rewrite availability. It also enables you to refresh materialized views that are not part of the same refresh group and purge logs.

**Note:**

DBMS_MVIEW is a synonym for DBMS_SNAPSHOT.

**See Also:**

Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide for more information about using materialized views in a data warehousing environment

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_MVIEW Subprograms](#)

119.1 DBMS_MVIEW Operational Notes

If a query is less than 256 characters long, you can invoke `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` using the `EXECUTE` command from SQL*Plus. Otherwise, the recommended method is to use a PL/SQL `BEGIN..END` block, as shown in the examples in `/rdbms/demo/smxrw.sql`.

119.2 DBMS_MVIEW Security Model

The `DBMS_MVIEW` package consists of a number of materialized view-related subprograms, each of which has different functionality and privilege requirements.

The privilege model is generally based on the invoker's right. Each package subprogram is executed by first checking the privileges against the invoker. If all the required privileges are met, the subprogram will be executed. Otherwise, an insufficient privileges error will be thrown.

119.3 DBMS_MVIEW Rules and Limits

The `DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_REWRITE` procedure cannot accept queries longer than 32627 characters. These restrictions also apply when passing the defining query of a materialized view to the `DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_MVIEW` procedure.

119.4 Summary of DBMS_MVIEW Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_MVIEW` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 119-1 DBMS_MVIEW Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| <code>BEGIN_TABLE_REORGANIZATION Procedure</code> | Performs a process to preserve materialized view data needed for refresh |
| <code>END_TABLE_REORGANIZATION Procedure</code> | Ensures that the materialized view data for the master table is valid and that the master table is in the proper state |
| <code>ESTIMATE_MVIEW_SIZE Procedure</code> | Estimates the size of a materialized view that you might create, in bytes and rows |
| <code>EXPLAIN_MVIEW Procedure</code> | Explains what is possible with a materialized view or potential materialized view |
| <code>EXPLAIN_REWRITE Procedure</code> | Explains why a query failed to rewrite or why the optimizer chose to rewrite a query with a particular materialized view or materialized views |
| <code>I_AM_A_REFRESH Function</code> | Returns the value of the <code>I_AM_REFRESH</code> package state |
| <code>PMARKER Function</code> | Returns a partition marker from a rowid, and is used for Partition Change Tracking (PCT) |
| <code>PURGE_DIRECT_LOAD_LOG Procedure</code> | Purges rows from the direct loader log after they are no longer needed by any materialized views (used with data warehousing) |
| <code>PURGE_LOG Procedure</code> | Purges rows from the materialized view log |
| <code>PURGE_MVIEW_FROM_LOG Procedure</code> | Purges rows from the materialized view log |
| <code>REFRESH Procedures</code> | Refreshes one or more materialized views that are not members of the same refresh group |
| <code>REFRESH_ALL_MVIEWS Procedure</code> | Refreshes all materialized views that do not reflect changes to their master table or master materialized view |
| <code>REFRESH_DEPENDENT Procedures</code> | Refreshes all table-based materialized views that depend on a specified master table or master materialized view, or list of master tables or master materialized views |
| <code>REGISTER_MVIEW Procedure</code> | Enables the administration of individual materialized views |
| <code>UNREGISTER_MVIEW Procedure</code> | Enables the administration of individual materialized views once invoked at a master site or master materialized view site to unregister a materialized view |

119.4.1 BEGIN_TABLE_REORGANIZATION Procedure

This procedure performs a process to preserve materialized view data needed for refresh. It must be called before a master table is reorganized.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.BEGIN_TABLE_REORGANIZATION (
    tabowner    IN  VARCHAR2,
    tabname     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 119-2 BEGIN_TABLE_REORGANIZATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| tabowner | Owner of the table being reorganized |
| tabname | Name of the table being reorganized |

119.4.2 END_TABLE_REORGANIZATION Procedure

This procedure ensures that the materialized view data for the master table is valid and that the master table is in the proper state. It must be called after a master table is reorganized.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.END_TABLE_REORGANIZATION (
    tabowner    IN  VARCHAR2,
    tabname     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 119-3 END_TABLE_REORGANIZATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| tabowner | Owner of the table being reorganized |
| tabname | Name of the table being reorganized |

119.4.3 ESTIMATE_MVIEW_SIZE Procedure

This procedure estimates the size of a materialized view that you might create, in bytes and number of rows.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.ESTIMATE_MVIEW_SIZE (
    stmt_id      IN  VARCHAR2,
    select_clause IN  VARCHAR2,
    num_rows     OUT NUMBER,
    num_bytes    OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 119-4 ESTIMATE_MVIEW_SIZE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| stmt_id | Arbitrary string used to identify the statement in an EXPLAIN PLAN |
| select_clause | The SELECT statement to be analyzed |
| num_rows | Estimated cardinality |
| num_bytes | Estimated number of bytes |

119.4.4 EXPLAIN_MVIEW Procedure

This procedure enables you to learn what is possible with a materialized view or potential materialized view. For example, you can determine if a materialized view is fast refreshable and what types of query rewrite you can perform with a particular materialized view.

Using this procedure is straightforward. You simply call `DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_MVIEW`, passing in as parameters the schema and materialized view name for an existing materialized view. Alternatively, you can specify the `SELECT` string or `CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW` statement for a potential materialized view. The materialized view or potential materialized view is then analyzed and the results are written into either a table called `MV_CAPABILITIES_TABLE`, which is the default, or to an array called `MSG_ARRAY`.

The procedure is overloaded:

- The first version is for explaining an existing or potential materialized view with output to `MV_CAPABILITIES_TABLE`.
- The second version is for explaining an existing or potential materialized view with output to a `VARRAY`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_MVIEW (
    mv          IN VARCHAR2,
    statement_id IN VARCHAR2:= NULL);

DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_MVIEW (
    mv          IN VARCHAR2,
    msg_array   OUT SYS.ExplainMVArrayType);
```

Parameters

Table 119-5 EXPLAIN_MVIEW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| mv | The name of an existing materialized view (optionally qualified with the owner name separated by a ".") or a SELECT statement or a CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW statement for a potential materialized view. |

Table 119-5 (Cont.) EXPLAIN_MVIEW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| statement_id | A client-supplied unique identifier to associate output rows with specific invocations of EXPLAIN_MVIEW |
| msg_array | The PL/SQL VARRAY that receives the output. Use this parameter to direct EXPLAIN_MVIEW's output to a PL/SQL VARRAY rather than MV_CAPABILITIES_TABLE. |

Usage Notes

You must run the `utlxmlv.sql` script to create `MV_CAPABILITIES_TABLE` in the current schema prior to calling `EXPLAIN_MVIEW` except when you direct output to a VARRAY. The script is found in the `ADMIN` directory.

119.4.5 EXPLAIN_REWRITE Procedure

This procedure enables you to learn why a query failed to rewrite, or, if it rewrites, which materialized views will be used.

Using the results from the procedure, you can take the appropriate action needed to make a query rewrite if at all possible. The query specified in the `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` statement is never actually executed.

A demo file, `xrwutl.sql`, is available to help format the output from `EXPLAIN_REWRITE`.

Syntax

You can obtain the output from `DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_REWRITE` in two ways. The first is to use a table, while the second is to create a VARRAY. The following shows the basic syntax for using an output table:

```
DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_REWRITE (
    query          VARCHAR2,
    mv             VARCHAR2(30),
    statement_id   VARCHAR2(30));
```

You can create an output table called `REWRITE_TABLE` by executing the `utlxmlw.sql` script.

The `query` parameter is a text string representing the SQL query. The parameter, `mv`, is a fully qualified materialized view name in the form of `schema.mv`. This is an optional parameter. When it is not specified, `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` returns any relevant messages regarding all the materialized views considered for rewriting the given query. When `schema` is omitted and only `mv` is specified, `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` looks for the materialized view in the current schema.

If you want to direct the output of `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` to a VARRAY instead of a table, you should call the procedure as follows:

```
DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_REWRITE (
    query          [VARCHAR2 | CLOB],
    mv             VARCHAR2(30),
    output_array   SYS.RewriteArrayType);
```

Note that if the query is less than 256 characters long, `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` can be easily invoked with the `EXECUTE` command from SQL*Plus. Otherwise, the recommended method is to use a PL/SQL `BEGIN... END` block, as shown in the examples in `/rdbms/demo/smxrw*`.

You can also use `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` with multiple materialized views, in which case the syntax will be the same as with a single materialized view, except that the materialized views are specified by a comma-delimited string. For example, to find out whether a given set of materialized views `mv1`, `mv2`, and `mv3` could be used to rewrite the query, `query_txt`, and, if not, why not, use `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` as follows:

```
DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_REWRITE(query_txt, 'mv1, mv2, mv3')
```

See *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide* for more information on using the `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` procedure.

Parameters

Table 119-6 EXPLAIN_REWRITE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>query</code> | SQL <code>SELECT</code> statement to be explained |
| <code>mv</code> | The fully qualified name of an existing materialized view in the form of <code>SCHEMA.MV</code> . For multiple materialized views, you can provide a comma-delimited list of names. |
| <code>statement_id</code> | A client-supplied unique identifier to distinguish output messages |
| <code>msg_array</code> | The PL/SQL <code>VARRAY</code> that receives the output. Use this parameter to direct <code>EXPLAIN_REWRITE</code> 's output to a PL/SQL <code>VARRAY</code> . |

Usage Notes

To obtain the output into a table, you must run the `utlxrw.sql` script before calling `EXPLAIN_REWRITE`. This script creates a table named `REWRITE_TABLE` in the current schema.

119.4.6 I_AM_A_REFRESH Function

This function returns the value of the `I_AM_REFRESH` package state.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.I_AM_A_REFRESH
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Return Values

A return value of `true` indicates that all local replication triggers for materialized views are effectively disabled in this session because each replication trigger first checks this state. A return value of `false` indicates that these triggers are enabled.

119.4.7 PMARKER Function

This function returns a partition marker from a rowid. It is used for Partition Change Tracking (PCT).

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.PMARKER(  
    rid IN ROWID)  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 119-7 PMARKER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| rid | The rowid of a row entry in a master table |

119.4.8 PURGE_DIRECT_LOAD_LOG Procedure

This procedure removes entries from the direct loader log after they are no longer needed for any known materialized view. This procedure usually is used in environments using Oracle's data warehousing technology.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.PURGE_DIRECT_LOAD_LOG();
```

119.4.9 PURGE_LOG Procedure

This procedure purges rows from the materialized view log.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.PURGE_LOG (  
    master      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    num         IN  BINARY_INTEGER := 1,  
    flag        IN  VARCHAR2      := 'NOP');
```

Parameters

Table 119-8 PURGE_LOG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| master | Name of the master table or master materialized view. |

Table 119-8 (Cont.) PURGE_LOG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| num | <p>Number of least recently refreshed materialized views whose rows you want to remove from materialized view log. For example, the following statement deletes rows needed to refresh the two least recently refreshed materialized views:</p> <pre>DBMS_MVIEW.PURGE_LOG('master_table', 2);</pre> <p>To delete all rows in the materialized view log, indicate a high number of materialized views to disregard, as in this example:</p> <pre>DBMS_MVIEW.PURGE_LOG('master_table', 9999);</pre> <p>This statement completely purges the materialized view log that corresponds to <code>master_table</code> if fewer than 9999 materialized views are based on <code>master_table</code>. A simple materialized view whose rows have been purged from the materialized view log must be completely refreshed the next time it is refreshed.</p> |
| flag | <p>Specify <code>delete</code> to guarantee that rows are deleted from the materialized view log for at least one materialized view. This parameter can override the setting for the parameter <code>num</code>. For example, the following statement deletes rows from the materialized view log that has dependency rows in the least recently refreshed materialized view:</p> <pre>DBMS_MVIEW.PURGE_LOG('master_table',1,'delete');</pre> |

119.4.10 PURGE_MVIEW_FROM_LOG Procedure

This procedure is called on the master site or master materialized view site to delete the rows in materialized view refresh related data dictionary tables maintained at the master for the specified materialized view identified by `mview_id` or the combination of `mviewowner`, `mviewname`, and `mviewsite`.

If the materialized view specified is the oldest materialized view to have refreshed from any of the master tables or master materialized views, then the materialized view log is also purged. This procedure does not unregister the materialized view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.PURGE_MVIEW_FROM_LOG (
    mview_id      IN  BINARY_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_MVIEW.PURGE_MVIEW_FROM_LOG (
    mviewowner    IN  VARCHAR2,
    mviewname     IN  VARCHAR2,
    mviewsite     IN  VARCHAR2);
```



Note:

This procedure is overloaded. The parameter `mview_id` is mutually exclusive with the three remaining parameters: `mviewowner`, `mviewname`, and `mviewsite`.

Parameters

Table 119-9 PURGE_MVIEW_FROM_LOG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>mview_id</code> | If you want to execute this procedure based on the identification of the target materialized view, specify the materialized view identification using the <code>mview_id</code> parameter. Query the <code>DBA_BASE_TABLE_MVIEWS</code> view at the materialized view log site for a listing of materialized view IDs. Executing this procedure based on the materialized view identification is useful if the target materialized view is not listed in the list of registered materialized views (<code>DBA_REGISTERED_MVIEWS</code>). |
| <code>mviewowner</code> | If you do not specify an <code>mview_id</code> , enter the owner of the target materialized view using the <code>mviewowner</code> parameter. Query the <code>DBA_REGISTERED_MVIEWS</code> view at the materialized view log site to view the materialized view owners. |
| <code>mviewname</code> | If you do not specify an <code>mview_id</code> , enter the name of the target materialized view using the <code>mviewname</code> parameter. Query the <code>DBA_REGISTERED_MVIEWS</code> view at the materialized view log site to view the materialized view names. |
| <code>mviewsite</code> | If you do not specify an <code>mview_id</code> , enter the site of the target materialized view using the <code>mviewsite</code> parameter. Query the <code>DBA_REGISTERED_MVIEWS</code> view at the materialized view log site to view the materialized view sites. |

Usage Notes

If there is an error while purging one of the materialized view logs, the successful purge operations of the previous materialized view logs are not rolled back. This is to minimize the size of the materialized view logs. In case of an error, this procedure can be invoked again until all the materialized view logs are purged.

119.4.11 REFRESH Procedures

This procedure refreshes a list of materialized views.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH (
  { list          IN      VARCHAR2,
  | tab           IN      DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, }
  method         IN      VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  rollback_seg   IN      VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  push_deferred_rpc IN    BOOLEAN      := true,
  refresh_after_errors IN    BOOLEAN      := false,
  purge_option    IN      BINARY_INTEGER := 1,
  parallelism     IN      BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
  heap_size       IN      BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
  atomic_refresh  IN      BOOLEAN      := true,
  nested          IN      BOOLEAN      := false,
  out_of_place    IN      BOOLEAN      := false,
  skip_ext_data   IN      BOOLEAN      := false);
```




Note:

This procedure is overloaded. The `list` and `tab` parameters are mutually exclusive.

Parameters

Table 119-10 REFRESH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>list</code> <code>tab</code> | <p>Comma-delimited list of materialized views that you want to refresh. (Synonyms are not supported.) These materialized views can be located in different schemas and have different master tables or master materialized views. However, all of the listed materialized views must be in your local database.</p> <p>Alternatively, you may pass in a PL/SQL index-by table of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY</code>, where each element is the name of a materialized view.</p> |
| <code>method</code> | <p>A string of refresh methods indicating how to refresh the listed materialized views. An <code>f</code> indicates fast refresh, <code>?</code> indicates force refresh, <code>C</code> or <code>c</code> indicates complete refresh, and <code>A</code> or <code>a</code> indicates always refresh. <code>A</code> and <code>C</code> are equivalent. <code>P</code> or <code>p</code> refreshes by recomputing the rows in the materialized view affected by changed partitions in the detail tables.</p> <p>If a materialized view does not have a corresponding refresh method (that is, if more materialized views are specified than refresh methods), then that materialized view is refreshed according to its default refresh method. For example, consider the following <code>EXECUTE</code> statement within <code>SQL*Plus</code>:</p> <pre>DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH ('countries_mv,regions_mv,hr.employees_mv','cf');</pre> <p>This statement performs a complete refresh of the <code>countries_mv</code> materialized view, a fast refresh of the <code>regions_mv</code> materialized view, and a default refresh of the <code>hr.employees</code> materialized view.</p> |
| <code>rollback_seg</code> | Name of the materialized view site rollback segment to use while refreshing materialized views |
| <code>push_deferred_rpc</code> | Used by updatable materialized views only. Set this parameter to <code>true</code> if you want to push changes from the materialized view to its associated master tables or master materialized views before refreshing the materialized view. Otherwise, these changes may appear to be temporarily lost. |
| <code>refresh_after_errors</code> | If this parameter is <code>true</code> , an updatable materialized view continues to refresh even if there are outstanding conflicts logged in the <code>DEFERROR</code> view for the materialized view's master table or master materialized view. If this parameter is <code>true</code> and <code>atomic_refresh</code> is <code>false</code> , this procedure continues to refresh other materialized views if it fails while refreshing a materialized view. |

Table 119-10 (Cont.) REFRESH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>purge_option</code> | If you are using the parallel propagation mechanism (in other words, parallelism is set to 1 or greater), 0 means do not purge, 1 means lazy purge, and 2 means aggressive purge. In most cases, lazy purge is the optimal setting. Set purge to aggressive to trim the queue if multiple master replication groups are pushed to different target sites, and updates to one or more replication groups are infrequent and infrequently pushed. If all replication groups are infrequently updated and pushed, then set this parameter to 0 and occasionally execute <code>PUSH</code> with this parameter set to 2 to reduce the queue. |
| <code>parallelism</code> | 0 specifies serial propagation. $n > 1$ specifies parallel propagation with n parallel processes. 1 specifies parallel propagation using only one parallel process. |
| <code>heap_size</code> | Maximum number of transactions to be examined simultaneously for parallel propagation scheduling. Oracle automatically calculates the default setting for optimal performance. Note: Do not set this parameter unless directed to do so by Oracle Support Services. |
| <code>atomic_refresh</code> | If this parameter is set to <code>true</code> , then the list of materialized views is refreshed in a single transaction. All of the refreshed materialized views are updated to a single point in time. If the refresh fails for any of the materialized views, none of the materialized views are updated. If this parameter is set to <code>false</code> , then each of the materialized views is refreshed non-atomically in separate transactions. As part of complete refresh, if <code>truncate</code> is used (non-atomic refresh), unique index rebuild is executed. <code>INDEX REBUILD</code> automatically computes statistics. Thus, statistics are updated for truncated tables. |
| <code>nested</code> | If <code>true</code> , then perform nested refresh operations for the specified set of materialized views. Nested refresh operations refresh all the depending materialized views and the specified set of materialized views based on a dependency order to ensure the nested materialized views are truly fresh with respect to the underlying base tables. |
| <code>out_of_place</code> | If <code>true</code> , then it performs an out-of-place refresh. The default is <code>false</code> . This parameter uses the four methods of refresh (F, P, C, ?). So, for example, if you specify F and <code>out_of_place = true</code> , then an out-of-place fast refresh will be attempted. Similarly, if you specify P and <code>out_of_place = true</code> , then out-of-place PCT refresh will be attempted. |
| <code>skip_ext_data</code> | Provides you an option to skip the MV data refresh corresponding to the external partitions. |

119.4.12 REFRESH_ALL_MVIEWS Procedure

This procedure refreshes all materialized views that have certain properties

All materialized views with the following properties are refreshed:

- The materialized view has not been refreshed since the most recent change to a master table or master materialized view on which it depends.

- The materialized view and all of the master tables or master materialized views on which it depends are local.
- The materialized view is in the view `DBA_MVIEWS`.

This procedure is intended for use with data warehouses.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH_ALL_MVIEWS (
    number_of_failures    OUT    BINARY_INTEGER,
    method                IN     VARCHAR2          := NULL,
    rollback_seg          IN     VARCHAR2          := NULL,
    refresh_after_errors  IN     BOOLEAN           := false,
    atomic_refresh        IN     BOOLEAN           := true,
    out_of_place          IN     BOOLEAN           := false);
```

Parameters

Table 119-11 REFRESH_ALL_MVIEWS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <code>number_of_failures</code> | Returns the number of failures that occurred during processing |
| <code>method</code> | A single refresh method indicating the type of refresh to perform for each materialized view that is refreshed. <code>F</code> or <code>f</code> indicates fast refresh, <code>?</code> indicates force refresh, <code>C</code> or <code>c</code> indicates complete refresh, and <code>A</code> or <code>a</code> indicates always refresh. <code>A</code> and <code>C</code> are equivalent. If no method is specified, a materialized view is refreshed according to its default refresh method. <code>P</code> or <code>p</code> refreshes by recomputing the rows in the materialized view affected by changed partitions in the detail tables. |
| <code>rollback_seg</code> | Name of the materialized view site rollback segment to use while refreshing materialized views |
| <code>refresh_after_errors</code> | If this parameter is <code>true</code> , an updatable materialized view continues to refresh even if there are outstanding conflicts logged in the <code>DEFERROR</code> view for the materialized view's master table or master materialized view. If this parameter is <code>true</code> and <code>atomic_refresh</code> is <code>false</code> , this procedure continues to refresh other materialized views if it fails while refreshing a materialized view. |
| <code>atomic_refresh</code> | If this parameter is set to <code>true</code> , then the refreshed materialized views are refreshed in a single transaction. All of the refreshed materialized views are updated to a single point in time. If the refresh fails for any of the materialized views, none of the materialized views are updated. If this parameter is set to <code>false</code> , then each of the materialized views is refreshed non-atomically in separate transactions. |
| <code>out_of_place</code> | If <code>true</code> , then it performs an out-of-place refresh. The default is <code>false</code> . This parameter uses the four methods of refresh (<code>F</code> , <code>P</code> , <code>C</code> , <code>?</code>). So, for example, if you specify <code>F</code> and <code>out_of_place = true</code> , then an out-of-place fast refresh will be attempted. Similarly, if you specify <code>P</code> and <code>out_of_place = true</code> , then out-of-place PCT refresh will be attempted. |

119.4.13 REFRESH_DEPENDENT Procedures

This procedure refreshes all materialized views that have certain properties.

Materialized views with the following properties are refreshed:

- The materialized view depends on a master table or master materialized view in the list of specified masters.
- The materialized view has not been refreshed since the most recent change to a master table or master materialized view on which it depends.
- The materialized view and all of the master tables or master materialized views on which it depends are local.
- The materialized view is in the view `DBA_MVIEWS`.

This procedure is intended for use with data warehouses.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH_DEPENDENT (
  number_of_failures  OUT  BINARY_INTEGER,
  { list              IN   VARCHAR2,
  | tab              IN   DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, }
  method             IN   VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  rollback_seg       IN   VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  refresh_after_errors IN  BOOLEAN      := false,
  atomic_refresh     IN   BOOLEAN      := true,
  nested             IN   BOOLEAN      := false,
  out_of_place       IN   BOOLEAN      := false);
```



Note:

This procedure is overloaded. The `list` and `tab` parameters are mutually exclusive.

Parameters

Table 119-12 REFRESH_DEPENDENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>number_of_failures</code> | Returns the number of failures that occurred during processing |
| <code>list</code> <code>tab</code> | Comma-delimited list of master tables or master materialized views on which materialized views can depend. (Synonyms are not supported.) These tables and the materialized views that depend on them can be located in different schemas. However, all of the tables and materialized views must be in your local database. Alternatively, you may pass in a PL/SQL index-by table of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY</code> , where each element is the name of a table. |

Table 119-12 (Cont.) REFRESH_DEPENDENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| method | <p>A string of refresh methods indicating how to refresh the dependent materialized views. All of the materialized views that depend on a particular table are refreshed according to the refresh method associated with that table. F or f indicates fast refresh, ? indicates force refresh, C or c indicates complete refresh, and A or a indicates always refresh. A and C are equivalent. P or p refreshes by recomputing the rows in the materialized view affected by changed partitions in the detail tables.</p> <p>If a table does not have a corresponding refresh method (that is, if more tables are specified than refresh methods), then any materialized view that depends on that table is refreshed according to its default refresh method. For example, the following EXECUTE statement within SQL*Plus:</p> <pre>DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH_DEPENDENT ('employees,departments,hr.regions','cf');</pre> <p>performs a complete refresh of the materialized views that depend on the employees table, a fast refresh of the materialized views that depend on the departments table, and a default refresh of the materialized views that depend on the hr.regions table.</p> |
| rollback_seg | Name of the materialized view site rollback segment to use while refreshing materialized views |
| refresh_after_errors | If this parameter is true , an updatable materialized view continues to refresh even if there are outstanding conflicts logged in the DEFERROR view for the materialized view's master table or master materialized view. If this parameter is true and atomic_refresh is false , this procedure continues to refresh other materialized views if it fails while refreshing a materialized view. |
| atomic_refresh | <p>If this parameter is set to true, then the refreshed materialized views are refreshed in a single transaction. All of the refreshed materialized views are updated to a single point in time. If the refresh fails for any of the materialized views, none of the materialized views are updated.</p> <p>If this parameter is set to false, then each of the materialized views is refreshed non-atomically in separate transactions.</p> |
| nested | If true , then perform nested refresh operations for the specified set of tables. Nested refresh operations refresh all the depending materialized views of the specified set of tables based on a dependency order to ensure the nested materialized views are truly fresh with respect to the underlying base tables. |
| out_of_place | <p>If true, then it performs an out-of-place refresh. The default is false.</p> <p>This parameter uses the four methods of refresh (F, P, C, ?). So, for example, if you specify F and out_of_place = true, then an out-of-place fast refresh will be attempted. Similarly, if you specify P and out_of_place = true, then out-of-place PCT refresh will be attempted.</p> |

119.4.14 REGISTER_MVIEW Procedure

This procedure enables the administration of individual materialized views. It is invoked at a master site or master materialized view site to register a materialized view.

Note that, typically, a materialized view is registered automatically during materialized view creation. You should only run this procedure to manually register a materialized view if the automatic registration failed or if the registration information was deleted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.REGISTER_MVIEW (
  mviewowner IN VARCHAR2,
  mviewname  IN VARCHAR2,
  mviewsite  IN VARCHAR2,
  mview_id   IN DATE | BINARY_INTEGER,
  flag       IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  qry_txt    IN VARCHAR2,
  rep_type   IN BINARY_INTEGER := DBMS_MVIEW.REG_UNKNOWN);
```

Parameters

Table 119-13 REGISTER_MVIEW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| mviewowner | Owner of the materialized view. |
| mviewname | Name of the materialized view. |
| mviewsite | Name of the materialized view site for a materialized view registering at an Oracle database version 8.x and higher master site or master materialized view site. This name should not contain any double quotes. |
| mview_id | The identification number of the materialized view. Specify an Oracle database version 8.x and higher materialized view as a BINARY_INTEGER. Specify an Oracle database version 7 materialized view registering at an Oracle database version 8.x and higher master sites or master materialized view sites as a DATE. |
| flag | A constant that describes the properties of the materialized view being registered. Valid constants that can be assigned include the following: DBMS_MVIEW.REG_ROWID_MVIEW for a rowid materialized view DBMS_MVIEW.REG_PRIMARY_KEY_MVIEW for a primary key materialized view DBMS_MVIEW.REG_OBJECT_ID_MVIEW for an object id materialized view DBMS_MVIEW.REG_FAST_REFRESHABLE_MVIEW for a materialized view that can be fast refreshed DBMS_MVIEW.REG_UPDATABLE_MVIEW for a materialized view that is updatable A materialized view can have more than one of these properties. In this case, use the plus sign (+) to specify more than one property. For example, if a primary key materialized view can be fast refreshed, you can enter the following for this parameter: DBMS_MVIEW.REG_PRIMARY_KEY_MVIEW + DBMS_MVIEW.REG_FAST_REFRESHABLE_MVIEW You can determine the properties of a materialized view by querying the ALL_MVIEWS data dictionary view. |
| qry_txt | The first 32,000 bytes of the materialized view definition query. |

Table 119-13 (Cont.) REGISTER_MVIEW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| rep_type | Version of the materialized view. Valid constants that can be assigned include the following: DBMS_MVIEW.REG_V7_SNAPSHOT if the materialized view is at an Oracle database version 7 site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_MVIEW.REG_V8_SNAPSHOT reg_repapi_snapshot if the materialized view is at an Oracle database version 8.x or higher site DBMS_MVIEW.REG_UNKNOWN (the default) if you do not know whether the materialized view is at an Oracle database version 7 site or an Oracle database version 8.x (or higher) site |

Usage Notes

This procedure is invoked at the master site or master materialized view site by a remote materialized view site using a remote procedure call. If REGISTER_MVIEW is called multiple times with the same mviewowner, mviewname, and mviewsite, then the most recent values for mview_id, flag, and qry_txt are stored. If a query exceeds the maximum VARCHAR2 size, then qry_txt contains the first 32000 characters of the query and the remainder is truncated. When invoked manually, the value of mview_id must be looked up in the materialized view data dictionary views by the person who calls the procedure.

119.4.15 UNREGISTER_MVIEW Procedure

This procedure enables the administration of individual materialized views. It is invoked at a master site or master materialized view site to unregister a materialized view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.UNREGISTER_MVIEW (
    mviewowner    IN   VARCHAR2,
    mviewname     IN   VARCHAR2,
    mviewsite     IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 119-14 UNREGISTER_MVIEW Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|------------------------------------|
| mviewowner | Owner of the materialized view |
| mviewname | Name of the materialized view |
| mviewsite | Name of the materialized view site |

DBMS_MVIEW_STATS

DBMS_MVIEW_STATS package provides an interface to manage the collection and retention of statistics for materialized view refresh operations.

See Also:

Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide for information about managing and using materialized view refresh statistics

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_MVIEW_STATS Overview](#)
- [DBMS_MVIEW_STATS Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_MVIEW_STATS Subprograms](#)

120.1 DBMS_MVIEW_STATS Overview

You can use the procedures contained in the DBMS_MVIEW_STATS package to manage the collection and retention of statistics for materialized view refresh operations. This includes the level and granularity at which these statistics are collected and the duration for which they are retained in the database.

You can also set database level system defaults for the parameters that control statistics collection.

120.2 DBMS_MVIEW_STATS Security Model

Refer to the Usage Notes section in each subprogram for information about the privileges required to use the subprogram.

120.3 Summary of DBMS_MVIEW_STATS Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_MVIEW_STATS subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 120-1 DBMS_MVIEW_STATS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| PURGE_REFRESH_STATS Procedure | Purges the statistics of materialized view refresh operations that are older than the specified retention period. |

Table 120-1 (Cont.) DBMS_MVIEW_STATS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| SET_MVREF_STATS_PARAMS Procedure | Sets the values of parameters that define the collection level and retention period for materialized view refresh statistics. You can set the values either at the database level or for individual materialized views. |
| SET_SYSTEM_DEFAULT Procedure | Sets the system default value of a refresh statistics parameter. The two refresh statistics parameters are collection level and the retention period. |

120.3.1 PURGE_REFRESH_STATS Procedure

This procedure purges refresh statistics that are older than the specified retention period for the specified materialized views.

This procedure forces a purge of refresh statistics without altering the retention period defined for the specified materialized views.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW_STATS.PURGE_REFRESH_STATS (
    mv_list           IN    VARCHAR2,
    retention_period  IN    NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 120-2 PURGE_REFRESH_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>mv_list</code> | <p>The fully-qualified name of an existing materialized view in the form of <code>schema_name.mv_name</code>. Use a comma-separated list to specify multiple materialized views.</p> <p>Specify <code>NULL</code> to purge materialized view refresh statistics for all materialized views in the database.</p> |
| <code>retention_period</code> | <p>The number of days for which refresh statistics must be preserved in the data dictionary. Statistics for materialized view refresh operations that are older than the retention period are purged from the data dictionary.</p> <p>The retention period specified in this procedure overrides the retention period that may have been set previously either at the database level or for specified materialized views.</p> <p>Specify <code>NULL</code> to use the purging policy defined by the automatic statistics purge. Specify <code>-1</code> to purge all refresh statistics.</p> |

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure, you need either the `SYSDBA` privilege or privileges on every materialized view that is specified in `mv_list`.

120.3.2 SET_MVREF_STATS_PARAMS Procedure

This procedure sets the collection level and retention period for materialized view refresh statistics. You can set these properties either for individual materialized views or for all materialized views in the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW_STATS.SET_MVREF_STATS_PARAMS (
    mv_list           IN    VARCHAR2,
    collection_level IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    retention_period  IN    NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 120-3 SET_MVREF_STATS_PARAMS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>mv_list</code> | <p>The fully-qualified name of an existing materialized view in the form of <code>schema_name.mv_name</code>. Use a comma-separated list to specify multiple materialized views.</p> <p>Specify <code>NULL</code> to set properties for all existing materialized views in the database.</p> |
| <code>collection_level</code> | <p>Specifies the level of detail used when collecting refresh statistics for the materialized views specified in <code>mv_list</code>.</p> <p>Set one of the following values for <code>collection_level</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>NONE</code>: No materialized view refresh statistics are collected. <code>TYPICAL</code>: Only basic refresh statistics are collected and stored for the materialized views specified in <code>mv_list</code>. <code>ADVANCED</code>: Detailed refresh statistics are collected and stored for materialized view specified in <code>mv_list</code>. <p>If this parameter is set to <code>NULL</code>, then the system default value for <code>collection_level</code> (set using <code>SET_SYSTEM_DEFAULT</code>) is used.</p> |
| <code>retention_period</code> | <p>Specifies the retention period, in days, for the refresh statistics of the materialized views specified in <code>mv_list</code>. Statistics that are older than the retention period are automatically purged from the data dictionary.</p> <p>Valid values are between 1 and 1365000.</p> <p>If this parameter is set to <code>NULL</code>, then the system default value for <code>retention_period</code> (set using <code>SET_SYSTEM_DEAFULT</code>) is used.</p> <p>Set <code>retention_period</code> to -1 to specify that refresh statistics for the materialized views in <code>mv_list</code> must never be purged.</p> |

Usage Notes

To set the collection level or retention period of one or more materialized views, you must have privileges on those materialized views. To set the collection level or retention period for all materialized views in the database, you must have either the `SYSDBA` privilege or privileges on every materialized view in the database.

To set the system-level default values for statistics collection level and retention period, use the `SET_SYSTEM_DEAFULT` procedure.

Use the `DBA_MVREF_STATS_PARAMS` view to determine the currently-set retention period and collection level for materialized view statistics collection.

To disable refresh statistics collection for all materialized views in the database, use the following:

```
DBMS_MVIEW_STATS.SET_MVREF_STATS_PARAMS (NULL, 'NONE', NULL);
```

Note that the parameters set using `SET_MVREF_STATS_PARAMS` only affect materialized views that exist in the database at the time the procedure is run. Any new materialized views created after this procedure is run will use the system default values for `collection_level` and `retention_period`.

120.3.3 SET_SYSTEM_DEFAULT Procedure

This procedure sets system-wide defaults that manage the collection and retention of materialized view refresh statistics. All newly-created materialized views use these defaults until the parameters are reset explicitly using the `SET_MVREF_STATS_PARAMS` procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW_STATS.SET_SYSTEM_DEFAULT (
    parameter_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    value             IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 120-4 SET_SYSTEM_DEFAULT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>parameter_name</code> | <p>The name of the materialized view refresh statistics parameter whose system default value is being set.</p> <p>The parameters that can be set are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>COLLECTION_LEVEL</code>: Specifies the level of detail for collecting materialized view refresh statistics. <code>RETENTION_PERIOD</code>: Specifies the duration, in days, for which refresh statistics are retained in the data dictionary |
| <code>value</code> | <p>The value of the materialized view refresh statistics parameter.</p> <p>The valid values for <code>COLLECTION_LEVEL</code> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>NONE</code>: No refresh statistics are collected for the refresh operation. <code>TYPICAL</code>: Only basic refresh statistics are collected for the refresh operation. This is the default setting. <code>ADVANCED</code>: Detailed refresh statistics are collected for the refresh operation. <p>The valid values for <code>RETENTION_PERIOD</code> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>-1</code> Numbers between 1 and 1365000 <p>The default value for <code>retention_period</code> is 31.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> for any of the parameters, then the system default setting for that parameter is used.</p> |

Usage Notes

You must have `SYSDBA` privilege to invoke this procedure.

Use the `DBA_MVREF_STATS_SYS_DEFAULTS` view to display the current default settings for materialized view refresh statistics collection.

DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN

The `DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN` package provides the interface to administer the network Access Control List (ACL).

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN Subprograms](#)



See Also:

For more information, see "Managing Fine-grained Access to External Network Services" in *Oracle Database Security Guide*

121.1 DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN Overview

The `DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN` package provides the interface to administer the network access control lists (ACL).

ACLs are used to control access by users to external network services and resources from the database through PL/SQL network utility packages including [UTL_TCP](#) , [UTL_HTTP](#) , [UTL_SMTP](#) and [UTL_INADDR](#) .

121.2 DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN Deprecated Subprograms

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated subprograms in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only

The following subprograms are deprecated with release Oracle Database 12c:

- [ADD_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#)
- [ASSIGN_ACL Procedure](#)
- [ASSIGN_WALLET_ACL Procedure](#)
- [CHECK_PRIVILEGE Function](#)

- [CHECK_PRIVILEGE_ACLID Function](#)
- [CREATE_ACL Procedure](#)
- [DELETE_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#)
- [DROP_ACL Procedure](#)
- [UNASSIGN_ACL Procedure](#)
- [UNASSIGN_WALLET_ACL Procedure](#)

121.3 DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN Security Model

The EXECUTE privilege on the DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN package is granted to the DBA role and to the EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE by default.

121.4 DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN Constants

The DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN package defines constants to use specifying parameter values.

These are shown in the following table.

Table 121-1 DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| IP_ADDR_MASK | VARCHAR2(80) | '([[:digit:]]+\.) {3} [[:digit:]]+' | IP address mask: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx |
| IP_SUBNET_MASK | VARCHAR2(80) | '([[:digit:]]+\.) {0,3}*' | IP subnet mask: xxx.xxx...* |
| HOSTNAME_MASK | VARCHAR2(80) | '[^\.\.:\/*]+\(\. [^\.\.:\/*]+\)*' | Hostname mask: ???..???..???...?? ? |
| DOMAIN_MASK | VARCHAR2(80) | "*(\.[^\.\:\/*]+)*" | Domain mask: *.???..???..???..??? |

121.5 DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN Exceptions

The following table lists the exceptions raised by the DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN package.

Table 121-2 DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN Exceptions

| Exception | Error Code | Description |
|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| ACE_ALREADY_EXISTS | 24243 | ACE already exists |
| EMPTY_ACL | 24246 | Empty ACL |
| ACL_NOT_FOUND | 46114 | ACL not found |
| ACL_ALREADY_EXISTS | 46212 | ACL already exists |
| INVALID_ACL_PATH | 46059 | Invalid ACL path |

Table 121-2 (Cont.) DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN Exceptions

| Exception | Error Code | Description |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| INVALID_HOST | 24244 | Invalid host |
| INVALID_PRIVILEGE | 24245 | Invalid privilege |
| INVALID_WALLET_PATH | 29248 | Invalid wallet path |
| BAD_ARGUMENT | 29261 | Bad argument |
| UNRESOLVED_PRINCIPAL | 46238 | Unresolved principal |
| PRIVILEGE_NOT_GRANTED | 01927 | Privilege not granted |

121.6 DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN Examples

Grant the `connect` and `resolve` privileges for host `www.us.example.com` to SCOTT.

Example 1

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.APPEND_HOST_ACE(
  host => 'www.us.example.com',
  ace => xs$ace_type(privilege_list => xs$name_list('connect', 'resolve'),
                    principal_name => 'scott',
                    principal_type => xs_acl.ptype_db));
```

Example 2

Revoke the `resolve` privilege for host `www.us.example.com` from SCOTT.

```
dbms_network_acl_admin.remove_host_ace(
  host => 'www.us.example.com',
  ace => xs$ace_type(privilege_list => xs$name_list('resolve'),
                    principal_name => 'scott',
                    principal_type => xs_acl.ptype_db));
```

Example 3

Grant the `use_client_certificates` and `use_passwords` privileges for wallet `file:/example/wallets/hr_wallet` to SCOTT.

```
dbms_network_acl_admin.append_wallet_ace(
  wallet_path => 'file:/example/wallets/hr_wallet',
  ace => xs$ace_type(privilege_list =>
                    xs$name_list('use_client_certificates', 'use_passwords'),
                    principal_name => 'scott',
                    principal_type => xs_acl.ptype_db));
```

Example 4

Revoke the `use_passwords` privilege for wallet `file:/example/wallets/hr_wallet` from SCOTT.

```
dbms_network_acl_admin.remove_wallet_ace(
  wallet_path => 'file:/example/wallets/hr_wallet',
  ace => xs$ace_type(privilege_list => xs$name_list('use_passwords'),
                    principal_name => 'scott',
                    principal_type => xs_acl.ptype_db));
```

Example 5

The `CONTAINS_HOST` in the `DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY` package determines if a host is contained in a domain. It can be used in conjunction with the `DBA_HOST_ACE` view to determine the users and their privilege assignments to access a network host. For example, for access to `www.us.example.com`:

```
SELECT HOST, LOWER_PORT, UPPER_PORT,
       ACE_ORDER, PRINCIPAL, PRINCIPAL_TYPE,
       GRANT_TYPE, INVERTED_PRINCIPAL, PRIVILEGE,
       START_DATE, END_DATE
  FROM (SELECT ACES.*,
             DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.CONTAINS_HOST('www.us.example.com',
                                                    HOST) PRECEDENCE
        FROM DBA_HOST_ACES ACES)
 WHERE PRECEDENCE IS NOT NULL
 ORDER BY PRECEDENCE DESC,
          LOWER_PORT NULLS LAST,
          UPPER_PORT NULLS LAST,
          ACE_ORDER;
```

| HOST | LOWER_PORT | UPPER_PORT | ACE_ORDER | PRINCIPAL | PRINCIPAL_TYPE |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| www.us.example.com | 80 | 80 | 1 | SCOTT | DATABASE USER |
| GRANT | NO | HTTP | | | |
| www.us.example.com | 80 | 80 | 2 | ADAMS | DATABASE USER |
| GRANT | NO | HTTP | | | |
| * | | | 1 | HQ_DBA | DATABASE USER |
| GRANT | NO | CONNECT | | | |
| * | | | 1 | HQ_DBA | DATABASE USER |
| GRANT | NO | RESOLVE | | | |

Example 6

For example, for `HQ_DBA`'s own permission to access to `www.us.example.com`:

```
SELECT HOST, LOWER_PORT, UPPER_PORT, PRIVILEGE, STATUS
  FROM (SELECT ACES.*,
             DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.CONTAINS_HOST('www.us.example.com',
                                                    HOST) PRECEDENCE
        FROM USER_HOST_ACES ACES)
 WHERE PRECEDENCE IS NOT NULL
 ORDER BY PRECEDENCE DESC,
          LOWER_PORT NULLS LAST,
          UPPER_PORT NULLS LAST;
```

| HOST | LOWER_PORT | UPPER_PORT | PRIVILEGE | STATUS |
|------|------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| * | | | CONNECT | GRANTED |
| * | | | RESOLVE | GRANTED |

121.7 Summary of DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN package subprograms.

Table 121-3 DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ADD_PRIVILEGE Procedure | [DEPRECATED] Adds a privilege to grant or deny the network access to the user in an access control list (ACL) |
| APPEND_HOST_ACE Procedure | Appends an access control entry (ACE) to the access control list (ACL) of a network host. |
| APPEND_HOST_ACL Procedure | Appends access control entries (ACE) of an access control list (ACL) to the ACL of a network host |
| APPEND_WALLET_ACE Procedure | Appends an access control entry (ACE) to the access control list (ACL) of a wallet |
| APPEND_WALLET_ACL Procedure | Appends access control entries (ACE) of an access control list (ACL) to the ACL of a wallet |
| ASSIGN_ACL Procedure | [DEPRECATED] Assigns an access control list (ACL) to a host computer, domain, or IP subnet, and if specified, the TCP port range. |
| ASSIGN_WALLET_ACL Procedure | [DEPRECATED] Assigns an access control list (ACL) to a wallet |
| CHECK_PRIVILEGE Function | [DEPRECATED] Checks if a privilege is granted or denied the user in an access control list (ACL) |
| CHECK_PRIVILEGE_ACLID Function | [DEPRECATED] Checks if a privilege is granted to or denied from the user in an ACL by specifying the object ID of the access control list |
| CREATE_ACL Procedure | [DEPRECATED] Creates an access control list (ACL) with an initial privilege setting |
| DELETE_PRIVILEGE Procedure | [DEPRECATED] Deletes a privilege in an access control list (ACL) |
| DROP_ACL Procedure | [DEPRECATED] Drops an access control list (ACL) |
| REMOVE_HOST_ACE Procedure | Removes privileges from access control entries (ACE) in the access control list (ACL) of a network host matching the given ACE |
| REMOVE_WALLET_ACE Procedure | Removes privileges from access control entries (ACE) in the access control list (ACL) of a wallet matching the given ACE |
| SET_HOST_ACL Procedure | Sets the access control list (ACL) of a network host which controls access to the host from the database |
| SET_WALLET_ACL Procedure | Sets the access control list (ACL) of a wallet which controls access to the wallet from the database |
| UNASSIGN_ACL Procedure | [DEPRECATED] Unassigns the access control list (ACL) currently assigned to a network host |
| UNASSIGN_WALLET_ACL Procedure | [DEPRECATED] Unassigns the access control list (ACL) currently assigned to a wallet |

121.7.1 ADD_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure adds a privilege to grant or deny the network access to the user. The access control entry (ACE) is created if it does not exist.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the [APPEND_HOST_ACE Procedure](#) and the [APPEND_WALLET_ACE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ADD_PRIVILEGE (
    acl          IN VARCHAR2,
    principal    IN VARCHAR2,
    is_grant     IN BOOLEAN,
    privilege    IN VARCHAR2,
    position     IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    start_date   IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL,
    end_date     IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL );
```

Parameters

Table 121-4 ADD_PRIVILEGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| acl | Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to "/sys/acls" |
| principal | Principal (database user or role) to whom the privilege is granted or denied. Case sensitive. |
| is_grant | Privilege is granted or denied. |
| privilege | Network privilege to be granted or denied |
| position | Position (1-based) of the ACE. If a non-NULL value is given, the privilege will be added in a new ACE at the given position and there should not be another ACE for the principal with the same <code>is_grant</code> (grant or deny). If a NULL value is given, the privilege will be added to the ACE matching the principal and the <code>is_grant</code> if one exists, or to the end of the ACL if the matching ACE does not exist. |
| start_date | Start date of the access control entry (ACE). When specified, the ACE will be valid only on and after the specified date. The <code>start_date</code> will be ignored if the privilege is added to an existing ACE. |
| end_date | End date of the access control entry (ACE). When specified, the ACE expires after the specified date. The <code>end_date</code> must be greater than or equal to the <code>start_date</code> . The <code>end_date</code> will be ignored if the privilege is added to an existing ACE. |

Usage Notes

To remove the permission, use the [DELETE_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#).

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ADD_PRIVILEGE(
    acl      => 'us-example-com-permissions.xml',
    principal => 'ST_USERS',
    is_grant => TRUE,
    privilege => 'connect')
END;
```

121.7.2 APPEND_HOST_ACE Procedure

This procedure appends an access control entry (ACE) to the access control list (ACL) of a network host. The ACL controls access to the given host from the database and the ACE specifies the privileges granted to or denied from the specified principal.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.APPEND_HOST_ACE (
  host      IN VARCHAR2,
  lower_port IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  upper_port IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  ace       IN XS$ACE_TYPE);
```

Parameters

Table 121-5 APPEND_HOST_ACE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| host | The host, which can be the name or the IP address of the host. You can use a wildcard to specify a domain or a IP subnet. The host or domain name is case-insensitive. |
| lower_port | Lower bound of an optional TCP port range |
| upper_port | Upper bound of an optional TCP port range. If NULL, lower_port is assumed. |
| ace | The ACE |

Usage Notes

- Duplicate privileges in the matching ACE in the host ACL will be skipped.
- To remove the ACE, use the [REMOVE_HOST_ACE Procedure](#).
- A host's ACL takes precedence over its domains' ACLs. For a given host, say `www.us.example.com`, the following domains are listed in decreasing precedence:
 - `www.us.example.com`
 - `*.us.example.com`
 - `*.example.com`
 - `*.com`

- *
- An IP address' ACL takes precedence over its subnets' ACLs. For a given IP address, say 192.168.0.100, the following subnets are listed in decreasing precedence:
 - 192.168.0.100
 - 192.168.0.*
 - 192.168.*
 - 192.*
 - *
- An ACE with a "resolve" privilege can be appended only to a host's ACL without a port range.
- When ACEs with "connect" privileges are appended to a host's ACLs with and without a port range, the one appended to the host with a port range takes precedence.
- When specifying a TCP port range of a host, it cannot overlap with other existing port ranges of the host.
- If the ACL is shared with another host or wallet, a copy of the ACL will be made before the ACL is modified.



See Also:

Oracle Database Real Application Security Administrator's and Developer's Guide for more information about the `X$ACE_TYPE` object type

121.7.3 APPEND_HOST_ACL Procedure

This procedure appends access control entries (ACE) of an access control list (ACL) to the ACL of a network host.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.APPEND_HOST_ACL (
    host          IN VARCHAR2,
    lower_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    upper_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    acl           IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 121-6 APPEND_HOST_ACL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| host | The host, which can be the name or the IP address of the host. You can use a wildcard to specify a domain or a IP subnet. The host or domain name is case-insensitive. |
| lower_port | Lower bound of an optional TCP port range |

Table 121-6 (Cont.) APPEND_HOST_ACL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| upper_port | Upper bound of an optional TCP port range. If NULL, lower_port is assumed. |
| acl | The ACL from which to append |

Usage Notes

- Duplicate privileges in the matching ACE in the host ACL will be skipped.
- To remove the ACE, use the [REMOVE_HOST_ACE Procedure](#).
- A host's ACL takes precedence over its domains' ACLs. For a given host, say `www.us.example.com`, the following domains are listed in decreasing precedence:
 - `www.us.example.com`
 - `*.us.example.com`
 - `*.example.com`
 - `*.com`
 - `*`
- An IP address' ACL takes precedence over its subnets' ACLs. For a given IP address, say `192.168.0.100`, the following subnets are listed in decreasing precedence:
 - `192.168.0.100`
 - `192.168.0.*`
 - `192.168.*`
 - `192.*`
 - `*`
- An ACE with a "resolve" privilege can be appended only to a host's ACL without a port range.
- When ACEs with "connect" privileges are appended to a host's ACLs with and without a port range, the one appended to the host with a port range takes precedence.
- When specifying a TCP port range of a host, it cannot overlap with other existing port ranges of the host.- If the ACL is shared with another host or wallet, a copy of the ACL will be made before the ACL is modified.

121.7.4 APPEND_WALLET_ACE Procedure

This procedure appends an access control entry (ACE) to the access control list (ACL) of a wallet. The ACL controls access to the given wallet from the database and the ACE specifies the privileges granted to or denied from the specified principal.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.APPEND_WALLET_ACE (
  wallet_path  IN VARCHAR2,
  ace         IN XS$ACE_TYPE);
```

Parameters

Table 121-7 APPEND_WALLET_ACE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| wallet_path | Directory path of the wallet. The path is case-sensitive of the format <code>file:directory-path</code> . |
| ace | The ACE |

Usage Notes

- Duplicate privileges in the matching ACE in the host ACL will be skipped.
- To remove the ACE, use the [REMOVE_WALLET_ACE Procedure](#).
- If the ACL is shared with another host or wallet, a copy of the ACL is made before the ACL is modified.



See Also:

Oracle Database Real Application Security Administrator's and Developer's Guide for more information about the `XS$ACE_TYPE` object type

121.7.5 APPEND_WALLET_ACL Procedure

This procedure appends access control entries (ACE) of an access control list (ACL) to the ACL of a wallet.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.APPEND_WALLET_ACL (
    wallet_path  IN VARCHAR2,
    acl          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 121-8 APPEND_WALLET_ACL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| wallet_path | Directory path of the wallet. The path is case-sensitive of the format <code>file:directory-path</code> . |
| ace | The ACL from which to append |

Usage Notes

- Duplicate privileges in the matching ACE in the host ACL will be skipped.
- To remove the ACE, use `REMOVE_WALLET_ACE`.
- If the ACL is shared with another host or wallet, a copy of the ACL is made before the ACL is modified.

121.7.6 ASSIGN_ACL Procedure

This procedure assigns an access control list (ACL) to a host computer, domain, or IP subnet, and if specified, the TCP port range.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the [APPEND_HOST_ACE Procedure](#) and the [APPEND_WALLET_ACE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ASSIGN_ACL (
  acl          IN VARCHAR2,
  host         IN VARCHAR2,
  lower_port   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  upper_port   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 121-9 ASSIGN_ACL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| acl | Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to "/sys/acls". |
| host | Host to which the ACL is to be assigned. The host can be the name or the IP address of the host. A wildcard can be used to specify a domain or a IP subnet. The host or domain name is case-insensitive. |
| lower_port | Lower bound of a TCP port range if not NULL |
| upper_port | Upper bound of a TCP port range. If NULL, lower_port is assumed. |

Usage Notes

- Only one ACL can be assigned to any host computer, domain, or IP subnet, and if specified, the TCP port range. When you assign a new access control list to a network target, Oracle Database unassigns the previous access control list that was assigned to the same target. However, Oracle Database does not drop the access control list. You can drop the access control list by using the [DROP_ACL Procedure](#). To remove an access control list assignment, use the [UNASSIGN_ACL Procedure](#).
- The ACL assigned to a domain takes a lower precedence than the other ACLs assigned sub-domains, which take a lower precedence than the ACLs assigned to the individual hosts. So for a given host, for example, "www.us.example.com", the following domains are listed in decreasing precedences:
 - www.us.example.com
 - *.us.example.com
 - *.example.com

```
- *.com
- *
```

In the same way, the ACL assigned to an subnet takes a lower precedence than the other ACLs assigned smaller subnets, which take a lower precedence than the ACLs assigned to the individual IP addresses. So for a given IP address, for example, "192.168.0.100", the following subnets are listed in decreasing precedences:

```
- 192.168.0.100
- 192.168.0.*
- 192.168.*
- 192.*
- *
```

- The port range is applicable only to the "connect" privilege assignments in the ACL. The "resolve" privilege assignments in an ACL have effects only when the ACL is assigned to a host without a port range.

For the "connect" privilege assignments, an ACL assigned to the host without a port range takes a lower precedence than other ACLs assigned to the same host with a port range.

- When specifying a TCP port range, both `lower_port` and `upper_port` must not be NULL and `upper_port` must be greater than or equal to `lower_port`. The port range must not overlap with any other port ranges for the same host assigned already.
- To remove the assignment, use [UNASSIGN_ACL Procedure](#).

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ASSIGN_ACL(
    acl          => 'us-example-com-permissions.xml',
    host         => '*.us.example.com',
    lower_port   => 80);
END;
```

121.7.7 ASSIGN_WALLET_ACL Procedure

This procedure assigns an access control list (ACL) to a wallet.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the [APPEND_HOST_ACE Procedure](#) and the [APPEND_WALLET_ACE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.ASSIGN_WALLET_ACL (
  acl          IN  VARCHAR2,
  wallet_path  IN  VARCHAR2);
```


Parameters

Table 121-10 ASSIGN_WALLET_ACL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| acl | Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to <code>"/sys/acls"</code> |
| wallet_path | Directory path of the wallet to which the ACL is to be assigned. The path is case-sensitive and of the format <code>file:directory-path</code> . |

Usage Notes

To remove the assignment, use the [UNASSIGN_WALLET_ACL Procedure](#).

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CREATE_ACL(
    acl          => 'wallet-acl.xml',
    description => 'Wallet ACL',
    principal   => 'SCOTT',
    is_grant    => TRUE,
    privilege   => 'use-client-certificates');

  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ADD_PRIVILEGE(
    acl          => 'wallet-acl.xml',
    principal   => 'SCOTT',
    is_grant    => TRUE,
    privilege   => 'use-passwords');

  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ASSIGN_WALLET_ACL(
    acl          => 'wallet-acl.xml',
    wallet_path => 'file:/example/wallets/test_wallet');
END;
```

121.7.8 CHECK_PRIVILEGE Function

This function checks if a privilege is granted or denied the user in an ACL.

**Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. The procedure remains available in the package only for reasons of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CHECK_PRIVILEGE (
  acl          IN VARCHAR2,
  user         IN VARCHAR2,
  privilege    IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 121-11 CHECK_PRIVILEGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| acl | Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to "/sys/acls". |
| user | User to check against. If the user is NULL, the invoker is assumed. The username is case-sensitive as in the USERNAME column of the ALL_USERS view. |
| privilege | Network privilege to check |

Return Values

Returns 1 when the privilege is granted; 0 when the privilege is denied; NULL when the privilege is neither granted or denied.

Examples

```
SELECT DECODE (
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CHECK_PRIVILEGE (
    'us-example-com-permissions.xml', 'SCOTT', 'resolve'),
  1, 'GRANTED', 0, 'DENIED', NULL) PRIVILEGE
FROM DUAL;
```

121.7.9 CHECK_PRIVILEGE_ACLID Function

This function checks if a privilege is granted to or denied from the user in an ACL by specifying the object ID of the access control list.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. The procedure remains available in the package only for reasons of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CHECK_PRIVILEGE_ACLID (
  aclid          IN RAW,
  user           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
  privilege      IN VARCHAR2,
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 121-12 CHECK_PRIVILEGE_ACLID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------|
| aclid | Object ID of the ACL |

Table 121-12 (Cont.) CHECK_PRIVILEGE_ACLID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| user | User to check against. If the user is <code>NULL</code> , the invoker is assumed. The username is case-sensitive as in the <code>USERNAME</code> column of the <code>ALL_USERS</code> view. |
| privilege | Network privilege to check |

Return Values

Returns 1 when the privilege is granted; 0 when the privilege is denied; `NULL` when the privilege is neither granted or denied.

121.7.10 CREATE_ACL Procedure

This deprecated procedure creates an access control list (ACL) with an initial privilege setting. An ACL must have at least one privilege setting. The ACL has no access control effect unless it is assigned to the network target.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the [APPEND_HOST_ACE Procedure](#) and the [APPEND_WALLET_ACE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CREATE_ACL (
  acl          IN VARCHAR2,
  description  IN VARCHAR2,
  principal    IN VARCHAR2,
  is_grant     IN BOOLEAN,
  privilege    IN VARCHAR2,
  start_date   IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  end_date     IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE DEFAULT NULL );
```

Parameters**Table 121-13 CREATE_ACL Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| acl | Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to <code>"/sys/acls"</code> . |
| description | Description attribute in the ACL |
| principal | Principal (database user or role) to whom the privilege is granted or denied. Case sensitive. |
| is_grant | Privilege is granted or not (denied) |

Table 121-13 (Cont.) CREATE_ACL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| privilege | Network privilege to be granted or denied - 'connect resolve' (case sensitive). A database user needs the <code>connect</code> privilege to an external network host computer if he or she is connecting using the <code>UTL_TCP</code> , <code>UTL_HTTP</code> , <code>UTL_SMTP</code> , and <code>UTL_MAIL</code> utility packages. To resolve a host name that was given a host IP address, or the IP address that was given a host name, with the <code>UTL_INADDR</code> package, grant the database user the <code>resolve</code> privilege. |
| start_date | Start date of the access control entry (ACE). When specified, the ACE is valid only on and after the specified date. |
| end_date | End date of the access control entry (ACE). When specified, the ACE expires after the specified date. The <code>end_date</code> must be greater than or equal to the <code>start_date</code> . |

Usage Notes

To drop the access control list, use the [DROP_ACL Procedure](#).

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CREATE_ACL(
    acl      => 'us-example-com-permissions.xml',
    description => 'Network permissions for *.us.example.com',
    principal => 'SCOTT',
    is_grant  => TRUE,
    privilege => 'connect');
END;
```

121.7.11 DELETE_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This deprecated procedure deletes a privilege in an access control list.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the [REMOVE_HOST_ACE Procedure](#) and the [REMOVE_WALLET_ACE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.DELETE_PRIVILEGE (
  acl          IN VARCHAR2,
  principal    IN VARCHAR2,
  is_grant     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL,
  privilege    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 121-14 DELETE_PRIVILEGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| acl | Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to "/sys/acls". |
| principal | Principal (database user or role) for whom all the ACE will be deleted |
| is_grant | Privilege is granted or not (denied). If a NULL value is given, the deletion is applicable to both granted or denied privileges. |
| privilege | Network privilege to be deleted. If a NULL value is given, the deletion is applicable to all privileges. |

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.DELETE_PRIVILEGE (
    acl      => 'us-example-com-permissions.xml',
    principal => 'ST_USERS')
END;
```

121.7.12 DROP_ACL Procedure

This **deprecated procedure** drops an access control list (ACL).



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. The procedure remains available in the package only for reasons of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.DROP_ACL (
  acl          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 121-15 DROP_ACL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| acl | Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to "/sys/acls". |

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.DROP_ACL (
    acl => 'us-example-com-permissions.xml');
END;
```

121.7.13 REMOVE_HOST_ACE Procedure

This procedure removes privileges from access control entries (ACE) in the access control list (ACL) of a network host matching the given ACE.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.REMOVE_HOST_ACE (
  host          IN VARCHAR2,
  lower_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  upper_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  ace           IN XS$ACE_TYPE,
  remove_empty_acl IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 121-16 REMOVE_HOST_ACE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| host | The host, which can be the name or the IP address of the host. You can use a wildcard to specify a domain or a IP subnet. The host or domain name is case-insensitive. |
| lower_port | Lower bound of an optional TCP port range |
| upper_port | Upper bound of an optional TCP port range. If NULL, lower_port is assumed. |
| ace | The ACE |
| remove_empty_acl | Whether to remove the ACL when it becomes empty when the ACE is removed |

Usage Notes

If the ACL is shared with another host or wallet, a copy of the ACL is made before the ACL is modified.

121.7.14 REMOVE_WALLET_ACE Procedure

This procedure removes privileges from access control entries (ACE) in the access control list (ACL) of a wallet matching the given ACE.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.REMOVE_WALLET_ACE (
  wallet_path    IN VARCHAR2,
  ace            IN XS$ACE_TYPE,
  remove_empty_acl IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 121-17 REMOVE_WALLET_ACE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| wallet_path | Directory path of the wallet. The path is case-sensitive of the format <i>file:directory-path</i> . |
| ace | The ACE |
| remove_empty_acl | Whether to remove the ACL when it becomes empty when the ACE is removed |

Usage Notes

If the ACL is shared with another host or wallet, a copy of the ACL is made before the ACL is modified.

121.7.15 SET_HOST_ACL Procedure

This procedure sets the access control list (ACL) of a network host which controls access to the host from the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.SET_HOST_ACL (
  host          IN VARCHAR2,
  lower_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  upper_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  acl           IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 121-18 SET_HOST_ACL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| host | The host, which can be the name or the IP address of the host. You can use a wildcard to specify a domain or a IP subnet. The host or domain name is case-insensitive. |
| lower_port | Lower bound of an optional TCP port range |
| upper_port | Upper bound of an optional TCP port range. If NULL, lower_port is assumed. |
| acl | The ACL. NULL to unset the host's ACL. |

Usage Notes

A host's ACL is created and set on-demand when an access control entry (ACE) is appended to the host's ACL. Users are discouraged from setting a host's ACL manually.

121.7.16 SET_WALLET_ACL Procedure

This procedure sets the access control list (ACL) of a wallet which controls access to the wallet from the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.SET_WALLET_ACL (
    wallet_path    IN VARCHAR2,
    acl           IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 121-19 SET_WALLET_ACL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| wallet_path | Directory path of the wallet. The path is case-sensitive of the format <code>file:directory-path</code> . |
| acl | The ACL. NULL to unset the host's ACL. |

Usage Notes

A wallet's ACL is created and set on-demand when an access control entry (ACE) is appended to the wallet's ACL. Users are discouraged from setting a wallet's ACL manually.

121.7.17 UNASSIGN_ACL Procedure

This deprecated procedure unassigns the access control list (ACL) currently assigned to a network host.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the [REMOVE_HOST_ACE Procedure](#) and the [REMOVE_WALLET_ACE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.UNASSIGN_ACL (
    acl          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    host         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    lower_port   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    upper_port   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```


Parameters

Table 121-20 UNASSIGN_ACL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| acl | Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to "/sys/acls". If ACL is NULL, any ACL assigned to the host is unassigned. |
| host | Host from which the ACL is to be removed. The host can be the name or the IP address of the host. A wildcard can be used to specify a domain or a IP subnet. The host or domain name is case-insensitive. If host is NULL, the ACL will be unassigned from any host. If both host and acl are NULL, all ACLs assigned to any hosts are unassigned. |
| lower_port | Lower bound of a TCP port range if not NULL |
| upper_port | Upper bound of a TCP port range. If NULL, lower_port is assumed. |

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.UNASSIGN_ACL(
    host      => '*.us.example.com',
    lower_port => 80);
END;
```

121.7.18 UNASSIGN_WALLET_ACL Procedure

This deprecated procedure unassigns the access control list (ACL) currently assigned to a wallet.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the [REMOVE_HOST_ACE Procedure](#) and the [REMOVE_WALLET_ACE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.UNASSIGN_WALLET_ACL (
  acl          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  wallet_path  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 121-21 UNASSIGN_WALLET_ACL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| acl | Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to "/sys/acls". If acl is NULL, any ACL assigned to the wallet is unassigned |

Table 121-21 (Cont.) UNASSIGN_WALLET_ACL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| wallet_path | Directory path of the wallet to which the ACL is assigned. The path is case-sensitive and of the format <code>file:directory-path</code> . If both <code>acl</code> and <code>wallet_path</code> are NULL, all ACLs assigned to any wallets are unassigned. |

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.UNASSIGN_WALLET_ACL(
    acl      => 'wallet-acl.xml',
    wallet_path => 'file:/example/wallets/test_wallet');
END;
```

DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY

The `DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY` package provides the utility functions to facilitate the evaluation of access control list (ACL) assignments governing TCP connections to network hosts.

See Also:

For more information, see ["Managing Fine-grained Access to External Network Services"](#) in *Oracle Database Security Guide*

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY Subprograms](#)

122.1 DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY Security Model

EXECUTE on the `DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY` package is granted to PUBLIC.

122.2 DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY Examples

The `CONTAINS_HOST` Function in this package indicates if a domain or subnet contains a given host or IP address.

It can be used in conjunction with the [CHECK_PRIVILEGE_ACLID Function](#) in the `DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN` package to determine the privilege assignments affecting a user's permission to access a network host. The return value of the `CONTAINS_HOST` Function in can also be used to order the ACL assignments by their precedence.

Example 1

For example, for SCOTT's permission to connect to `www.hr.example.com`:

```
SELECT host, lower_port, upper_port, acl,
       DECODE(
         DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CHECK_PRIVILEGE_ACLID(aclid, 'SCOTT', 'connect'),
         1, 'GRANTED', 0, 'DENIED', NULL) privilege
FROM (SELECT host, acl, aclid, lower_port, upper_port,
            DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.CONTAINS_HOST('www.hr.example.com', host)
       precedence
      FROM dba_network_acls)
WHERE precedence > 0
ORDER BY precedence DESC, lower_port nulls LAST;
```

| HOST | LOWER_PORT | UPPER_PORT | ACL | PRIVILEGE |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| www.hr.example.com | 80 | 80 | /sys/acls/www.xml | GRANTED |
| www.hr.example.com | 3000 | 3999 | /sys/acls/www.xml | GRANTED |
| www.hr.example.com | | | /sys/acls/www.xml | GRANTED |
| *.hr.example.com | | | /sys/acls/all.xml | |
| *.example.com | | | /sys/acls/all.xml | |

Example 2

For example, for SCOTT's permission to do domain name resolution for www.hr.example.com:

```
SELECT host, acl,
       DECODE(
         DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CHECK_PRIVILEGE_ACLID(aclid, 'SCOTT', 'resolve'),
         1, 'GRANTED', 0, 'DENIED', null) privilege
FROM (SELECT host, acl, aclid,
            DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.CONTAINS_HOST('www.hr.example.com', host)
            precedence
      FROM dba_network_acls
      WHERE lower_port IS NULL AND upper_port IS NULL)
WHERE precedence > 0
ORDER BY precedence DESC;
```

| HOST | ACL | PRIVILEGE |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| www.hr.example.com | /sys/acls/hr-www.xml | GRANTED |
| *.hr.example.com | /sys/acls/hr-domain.xml | |
| *.example.com | /sys/acls/corp-domain.xml | |

Note that the "resolve" privilege takes effect only in ACLs assigned without any port range (when `lower_port` and `upper_port` are NULL). For this reason, the example does not include `lower_port` and `upper_port` columns in the query.

Related Topics

- [CONTAINS_HOST Function](#)
This function determines if the given host is equal to or contained in the given host, domain, or subnet. It handles different representation of the same IP address or subnet. For example, an IPv4-mapped IPv6 address is considered equal to the IPv4-native address it represents. It does not perform domain name resolution when evaluating the host or domain.

122.3 Summary of DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY package subprograms.

Table 122-1 DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CONTAINS_HOST Function | Determines if the given host is equal to or contained in the given host, domain, or subnet |

Table 122-1 (Cont.) DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| DOMAIN_LEVEL Function | Returns the domain level of the given host name, domain, or subnet |
| DOMAINS Function | For a given host, this function returns the domains whose ACL assigned is used to determine if a user has the privilege to access the given host or not. |
| EQUALS_HOST Function | Determines if the two given hosts, domains, or subnets are equal |

122.3.1 CONTAINS_HOST Function

This function determines if the given host is equal to or contained in the given host, domain, or subnet. It handles different representation of the same IP address or subnet. For example, an IPv4-mapped IPv6 address is considered equal to the IPv4-native address it represents. It does not perform domain name resolution when evaluating the host or domain.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.CONTAINS_HOST (
    host      IN   VARCHAR2,
    domain    IN   VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 122-2 CONTAINS_HOST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| host | Network host |
| domain | Network host, domain, or subnet |

Return Values

Returns a non-NULL value if the given host is equal to or contained in the related host, domain, or subnet:

- If `domain` is a hostname, returns the level of its domain + 1
- If `domain` is a domain name, returns the domain level
- If `domain` is an IP address or subnet, return the number of significant address bits of the IP address or subnet
- If `domain` is the wildcard "*", returns 0

The non-NULL value returned indicates the precedence of the domain or subnet for ACL assignment. The higher the value, the higher is the precedence. NULL will be returned if the host is not equal to or contained in the given host, domain or subnet.

Examples

```
SELECT host, acl, precedence
   FROM (select host, acl,
                DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.CONTAINS_HOST('192.0.2.3', host)
                precedence
          FROM dba_network_acls)
 WHERE precedence > 0
 ORDER BY precedence DESC;
```

| HOST | ACL | PRECEDENCE |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| 192.0.2.3 | /sys/acls/hr-www.xml | 32 |
| ::ffff:192.0.2.0/120 | /sys/acls/hr-domain.xml | 24 |
| ::ffff:192.0.0.0/104 | /sys/acls/corp-domain.xml | 8 |

122.3.2 DOMAIN_LEVEL Function

This function returns the domain level of the given host name, domain, or subnet.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.DOMAIN_LEVEL (
    host IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 122-3 DOMAIN_LEVEL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| host | Network host, domain, or subnet |

Return Values

The domain level of the given host, domain, or subnet.

Usage Notes

Note that this function cannot handle IPv6 addresses and subnets, and subnets in CIDR notation.

Examples

```
SELECT host, acl, domain_level
   FROM (select host, acl,
                DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.DOMAIN_LEVEL(host) domain_level
          FROM dba_network_acls)
 ORDER BY domain_level desc;
```

| HOST | ACL | DOMAIN_LEVEL |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| www.hr.example.com | /sys/acls/hr-www.xml | 4 |
| *.hr.example.com | /sys/acls/hr-domain.xml | 3 |
| *.example.com | /sys/acls/corp-domain.xml | 2 |

122.3.3 DOMAINS Function

For a given host, this function returns the domains whose ACL assigned determines if a user has the privilege to access the given host or not. When the IP address of the host is given, return the subnets instead.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.DOMAINS (
    host IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMAIN_TABLE PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 122-4 DOMAINS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| host | Network host |

Return Values

The domains or subnets for the given host.

Usage Notes

Note that this function cannot handle IPv6 addresses. Nor can it generate subnets of arbitrary number of prefix bits for an IPv4 address.

Examples

```
select * from table(dbms_network_acl_utility.domains('www.hr.example.com'));

DOMAINS
-----
www.hr.example.com
*.hr.example.com
*.example.com
*.com
*
```

122.3.4 EQUALS_HOST Function

This function determines if the two given hosts, domains, or subnets are equal. It handles different representation of the same IP address or subnet. For example, an IPv4-mapped IPv6 address is considered equal to the IPv4- native address it represents. It does not perform domain name resolution when comparing the two hosts or domains.

Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.EQUALS_HOST (
    host1 IN VARCHAR2,
    host2 IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 122-5 EQUALS_HOST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| host1 | Network host, domain, or subnet to compare |
| host2 | Network host, domain, or subnet to compare |

Return Values

1 if the two hosts, domains, or subnets are equal. 0 otherwise.

Examples

```
SELECT host, acl
   FROM dba_network_acls
  WHERE DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.EQUALS_HOST('192.0.2.*', host) = 1;
```

```
HOST          ACL
-----
::ffff:192.0.2.0/120  /sys/acls/hr-domain.xml
```


DBMS_ODCI

DBMS_ODCI package contains a single user function related to the use of Data Cartridges.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of DBMS_ODCI Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- *Oracle Database Data Cartridge Developer's Guide*

123.1 Summary of DBMS_ODCI Subprograms

The DBMS_ODCI package has one subprogram, the ESTIMATE_CPU_UNITS function.

Table 123-1 DBMS_ODCI Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ESTIMATE_CPU_UNITS Function | Returns the approximate number of CPU instructions (in thousands) corresponding to a specified time interval (in seconds) |

123.1.1 ESTIMATE_CPU_UNITS Function

This function returns the approximate number of CPU instructions (in thousands) corresponding to a specified time interval (in seconds). This information can be used to associate the CPU cost with a user-defined function for the extensible optimizer.

The function takes as input the elapsed time of the user function, measures CPU units by multiplying the elapsed time by the processor speed of the machine, and returns the approximate number of CPU instructions that should be associated with the user function. For a multiprocessor machine, ESTIMATE_CPU_UNITS considers the speed of a single processor.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ODCI.ESTIMATE_CPU_UNITS (
    elapsed_time    NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| elapsed_time | The elapsed time in seconds that it takes to execute a function. |

Usage Notes

When associating CPU cost with a user-defined function, use the full number of CPU units rather than the number of *thousands* of CPU units returned by `ESTIMATE_CPU_UNITS`; multiply the number returned by `ESTIMATE_CPU_UNITS` by 1,000.

DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE

The `DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE` package is used to manage the installed but disabled module bug fixes which cause an execution plan change.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE Subprograms](#)

124.1 DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE Security Model

The `DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE` package runs with the privileges of the user starting the package. DBA role is required to run this package.

124.2 Summary of DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 124-1 DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ENABLE_OPTIM_FIXES Procedure | This procedure enables or disables fixes with plan changes up to the latest installed release update. |
| GETBUGSFORBUNDLE Procedure | This procedure displays execution plan bug fixes applied as part of release updates. |
| LISTBUNDLESWITHFCFIXES Procedure | This procedure lists the release update names and release update IDs of release updates with fix control fixes. |
| SET_FIX_CONTROLS Procedure | This procedure enables or disables a list of fixes with <code>_fix_controls</code> . |

124.2.1 ENABLE_OPTIM_FIXES Procedure

The `DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE` subprogram, `ENABLE_OPTIM_FIXES` procedure enables or disables fixes with plan changes up to the latest installed release update.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE.ENABLE_OPTIM_FIXES (
  action                IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'OFF',
  scope                 IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'MEMORY',
  current_setting_precedence IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'YES');
```

Parameters

Table 124-2 ENABLE_OPTIM_FIXES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| action | <p>Enables or disables all of the installed but disabled execution plan bug fixes up to and including the current release update.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ON-enables the bundle fixes. • OFF-disables bundle fixes by setting the <code>_fix_controls</code> to the value 0. It will not remove <code>_fix_control</code> entries from SPFILE. <p>The default value is OFF.</p> |
| scope | <p>The scope of enabling or disabling the installed but disabled execution plan bug fixes.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEMORY • SPFILE • BOTH • INITORA <p>MEMORY/SPFILE/BOTH: These three input values enables or disables the fixes in a given scope.</p> <p>INITORA: This input value will just display manual command syntax that the user needs to manually enter into the database's <code>init.ora</code> file in order to enable or disable execution plan bug fixes. When using <code>SCOPE=INITORA</code> in this way, the <code>current_setting_precedence</code> field has no significance.</p> |
| current_setting_precedence | <p>Sets the precedence of environment settings or release update settings, where these settings are in conflict.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YES-the current environment settings take precedence in case of conflict • NO-release update settings take precedence in case of conflict <p>The default value is YES.</p> |

Examples

To enable all of the installed but disabled execution plan bug fixes up to and including those from the current release update:

```
SQL> execute dbms_optim_bundle.enable_optim_fixes('ON','BOTH', 'YES');
```

This instruction would enable all fixes, in both `MEMORY` and in the persistent `SPFILE`, with a precedence of current setting.

Exceptions

The following exceptions are raised by the `ENABLE_OPTIM_FIXES` Procedure:

- ORA-20001: Bad input value
- ORA-20002: Internal or other errors

124.2.2 GETBUGSFORBUNDLE Procedure

The `DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE.GETBUGSFORBUNDLE` subprogram, `GETBUGSFORBUNDLE` procedure displays execution plan bug fixes applied as part of release updates.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE.GETBUGSFORBUNDLE (  
    bundleid          IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 124-3 GETBUGSFORBUNDLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| bundleid | The release update ID. If <code>NULL</code> , the execution plan bug fixes from the latest bundle is displayed. If a bundle ID is specified, then the execution plan bug fixes up to the specified bundle is displayed. The default value is <code>NULL</code> . |

Examples

To view a listing of the installed but disabled execution plan bug fixes from the most recent release update applied:

```
SQL> set serveroutput on;  
SQL> execute dbms_optim_bundle.getbugsforbundle;  
  
19.8.0.0.200714DBRU:  
  Bug: 29304314, fix_controls: 29304314  
  Bug: 29930457, fix_controls: 29930457
```

The above example lists the installed but disabled execution plan bug fixes from the 19.8.0.0.200714DBRU release.

To view a listing of the installed but disabled execution plan bug fixes from release updates up to and including release update 171017:

```
SQL> execute dbms_optim_bundle.getbugsforbundle(171017);
```

Exceptions

The following exceptions are raised by the `GETBUGSFORBUNDLE` Procedure:

- `ORA-20001`: Bad input value
- `ORA-20002`: Internal or other errors

124.2.3 LISTBUNDLESWITHFCFIXES Procedure

The DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE subprogram, LISTBUNDLESWITHFCFIXES procedure lists the release update names and release update IDs of release updates with fix control fixes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE.LISTBUNDLESWITHFCFIXES ( );
```

Examples

To view the release update names and release update IDs:

```
SQL> set serveroutput on
SQL> exec dbms_optim_bundle.listBundlesWithFCFixes;
bundleId: 190719, bundleName: 19.4.0.0.190719DBRU
bundleId: 191015, bundleName: 19.5.0.0.191015DBRU
bundleId: 200414, bundleName: 19.7.0.0.200414DBRU
bundleId: 200714, bundleName: 19.8.0.0.200714DBRU
bundleId: 201020, bundleName: 19.9.0.0.201020DBRU
bundleId: 210119, bundleName: 19.10.0.0.210119DBRU
bundleId: 210420, bundleName: 19.11.0.0.210420DBRU
bundleId: 210720, bundleName: 19.12.0.0.210720DBRU
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Exceptions

The following exception is raised by the LISTBUNDLESWITHFCFIXES Procedure:

ORA-20002: Internal or other errors

124.2.4 SET_FIX_CONTROLS Procedure

The DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE subprogram, SET_FIX_CONTROLS procedure enables or disables a list of fixes with `_fix_controls`. The fixes can be present in a base version, in a release update, or in a one-off release. This procedure appends the new fix control settings to the existing ones.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OPTIM_BUNDLE.SET_FIX_CONTROLS (
    fix_control_string          IN  VARCHAR2,
    sid                        IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '*',
    scope                      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'MEMORY',
    current_setting_precedence IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'YES');
```

Parameters

Table 124-4 SET_FIX_CONTROLS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>fix_control_string</code> | Comma separated list of <code>fix_control:value</code> pair. For example: <code>'13329748:0,20355502:4, 27060221:1'</code> |

Table 124-4 (Cont.) SET_FIX_CONTROLS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| sid | The name of the instance on which <code>fix_control</code> setting need to be made. Acceptable values are * or valid <code>instance_name</code> from <code>sys.gv\$instance</code> . The default value is *. |
| scope | The scope of enabling or disabling the installed but disabled execution plan bug fixes. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MEMORY• SPFILE• BOTH The default value is MEMORY. |
| current_setting_precedence | Precedence of current setting over user supplied setting. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• YES—the current environment settings take precedence in case of conflict• NO—input settings take precedence in case of conflict The default value is YES. |

Exceptions

The following exceptions are raised by the `SET_FIX_CONTROLS` Procedure:

- ORA-20001: Bad input value
- ORA-20002: Internal or other errors

DBMS_OUTLN

The `DBMS_OUTLN` package, synonymous with `OUTLN_PKG`, contains the functional interface for subprograms associated with the management of stored outlines.

See Also:

For more information about using the `DBMS_OUTLN` package, see *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide*.

Note:

Stored outlines will be desupported in a future release in favor of SQL plan management. In Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1), stored outlines continue to function as in past releases. However, Oracle strongly recommends that you use SQL plan management for new applications. SQL plan management creates SQL plan baselines, which offer superior SQL performance and stability compared with stored outlines. If you have existing stored outlines, please consider migrating them to SQL plan baselines by using the [LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE Functions](#) or [LOAD_PLANS_FROM_SQLSET Function](#) of the `DBMS_SPM` package. When the migration is complete, you should disable or remove the stored outlines.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_OUTLN Subprograms](#)

125.1 DBMS_OUTLN Overview

A stored outline is the stored data that pertains to an execution plan for a given SQL statement. It enables the optimizer to repeatedly re-create execution plans that are equivalent to the plan originally generated along with the outline. The data stored in an outline consists, in part, of a set of hints that are used to achieve plan stability.

Stored outlines will be de-supported in a future release in favor of SQL plan management. As of 11g R1, stored outlines continue to function as in past releases, but Oracle strongly recommends that you use SQL plan management for new applications. SQL plan management creates SQL plan baselines, which offer superior SQL performance and stability compared with stored outlines. If you have existing stored outlines, please consider migrating them to SQL plan baselines by using the [LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE Functions](#) or the [LOAD_PLANS_FROM_SQLSET Function](#) of the `DBMS_SPM` package. When the migration is complete, you should disable or remove the stored outlines.

125.2 DBMS_OUTLN Security Model

DBMS_OUTLN contains management procedures that should be available to appropriate users only. EXECUTE privilege is not extended to the general user community unless the DBA explicitly does so.

PL/SQL functions that are available for outline management purposes can be executed only by users with EXECUTE privilege on the procedure (or package).

125.3 Summary of DBMS_OUTLN Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_OUTLN subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 125-1 DBMS_OUTLN Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| CLEAR_USED Procedure | Clears the outline 'used' flag |
| CREATE_OUTLINE Procedure | Generates outlines from the shared cursor identified by hash value and child number |
| DROP_BY_CAT Procedure | Drops outlines that belong to a specified category |
| DROP_UNUSED Procedure | Drops outlines that have never been applied in the compilation of a SQL statement |
| EXACT_TEXT_SIGNATURES Procedure | Updates outline signatures to those that compute based on exact text matching |
| UPDATE_BY_CAT Procedure | Changes the category of outlines in one category to a new category |
| UPDATE_SIGNATURES Procedure | Updates outline signatures to the current version's signature |

125.3.1 CLEAR_USED Procedure

This procedure clears the outline 'used' flag.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTLN.CLEAR_USED (
    name      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 125-2 CLEAR_USED Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------|
| name | Name of the outline. |

125.3.2 CREATE_OUTLINE Procedure

This procedure generates an outline by reparsing the SQL statement from the shared cursor identified by hash value and child number.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTLN.CREATE_OUTLINE (  
    hash_value    IN NUMBER,  
    child_number  IN NUMBER,  
    category      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DEFAULT');
```

Parameters

Table 125-3 CREATE_OUTLINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| hash_value | Hash value identifying the target shared cursor. |
| child_number | Child number of the target shared cursor. |
| category | Category in which to create outline (optional). |

125.3.3 DROP_BY_CAT Procedure

This procedure drops outlines that belong to a particular category. While outlines are put into the `DEFAULT` category unless otherwise specified, users have the option of grouping their outlines into groups called categories.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTLN.DROP_BY_CAT (  
    cat VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 125-4 DROP_BY_CAT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| cat | Category of outlines to drop. |

Usage Notes

This procedure purges a category of outlines in a single call.

Examples

This example drops all outlines in the `DEFAULT` category:

```
DBMS_OUTLN.DROP_BY_CAT('DEFAULT');
```

125.3.4 DROP_UNUSED Procedure

This procedure drops outlines that have never been applied in the compilation of a SQL statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTLN.DROP_UNUSED;
```

Usage Notes

You can use `DROP_UNUSED` for outlines generated by an application for one-time use SQL statements created as a result of dynamic SQL. These outlines are never used and take up valuable disk space.

125.3.5 EXACT_TEXT_SIGNATURES Procedure

This procedure updates outline signatures to those that compute based on exact text matching.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTLN.EXACT_TEXT_SIGNATURES;
```

Usage Notes

This procedure is relevant only for downgrading an outline to 8.1.6 or earlier.

125.3.6 UPDATE_BY_CAT Procedure

This procedure changes the category of all outlines in one category to a new category.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTLN.UPDATE_BY_CAT (  
    oldcat    VARCHAR2 default 'DEFAULT',  
    newcat    VARCHAR2 default 'DEFAULT');
```

Parameters

Table 125-5 UPDATE_BY_CAT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| oldcat | The current category of outlines. |
| newcat | The new category of outlines. |

125.3.7 UPDATE_SIGNATURES Procedure

This procedure updates outline signatures to the current version's signature.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTLN.UPDATE_SIGNATURES;
```

Usage Notes

You should execute this procedure if you have imported outlines generated in an earlier release to ensure that the signatures are compatible with the current release's computation algorithm.

DBMS_OUTPUT

The `DBMS_OUTPUT` package enables you to send messages from stored procedures, packages, and triggers. The package is especially useful for displaying PL/SQL debugging information.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_OUTPUT Subprograms](#)

126.1 DBMS_OUTPUT Overview

The package is typically used for debugging, or for displaying messages and reports to SQL*DBA or SQL*Plus (such as are produced by applying the SQL command `DESCRIBE` to procedures).

The [PUT Procedure](#) and [PUT_LINE Procedure](#) in this package enable you to place information in a buffer that can be read by another trigger, procedure, or package. In a separate PL/SQL procedure or anonymous block, you can display the buffered information by calling the [GET_LINE Procedure](#) and [GET_LINES Procedure](#).

If the package is disabled, all calls to subprograms are ignored. In this way, you can design your application so that subprograms are available only when a client is able to process the information.

126.2 DBMS_OUTPUT Security Model

The `dbmsotpt.sql` script must be run as user `SYS`. This creates the public synonym `DBMS_OUTPUT`, and `EXECUTE` permission on this package is granted to `public`.

126.3 DBMS_OUTPUT Operational Notes

The following operational notes apply to `DBMS_OUTPUT`.

- If you do not call `GET_LINE`, or if you do not display the messages on your screen in SQL*Plus, the buffered messages are ignored.
- SQL*Plus calls `GET_LINES` after issuing a SQL statement or anonymous PL/SQL calls.

- Typing `SET SERVEROUTPUT ON` in SQL*Plus has the effect of invoking `DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE (buffer_size => NULL);` with no limit on the output.
- You should generally avoid having application code invoke either the [DISABLE Procedure](#) or [ENABLE Procedure](#) because this could subvert the attempt of an external tool like SQL*Plus to control whether or not to display output.

**Note:**

Messages sent using `DBMS_OUTPUT` are not actually sent until the sending subprogram or trigger completes. There is no mechanism to flush output during the execution of a procedure.

126.4 DBMS_OUTPUT Exceptions

`DBMS_OUTPUT` subprograms raise the application error `ORA-20000` and return errors.

The output procedures can return the following errors:

Table 126-1 DBMS_OUTPUT Errors

| Error | Description |
|------------|----------------------|
| ORU-10027: | Buffer overflow |
| ORU-10028: | Line length overflow |

126.5 DBMS_OUTPUT Rules and Limits

The following are limits on `DBMS_OUTPUT` line and buffer size.

- The maximum line size is 32767 bytes.
- The default buffer size is 20000 bytes. The minimum size is 2000 bytes and the maximum is unlimited.

126.6 DBMS_OUTPUT Examples

This topic contains three examples of using `DBMS_OUTPUT`.

Example 1: Using a Trigger to Produce Output

You can use a trigger to print out some output from the debugging process. For example, you could code the trigger to invoke:

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('I got here:'||:new.col||' is the new value');
```

If you have enabled the `DBMS_OUTPUT` package, then the text produced by this `PUT_LINE` would be buffered, and you could, after executing the statement (presumably

some INSERT, DELETE, or UPDATE that caused the trigger to fire), retrieve the line of information. For example:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINE(:buffer, :status);
END;
```

You could then optionally display the buffer on the screen. You repeat calls to `GET_LINE` until `status` comes back as nonzero. For better performance, you should use calls to [GET_LINES Procedure](#) which can return an array of lines.

Example 2: Debugging Stored Procedures and Triggers

The `DBMS_OUTPUT` package is commonly used to debug stored procedures and triggers. This package can also be used to enable you to retrieve information about an object and format this output, as shown in ["Example 3: Retrieving Information About an Object"](#).

This function queries the employee table and returns the total salary for a specified department. The function includes several calls to the `PUT_LINE` procedure:

```
CREATE FUNCTION dept_salary (dnum NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS
  CURSOR emp_cursor IS
    SELECT sal, comm FROM emp WHERE deptno = dnum;
  total_wages  NUMBER(11, 2) := 0;
  counter      NUMBER(10) := 1;
BEGIN

  FOR emp_record IN emp_cursor LOOP
    emp_record.comm := NVL(emp_record.comm, 0);
    total_wages := total_wages + emp_record.sal
      + emp_record.comm;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Loop number = ' || counter ||
      ' ; Wages = ' || TO_CHAR(total_wages)); /* Debug line */
    counter := counter + 1; /* Increment debug counter */
  END LOOP;
  /* Debug line */
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total wages = ' ||
    TO_CHAR(total_wages));
  RETURN total_wages;

END dept_salary;
```

Assume the `EMP` table contains the following rows:

| EMPNO | SAL | COMM | DEPT |
|-------|------|------|------|
| 1002 | 1500 | 500 | 20 |
| 1203 | 1000 | | 30 |
| 1289 | 1000 | | 10 |
| 1347 | 1000 | 250 | 20 |

Assume the user executes the following statements in `SQL*Plus`:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
VARIABLE salary NUMBER;
EXECUTE :salary := dept_salary(20);
```

The user would then see the following information displayed in the output pane:

```
Loop number = 1; Wages = 2000
Loop number = 2; Wages = 3250
```

```
Total wages = 3250
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully executed.
```

Example 3: Retrieving Information About an Object

In this example, the user has used the `EXPLAIN PLAN` command to retrieve information about the execution plan for a statement and has stored it in `PLAN_TABLE`. The user has also assigned a statement ID to this statement. The example `EXPLAIN_OUT` procedure retrieves the information from this table and formats the output in a nested manner that more closely depicts the order of steps undergone in processing the SQL statement.

```

/*****
/* Create EXPLAIN_OUT procedure. User must pass STATEMENT_ID to */
/* to procedure, to uniquely identify statement.                */
*****/
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE explain_out
  (statement_id IN VARCHAR2) AS

  -- Retrieve information from PLAN_TABLE into cursor EXPLAIN_ROWS.

  CURSOR explain_rows IS
    SELECT level, id, position, operation, options,
           object_name
    FROM plan_table
    WHERE statement_id = explain_out.statement_id
    CONNECT BY PRIOR id = parent_id
              AND statement_id = explain_out.statement_id
    START WITH id = 0
    ORDER BY id;

BEGIN

  -- Loop through information retrieved from PLAN_TABLE:

  FOR line IN explain_rows LOOP

    -- At start of output, include heading with estimated cost.

    IF line.id = 0 THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Plan for statement '
        || statement_id
        || ', estimated cost = ' || line.position);
    END IF;

    -- Output formatted information. LEVEL determines indentation level.

    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (lpad(' ', 2*(line.level-1)) ||
      line.operation || ' ' || line.options || ' ' ||
      line.object_name);
  END LOOP;

END;
```


 **See Also:**
[UTL_FILE](#)

126.7 DBMS_OUTPUT Data Structures

The `DBMS_OUTPUT` package declares 2 collection types for use with the `GET_LINES` Procedure.

TABLE Types

[CHARARR Table Type](#)

OBJECT Types

[DBMSOUTPUT_LINESARRAY Object Type](#)

Related Topics

- [GET_LINES Procedure](#)
This procedure retrieves an array of lines from the buffer.

126.7.1 CHARARR Table Type

This package type is to be used with the `GET_LINES` Procedure to obtain text submitted through the `PUT` Procedure and `PUT_LINE` Procedure.

Syntax

```
TYPE CHARARR IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Related Topics

- [GET_LINES Procedure](#)
This procedure retrieves an array of lines from the buffer.
- [PUT Procedure](#)
This procedure places a partial line in the buffer.
- [PUT_LINE Procedure](#)
This procedure places a line in the buffer.

126.7.2 DBMS_OUTPUT DBMSOUTPUT_LINESARRAY Object Type

This type, defined outside the package, is to be used with the `GET_LINES` Procedure to obtain text submitted through the `PUT` Procedure and `PUT_LINE` Procedure.

Syntax

```
TYPE DBMSOUTPUT_LINESARRAY IS  
  VARRAY(2147483647) OF VARCHAR2(32767);
```

Related Topics

- [GET_LINES Procedure](#)
This procedure retrieves an array of lines from the buffer.

- [PUT Procedure](#)
This procedure places a partial line in the buffer.
- [PUT_LINE Procedure](#)
This procedure places a line in the buffer.

126.8 Summary of DBMS_OUTPUT Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_OUTPUT` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 126-2 DBMS_OUTPUT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| DISABLE Procedure | Disables message output |
| ENABLE Procedure | Enables message output |
| GET_LINE Procedure | Retrieves one line from buffer |
| GET_LINES Procedure | Retrieves an array of lines from buffer |
| NEW_LINE Procedure | Terminates a line created with <code>PUT</code> |
| PUT Procedure | Places a partial line in the buffer |
| PUT_LINE Procedure | Places line in buffer |



Note:

The [PUT Procedure](#) that take a number are obsolete and, while currently supported, are included in this release for legacy reasons only.

126.8.1 DISABLE Procedure

This procedure disables calls to `PUT`, `PUT_LINE`, `NEW_LINE`, `GET_LINE`, and `GET_LINES`, and purges the buffer of any remaining information.

As with the [ENABLE Procedure](#), you do not need to call this procedure if you are using the `SERVEROUTPUT` option of `SQL*Plus`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.DISABLE;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(disable,WNDS,RNDS);
```

126.8.2 ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables calls to `PUT`, `PUT_LINE`, `NEW_LINE`, `GET_LINE`, and `GET_LINES`.

Calls to these procedures are ignored if the `DBMS_OUTPUT` package is not activated.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE (
    buffer_size IN INTEGER DEFAULT 20000);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(enable,WNDS,RNDS);
```

Parameters**Table 126-3** ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| buffer_size | Upper limit, in bytes, the amount of buffered information. Setting buffer_size to NULL specifies that there should be no limit. |

Usage Notes

- It is not necessary to call this procedure when you use the SET SERVEROUTPUT option of SQL*Plus.
- If there are multiple calls to ENABLE, then buffer_size is the last of the values specified. The maximum size is 1,000,000, and the minimum is 2,000 when the user specifies buffer_size (NOT NULL).
- NULL is expected to be the usual choice. The default is 20,000 for backwards compatibility with earlier database versions that did not support unlimited buffering.

126.8.3 GET_LINE Procedure

This procedure retrieves a single line of buffered information.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINE (
    line    OUT VARCHAR2,
    status  OUT INTEGER);
```

Parameters**Table 126-4** GET_LINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| line | Returns a single line of buffered information, excluding a final newline character. You should declare the actual for this parameter as VARCHAR2 (32767) to avoid the risk of "ORA-06502: PL/SQL: numeric or value error: character string buffer too small". |
| status | If the call completes successfully, then the status returns as 0. If there are no more lines in the buffer, then the status is 1. |

Usage Notes

- You can choose to retrieve from the buffer a single line or an array of lines. Call the `GET_LINE` procedure to retrieve a single line of buffered information. To reduce the number of calls to the server, call the `GET_LINES` procedure to retrieve an array of lines from the buffer.
- You can choose to automatically display this information if you are using SQL*Plus by using the special `SET SERVEROUTPUT ON` command.
- After calling `GET_LINE` or `GET_LINES`, any lines not retrieved before the next call to `PUT`, `PUT_LINE`, or `NEW_LINE` are discarded to avoid confusing them with the next message.

126.8.4 GET_LINES Procedure

This procedure retrieves an array of lines from the buffer.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINES (
    lines      OUT   CHARARR,
    numlines   IN OUT INTEGER);

DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINES (
    lines      OUT   DBMSOUTPUT_LINESARRAY,
    numlines   IN OUT INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 126-5 GET_LINES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| lines | Returns an array of lines of buffered information. The maximum length of each line in the array is 32767 bytes. It is recommended that you use the <code>VARRAY</code> overload version in a 3GL host program to execute the procedure from a PL/SQL anonymous block. |
| numlines | Number of lines you want to retrieve from the buffer. After retrieving the specified number of lines, the procedure returns the number of lines actually retrieved. If this number is less than the number of lines requested, then there are no more lines in the buffer. |

Usage Notes

- You can choose to retrieve from the buffer a single line or an array of lines. Call the `GET_LINE` procedure to retrieve a single line of buffered information. To reduce the number of calls to the server, call the `GET_LINES` procedure to retrieve an array of lines from the buffer.
- You can choose to automatically display this information if you are using SQL*Plus by using the special `SET SERVEROUTPUT ON` command.

- After calling `GET_LINE` or `GET_LINES`, any lines not retrieved before the next call to `PUT`, `PUT_LINE`, or `NEW_LINE` are discarded to avoid confusing them with the next message.

126.8.5 NEW_LINE Procedure

This procedure puts an end-of-line marker.

The [GET_LINE Procedure](#) and the [GET_LINES Procedure](#) return "lines" as delimited by "newlines". Every call to the [PUT_LINE Procedure](#) or [NEW_LINE Procedure](#) generates a line that is returned by `GET_LINE(S)`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;
```

126.8.6 PUT Procedure

This procedure places a partial line in the buffer.

Note:

The `PUT` procedure that takes a `NUMBER` is obsolete and, while currently supported, is included in this release for legacy reasons only.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT (
    item IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 126-6 PUT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| item | Item to buffer. |

Exceptions

Table 126-7 PUT Procedure Exceptions

| Error | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| ORA-20000, ORU-10027: | Buffer overflow, limit of <buf_limit> bytes. |
| ORA-20000, ORU-10028: | Line length overflow, limit of 32767 bytes for each line. |

Usage Notes

- You can build a line of information piece by piece by making multiple calls to `PUT`, or place an entire line of information into the buffer by calling `PUT_LINE`.

- When you call `PUT_LINE` the item you specify is automatically followed by an end-of-line marker. If you make calls to `PUT` to build a line, then you must add your own end-of-line marker by calling `NEW_LINE`. `GET_LINE` and `GET_LINES` do not return lines that have not been terminated with a newline character.
- If your lines exceed the line limit, you receive an error message.
- Output that you create using `PUT` or `PUT_LINE` is buffered. The output cannot be retrieved until the PL/SQL program unit from which it was buffered returns to its caller.

For example, SQL*Plus does not display `DBMS_OUTPUT` messages until the PL/SQL program completes. There is no mechanism for flushing the `DBMS_OUTPUT` buffers within the PL/SQL program.

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL> BEGIN
  2  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('hello');
  3  DBMS_LOCK.SLEEP (10);
  4  END;
```

126.8.7 PUT_LINE Procedure

This procedure places a line in the buffer.



Note:

The `PUT_LINE` procedure that takes a `NUMBER` is obsolete and, while currently supported, is included in this release for legacy reasons only.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (
  item IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 126-8 PUT_LINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| item | Item to buffer. |

Exceptions

Table 126-9 PUT_LINE Procedure Exceptions

| Error | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| ORA-20000, ORU-10027: | Buffer overflow, limit of <buf_limit> bytes. |
| ORA-20000, ORU-10028: | Line length overflow, limit of 32767 bytes for each line. |

Usage Notes

- You can build a line of information piece by piece by making multiple calls to `PUT`, or place an entire line of information into the buffer by calling `PUT_LINE`.
- When you call `PUT_LINE` the item you specify is automatically followed by an end-of-line marker. If you make calls to `PUT` to build a line, then you must add your own end-of-line marker by calling `NEW_LINE`. `GET_LINE` and `GET_LINES` do not return lines that have not been terminated with a newline character.
- If your lines exceeds the line limit, you receive an error message.
- Output that you create using `PUT` or `PUT_LINE` is buffered. The output cannot be retrieved until the PL/SQL program unit from which it was buffered returns to its caller.

For example, SQL*Plus does not display `DBMS_OUTPUT` messages until the PL/SQL program completes. There is no mechanism for flushing the `DBMS_OUTPUT` buffers within the PL/SQL program. For example:

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL> BEGIN
  2 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('hello');
  3 DBMS_LOCK.SLEEP (10);
  4 END;
```

DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE

The `DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE` package enables incremental update of table data in parallel.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Views](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- [Oracle Database Development Guide](#)
- [Oracle Database Reference](#)

127.1 DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE Overview

This package lets you incrementally update table data in parallel, in two high-level steps.

1. Group sets of rows in the table into smaller-sized chunks.
2. Run a user-specified statement on these chunks in parallel, and commit when finished processing each chunk.

This package introduces the notion of *parallel execution task*. This task groups the various steps associated with the parallel execution of a PL/SQL block, which is typically updating table data.

All of the package subroutines (except the [GENERATE_TASK_NAME Function](#) and the [TASK_STATUS Procedure](#)) perform a commit.

127.2 DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE Security Model

`DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE` is a SYS-owned package which is granted to PUBLIC.

Users who have the `ADM_PARALLEL_EXECUTE_TASK` role can perform administrative routines (qualified by the prefix `ADM_`) and access the DBA view.

Apart from the administrative routines, all the subprograms refer to tasks owned by the current user.

To execute chunks in parallel, you must have `CREATE JOB` system privilege.

The `CHUNK_BY_SQL`, `RUN_TASK`, and `RESUME_TASK` subprograms require a query, and are executed using `DBMS_SQL`. Invokers of the `DBMS_SQL` interface must ensure that no query contains SQL injection.

127.3 DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE Constants

The `DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE` package uses the constants described in these two tables.

Table 127-1 DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE Constants - Chunk Status Value

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------------|--------|-------|---|
| ASSIGNED | NUMBER | 1 | Chunk has been assigned for processing |
| PROCESSED | NUMBER | 2 | Chunk has been processed successfully |
| PROCESSED_WITH_ERROR | NUMBER | 3 | Chunk has been processed, but an error occurred during processing |
| UNASSIGNED | NUMBER | 0 | Chunk is unassigned |

Table 127-2 DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE Constants - Task Status Value

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------------|--------|-------|---|
| CHUNKED | NUMBER | 5 | Table associated with the task has been chunked, but none of the chunk has been assigned for processing |
| CHUNKING | NUMBER | 2 | Table associated with the task is being chunked |
| CHUNKING_FAILED | NUMBER | 3 | Chunking failed |
| CRASHED | NUMBER | 9 | Only applicable if parallel execution is used, this occurs if a job slave crashes or if the database crashes during <code>EXECUTE</code> , leaving a chunk in <code>ASSIGNED</code> or <code>UNASSIGNED</code> state. |
| CREATED | NUMBER | 1 | The task has been created by the CREATE_TASK Procedure |
| FINISHED | NUMBER | 7 | All chunks processed without error |
| FINISHED_WITH_ERROR | NUMBER | 8 | All chunks processed, but with errors in some cases |
| NO_CHUNKS | NUMBER | 4 | Table associated with the task has no chunks created |
| PROCESSING | NUMBER | 6 | Part of the chunk assigned for processing, or which has been processed |

**Note:**

Use constants instead of absolute values, because absolute values might change in future.

127.4 DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE Views

The `DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE` package uses the following views.

- `DBA_PARALLEL_EXECUTE_CHUNKS`
- `DBA_PARALLEL_EXECUTE_TASKS`
- `USER_PARALLEL_EXECUTE_CHUNKS`
- `USER_PARALLEL_EXECUTE_TASKS`

127.5 DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE Exceptions

The following table lists the exceptions raised by `DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE`.

Table 127-3 Exceptions Raised by DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE

| Exception | Error Code | Description |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---|
| <code>CHUNK_NOT_FOUND</code> | 29499 | Specified chunk does not exist |
| <code>DUPLICATE_TASK_NAME</code> | 29497 | Same task name has been used by an existing task |
| <code>INVALID_STATE_FOR_CHUNK</code> | 29492 | Attempts to chunk a table that is not in <code>CREATED</code> or <code>CHUNKING_FAILED</code> state |
| <code>INVALID_STATE_FOR_RESUME</code> | 29495 | Attempts to resume execution, but the task is not in <code>FINISHED_WITH_ERROR</code> or <code>CRASHED</code> state |
| <code>INVALID_STATE_FOR_RUN</code> | 29494 | Attempts to execute the task that is not in <code>CHUNKED</code> state |
| <code>INVALID_STATUS</code> | 29493 | Attempts to set an invalid value to the chunk status |
| <code>INVALID_TABLE</code> | 29491 | Attempts to chunk a table by rowid in cases in which the table is not a physical table, or the table is an IOT |
| <code>MISSING_ROLE</code> | 29490 | User does not have the necessary <code>ADM_PARALLEL_EXECUTE</code> role |
| <code>TASK_NOT_FOUND</code> | 29498 | Specified <code>task_name</code> does not exist |

127.6 DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE Examples

The following examples run on the Human Resources (HR) schema of the Oracle Database Sample Schemas. They require that the HR schema be created with the `JOB SYSTEM` privilege.

Chunk by ROWID

This example shows the most common usage of this package. After calling the [RUN_TASK Procedure](#), it checks for errors and reruns in the case of error.

```

DECLARE
  l_sql_stmt VARCHAR2(1000);
  l_try NUMBER;
  l_status NUMBER;
BEGIN

  -- Create the TASK
  DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_TASK ('mytask');

  -- Chunk the table by ROWID
  DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_ROWID('mytask', 'HR', 'EMPLOYEES',
true, 100);

  -- Execute the DML in parallel
  l_sql_stmt := 'update EMPLOYEES e
    SET e.salary = e.salary + 10
    WHERE rowid BETWEEN :start_id AND :end_id';
  DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.RUN_TASK('mytask', l_sql_stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE,
    parallel_level => 10);

  -- If there is an error, RESUME it for at most 2 times.
  L_try := 0;
  L_status := DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.TASK_STATUS('mytask');
  WHILE (l_try < 2 and L_status != DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.FINISHED)
  LOOP
    L_try := l_try + 1;
    DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.RESUME_TASK('mytask');
    L_status := DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.TASK_STATUS('mytask');
  END LOOP;

  -- Done with processing; drop the task
  DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.DROP_TASK('mytask');

END;
/

```

Chunk by User-Provided SQL

A user can specify a chunk algorithm by using the [CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_SQL Procedure](#). This example shows that rows with the same `manager_id` are grouped together and processed in one chunk.

```

DECLARE
  l_chunk_sql VARCHAR2(1000);
  l_sql_stmt VARCHAR2(1000);
  l_try NUMBER;
  l_status NUMBER;
BEGIN

  -- Create the TASK
  DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_TASK ('mytask');

  -- Chunk the table by MANAGER_ID
  l_chunk_sql := 'SELECT distinct manager_id, manager_id FROM employees';
  DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_SQL('mytask', l_chunk_sql, false);

  -- Execute the DML in parallel
  -- the WHERE clause contain a condition on manager_id, which is the chunk
  -- column. In this case, grouping rows is by manager_id.
  l_sql_stmt := 'update EMPLOYEES e
    SET e.salary = e.salary + 10

```

```

        WHERE manager_id between :start_id and :end_id';
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.RUN_TASK('mytask', l_sql_stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE,
                               parallel_level => 10);

-- If there is error, RESUME it for at most 2 times.
L_try := 0;
L_status := DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.TASK_STATUS('mytask');
WHILE(l_try < 2 and L_status != DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.FINISHED)
Loop
    L_try := l_try + 1;
    DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.RESUME_TASK('mytask');
    L_status := DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.TASK_STATUS('mytask');
END LOOP;

-- Done with processing; drop the task
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.DROP_TASK('mytask');

end;
/

```

Executing Chunks in an User-defined Framework

You can execute chunks in a self-defined framework without using the [RUN_TASK Procedure](#). This example shows how to use [GET_ROWID_CHUNK Procedure](#), [EXECUTE IMMEDIATE](#), [SET_CHUNK_STATUS Procedure](#) to execute the chunks.

```

DECLARE
    l_sql_stmt varchar2(1000);
    l_try number;
    l_status number;
    l_chunk_id number;
    l_start_rowid rowid;
    l_end_rowid rowid;
    l_any_rows boolean;
    CURSOR c1 IS SELECT chunk_id
                  FROM user_parallel_execute_chunks
                  WHERE task_name = 'mytask'
                  AND STATUS IN (DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.PROCESSED_WITH_ERROR,
                                DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.ASSIGNED);
BEGIN
    -- Create the Objects, task, and chunk by ROWID
    DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_TASK ('mytask');
    DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_ROWID('mytask', 'HR', 'EMPLOYEES', true, 100);

    l_sql_stmt := 'update EMPLOYEES e
                  SET e.salary = e.salary + 10
                  WHERE rowid BETWEEN :start_id AND :end_id';

    -- Execute the DML in his own framework
    --
    -- Process each chunk and commit.
    -- After processing one chunk, repeat this process until
    -- all the chunks are processed.
    --
    <<main_processing>>
    LOOP
        --
        -- Get a chunk to process; if there is nothing to process, then exit the
        -- loop;
        --
    
```

```

DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.GET_ROWID_CHUNK('mytask',
                                        l_chunk_id,
                                        l_start_rowid,
                                        l_end_rowid,
                                        l_any_rows);

IF (l_any_rows = false) THEN EXIT; END IF;

--
-- The chunk is specified by start_id and end_id.
-- Bind the start_id and end_id and then execute it
--
-- If no error occurred, set the chunk status to PROCESSED.
--
-- Catch any exception. If an exception occurred, store the error num/msg
-- into the chunk table and then continue to process the next chunk.
--
BEGIN
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE l_sql_stmt using l_start_rowid, l_end_rowid;
  DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.SET_CHUNK_STATUS('mytask',l_chunk_id,
    DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.PROCESSED);
EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
  DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.SET_CHUNK_STATUS('mytask', l_chunk_id,
    DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.PROCESSED_WITH_ERROR, SQLCODE, SQLERRM);
END;

--
-- Finished processing one chunk; Commit here
--
COMMIT;
END LOOP;

```

127.7 Summary of DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 127-4 DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ADM_DROP_CHUNKS Procedure | Drops all chunks of the specified task owned by the specified owner |
| ADM_DROP_TASK Procedure | Drops the task of the given user and all related chunks |
| ADM_TASK_STATUS Function | Returns the task status |
| ADM_STOP_TASK Procedure | Stops the task of the given owner and related job slaves |
| CREATE_TASK Procedure | Creates a task for the current user |
| CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_NUMBER_COLUMN Procedure | Chunks the table associated with the given task by the specified column. |
| CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_ROWID Procedure | Chunks the table associated with the given task by ROWID |
| CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_SQL Procedure | Chunks the table associated with the given task by means of a user-provided SELECT statement |
| DROP_TASK Procedure | Drops the task and all related chunks |

Table 127-4 (Cont.) DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| DROP_CHUNKS Procedure | Drops the task's chunks |
| GENERATE_TASK_NAME Function | Returns a unique name for a task |
| GET_NUMBER_COL_CHUNK Procedure | Picks an unassigned NUMBER chunk and changes it to ASSIGNED |
| GET_ROWID_CHUNK Procedure | Picks an unassigned ROWID chunk and changes it to ASSIGNED |
| PURGE_PROCESSED_CHUNKS Procedure | Deletes all the processed chunks whose status is PROCESSED or PROCESSED_WITH_ERROR |
| RESUME_TASK Procedures | Retries the given the task if the RUN_TASK Procedure finished with an error, or resumes the task if a crash occurred. |
| RUN_TASK Procedure | Executes the specified SQL statement on the chunks in parallel |
| SET_CHUNK_STATUS Procedure | Sets the status of the chunk |
| STOP_TASK Procedure | Stops the task and related job slaves |
| TASK_STATUS Procedure | Returns the task status |

127.7.1 ADM_DROP_CHUNKS Procedure

This procedure drops all chunks of the specified task owned by the specified owner.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.ADM_DROP_CHUNKS (
    task_owner    IN VARCHAR2,
    task_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 127-5 ADM_DROP_CHUNKS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-------------------|
| task_owner | Owner of the task |
| task_name | Name of the task |

127.7.2 ADM_DROP_TASK Procedure

This procedure drops the task of the specified user and all related chunks.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.ADM_DROP_TASK (
    task_owner    IN VARCHAR2,
    task_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 127-6 ADM_DROP_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-------------------|
| task_owner | Owner of the task |
| task_name | Name of the task |

127.7.3 ADM_TASK_STATUS Function

This function returns the task status.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.ADM_TASK_STATUS (  
    task_owner    IN VARCHAR2,  
    task_name     IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 127-7 ADM_TASK_STATUS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-------------------|
| task_owner | Owner of the task |
| task_name | Name of the task |

127.7.4 ADM_STOP_TASK Procedure

This procedure stops the task of the specified owner and related job slaves.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.ADM_STOP_TASK (  
    task_owner    IN VARCHAR2,  
    task_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 127-8 ADM_STOP_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-------------------|
| task_owner | Owner of the task |
| task_name | Name of the task |

127.7.5 CREATE_TASK Procedure

This procedure creates a task for the current user. The pairing of `task_name` and `current_user` must be unique.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_TASK (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    comment        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 127-9 CREATE_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>task_name</code> | Name of the task. The <code>task_name</code> can be any string in which related length must be less than or equal to 128 bytes. |
| <code>comment</code> | Comment field. The comment must be less than 4000 bytes. |

127.7.6 CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_NUMBER_COL Procedure

This procedure chunks the table (associated with the specified task) by the specified column. The specified column must be a `NUMBER` column. This procedure takes the `MIN` and `MAX` value of the column, and then divides the range evenly according to `chunk_size`.

The chunks are:

| START_ID | END_ID |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| ----- | ----- |
| <code>min_id_val</code> | <code>min_id_val+1*chunk_size-1</code> |
| <code>min_id_val+1*chunk_size</code> | <code>min_id_val+2*chunk_size-1</code> |
| ... | ... |
| <code>min_id_val+i*chunk_size</code> | <code>max_id_val</code> |

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_NUMBER_COL (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    table_owner    IN  VARCHAR2,
    table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
    table_column   IN  VARCHAR2,
    chunk_size     IN  NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 127-10 CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_NUMBER_COL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| <code>task_name</code> | Name of the task |
| <code>table_owner</code> | Owner of the table |
| <code>table_name</code> | Name of the table |

Table 127-10 (Cont.) CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_NUMBER_COL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| table_column | Name of the NUMBER column |
| chunk_size | Range of each chunk |

127.7.7 CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_ROWID Procedure

This procedure chunks the table (associated with the specified task) by ROWID.

num_row and num_block are approximate guidance for the size of each chunk. The table to be chunked must be a physical table with physical ROWID having views and table functions. Index-organized tables are not allowed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_ROWID (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    table_owner    IN  VARCHAR2,
    table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
    by_row         IN  BOOLEAN,
    chunk_size     IN  NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 127-11 CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_ROWID Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| task_name | Name of the task |
| table_owner | Owner of the table |
| table_name | Name of the table |
| by_row | TRUE if chunk_size refers to the number of rows, otherwise, chunk_size refers to the number of blocks |
| chunk_size | Approximate number of rows/blocks to process for each commit cycle |

127.7.8 CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_SQL Procedure

This procedure chunks the table (associated with the specified task) by means of a user-provided SELECT statement.

The SELECT statement that returns the range of each chunk must have two columns: start_id and end_id. If the task is to chunk by ROWID, then the two columns must be of ROWID type. If the task is to chunk the table by NUMBER column, then the two columns must be of NUMBER type. The procedure provides the flexibility to users who want to deploy user-defined chunk algorithms.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_SQL (
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    sql_stmt       IN CLOB,
    by_rowid       IN BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 127-12 CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_SQL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | Name of the task |
| sql_stmt | SQL that returns the chunk ranges |
| by_rowid | TRUE if the table is chunked by rowids |

127.7.9 DROP_TASK Procedure

This procedure drops the task and all related chunks.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.DROP_TASK (
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 127-13 DROP_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| task_name | Name of the task |

127.7.10 DROP_CHUNKS Procedure

This procedure drops the task's chunks.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.DROP_CHUNKS (
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 127-14 DROP_CHUNKS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| task_name | Name of the task |

127.7.11 GENERATE_TASK_NAME Function

This function returns a unique name for a task.

The name is of the form *prefix*N where N is a number from a sequence. If no prefix is specified, the generated name is, by default, TASK\$_1, TASK\$_2, TASK\$_3, and so on. If 'SCOTT' is specified as the prefix, the name is SCOTT1, SCOTT2, and so on.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.GENERATE_TASK_NAME (
    prefix      IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TASK$_')
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 127-15 GENERATE_TASK_NAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| prefix | The prefix to use when generating the task name |

127.7.12 GET_NUMBER_COL_CHUNK Procedure

This procedure picks an unassigned NUMBER chunk and changes it to ASSIGNED. If there are no more chunks to assign, any_rows is set to FALSE. Otherwise, the chunk_id, start, and end_id of the chunk are returned as OUT parameters.

The chunk information in DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE_CHUNKS\$ is updated as follows: STATUS becomes ASSIGNED; START_TIMESTAMP records the current time; END_TIMESTAMP is cleared.

 **See Also:**

[Views](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.GET_NUMBER_COL_CHUNK (
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    chunk_id       OUT NUMBER,
    start_id       OUT NUMBER,
    end_id         OUT NUMBER,
    any_rows       OUT BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 127-16 GET_NUMBER_COL_CHUNK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| task_name | Name of the task |

Table 127-16 (Cont.) GET_NUMBER_COL_CHUNK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| chunk_id | Chunk ID of the chunk |
| start_id | ID of the start row in the returned range |
| end_id | ID of the end row in the returned range |
| any_rows | Indicates if there could be any rows to process in the range |

Usage Notes

If the task is chunked by ROWID, then use `get_rowid_range`. If the task is chunked by NUMBER column, then use `get_number_col_range`. If you make the wrong function call, the returning `chunk_id` and `any_rows` have valid values but `start_id` and `end_id` are NULL.

127.7.13 GET_ROWID_CHUNK Procedure

This procedure picks an unassigned ROWID chunk and changes it to ASSIGNED.

If there are no more chunks to assign, `any_rows` is set to FALSE. Otherwise, the `chunk_id`, `start`, and `end_rowid` of the chunk are returned as OUT parameters. The chunk info in `DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE_CHUNKS$` is updated as follows: STATUS becomes ASSIGNED; START_TIMESTAMP records the current time; END_TIMESTAMP is cleared.

 **See Also:**
[Views](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.GET_ROWID_CHUNK (
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    chunk_id       OUT NUMBER,
    start_rowid    OUT ROWID,
    end_rowid      OUT ROWID,
    any_rows       OUT BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 127-17 GET_ROWID_CHUNK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| task_name | Name of the task |
| chunk_id | Chunk ID of the chunk |
| start_rowid | Start rowid in the returned range |
| end_rowid | End rowid in the returned range |
| any_rows | Indicates that the range could include rows to process |

Usage Notes

If the task is chunked by ROWID, then use `get_rowid_range`. If the task is chunked by NUMBER column, then use `get_number_col_range`. If you make the wrong function call, the returning `chunk_id` and `any_rows` will still have valid values but `start_id` and `end_id` are NULL.

127.7.14 PURGE_PROCESSED_CHUNKS Procedure

This procedure deletes all the processed chunks whose status is PROCESSED or PROCESSED_WITH_ERROR.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.PURGE_PROCESSED_CHUNKS (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 127-18 PURGE_PROCESSED_CHUNKS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| task_name | Name of the task |

127.7.15 RESUME_TASK Procedures

This procedure retries the specified the task if the RUN_TASK Procedure finished with an error, or resumes the task if a crash occurred.

You can only invoke this procedure if the task is in a CRASHED or FINISHED_WITH_ERROR state.

For a crashed serial execution, the state remains in PROCESSING. The FORCE option allows you to resume any task in PROCESSING state. However, it is your responsibility to determine that a crash has occurred.

The procedure resumes processing the chunks which have not been processed. Also, chunks which are in PROCESSED_WITH_ERROR or ASSIGNED (due to crash) state are processed because those chunks did not commit.

This procedure takes the same argument as the RUN_TASK Procedure. The overload which takes task_name as the only input argument re-uses the arguments provided in the previous invoking of the RUN_TASK Procedure or RESUME_TASK Procedures.



See Also:

[Table 127-2](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.RESUME_TASK (
    task_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    sql_stmt           IN  CLOB,
    language_flag      IN  NUMBER,
    edition            IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    apply_crossedition_trigger IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    fire_apply_trigger IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    parallel_level     IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
    job_class          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
    force              IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE);
```

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.RESUME_TASK (
    task_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    force              IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 127-19 RESUME_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| task_name | Name of the task |
| sql_stmt | SQL statement; must have :start_id and :end_id placeholders |
| language_flag | Determines how Oracle handles the SQL statement. The following options are recognized: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6 (or 0) specifies version 6 behavior NATIVE (or 1) specifies normal behavior for the database to which the program is connected V7 (or 2) specifies Oracle database version 7 behavior |
| edition | Specifies the edition in which to run the statement. Default is the current edition. |
| apply_crossedition_trigger | Specifies the unqualified name of a forward crossedition trigger that is to be applied to the specified SQL. The name is resolved using the edition and current_schema setting in which the statement is to be executed. The trigger must be owned by the user who executes the statement. |
| fire_apply_trigger | Indicates whether the specified apply_crossedition_trigger is itself to be executed, or only to be used as a guide in selecting other triggers |
| parallel_level | Number of parallel jobs; zero if run in serial; NULL uses the default parallelism |
| job_class | If running in parallel, the jobs all belong to the specified job class |
| force | If TRUE, do not raise an error if the status is PROCESSING. |

Examples

Suppose the chunk table contains the following chunk ranges:

```
START_ID          END_ID
-----          -
1                10
```

```

11                                  20
21                                  30

```

And the specified SQL statement is:

```

UPDATE employees
   SET salary = salary + 10
   WHERE e.employee_id BETWEEN :start_id AND :end_id

```

This procedure executes the following statements in parallel:

```

UPDATE employees
   SET salary =.salary + 10 WHERE employee_id BETWEEN 1 and 10;
COMMIT;

```

```

UPDATE employees
   SET salary =.salary + 10 WHERE employee_id between 11 and 20;
COMMIT;

```

```

UPDATE employees
   SET salary =.salary + 10 WHERE employee_id between 21 and 30;
COMMIT;

```

Related Topics

- [RUN_TASK Procedure](#)
 This procedure executes the specified statement (sql_stmt) on the chunks in parallel.

127.7.16 RUN_TASK Procedure

This procedure executes the specified statement (sql_stmt) on the chunks in parallel.

It commits after processing each chunk.

The specified statement must have two placeholders called start_id and end_id, respectively, which represent the range of the chunk to be processed. The type of each placeholder must be ROWID where ROWID-based chunking was used, or NUMBER where NUMBER-based chunking was used.

Syntax

```

DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.RUN_TASK (
    task_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    sql_stmt           IN  CLOB,
    language_flag      IN  NUMBER,
    edition            IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    apply_crossedition_trigger IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    fire_apply_trigger IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    parallel_level     IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
    job_class          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS');

```

Parameters

Table 127-20 RUN_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| task_name | Name of the task |

Table 127-20 (Cont.) RUN_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| sql_stmt | SQL statement; must have :start_id and :end_id placeholders |
| language_flag | Determines how Oracle handles the SQL statement. The following options are recognized: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6 (or 0) specifies version 6 behavior NATIVE (or 1) specifies normal behavior for the database to which the program is connected V7 (or 2) specifies Oracle database version 7 behavior |
| edition | Specifies the edition in which to run the statement. Default is the current edition. |
| apply_crossedition_trigger | Specifies the unqualified name of a forward crossedition trigger that is to be applied to the specified SQL. The name is resolved using the edition and current_schema setting in which the statement is to be executed. The trigger must be owned by the user executes the statement. |
| fire_apply_trigger | Indicates whether the specified apply_crossedition_trigger is itself to be executed, or only a guide to be used in selecting other triggers. |
| parallel_level | Number of parallel jobs; zero if run in serial; NULL uses the default parallelism. |
| job_class | If running in parallel, the jobs belong to the specified job class |

Usage Notes

- The SQL statement is executed as the current user.
- Since this subprogram is subject to reexecution on error, you need to take great care in submitting a statement to RUN_TASK that is not idempotent.
- Chunks can be executed in parallel by DBMS_SCHEDULER job slaves. Therefore, parallel execution requires CREATE JOB system privilege. The job slaves is created under the current user. The default number of job slaves is computed as the product of Oracle parameters cpu_count and parallel_threads_per_cpu. On a Real Application Clusters installation, the number of job slaves is the sum of individual settings on each node in the cluster. This procedure returns only when all the chunks are processed. In parallel cases, this procedure returns only when all the job slaves finished.

Examples

Suppose the chunk table contains the following chunk ranges:

| START_ID | END_ID |
|----------|--------|
| 1 | 10 |
| 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 30 |

And the specified SQL statement is:


```
UPDATE employees
   SET salary = salary + 10
   WHERE e.employee_id BETWEEN :start_id AND :end_id
```

This procedure executes the following statements in parallel:

```
UPDATE employees
   SET salary =.salary + 10 WHERE employee_id BETWEEN 1 and 10;
COMMIT;
```

```
UPDATE employees
   SET salary =.salary + 10 WHERE employee_id between 11 and 20;
COMMIT;
```

```
UPDATE employees
   SET salary =.salary + 10 WHERE employee_id between 21 and 30;
COMMIT;
```

127.7.17 SET_CHUNK_STATUS Procedure

This procedure sets the status of the chunk.

The `START_TIMESTAMP` and `END_TIMESTAMP` of the chunk is updated according to the new status:

| Value of the new Status | Side Effect |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| UNASSIGNED | <code>START_TIMESTAMP</code> and <code>END_TIMESTAMP</code> will be cleared |
| ASSIGNED | <code>START_TIMESTAMP</code> will be the current time and <code>END_TIMESTAMP</code> will be cleared. |
| PROCESSED or PROCESSED_WITH_ERROR | The current time will be recorded in <code>END_TIMESTAMP</code> |

 **See Also:**
[Views](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.SET_CHUNK_STATUS (
   task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
   chunk_id       OUT NUMBER,
   status         IN NUMBER,
   err_num        IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
   err_msg        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 127-21 SET_CHUNK_STATUS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <code>task_name</code> | Name of the task |
| <code>chunk_id</code> | Chunk_id of the chunk |

Table 127-21 (Cont.) SET_CHUNK_STATUS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| status | Status of the chunk: UNASSIGNED, ASSIGNED, PROCESSED, PROCESSED_WITH_ERROR |
| err_num | Error code returned during the processing of the chunk |
| err_msg | Error message returned during the processing of the chunk |

127.7.18 STOP_TASK Procedure

This procedure stops the task and related job slaves.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.STOP_TASK (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 127-22 STOP_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| task_name | Name of the task |

127.7.19 TASK_STATUS Procedure

This procedure returns the task status.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.TASK_STATUS (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 127-23 TASK_STATUS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| task_name | Name of the task |

128

DBMS_PART

The `DBMS_PART` package provides an interface for maintenance and management operations on partitioned objects.



See Also:

- *Oracle Database Reference* for related views

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_PART Subprograms](#)

128.1 DBMS_PART Security Model

`DBMS_PART` is an invoker's rights package, running with the privileges of the user.

128.2 DBMS_PART Operational Notes

The following operational notes apply to `DBMS_PART`.

- `DBMS_PART` ignores all the errors that it runs into during the cleanup process.
- To display the message `PL/SQL procedure executed successfully` requires at least one cleanup operation to be successful.

128.3 Summary of DBMS_PART Subprograms

This table briefly describes the subprograms of `DBMS_PART` package.

Table 128-1 DBMS_PART Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| CLEANUP_GIDX Procedure | Gathers the list of global indexes where optimized asynchronous index maintenance has taken place to clean up entries pointing to data segments that no longer exist |
| CLEANUP_GIDX_JOB Procedure | |
| CLEANUP_ONLINE_OP Procedure | Cleans up failed online move operations |

128.3.1 CLEANUP_GIDX Procedure

As a consequence of prior partition maintenance operations with asynchronous global index maintenance, global indexes can contain entries pointing to data segments that no longer exist. These stale index rows will not cause any correctness issues or corruptions during any operation on the table or index, whether these are queries, DMLs, DDLs or analyze. This procedure will identify and cleanup these global indexes to ensure efficiency in terms of storage and performance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PART.CLEANUP_GIDX (
  schema_name_in  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  table_name_in   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  parallel        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  options         IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 128-2 CLEANUP_GIDX Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| schema_name_in | Non-NULL processes only indexes on tables in the given schema |
| table_name_in | Non-NULL processes only indexes on the given table in the given schema (schema_name_in must be non-NULL if table_name_in is non-NULL) |
| parallel | The parallel degree to use for the ALTER INDEX DDLs. |
| options | The following options are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLEANUP_ORPHANS: implies that 'cleanup only' mechanism is used. COALESCE: implies that 'coalesce cleanup' mechanism is used. |

128.3.2 CLEANUP_GIDX_JOB Procedure

This procedure will identify and cleanup these global indexes to ensure efficiency in terms of storage and performance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PART.CLEANUP_GIDX_JOB (
  parallel  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  options   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 128-3 CLEANUP_GIDX_JOB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| parallel | The parallel degree to use for the ALTER INDEX DDLs. |

Table 128-3 (Cont.) CLEANUP_GIDX_JOB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| options | The following options are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLEANUP_ORPHANS: implies that 'cleanup only' mechanism is used. COALESCE: implies that coalesce cleanup mechanism is used. |

128.3.3 CLEANUP_ONLINE_OP Procedure

There are many possible points of failure when performing `ALTER TABLE ... MOVE PARTITION ... ONLINE` operations. This procedure pro-actively cleans up such failed online move operations instead of waiting for the background process (SMON) to do so.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PART.CLEANUP_ONLINE_OP (
  schema_name      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  table_name       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  partition_name   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 128-4 CLEANUP_ONLINE_OP Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|-------------------|
| schema_name | Name of schema |
| table_name | Name of schema |
| partition_name | Name of partition |

Usage Notes

- If `schema_name`, `table_name` and `partition_name` are specified, this cleans up the failed online move operation for the specified partition.
- If `schema_name` and `table_name` are specified, this cleans up all failed online move operations for all the partitions of the specified table.
- If only `schema_name` is specified, this cleans up all failed online move operations in the schema.
- If no arguments are provided, we cleans up all the failed online move operations in the system.
- All other cases raise `ORA-20000` to inform the user of invalid inputs as arguments.

DBMS_PCLXUTIL

The `DBMS_PCLXUTIL` package provides intra-partition parallelism for creating partition-wise local indexes. `DBMS_PCLXUTIL` circumvents the limitation that, for local index creation, the degree of parallelism is restricted to the number of partitions as only one parallel execution server process for each partition is used.

See Also:

There are several rules concerning partitions and indexes. For more information, see *Oracle Database Concepts* and *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_PCLXUTIL Subprograms](#)

129.1 DBMS_PCLXUTIL Overview

`DBMS_PCLXUTIL` uses the `DBMS_JOB` package to provide a greater degree of parallelism for creating a local index for a partitioned table. This is achieved by asynchronous inter-partition parallelism using the background processes (with `DBMS_SCHEDULER`), in combination with intra-partition parallelism using the parallel execution server.

`DBMS_PCLXUTIL` works with both range and range-hash composite partitioning.

The `DBMS_PCLXUTIL` package can be used during the following DBA tasks:

1. Local index creation

The procedure `BUILD_PART_INDEX` assumes that the dictionary information for the local index already exists. This can be done by issuing the create index SQL command with the `UNUSABLE` option.

```
CREATE INDEX <idx_name> on <tab_name>(…) local(…) unusable;
```

This causes the dictionary entries to be created without "building" the index itself, the time consuming part of creating an index. Now, invoking the procedure `BUILD_PART_INDEX` causes a concurrent build of local indexes with the specified degree of parallelism.

```
EXECUTE dbms_pclxutil.build_part_index(4,4,<tab_name>,<idx_name>,FALSE);
```

For composite partitions, the procedure automatically builds local indexes for all subpartitions of the composite table.

2. Local index maintenance

By marking desired partitions usable or unusable, the `BUILD_PART_INDEX` procedure also enables selective rebuilding of local indexes. The `force_opt` parameter provides a way to override this and build local indexes for all partitions.

```
ALTER INDEX <idx_name> local(...) unusable;
```

Rebuild only the desired (sub)partitions (that are marked unusable):

```
EXECUTE dbms_pclxutil.build_part_index(4,4,<tab_name>,<idx_name>,FALSE);
```

Rebuild all (sub)partitions using `force_opt = TRUE`:

```
EXECUTE dbms_pclxutil.build_part_index(4,4,<tab_name>,<idx_name>,TRUE);
```

A progress report is produced, and the output appears on screen when the program is ended (because the `DBMS_OUTPUT` package writes messages to a buffer first, and flushes the buffer to the screen only upon termination of the program).

129.2 DBMS_PCLXUTIL Security Model

This utility can be run only as table owner, and not as any other user.

129.3 DBMS_PCLXUTIL Operational Notes

`DBMS_PCLXUTIL` submits a job for each partition. It is the responsibility of the user/dba to control the number of concurrent jobs by setting the `INIT.ORA` parameter `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` correctly. There is minimal error checking for correct syntax. Any errors are reported in the job queue process trace files.

129.4 DBMS_PCLXUTIL Rules and Limits

Because `DBMS_PCLXUTIL` uses the `DBMS_JOB` package, you must be aware of the following limitations pertaining to `DBMS_JOB`:

- You must decide appropriate values for the `job_queue_processes` initialization parameter. Clearly, if the job processes are not started before calling `BUILD_PART_INDEX()`, then the package will not function properly. The background processes are specified by the following `init.ora` parameters:

```
job_queue_processes=n    #the number of background processes = n
```
- Failure conditions are reported only in the trace files (a `DBMS_JOB` limitation), making it impossible to give interactive feedback to the user. This package prints a failure message, removes unfinished jobs from the queue, and requests the user to take a look at the `j*.trc` trace files.

**Note:**

For range partitioning, the minimum compatibility mode is 8.0; for range-hash composite partitioning, the minimum compatibility mode is 8*i*.

129.5 Summary of DBMS_PCLXUTIL Subprograms

The DBMS_PCLXUTIL package has one subprogram, the BUILD_PART_INDEX procedure.

Table 129-1 DBMS_PCLXUTIL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| BUILD_PART_INDEX Procedure | Provides intra-partition parallelism for creating partition-wise local indexes |

129.5.1 BUILD_PART_INDEX Procedure

This procedure provides intra-partition parallelism for creating partition-wise local indexes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PCLXUTIL.BUILD_PART_INDEX (
  jobs_per_batch IN NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  procs_per_job  IN NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  tab_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  idx_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  force_opt      IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 129-2 BUILD_PART_INDEX Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| jobs_per_batch | The number of concurrent partition-wise "local index builds". |
| procs_per_job | The number of parallel execution servers to be utilized for each local index build (1 <= procs_per_job <= max_slaves). |
| tab_name | The name of the partitioned table (an exception is raised if the table does not exist or not partitioned). |
| idx_name | The name given to the local index (an exception is raised if a local index is not created on the table tab_name). |
| force_opt | If TRUE, then force rebuild of all partitioned indexes; otherwise, rebuild only the partitions marked 'UNUSABLE'. |

Usage Notes

This utility can be run only as table owner, and not as any other user.

Examples

Suppose a table `PROJECT` is created with two partitions `PROJ001` and `PROJ002`, along with a local index `IDX`.

A call to the procedure `BUILD_PART_INDEX(2,4,'PROJECT','IDX',TRUE)` produces the following output:

```
SQLPLUS> EXECUTE dbms_pclxutil.build_part_index(2,4,'PROJECT','IDX',TRUE);  
Statement processed.  
INFO: Job #21 created for partition PROJ002 with 4 slaves  
INFO: Job #22 created for partition PROJ001 with 4 slaves
```

DBMS_PDB

The `DBMS_PDB` package provides an interface to examine and manipulate data about pluggable databases (PDBs) in a multitenant container database (CDB). It also contains an interface that specifies which database objects are application common objects. You can migrate a PDB from one CDB to another CDB. After the migration is complete, all backups of the PDB before the migration are available and usable in the destination CDB.

Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about creating and managing PDBs and CDBs
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* for information about configuring protocol ports and DNS mappings
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for information about creating PDBs
- *Oracle Database Security Guide* regarding how to create audit policies in a multitenant environment

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_PDB Subprograms](#)

130.1 DBMS_PDB Overview

A multitenant container database (CDB) is an Oracle database that includes zero, one, or many user-created pluggable databases (PDBs). The `DBMS_PDB` package provides an interface to examine and manipulate data about pluggable databases (PDBs). The subprograms in this package can also set a database object to one of the following types of

application common objects in an application container: data-linked object, extended data-linked object, or metadata-linked object.

A data-linked application common object stores data in the application root that can be accessed and modified by all of the application PDBs in the application container. For an extended data-linked object, each application PDB can create its own specific data while sharing the common data in the application root. Therefore, with an extended data-linked object, only the data stored in the application root is common for all application PDBs. A metadata-linked application common object stores the metadata for the specific object, such as a table, in the application root, so that the containers in the application container have the same structure for the object but different data. This package also contains a procedure that specifies that a database object is not an application common object.

Typically, the subprograms in this package are used in the following cases:

- An application that is installed in a PDB is migrated to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.
- An application is installed in an application root using an installation program that does not allow setting application common objects.

See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container

130.2 DBMS_PDB Security Model

Users must have the `EXECUTE` privilege to run the procedures of `DBMS_PDB` package.

130.3 Summary of DBMS_PDB Subprograms

This table lists and describes `DBMS_PDB` package subprograms.

Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

Table 130-1 DBMS_PDB Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| CHECK_PLUG_COMPATIBILITY Function | Uses an XML file describing a pluggable database (PDB) to determine whether it may be plugged into a given multitenant container database (CDB). |
| DESCRIBE Procedure | Generates an XML file describing the specified pluggable database (PDB). |
| EXPORTMANBACKUP Procedure | Needs to be called only when a non-CDB is migrated as PDB. This procedure needs to be executed in non-CDB database. For PDB relocation, it is automatically called during unplug. |
| RECOVER Procedure | Generates an XML file describing a pluggable database by using data files belonging to the pluggable database (PDB). |
| REMOVE_LINK Procedure | Specifies that a database object is not an application common object. |
| SET_DATA_LINKED Procedure | Sets a database object to a data-linked application common object |
| SET_EXT_DATA_LINKED Procedure | Sets a database object to an extended data-linked application common object. |
| SET_METADATA_LINKED Procedure | Sets a database object to a metadata-linked application common object. |
| SET_PROFILE_EXPLICIT Procedure | Sets a profile as an application common profile in an application container. |
| SET_ROLE_EXPLICIT Procedure | Sets a role as an application common role in an application container. |
| SET_USER_EXPLICIT Procedure | This procedure sets a local user as an application common user in an application container. |

130.3.1 CHECK_PLUG_COMPATIBILITY Function

This function uses an XML file describing a pluggable database (PDB) to determine whether it may be plugged into a given multitenant container database (CDB).

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.CHECK_PLUG_COMPATIBILITY (
    pdb_descr_file IN VARCHAR2,
    pdb_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 130-2 CHECK_PLUG_COMPATIBILITY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>pdb_descr_file</code> | Path of the XML file that will contain description of a PDB |
| <code>pdb_name</code> | Name which will be given to the PDB represented by <code>pdb_descr_file</code> when plugged into a given CDB. If not specified, the name will be extracted from <code>pdb_descr_file</code> . |

Return Values

TRUE if the PDB described by `pdb_descr_file` is compatible with the given CDB, FALSE otherwise. If this function returns FALSE, then query the `PDB_PLUG_IN_VIOLATIONS` data dictionary view to find information about the errors that are found.



See Also:

Oracle Database Reference for information about the `PDB_PLUG_IN_VIOLATIONS` view

130.3.2 DESCRIBE Procedure

This procedure generates an XML file describing the specified pluggable database (PDB). This file can then be passed to the `CHECK_PLUG_COMPATIBILITY` Function to determine if the PDB described by the XML file may be plugged into a given multitenant container database (CDB).

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.DESCRIBE (
  pdb_descr_file  IN  VARCHAR2,
  pdb_name       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 130-3 DESCRIBE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>pdb_descr_file</code> | Path of the XML file that will contain description of a PDB |
| <code>pdb_name</code> | Name of a PDB to be described. A remote database is specified by including <code>@dblink</code> . |

Usage Notes

- If `pdb_name` is omitted, the PDB to which the session is connected will be described.
- If `pdb_name` is omitted, and the session is connected to the Root, an error will be returned.

Related Topics

- [CHECK_PLUG_COMPATIBILITY Function](#)
This function uses an XML file describing a pluggable database (PDB) to determine whether it may be plugged into a given multitenant container database (CDB).

130.3.3 EXPORTRMANBACKUP Procedure

This procedure exports the RMAN backup information that belongs to a pluggable database to its dictionary before unplug so that pre-plugin backups can be used. This procedure needs to be called only for non-CDB to PDB migration. For PDB relocation, this procedure need not be called.

Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.EXPORTRMANBACKUP (  
    pdb_name      IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 130-4 EXPORTRMANBACKUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>pdb_name</code> | Name of a pluggable database whose backup information needs to be exported. Omit this parameter if you are connected to a pluggable database or a non-cdb. |

Usage Notes

- The PDB must be opened in `read/write` mode.
- If the database is non-CDB, then `pdb_name` must be omitted.
- If the `pdb_name` is omitted, then the pluggable database to which the session is connected is exported.
- If the `pdb_name` is omitted and the session is connected to the `root`, an error is returned.

130.3.4 RECOVER Procedure

This procedure generates an XML file describing a pluggable database by using data files belonging to the pluggable database. This XML file can then be used to plug the pluggable database into a multitenant container database (CDB) using the `CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE` statement.

Use this procedure when an XML file describing a pluggable database is corrupted or lost.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.RECOVER (
  pdb_descr_file  IN  VARCHAR2,
  pdb_name        IN  VARCHAR2,
  filenames       IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 130-5 RECOVER Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| pdb_descr_file | Path of the XML file that contains description of a pluggable database |
| pdb_name | Name of a pluggable database |
| filenames | Comma-separated list of datafile paths and/or directories containing datafiles for the pluggable database |

130.3.5 REMOVE_LINK Procedure


This procedure specifies that a database object is not an application common object. In an application container, application common objects are shared between multiple containers.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.REMOVE_LINK (
  schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace    IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 130-6 REMOVE_LINK Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| schema_name | The name of the schema that owns the database object. |
| object_name | The name of the database object. |
| namespace | The namespace of the database object. The <code>NAMESPACE</code> column of the <code>DBA_OBJECTS</code> view shows the namespace of an object. |
| edition_name | The name of the edition for the database object. |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container

130.3.6 SET_DATA_LINKED Procedure

This procedure sets a database object to a data-linked application common object. In an application container, data-linked application common objects store data in the application root only, and the data can be accessed by all of the application PDBs in the application container. The data in a data-linked application common object can be modified only in the application root.

You can use this procedure to set data-linked application common objects when you migrate an application that is installed in a PDB to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.SET_DATA_LINKED (
  schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace    IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 130-7 SET_DATA_LINKED Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| schema_name | The name of the schema that owns the database object. |
| object_name | The name of the database object. |
| namespace | The namespace of the database object. The NAMESPACE column of the DBA_OBJECTS view shows the namespace of an object. |
| edition_name | The name of the edition for the database object. |

See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container

130.3.7 SET_EXT_DATA_LINKED Procedure

This procedure sets a database object to an extended data-linked application common object. In an application container, for an extended data-linked object, each application PDB can create its own specific data while sharing the common data in the application root. Therefore, only the data stored in the application root is common for all application PDBs.

You can use this procedure to set extended data-linked application common objects when you migrate an application that is installed in a PDB to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example,

you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.SET_EXT_DATA_LINKED (
  schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace    IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 130-8 *SET_EXT_DATA_LINKED Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| schema_name | The name of the schema that owns the database object. |
| object_name | The name of the database object. |
| namespace | The namespace of the database object. The <code>NAMESPACE</code> column of the <code>DBA_OBJECTS</code> view shows the namespace of an object. |
| edition_name | The name of the edition for the database object. |

See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container

130.3.8 SET_METADATA_LINKED Procedure

This procedure sets a database object to a metadata-linked application common object. In an application container, metadata-linked application common objects store the metadata for specific objects, such as tables, so that the containers that share the application common object have the same structure but different data.

You can use this procedure to set metadata-linked application common objects when you migrate an application that is installed in a PDB to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.SET_METADATA_LINKED (
  schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace    IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 130-9 *SET_METADATA_LINKED Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| schema_name | The name of the schema that owns the database object. |
| object_name | The name of the database object. |
| namespace | The namespace of the database object. The NAMESPACE column of the DBA_OBJECTS view shows the namespace of an object. |
| edition_name | The name of the edition for the database object. |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container

130.3.9 SET_PROFILE_EXPLICIT Procedure

This procedure sets a profile as an application common profile in an application container. This procedure is intended for migrating a profile from a previous release to an application container in the current release.

This procedure must be invoked in an application install, patch, upgrade, or uninstall operation in an application root.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.SET_PROFILE_EXPLICIT (
    profile_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 130-10 *SET_PROFILE_EXPLICIT Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| profile_name | The name of the profile. |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container.

130.3.10 SET_ROLE_EXPLICIT Procedure

This procedure sets a role as an application common role in an application container. This procedure is intended for migrating a role from a previous release to an application container in the current release.

This procedure must be invoked in an application install, patch, upgrade, or uninstall operation in an application root.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.SET_ROLE_EXPLICIT (  
    role_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 130-11 SET_ROLE_EXPLICIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| role_name | The name of the role. |



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container.

130.3.11 SET_USER_EXPLICIT Procedure

This procedure sets a local user as an application common user in an application container.

This procedure must be invoked in an application install, patch, upgrade, or uninstall operation in an application root.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.SET_USER_EXPLICIT (  
    user_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 130-12 SET_USER_EXPLICIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| user_name | The name of the user. |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container.

DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING

In an application container with a pre-installed application, the `DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING` package provides an interface to set database objects as application common objects or to specify that a database object is not an application common object.

Note:

This package provides a subset of the subprograms in the `DBMS_PDB` package. Users who do not have `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_PDB` package can be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on this package to run these subprograms.

See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* for information about configuring protocol ports and DNS mappings
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for information about creating PDBs
- *Oracle Database Security Guide* regarding how to create audit policies in a multitenant environment

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING Overview](#)
- [DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING Subprograms](#)

131.1 DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING Overview

The subprograms in this package can set a database object to one of the following types of application common objects in an application container: data-linked object, extended data-linked object, or metadata-linked object.

A data-linked application common object stores data in the application root that can be accessed and modified by all of the application PDBs in the application container. For an extended data-linked object, each application PDB can create its own specific data while sharing the common data in the application root. Therefore, with an extended data-linked object, only the data stored in the application root is common for all application PDBs. A metadata-linked application common object stores the metadata for the specific object, such as a table, in the application root, so that the containers in the application container have the

same structure for the object but different data. This package also contains a procedure that specifies that a database object is not an application common object.

You can use the subprograms in this package when you

Typically, the subprograms in this package are used in the following cases:

- An application that is installed in a PDB is migrated to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.
- An application is installed in an application root using an installation program that does not allow setting application common objects.



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container

131.2 DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING Security Model

This package provides a subset of the subprograms in the `DBMS_PDB` package. User who do not have `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_PDB` package can be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on this package to run these subprograms.

Security on this package can be controlled in either of the following ways:

- Granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles.
- Granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

131.3 Summary of DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes `DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING` package subprograms.

Table 131-1 DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| REMOVE_LINK Procedure | Specifies that a database object is not an application common object |
| SET_DATA_LINKED Procedure | Sets a database object to a data-linked application common object |
| SET_EXT_DATA_LINKED Procedure | Sets a database object to an extended data-linked application common object |

Table 131-1 (Cont.) DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| SET_METADATA_LINKED Procedure | Sets a database object to a metadata-linked application common object |
| SET_PROFILE_EXPLICIT Procedure | Sets a profile as an application common profile in an application container. |
| SET_ROLE_EXPLICIT Procedure | Sets a role as an application common role in an application container. |
| SET_USER_EXPLICIT Procedure | Sets a local user as an application common user in an application container. |

131.3.1 REMOVE_LINK Procedure

This procedure specifies that a database object is not an application common object. In an application container, application common objects are shared between multiple containers.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING.REMOVE_LINK (
  schema_name IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace   IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 131-2 REMOVE_LINK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| schema_name | The name of the schema that owns the database object. |
| object_name | The name of the database object. |
| namespace | The namespace of the database object. The NAMESPACE column of the DBA_OBJECTS view shows the namespace of an object. |
| edition_name | The name of the edition for the database object. |



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container

131.3.2 SET_DATA_LINKED Procedure

This procedure sets a database object to a data-linked application common object. In an application container, data-linked application common objects store data in the application root only, and the data can be accessed by all of the application PDBs in the application

container. The data in a data-linked application common object can be modified only in the application root.

You can use this procedure to set data-linked application common objects when you migrate an application that is installed in a PDB to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING.SET_DATA_LINKED (
  schema_name IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace   IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 131-3 *SET_DATA_LINKED Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| schema_name | The name of the schema that owns the database object. |
| object_name | The name of the database object. |
| namespace | The namespace of the database object. The NAMESPACE column of the DBA_OBJECTS view shows the namespace of an object. |
| edition_name | The name of the edition for the database object. |

See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container

131.3.3 SET_EXT_DATA_LINKED Procedure

This procedure sets a database object to an extended data-linked application common object. In an application container, for an extended data-linked object, each application PDB can create its own specific data while sharing the common data in the application root. Therefore, only the data stored in the application root is common for all application PDBs.

You can use this procedure to set extended data-linked application common objects when you migrate an application that is installed in a PDB to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING.SET_EXT_DATA_LINKED (
  schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace    IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 131-4 *SET_EXT_DATA_LINKED Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| schema_name | The name of the schema that owns the database object. |
| object_name | The name of the database object. |
| namespace | The namespace of the database object. The <code>NAMESPACE</code> column of the <code>DBA_OBJECTS</code> view shows the namespace of an object. |
| edition_name | The name of the edition for the database object. |



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container

131.3.4 SET_METADATA_LINKED Procedure

This procedure sets a database object to a metadata-linked application common object. In an application container, metadata-linked application common objects store the metadata for specific objects, such as tables, so that the containers that share the application common object have the same structure but different data.

You can use this procedure to set metadata-linked application common objects when you migrate an application that is installed in a PDB to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING.SET_METADATA_LINKED (
  schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace    IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 131-5 *SET_METADATA_LINKED Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| schema_name | The name of the schema that owns the database object. |
| object_name | The name of the database object. |
| namespace | The namespace of the database object. The <code>NAMESPACE</code> column of the <code>DBA_OBJECTS</code> view shows the namespace of an object. |
| edition_name | The name of the edition for the database object. |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container

131.3.5 SET_PROFILE_EXPLICIT Procedure

This procedure sets a profile as an application common profile in an application container. This procedure is intended for migrating a profile from a previous release to an application container in the current release.

This procedure must be invoked in an application install, patch, upgrade, or uninstall operation in an application root.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING.SET_PROFILE_EXPLICIT (
    profile_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 131-6 *SET_PROFILE_EXPLICIT Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| profile_name | The name of the profile. |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container.

131.3.6 SET_ROLE_EXPLICIT Procedure

This procedure sets a role as an application common role in an application container. This procedure is intended for migrating a role from a previous release to an application container in the current release.

This procedure must be invoked in an application install, patch, upgrade, or uninstall operation in an application root.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING.SET_ROLE_EXPLICIT (  
    role_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 131-7 SET_ROLE_EXPLICIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| role_name | The name of the role. |



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container.

131.3.7 SET_USER_EXPLICIT Procedure

This procedure sets a local user as an application common user in an application container.

This procedure must be invoked in an application install, patch, upgrade, or uninstall operation in an application root.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING.SET_USER_EXPLICIT (  
    user_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 131-8 SET_USER_EXPLICIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| user_name | The name of the user. |

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about migrating an application to an application container.

DBMS_PERF

The DBMS_PERF package provides an interface to generate active reports for monitoring database performance.



See Also:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference for more information about "Avoiding SQL Injection in PL/SQL"

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_PERF Subprograms](#)

132.1 DBMS_PERF Overview

The DBMS_PERF package provides an interface for generating database performance reports. All subprograms return an active report and these reports can be generated at the system level, session level or at SQL level.

132.2 DBMS_PERF Security Model

The DBMS_PERF package requires the DBA role.

132.3 Summary of DBMS_PERF Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_PERF subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 132-1 DBMS_PERF Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| REPORT_PERFHUB Function | Generates a composite active performance report of the entire database system for a specified time period |
| REPORT_SESSION Function | Generates a performance report for a specific database session where a session is identified by <code>inst_id</code> , <code>sid</code> , and <code>serial_num</code> . |
| REPORT_SQL Function | Generates an active performance report for a particular SQL statement identified by its <code>sql_id</code> . |

132.3.1 REPORT_PERFHUB Function

This function generates a composite active performance report of the entire database system for a specified time period.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PERF.REPORT_PERFHUB (
  is_realtime          IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  outer_start_time     IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  outer_end_time       IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  selected_start_time  IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  selected_end_time    IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  inst_id              IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  dbid                 IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  monitor_list_detail  IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  workload_sql_detail  IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  admn_task_detail     IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  report_reference     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  report_level         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  type                 IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
  base_path            IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 132-2 *REPORT_PERFHUB Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| is_realtime | If 1, then real-time. If NULL (default) or 0, then historical mode. |
| outer_start_time | Start time of outer period shown in the time selector. If NULL (default): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If is_realtime=0 (historical), then 24 hours before outer_end_time. If is_realtime=1 (realtime mode), then 1 hour before outer_end_time. |
| outer_end_time | End time of outer period shown in the time selector. If NULL (default), then latest AWR snapshot. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If is_realtime=0 (historical), then the latest AWR snapshot If is_realtime=1 (realtime mode), this is the current time (and any input is ignored) |
| selected_start_time | Start time period of selection. If NULL (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If is_realtime=0, then 1 hour before selected_end_time If is_realtime=1, then 5 minutes before selected_end_time |
| selected_end_time | End time period of selection. If NULL (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If is_realtime=0, then latest AWR snapshot If is_realtime=1, then current time |

Table 132-2 (Cont.) REPORT_PERFHUB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| inst_id | Instance ID to for which to retrieve data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If -1, then current instance If number is specified, then for that instance If NULL (default), then all instances |
| dbid | DBID to query. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If NULL, then current DBID. If is_realtime=1, then DBID must be the local DBID. |
| monitor_list_detail | Top N in SQL monitor list for which to retrieve SQL monitor details. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If NULL (default), then retrieves top 10 If 0, then retrieves no monitor list details |
| workload_sql_detail | Top N in Workload Top SQL list to retrieve monitor details, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If NULL (default), then retrieves top 10 If 0, then retrieves no monitor list details |
| addm_task_detail | Maximum N latest ADDM tasks to retrieve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If NULL (default), retrieves available data but no more than N If 0, then retrieves no ADDM task details |
| report_reference | Must be NULL when used from SQL*Plus. |
| report_level | 'typical' will get all tabs in performance hub |
| type | Report type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'ACTIVE' (default) 'xml' returns XML |
| base_path | URL path for HTML resources since flex HTML requires access to external files. This is only valid for type='ACTIVE' and is typically not used. Default value will retrieve the required files from OTN. |

Usage Notes

- Once a time period is selected, the performance information is collected and presented based on performance subject areas.
- The time period can be real-time or historical.
- When real-time data is selected, more granular data is presented because data points are available every minute.
- When historical data is selected, more detailed data (broken down by different metrics) is presented, but the data points are averaged out to the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) interval (usually an hour).
- Different tabs are available in the Performance Hub, depending on whether is_real-time is 1 for real time mode or 0 for historical mode.

132.3.2 REPORT_SESSION Function

This function produces a performance report for a specific database session where a session is identified by `inst_id`, `sid`, and `serial_num`.

If any of those parameters are missing, then the report is for the current session.

The session-level performance report contains the following tabs:

- **Summary** - This tab contains key identifiers and attributes of the session along with a summary of its activity data. It also contains a list of SQLs, PLSQL blocks and Database Operations (DBOP) executed by that session that were monitored by Real-time SQL Monitoring.
- **Activity** - This tab shows activity broken down by wait classes for this session. The data used for this chart is fetched from Active Session History (ASH).
- **Metrics** - This tab shows charts for certain key metrics for the selected session over time and is only available in historical mode. Some of the metrics shown are CPU usage, PGA usage, IO Throughput and IO Requests.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PERF.REPORT_SESSION (
  inst_id          IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  sid              IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  serial           IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  is_realtime      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  outer_start_time IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  outer_end_time   IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  selected_start_time IN DATE    DEFAULT NULL,
  selected_end_time IN DATE    DEFAULT NULL,
  dbid             IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  monitor_list_detail IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
  report_reference IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  report_level     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  type             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
  base_path        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 132-3 *REPORT_SESSION Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>inst_id</code> | Instance ID to for which to retrieve data. If <code>NULL</code> (default), then instance of current session. |
| <code>sid</code> | Session ID for which to retrieve performance. If <code>NULL</code> , uses current session. |
| <code>serial</code> | Serial# of session. If <code>NULL</code> , then the serial# of the specified <code>sid</code> is used provided the session is connected. |
| <code>is_realtime</code> | If 1, then real-time. If <code>NULL</code> (default) or 0, then historical mode. |

Table 132-3 (Cont.) REPORT_SESSION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| outer_start_time | Start time of outer period shown in the time selector. If NULL (default): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If is_realtime=0 (historical), then 24 hours before outer_end_time. If is_realtime=1 (realtime mode), then 1 hour before outer_end_time. |
| outer_end_time | End time of outer period shown in the time selector. If NULL (default), then latest AWR snapshot. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If is_realtime=0 (historical), then the latest AWR snapshot If is_realtime=1 (realtime mode), this is the current time (and any input is ignored) |
| selected_start_time | Start time period of selection. If NULL (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If is_realtime=0, then 1 hour before selected_end_time If is_realtime=1, then 5 minutes before selected_end_time |
| selected_end_time | End time period of selection. If NULL (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If is_realtime=0, then latest AWR snapshot If is_realtime=1, then current time |
| dbid | DBID to query. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If NULL, then current DBID. If is_realtime=1, then DBID must be the local DBID.\ |
| monitor_list_detail | Top N in SQL monitor list for which to retrieve SQL monitor details. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If NULL (default), then retrieves top 10 If 0, then retrieves no monitor list details |
| report_reference | Must be NULL when used from SQL*Plus. |
| report_level | 'typical' will get all tabs in the session hub (or session details) |
| type | Report type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'ACTIVE' (default) 'xml' returns XML |
| base_path | URL path for HTML resources since flex HTML requires access to external files |

132.3.3 REPORT_SQL Function

This function generates an active performance report for a particular SQL statement identified by its `sql_id`.

The SQL-level performance report contains the following tabs:

- Summary - This tab contains an overview of the SQL statement with key attributes like the SQL text, user name, sessions executing it, and related information. It also contains a

Plans tab which shows statistics and activity for each distinct plan for this SQL statement found in memory and in the AWR.

- Activity - This tab shows activity broken down by wait classes for this SQL statement. The data used for this chart is fetched from Active Session History (ASH).
- Execution Statistics - This tab shows statistics and activity for each distinct plan for this statement along with a graphical and tabular representation of the plan.
- Monitored SQL - All executions of this SQL statement that were monitored by Real-time SQL Monitoring are listed in this tab.
- Plan Control - This tab shows information about SQL Profiles and SQL Plan Baselines if they exist for this SQL statement.
- Historical Statistics - This tab is available only in Historical mode. It contains statistics, such as number of executions, number of I/Os, rows processed, and other information produced over time for different execution plans. This information is retrieved from AWR.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PERF.REPORT_SQL (
    sql_id          IN varchar2 default null,
    is_realtime     IN number   default null,
    outer_start_time IN date     default null,
    outer_end_time  IN date     default null,
    selected_start_time IN date   default null,
    selected_end_time IN date   default null,
    inst_id        IN number   default null,
    dbid           IN number   default null,
    monitor_list_detail IN number default null,
    report_reference IN varchar2 default null,
    report_level    IN varchar2 default null,      type          IN
    varchar2 default 'ACTIVE',
    base_path      IN varchar2 default null);
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 132-4 *REPORT_SQL Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| sql_id | SQL_ID for which to retrieve performance. If NULL, gets SQL details for the last executed SQL statement. |
| is_realtime | If 1, then real-time. If NULL (default) or 0, then historical mode. |
| outer_start_time | Start time of outer period shown in the time selector. If NULL (default): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If is_realtime=0 (historical), then 24 hours before outer_end_time. • If is_realtime=1 (realtime mode), then 1 hour before outer_end_time. |

Table 132-4 (Cont.) REPORT_SQL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| outer_end_time | End time of outer period shown in the time selector. If NULL (default), then latest AWR snapshot. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If is_realtime=0 (historical), then the latest AWR snapshot If is_realtime=1 (realtime mode), this is the current time (and any input is ignored) |
| selected_start_time | Start time period of selection. If NULL (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If is_realtime=0, then 1 hour before selected_end_time If is_realtime=1, then 5 minutes before selected_end_time |
| selected_end_time | End time period of selection. If NULL (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If is_realtime=0, then latest AWR snapshot If is_realtime=1, then current time |
| inst_id | Instance ID to for which to retrieve data. If NULL (default), then instance of current session. |
| dbid | DBID to query. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If NULL, then current DBID. If is_realtime=1, then DBID must be the local DBID.\ |
| monitor_list_detail | Top N in SQL monitor list for which to retrieve SQL monitor details. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If NULL (default), then retrieves top 10 If 0, then retrieves no monitor list details |
| report_reference | Must be NULL when used from SQL*Plus. |
| report_level | 'typical' will get all tabs in performance hub |
| type | Report type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'ACTIVE' (default) 'xml' returns XML |
| base_path | URL path for HTML resources since flex HTML requires access to external files |

DBMS_PIPE

The `DBMS_PIPE` package lets two or more sessions in the same instance communicate. Oracle pipes are similar in concept to the pipes used in UNIX, but Oracle pipes are not implemented using the operating system pipe mechanisms.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_PIPE Subprograms](#)

133.1 DBMS_PIPE Overview

Pipe functionality has several potential applications: external service interface, independent transactions, alerters (non-transactional), debugging, and concentrator.

- **External service interface:** You can communicate with user-written services that are external to the RDBMS. This can be done effectively in a shared server process, so that several instances of the service are executing simultaneously. Additionally, the services are available asynchronously. The requestor of the service does not need to block a waiting reply. The requestor can check (with or without time out) at a later time. The service can be written in any of the 3GL languages that Oracle supports.
- **Independent transactions:** The pipe can communicate to a separate session which can perform an operation in an independent transaction (such as logging an attempted security violation detected by a trigger).
- **Alerters (non-transactional):** You can post another process without requiring the waiting process to poll. If an "after-row" or "after-statement" trigger were to alert an application, then the application would treat this alert as an indication that the data probably changed. The application would then read the data to get the current value. Because this is an "after" trigger, the application would want to do a "SELECT FOR UPDATE" to make sure it read the correct data.
- **Debugging:** Triggers and stored procedures can send debugging information to a pipe. Another session can keep reading out of the pipe and display it on the screen or write it to a file.
- **Concentrator:** This is useful for multiplexing large numbers of users over a fewer number of network connections, or improving performance by concentrating several user-transactions into one DBMS transaction.

133.2 DBMS_PIPE Security Model

Security can be achieved by use of `GRANT EXECUTE` on the `DBMS_PIPE` package by creating a pipe using the `private` parameter in the `CREATE_PIPE` function and by writing cover packages that only expose particular features or pipenames to particular users or roles.

Depending upon your security requirements, you may choose to use either public pipes or private pipes, which are described in [DBMS_PIPE Operational Notes](#).

133.3 DBMS_PIPE Constants

This is the maximum time to wait attempting to send or receive a message.

```
maxwait    constant integer := 86400000; /* 1000 days */
```

133.4 DBMS_PIPE Operational Notes

Information sent through Oracle pipes is buffered in the system global area (SGA). All information in pipes is lost when the instance is shut down.

WARNING:

Pipes are independent of transactions. Be careful using pipes when transaction control can be affected.

The operation of `DBMS_PIPE` is considered with regard to the following topics:

- Public Pipes
- Writing and Reading Pipes
- Private Pipes

Public Pipes

You may create a public pipe either implicitly or explicitly. For *implicit* public pipes, the pipe is automatically created when it is referenced for the first time, and it disappears when it no longer contains data. Because the pipe descriptor is stored in the SGA, there is some space usage overhead until the empty pipe is aged out of the cache.

You create an *explicit* public pipe by calling the `CREATE_PIPE` function with the `private` flag set to `FALSE`. You must deallocate explicitly-created pipes by calling the `REMOVE_PIPE` function.

The domain of a public pipe is the schema in which it was created, either explicitly or implicitly.

Reading and Writing Pipes

Each public pipe works asynchronously. Any number of schema users can write to a public pipe, as long as they have `EXECUTE` permission on the `DBMS_PIPE` package, and

they know the name of the public pipe. However, once buffered information is read by one user, it is emptied from the buffer, and is not available for other readers of the same pipe.

The sending session builds a message using one or more calls to the `PACK_MESSAGE` procedure. This procedure adds the message to the session's local message buffer. The information in this buffer is sent by calling the `SEND_MESSAGE` function, designating the pipe name to be used to send the message. When `SEND_MESSAGE` is called, all messages that have been stacked in the local buffer are sent.

A process that wants to receive a message calls the `RECEIVE_MESSAGE` function, designating the pipe name from which to receive the message. The process then calls the `UNPACK_MESSAGE` procedure to access each of the items in the message.

Private Pipes

You explicitly create a private pipe by calling the `CREATE_PIPE` function. Once created, the private pipe persists in shared memory until you explicitly deallocate it by calling the `REMOVE_PIPE` function. A private pipe is also deallocated when the database instance is shut down.

You cannot create a private pipe if an implicit pipe exists in memory and has the same name as the private pipe you are trying to create. In this case, `CREATE_PIPE` returns an error.

Access to a private pipe is restricted to:

- Sessions running under the same userid as the creator of the pipe
- Stored subprograms executing in the same userid privilege domain as the pipe creator
- Users connected as `SYSDBA`

An attempt by any other user to send or receive messages on the pipe, or to remove the pipe, results in an immediate error. Any attempt by another user to create a pipe with the same name also causes an error.

As with public pipes, you must first build your message using calls to `PACK_MESSAGE` before calling `SEND_MESSAGE`. Similarly, you must call `RECEIVE_MESSAGE` to retrieve the message before accessing the items in the message by calling `UNPACK_MESSAGE`.

133.5 DBMS_PIPE Exceptions

DBMS_PIPE package subprograms can return the errors listed in the following table.

Table 133-1 DBMS_PIPE Errors

| Error | Description |
|------------|---|
| ORA-23321: | Pipename may not be null. This can be returned by the <code>CREATE_PIPE</code> function, or any subprogram that takes a pipe name as a parameter. |
| ORA-23322: | Insufficient privilege to access pipe. This can be returned by any subprogram that references a private pipe in its parameter list. |

133.6 DBMS_PIPE Examples

These examples show use of DBMS_PIPE in debugging PL/SQL, debugging Pro*C, executing system commands, and an external service interface.

Example 1: Debugging - PL/SQL

This example shows the procedure that a PL/SQL program can call to place debugging information in a pipe.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE debug (msg VARCHAR2) AS
    status NUMBER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(LENGTH(msg));
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(msg);
    status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE('plsql_debug');
    IF status != 0 THEN
        raise_application_error(-20099, 'Debug error');
    END IF;
END debug;
```

Example 2: Debugging - Pro*C

The following Pro*C code receives messages from the PLSQL_DEBUG pipe in the previous example, and displays the messages. If the Pro*C session is run in a separate window, then it can be used to display any messages that are sent to the debug procedure from a PL/SQL program executing in a separate session.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;
    VARCHAR username[20];
    int status;
    int msg_length;
    char retval[2000];
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;

EXEC SQL INCLUDE SQLCA;

void sql_error();

main()
{
    -- Prepare username:
    strcpy(username.arr, "HR/<password>");
    username.len = strlen(username.arr);

    EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR DO sql_error();
    EXEC SQL CONNECT :username;

    printf("connected\n");

    -- Start an endless loop to look for and print messages on the pipe:
    FOR (;;)
    {
        EXEC SQL EXECUTE
            DECLARE
```

```

        len INTEGER;
        typ INTEGER;
        sta INTEGER;
        chr VARCHAR2(2000);
BEGIN
    chr := '';
    sta := dbms_pipe.receive_message('plsql_debug');
    IF sta = 0 THEN
        DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(len);
        DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(chr);
    END IF;
    :status := sta;
    :retval := chr;
    IF len IS NOT NULL THEN
        :msg_length := len;
    ELSE
        :msg_length := 2000;
    END IF;
END;
END-EXEC;
IF (status == 0)
    printf("\n%.*s\n", msg_length, retval);
ELSE
    printf("abnormal status, value is %d\n", status);
}
}

void sql_error()
{
    char msg[1024];
    int rlen, len;
    len = sizeof(msg);
    sqlglm(msg, &len, &rlen);
    printf("ORACLE ERROR\n");
    printf("%.*s\n", rlen, msg);
    exit(1);
}

```

Example 3: Execute System Commands

This example shows PL/SQL and Pro*C code let a PL/SQL stored procedure (or anonymous block) call PL/SQL procedures to send commands over a pipe to a Pro*C program that is listening for them.

The Pro*C program sleeps and waits for a message to arrive on the named pipe. When a message arrives, the Pro*C program processes it, carrying out the required action, such as executing a UNIX command through the `system()` call or executing a SQL command using embedded SQL.

DAEMON.SQL is the source code for the PL/SQL package. This package contains procedures that use the DBMS_PIPE package to send and receive message to and from the Pro*C daemon. Note that full handshaking is used. The daemon always sends a message back to the package (except in the case of the STOP command). This is valuable, because it allows the PL/SQL procedures to be sure that the Pro*C daemon is running.

You can call the DAEMON packaged procedures from an anonymous PL/SQL block using SQL*Plus or Enterprise Manager. For example:

```

SQLPLUS> variable rv number
SQLPLUS> execute :rv := DAEMON.EXECUTE_SYSTEM('ls -la');

```


On a UNIX system, this causes the Pro*C daemon to execute the command `system("ls -la")`.

Remember that the daemon needs to be running first. You might want to run it in the background, or in another window beside the SQL*Plus or Enterprise Manager session from which you call it.

The `DAEMON.SQL` also uses the `DBMS_OUTPUT` package to display the results. For this example to work, you must have execute privileges on this package.

DAEMON.SQL Example. This is the code for the PL/SQL `DAEMON` package:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE daemon AS
  FUNCTION execute_sql(command VARCHAR2,
                      timeout NUMBER DEFAULT 10)
    RETURN NUMBER;

  FUNCTION execute_system(command VARCHAR2,
                          timeout NUMBER DEFAULT 10)
    RETURN NUMBER;

  PROCEDURE stop(timeout NUMBER DEFAULT 10);
END daemon;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY daemon AS

  FUNCTION execute_system(command VARCHAR2,
                          timeout NUMBER DEFAULT 10)
  RETURN NUMBER IS

    status      NUMBER;
    result      VARCHAR2(20);
    command_code NUMBER;
    pipe_name   VARCHAR2(30);
  BEGIN
    pipe_name := DBMS_PIPE.UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME;

    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('SYSTEM');
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(pipe_name);
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(command);
    status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE('daemon', timeout);
    IF status <> 0 THEN
      RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20010,
        'Execute_system: Error while sending. Status = ' ||
        status);
    END IF;

    status := DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE(pipe_name, timeout);
    IF status <> 0 THEN
      RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20011,
        'Execute_system: Error while receiving.
        Status = ' || status);
    END IF;

    DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(result);
    IF result <> 'done' THEN
      RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20012,
        'Execute_system: Done not received.');
```

```
END IF;
```

```
DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(command_code);
```

```
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('System command executed.  result = ' ||
                               command_code);
    RETURN command_code;
END execute_system;

FUNCTION execute_sql(command VARCHAR2,
                    timeout NUMBER DEFAULT 10)
RETURN NUMBER IS

    status      NUMBER;
    result      VARCHAR2(20);
    command_code NUMBER;
    pipe_name   VARCHAR2(30);

BEGIN
    pipe_name := DBMS_PIPE.UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME;

    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('SQL');
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(pipe_name);
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(command);
    status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE('daemon', timeout);
    IF status <> 0 THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20020,
            'Execute_sql: Error while sending.  Status = ' || status);
    END IF;

    status := DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE(pipe_name, timeout);

    IF status <> 0 THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20021,
            'execute_sql: Error while receiving.
            Status = ' || status);
    END IF;

    DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(result);
    IF result <> 'done' THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20022,
            'execute_sql: done not received.');
```

```
    END IF;

    DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(command_code);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
        ('SQL command executed.  sqlcode = ' || command_code);
    RETURN command_code;
END execute_sql;

PROCEDURE stop(timeout NUMBER DEFAULT 10) IS
    status NUMBER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('STOP');
    status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE('daemon', timeout);
    IF status <> 0 THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20030,
            'stop: error while sending.  status = ' || status);
    END IF;
END stop;
END daemon;
```

daemon.pc Example. This is the code for the Pro*C daemon. You must precompile this using the Pro*C Precompiler, Version 1.5.x or later. You must also specify the `USERID` and `SQLCHECK` options, as the example contains embedded PL/SQL code.

 **Note:**

To use a VARCHAR output host variable in a PL/SQL block, you must initialize the length component before entering the block.

```
proc iname=daemon userid=HR/<password> sqlcheck=semantics
```

Then C-compile and link in the normal way.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

EXEC SQL INCLUDE SQLCA;

EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;
    char *uid = "HR/<password>";
    int status;
    VARCHAR command[20];
    VARCHAR value[2000];
    VARCHAR return_name[30];
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;

void
connect_error()
{
    char msg_buffer[512];
    int msg_length;
    int buffer_size = 512;

    EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR CONTINUE;
    sqlglm(msg_buffer, &buffer_size, &msg_length);
    printf("Daemon error while connecting:\n");
    printf("%.*s\n", msg_length, msg_buffer);
    printf("Daemon quitting.\n");
    exit(1);
}

void
sql_error()
{
    char msg_buffer[512];
    int msg_length;
    int buffer_size = 512;

    EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR CONTINUE;
    sqlglm(msg_buffer, &buffer_size, &msg_length);
    printf("Daemon error while executing:\n");
    printf("%.*s\n", msg_length, msg_buffer);
    printf("Daemon continuing.\n");
}

main()
{
    command.len = 20; /*initialize length components*/
    value.len = 2000;
    return_name.len = 30;
    EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR DO connect_error();
    EXEC SQL CONNECT :uid;
    printf("Daemon connected.\n");
}
```

```
EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR DO sql_error();
printf("Daemon waiting...\n");
while (1) {
    EXEC SQL EXECUTE
        BEGIN
            :status := DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE('daemon');
            IF :status = 0 THEN
                DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(:command);
            END IF;
        END;
    END-EXEC;
    IF (status == 0)
    {
        command.arr[command.len] = '\0';
        IF (!strcmp((char *) command.arr, "STOP"))
        {
            printf("Daemon exiting.\n");
            break;
        }

        ELSE IF (!strcmp((char *) command.arr, "SYSTEM"))
        {
            EXEC SQL EXECUTE
                BEGIN
                    DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(:return_name);
                    DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(:value);
                END;
            END-EXEC;
            value.arr[value.len] = '\0';
            printf("Will execute system command '%s'\n", value.arr);

            status = system(value.arr);
            EXEC SQL EXECUTE
                BEGIN
                    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('done');
                    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(:status);
                    :status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE(:return_name);
                END;
            END-EXEC;

            IF (status)
            {
                printf
                    ("Daemon error while responding to system command.");
                printf(" status: %d\n", status);
            }
        }
        ELSE IF (!strcmp((char *) command.arr, "SQL")) {
            EXEC SQL EXECUTE
                BEGIN
                    DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(:return_name);
                    DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(:value);
                END;
            END-EXEC;
            value.arr[value.len] = '\0';
            printf("Will execute sql command '%s'\n", value.arr);

            EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR CONTINUE;
            EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE :value;
            status = sqlca.sqlcode;
        }
    }
}
```

```

EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR DO sql_error();
EXEC SQL EXECUTE
  BEGIN
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('done');
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(:status);
    :status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE(:return_name);
  END;
END-EXEC;

IF (status)
{
  printf("Daemon error while responding to sql command.");
  printf("  status: %d\n", status);
}
}
ELSE
{
  printf
    ("Daemon error: invalid command '%s' received.\n",
     command.arr);
}
}
ELSE
{
  printf("Daemon error while waiting for signal.");
  printf("  status = %d\n", status);
}
}
EXEC SQL COMMIT WORK RELEASE;
exit(0);

```

Example 4: External Service Interface

Put the user-written 3GL code into an OCI or Precompiler program. The program connects to the database and executes PL/SQL code to read its request from the pipe, computes the result, and then executes PL/SQL code to send the result on a pipe back to the requestor.

Below is an example of a stock service request. The recommended sequence for the arguments to pass on the pipe for all service requests is:

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| protocol_version | VARCHAR2 | - '1', 10 bytes or less |
| returnpipe | VARCHAR2 | - 30 bytes or less |
| service | VARCHAR2 | - 30 bytes or less |
| arg1 | VARCHAR2/NUMBER/DATE | |
| ... | | |
| argn | VARCHAR2/NUMBER/DATE | |

The recommended format for returning the result is:

| | | |
|---------|----------------------|---|
| success | VARCHAR2 | - 'SUCCESS' if OK, otherwise error message |
| arg1 | VARCHAR2/NUMBER/DATE | |
| ... | | |
| argn | VARCHAR2/NUMBER/DATE | |

The "stock price request server" would do, using OCI or PRO* (in pseudo-code):

```

<loop forever>
  BEGIN dbms_stock_server.get_request(:stocksymbol); END;

```

```

<figure out price based on stocksymbol (probably from some radio
    signal), set error if can't find such a stock>
BEGIN dbms_stock_server.return_price(:error, :price); END;

```

A client would do:

```
BEGIN :price := stock_request('YOURCOMPANY'); end;
```

The stored procedure, `dbms_stock_server`, which is called by the preceding "stock price request server" is:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE dbms_stock_server IS
    PROCEDURE get_request(symbol OUT VARCHAR2);
    PROCEDURE return_price(errormsg IN VARCHAR2, price IN VARCHAR2);
END;

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY dbms_stock_server IS
    returnpipe    VARCHAR2(30);

    PROCEDURE returnerror(reason VARCHAR2) IS
        s INTEGER;
    BEGIN
        dbms_pipe.pack_message(reason);
        s := dbms_pipe.send_message(returnpipe);
        IF s <> 0 THEN
            raise_application_error(-20000, 'Error: ' || to_char(s) ||
                ' sending on pipe');
        END IF;
    END;

    PROCEDURE get_request(symbol OUT VARCHAR2) IS
        protocol_version VARCHAR2(10);
        s                 INTEGER;
        service           VARCHAR2(30);
    BEGIN
        s := dbms_pipe.receive_message('stock_service');
        IF s <> 0 THEN
            raise_application_error(-20000, 'Error: ' || to_char(s) ||
                ' reading pipe');
        END IF;
        dbms_pipe.unpack_message(protocol_version);
        IF protocol_version <> '1' THEN
            raise_application_error(-20000, 'Bad protocol: ' ||
                protocol_version);
        END IF;
        dbms_pipe.unpack_message(returnpipe);
        dbms_pipe.unpack_message(service);
        IF service != 'getprice' THEN
            returnerror('Service ' || service || ' not supported');
        END IF;
        dbms_pipe.unpack_message(symbol);
    END;

    PROCEDURE return_price(errormsg in VARCHAR2, price in VARCHAR2) IS
        s INTEGER;
    BEGIN
        IF errormsg is NULL THEN
            dbms_pipe.pack_message('SUCCESS');
            dbms_pipe.pack_message(price);
        ELSE
            dbms_pipe.pack_message(errormsg);
        END IF;
    END;

```

```

END IF;
s := dbms_pipe.send_message(returnpipe);
IF s <> 0 THEN
    raise_application_error(-20000, 'Error:'||to_char(s)||
        ' sending on pipe');
END IF;
END;
END;

```

The procedure called by the client is:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION stock_request (symbol VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2 IS
s      INTEGER;
price  VARCHAR2(20);
errmsg VARCHAR2(512);
BEGIN
dbms_pipe.pack_message('1'); -- protocol version
dbms_pipe.pack_message(dbms_pipe.unique_session_name); -- return pipe
dbms_pipe.pack_message('getprice');
dbms_pipe.pack_message(symbol);
s := dbms_pipe.send_message('stock_service');
IF s <> 0 THEN
    raise_application_error(-20000, 'Error:'||to_char(s)||
        ' sending on pipe');
END IF;
s := dbms_pipe.receive_message(dbms_pipe.unique_session_name);
IF s <> 0 THEN
    raise_application_error(-20000, 'Error:'||to_char(s)||
        ' receiving on pipe');
END IF;
dbms_pipe.unpack_message(errormsg);
IF errormsg <> 'SUCCESS' THEN
    raise_application_error(-20000, errormsg);
END IF;
dbms_pipe.unpack_message(price);
RETURN price;
END;

```

You would typically only **GRANT EXECUTE** on **DBMS_STOCK_SERVICE** to the stock service application server, and would only **GRANT EXECUTE** on **stock_request** to those users allowed to use the service.



See Also:

[DBMS_ALERT](#)

133.7 Summary of DBMS_PIPE Subprograms

This table lists the **DBMS_PIPE** subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 133-2 DBMS_PIPE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CREATE_PIPE Function | Creates a pipe (necessary for private pipes) |
| NEXT_ITEM_TYPE Function | Returns datatype of next item in buffer |
| PACK_MESSAGE Procedures | Builds message in local buffer |
| PURGE Procedure | Purges contents of named pipe |
| RECEIVE_MESSAGE Function | Copies message from named pipe into local buffer |
| REMOVE_PIPE Function | Removes the named pipe |
| RESET_BUFFER Procedure | Purges contents of local buffer |
| SEND_MESSAGE Function | Sends message on named pipe: This implicitly creates a public pipe if the named pipe does not exist |
| UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME Function | Returns unique session name |
| UNPACK_MESSAGE Procedures | Accesses next item in buffer |

133.7.1 CREATE_PIPE Function

This function explicitly creates a public or private pipe. If the `private` flag is `TRUE`, then the pipe creator is assigned as the owner of the private pipe.

Explicitly-created pipes can only be removed by calling `REMOVE_PIPE`, or by shutting down the instance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.CREATE_PIPE (
    pipename      IN VARCHAR2,
    maxpipesize   IN INTEGER DEFAULT 8192,
    private       IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(create_pipe,WNDS,RNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 133-3 CREATE_PIPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>pipename</code> | Name of the pipe you are creating. You must use this name when you call <code>SEND_MESSAGE</code> and <code>RECEIVE_MESSAGE</code> . This name must be unique across the instance. Caution: Do not use pipe names beginning with <code>ORA\$</code> . These are reserved for use by procedures provided by Oracle. Pipename should not be longer than 128 bytes, and is case insensitive. At this time, the name cannot contain Globalization Support characters. |

Table 133-3 (Cont.) CREATE_PIPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| maxpipesize | The maximum size allowed for the pipe, in bytes. The total size of all of the messages on the pipe cannot exceed this amount. The message is blocked if it exceeds this maximum. The default maxpipesize is 8192 bytes. The maxpipesize for a pipe becomes a part of the characteristics of the pipe and persists for the life of the pipe. Callers of SEND_MESSAGE with larger values cause the maxpipesize to be increased. Callers with a smaller value use the existing, larger value. |
| private | Uses the default, TRUE, to create a private pipe. Public pipes can be implicitly created when you call SEND_MESSAGE. |

Return Values

Table 133-4 CREATE_PIPE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|-----------|---|
| 0 | Successful. If the pipe already exists and the user attempting to create it is authorized to use it, then Oracle returns 0, indicating success, and any data already in the pipe remains. If a user connected as SYSDBA/SYSOPER re-creates a pipe, then Oracle returns status 0, but the ownership of the pipe remains unchanged. |
| ORA-23322 | Failure due to naming conflict. If a pipe with the same name exists and was created by a different user, then Oracle signals error ORA-23322, indicating the naming conflict. |

Exceptions

Table 133-5 CREATE_PIPE Function Exception

| Exception | Description |
|----------------|--|
| Null pipe name | Permission error: Pipe with the same name already exists, and you are not allowed to use it. |

133.7.2 NEXT_ITEM_TYPE Function

This function determines the datatype of the next item in the local message buffer.

After you have called RECEIVE_MESSAGE to place pipe information in a local buffer, call NEXT_ITEM_TYPE.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.NEXT_ITEM_TYPE
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(next_item_type,WNDS,RNDS);
```

Return Values**Table 133-6 NEXT_ITEM_TYPE Function Return Values**

| Return | Description |
|--------|---------------|
| 0 | No more items |
| 6 | NUMBER |
| 9 | VARCHAR2 |
| 11 | ROWID |
| 12 | DATE |
| 23 | RAW |

133.7.3 PACK_MESSAGE Procedures

This procedure builds your message in the local message buffer.

To send a message, first make one or more calls to `PACK_MESSAGE`. Then, call `SEND_MESSAGE` to send the message in the local buffer on the named pipe.

The procedure is overloaded to accept items of type `VARCHAR2`, `NCHAR`, `NUMBER`, `DATE`, `RAW` and `ROWID` items. In addition to the data bytes, each item in the buffer requires one byte to indicate its type, and two bytes to store its length. One additional byte is needed to terminate the message. The overhead for all types other than `VARCHAR` is 4 bytes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE (
    item IN VARCHAR2);

DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE (
    item IN NCHAR);

DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE (
    item IN NUMBER);

DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE (
    item IN DATE);

DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE_RAW (
    item IN RAW);

DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE_ROWID (
    item IN ROWID);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(pack_message,WNDS,RNDS);
pragma restrict_references(pack_message_raw,WNDS,RNDS);
pragma restrict_references(pack_message_rowid,WNDS,RNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 133-7 PACK_MESSAGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| item | Item to pack into the local message buffer. |

Usage Notes

In Oracle database version 8.x, the char-set-id (2 bytes) and the char-set-form (1 byte) are stored with each data item. Therefore, the overhead when using Oracle database version 8.x is 7 bytes.

When you call `SEND_MESSAGE` to send this message, you must indicate the name of the pipe on which you want to send the message. If this pipe already exists, then you must have sufficient privileges to access this pipe. If the pipe does not already exist, then it is created automatically.

Exceptions

ORA-06558 is raised if the message buffer overflows (currently 4096 bytes). Each item in the buffer takes one byte for the type, two bytes for the length, plus the actual data. There is also one byte needed to terminate the message.

133.7.4 PURGE Procedure

This procedure empties the contents of the named pipe.

An empty implicitly-created pipe is aged out of the shared global area according to the least-recently-used algorithm. Thus, calling `PURGE` lets you free the memory associated with an implicitly-created pipe.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.PURGE (
    pipename IN VARCHAR2);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (purge,WNDS,RNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 133-8 PURGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pipename | Name of pipe from which to remove all messages. The local buffer may be overwritten with messages as they are discarded. Pipename should not be longer than 128 bytes, and is case-insensitive. |

Usage Notes

Because `PURGE` calls `RECEIVE_MESSAGE`, the local buffer might be overwritten with messages as they are purged from the pipe. Also, you can receive an `ORA-23322` (insufficient privileges) error if you attempt to purge a pipe with which you have insufficient access rights.

Exceptions

Permission error if pipe belongs to another user.

133.7.5 RECEIVE_MESSAGE Function

This function copies the message into the local message buffer.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE (
    pipename      IN VARCHAR2,
    timeout       IN INTEGER      DEFAULT maxwait)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (receive_message, WNDS, RNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 133-9 RECEIVE_MESSAGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>pipename</code> | Name of the pipe on which you want to receive a message. Names beginning with <code>ORA\$</code> are reserved for use by Oracle. |
| <code>timeout</code> | Time to wait for a message, in seconds. The default value is the constant <code>MAXWAIT</code> , which is defined as 86400000 (1000 days). A timeout of 0 lets you read without blocking. |

Return Values

Table 133-10 RECEIVE_MESSAGE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| 0 | Success |
| 1 | Timed out. If the pipe was implicitly-created and is empty, then it is removed. |
| 2 | Record in the pipe is too large for the buffer. (This should not happen.) |
| 3 | An interrupt occurred. |
| <code>ORA-23322</code> | User has insufficient privileges to read from the pipe. |

Usage Notes

To receive a message from a pipe, first call `RECEIVE_MESSAGE`. When you receive a message, it is removed from the pipe; hence, a message can only be received once. For implicitly-created pipes, the pipe is removed after the last record is removed from the pipe.

If the pipe that you specify when you call `RECEIVE_MESSAGE` does not already exist, then Oracle implicitly creates the pipe and waits to receive the message. If the message does not arrive within a designated timeout interval, then the call returns and the pipe is removed.

After receiving the message, you must make one or more calls to `UNPACK_MESSAGE` to access the individual items in the message. The `UNPACK_MESSAGE` procedure is overloaded to unpack items of type `DATE`, `NUMBER`, `VARCHAR2`, and there are two additional procedures to unpack `RAW` and `ROWID` items. If you do not know the type of data that you are attempting to unpack, then call `NEXT_ITEM_TYPE` to determine the type of the next item in the buffer.

Exceptions

Table 133-11 RECEIVE_MESSAGE Function Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|----------------|---|
| Null pipe name | Permission error. Insufficient privilege to remove the record from the pipe. The pipe is owned by someone else. |

133.7.6 RESET_BUFFER Procedure

This procedure resets the `PACK_MESSAGE` and `UNPACK_MESSAGE` positioning indicators to 0.

Because all pipes share a single buffer, you may find it useful to reset the buffer before using a new pipe. This ensures that the first time you attempt to send a message to your pipe, you do not inadvertently send an expired message remaining in the buffer.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.RESET_BUFFER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(reset_buffer,WNDS,RNDS);
```

133.7.7 REMOVE_PIPE Function

This function removes explicitly-created pipes.

Pipes created implicitly by `SEND_MESSAGE` are automatically removed when empty. However, pipes created explicitly by `CREATE_PIPE` are removed only by calling `REMOVE_PIPE`, or by shutting down the instance. All unconsumed records in the pipe are removed before the pipe is deleted.

This is similar to calling `PURGE` on an implicitly-created pipe.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.REMOVE_PIPE (
    pipename IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(remove_pipe,WNDS,RNDS);
```

Parameters**Table 133-12 REMOVE_PIPE Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| pipename | Name of pipe that you want to remove. |

Return Values**Table 133-13 REMOVE_PIPE Function Return Values**

| Return | Description |
|-----------|---|
| 0 | Success If the pipe does not exist, or if the pipe already exists and the user attempting to remove it is authorized to do so, then Oracle returns 0, indicating success, and any data remaining in the pipe is removed. |
| ORA-23322 | Insufficient privileges. If the pipe exists, but the user is not authorized to access the pipe, then Oracle signals error ORA-23322, indicating insufficient privileges. |

Exceptions**Table 133-14 REMOVE_PIPE Function Exception**

| Exception | Description |
|----------------|---|
| Null pipe name | Permission error: Insufficient privilege to remove pipe. The pipe was created and is owned by someone else. |

133.7.8 SEND_MESSAGE Function

This function sends a message on the named pipe.

The message is contained in the local message buffer, which was filled with calls to `PACK_MESSAGE`. You can create a pipe explicitly using `CREATE_PIPE`, otherwise, it is created implicitly.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE (
    pipename      IN VARCHAR2,
    timeout       IN INTEGER DEFAULT MAXWAIT,
```

```
    maxpipesize IN INTEGER DEFAULT 8192)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(send_message,WNDS,RNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 133-15 SEND_MESSAGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| pipename | <p>Name of the pipe on which you want to place the message.</p> <p>If you are using an explicit pipe, then this is the name that you specified when you called <code>CREATE_PIPE</code>.</p> <p>Caution: Do not use pipe names beginning with 'ORA\$'. These names are reserved for use by procedures provided by Oracle. Pipename should not be longer than 128 bytes, and is case-insensitive. At this time, the name cannot contain Globalization Support characters.</p> |
| timeout | <p>Time to wait while attempting to place a message on a pipe, in seconds.</p> <p>The default value is the constant <code>MAXWAIT</code>, which is defined as 86400000 (1000 days).</p> |
| maxpipesize | <p>Maximum size allowed for the pipe, in bytes.</p> <p>The total size of all the messages on the pipe cannot exceed this amount. The message is blocked if it exceeds this maximum. The default is 8192 bytes.</p> <p>The <code>maxpipesize</code> for a pipe becomes a part of the characteristics of the pipe and persists for the life of the pipe. Callers of <code>SEND_MESSAGE</code> with larger values cause the <code>maxpipesize</code> to be increased. Callers with a smaller value simply use the existing, larger value.</p> <p>Specifying <code>maxpipesize</code> as part of the <code>SEND_MESSAGE</code> procedure eliminates the need for a separate call to open the pipe. If you created the pipe explicitly, then you can use the optional <code>maxpipesize</code> parameter to override the creation pipe size specifications.</p> |

Return Values

Table 133-16 SEND_MESSAGE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|--|
| 0 | <p>Success.</p> <p>If the pipe already exists and the user attempting to create it is authorized to use it, then Oracle returns 0, indicating success, and any data already in the pipe remains.</p> <p>If a user connected as <code>SYSDBS/SYSOPER</code> re-creates a pipe, then Oracle returns status 0, but the ownership of the pipe remains unchanged.</p> |

Table 133-16 (Cont.) SEND_MESSAGE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|-----------|---|
| 1 | Timed out. This procedure can timeout either because it cannot get a lock on the pipe, or because the pipe remains too full to be used. If the pipe was implicitly-created and is empty, then it is removed. |
| 3 | An interrupt occurred. If the pipe was implicitly created and is empty, then it is removed. |
| ORA-23322 | Insufficient privileges. If a pipe with the same name exists and was created by a different user, then Oracle signals error ORA-23322, indicating the naming conflict. |

Exceptions**Table 133-17 SEND_MESSAGE Function Exception**

| Exception | Description |
|----------------|---|
| Null pipe name | Permission error. Insufficient privilege to write to the pipe. The pipe is private and owned by someone else. |

133.7.9 UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME Function

This function receives a name that is unique among all of the sessions that are currently connected to a database.

Multiple calls to this function from the same session always return the same value. You might find it useful to use this function to supply the PIPENAME parameter for your SEND_MESSAGE and RECEIVE_MESSAGE calls.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(unique_session_name,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS);
```

Return Values

This function returns a unique name. The returned name can be up to 30 bytes.

133.7.10 UNPACK_MESSAGE Procedures

This procedure retrieves items from the buffer.

After you have called RECEIVE_MESSAGE to place pipe information in a local buffer, call UNPACK_MESSAGE.

 **Note:**

The UNPACK_MESSAGE procedure is overloaded to return items of type VARCHAR2, NCHAR, NUMBER, or DATE. There are two additional procedures to unpack RAW and ROWID items.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE (
    item OUT VARCHAR2);

DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE (
    item OUT NCHAR);

DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE (
    item OUT NUMBER);

DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE (
    item OUT DATE);

DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE_RAW (
    item OUT RAW);

DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE_ROWID (
    item OUT ROWID);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (unpack_message, WNDS, RNDS);
pragma restrict_references (unpack_message_raw, WNDS, RNDS);
pragma restrict_references (unpack_message_rowid, WNDS, RNDS);
```

Parameters**Table 133-18 UNPACK_MESSAGE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| item | Argument to receive the next unpacked item from the local message buffer. |

Exceptions

ORA-06556 or 06559 are generated if the buffer contains no more items, or if the item is not of the same type as that requested.

DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE

The `DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE` package provides an interface for the collection of code coverage data of PL/SQL applications at the basic block level.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE Overview](#)
- [DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE Subprograms](#)

134.1 DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE Overview

The `DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE` package provides an interface for collecting code coverage information at the basic block level of PL/SQL applications. A basic block refers to a single entry single exit block of PL/SQL code. PL/SQL developers want to know how well their test infrastructure exercised their code. The coverage tables are created using the `CREATE_COVERAGE_TABLES` procedure.

A typical code coverage run in a session involves calls to :

- `START_COVERAGE`
- Run PL/SQL code
- `STOP_COVERAGE`

The `GET_BLOCK_MAP` function helps you calculate your total coverage.

See Also:

- *Oracle Database Development Guide* for more information about using PL/SQL basic block coverage to maintain quality
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for the `COVERAGE PRAGMA` syntax and semantics
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information about the `PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL` compilation parameter

134.2 DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE Security Model

The user must have `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE` package.

The user must have `CREATE` privilege on the unit to collect coverage information about this unit.

PL/SQL basic block coverage data is collected when program units use `INTERPRETED` compilation (parameter set `PLSQL_CODE_TYPE = INTERPRETED`). PL/SQL basic block coverage data is not collected when program units use `NATIVE` compilation. You can disable the `NATIVE` compiler by setting the parameter `PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL <= 1`. Regardless of the compilation mode, coverage data for wrapped units is not collected.

134.3 DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE Constants

The `DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE` package provides constants that are used with the `namespace` parameter of the `GET_BLOCK_MAP` function.

These constants are described in the following table.

Table 134-1 DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|---|
| <code>function_namespace</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Specifies the function namespace |
| <code>package_spec_namespace</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Specifies the package specification namespace |
| <code>package_body_namespace</code> | NUMBER | 2 | Specifies the package definition (body) namespace |
| <code>procedure_namespace</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Specifies the procedure namespace |
| <code>trigger_namespace</code> | NUMBER | 3 | Specifies the trigger namespace |
| <code>type_spec_namespace</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Specifies the type specification namespace |
| <code>type_body_namespace</code> | NUMBER | 2 | Specifies the type definition (body) namespace |

134.4 DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE Data Structures

Record Types

- [MAP_REC Record Type](#)

Table Types

- [T_MAP_REC Table Type](#)

134.4.1 MAP_REC Record Type

The MAP_REC record type defines the PL/SQL basic block location in the source code.

Syntax

```
TYPE map_rec IS RECORD (
  procedure_name VARCHAR2(32767),
  block_num      NUMBER,
  line           NUMBER,
  col            NUMBER,
  not_feasible   NUMBER);
```

Fields

Table 134-2 MAP_REC Fields

| Field | Description |
|----------------|--|
| procedure_name | The name of the procedure containing the basic block |
| block_num | Identifies the basic block |
| line | Starting line of the basic block |
| col | Starting column of the basic block |
| not_feasible | Not_feasible marking of the basic block |

134.4.2 T_MAP_REC Table Type

The T_MAP_REC table type specifies the collection of PL/SQL basic blocks in a unit.

Syntax

```
TYPE t_map_rec IS TABLE OF map_rec;
```

134.5 Summary of DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 134-3 DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CREATE_COVERAGE_TABLES Procedure | Creates coverage tables |
| GET_BLOCK_MAP Function | Gets the mapping of basic blocks to PL/SQL source |
| START_COVERAGE Function | Starts the coverage data collection in the user's session and returns the RUN_ID |
| STOP_COVERAGE Procedure | Ends the current coverage run |

134.5.1 CREATE_COVERAGE_TABLES Procedure

This procedure creates the tables used for coverage data collection.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE.CREATE_COVERAGE_TABLES (
    FORCE_IT      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| FORCE_IT | The default is to raise an error if the coverage tables already exists. If set to TRUE, the tables are dropped silently if the tables already exist, and new tables are created. |

Exceptions

Table 134-4 CREATE_COVERAGE_TABLES Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|----------------|---|
| COVERAGE_ERROR | The FORCE_IT parameter is FALSE and the tables already exist. |

134.5.2 GET_BLOCK_MAP Function

This function gets the mapping of basic blocks to PL/SQL source.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE.GET_BLOCK_MAP(
    unit_owner IN VARCHAR2,
    unit_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    namespace  IN POSITIVE)
RETURN T_MAP_REC;
```

Table 134-5 Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| unit_owner | The owner of the unit. The unit owner is case insensitive. If the unit_owner is empty or NULL, then it defaults to the current schema. |
| unit_name | The unit whose mapping is to be gotten. The unit_name is case insensitive. |
| namespace | Namespace to which this unit_name gets resolved. See DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE Constants for a list of valid namespace values. |

134.5.3 START_COVERAGE Function

This function starts the coverage data collection in the user's session and returns a unique identifier `RUN_ID` for the run.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE.START_COVERAGE (  
    run_comment    IN VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>run_comment</code> | Allows the user to name a run and identify the test. |

134.5.4 STOP_COVERAGE Procedure

This procedure ends the current coverage run.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE.STOP_COVERAGE;
```

Exceptions

Table 134-6 STOP_COVERAGE Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>COVERAGE_ERROR</code> | An error is raised if the coverage tables do not exist. |

DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS

Machine learning can discover useful information buried in vast amounts of data. However, both the programming interfaces and the machine learning expertise required to obtain these results are too complex for use by the wide audiences that can obtain benefits from using Oracle Machine Learning for SQL.

The `DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS` package addresses both of these complexities by automating the entire machine learning process from data preprocessing through model building to scoring new data. This package provides an important tool that makes machine learning possible for a broad audience of users, in particular, business analysts.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS Subprograms](#)

135.1 DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS Overview

`DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS` automates parts of the machine learning process.

Machine learning, according to a commonly used process model, requires the following steps:

1. Understand the business problem.
2. Understand the data.
3. Prepare the data for mining.
4. Create models using the prepared data.
5. Evaluate the models.
6. Deploy and use the model to score new data.

`DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS` automates parts of step 3 — 5 of this process.

Predictive analytics procedures analyze and prepare the input data, create and test machine learning models using the input data, and then use the input data for scoring. The results of scoring are returned to the user. The models and supporting objects are not preserved after the operation completes.

135.2 DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS Security Model

The `DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS` package is owned by user `SYS` and is installed as part of database installation. Execution privilege on the package is granted to `public`. The routines in the package are run with invokers' rights (run with the privileges of the current user).

The `DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS` package exposes APIs which are leveraged by the Oracle Machine Learning for SQL option. Users who wish to invoke procedures in this package

require the `CREATE MINING MODEL` system privilege (as well as the `CREATE TABLE` and `CREATE VIEW` system privilege).

135.3 Summary of DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS` package subprograms.

Table 135-1 DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Purpose |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| EXPLAIN Procedure | Ranks attributes in order of influence in explaining a target column. |
| PREDICT Procedure | Predicts the value of a target column based on values in the input data. |
| PROFILE Procedure | Generates rules that identify the records that have the same target value. |

135.3.1 EXPLAIN Procedure

The `EXPLAIN` procedure identifies the attributes that are important in explaining the variation in values of a target column.

The input data must contain some records where the target value is known (not `NULL`). These records are used by the procedure to train a model that calculates the attribute importance.

Note:

`EXPLAIN` supports `DATE` and `TIMESTAMP` datatypes in addition to the numeric, character, and nested datatypes supported by Oracle Machine Learning for SQL models.

Data requirements for Oracle Machine Learning for SQL are described in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*

The `EXPLAIN` procedure creates a result table that lists the attributes in order of their explanatory power. The result table is described in the Usage Notes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS.EXPLAIN (
  data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  explain_column_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  result_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```


Parameters

Table 135-2 EXPLAIN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>data_table_name</code> | Name of input table or view |
| <code>explain_column_name</code> | Name of the column to be explained |
| <code>result_table_name</code> | Name of the table where results are saved |
| <code>data_schema_name</code> | Name of the schema where the input table or view resides and where the result table is created. Default: the current schema. |

Usage Notes

The `EXPLAIN` procedure creates a result table with the columns described in [Table 135-3](#).

Table 135-3 EXPLAIN Procedure Result Table

| Column Name | Datatype | Description |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| <code>ATTRIBUTE_NAME</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(30)</code> | Name of a column in the input data; all columns except the explained column are listed in the result table. |
| <code>EXPLANATORY_VALUE</code> | <code>NUMBER</code> | Value indicating how useful the column is for determining the value of the explained column. Higher values indicate greater explanatory power. Value can range from 0 to 1. An individual column's explanatory value is independent of other columns in the input table. The values are based on how strong each individual column correlates with the explained column. The value is affected by the number of records in the input table, and the relations of the values of the column to the values of the explain column. An explanatory power value of 0 implies there is no useful correlation between the column's values and the explain column's values. An explanatory power of 1 implies perfect correlation; such columns should be eliminated from consideration for <code>PREDICT</code> . In practice, an explanatory power equal to 1 is rarely returned. |
| <code>RANK</code> | <code>NUMBER</code> | Ranking of explanatory power. Rows with equal values for <code>explanatory_value</code> have the same rank. Rank values are not skipped in the event of ties. |

Example

The following example performs an `EXPLAIN` operation on the `SUPPLEMENTARY_DEMOGRAPHICS` table of Sales History.

```
--Perform EXPLAIN operation
BEGIN
    DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS.EXPLAIN(
        data_table_name      => 'supplementary_demographics',
        explain_column_name  => 'home_theater_package',
        result_table_name    => 'demographics_explain_result');
END;
/
--Display results
SELECT * FROM demographics_explain_result;
```

| ATTRIBUTE_NAME | EXPLANATORY_VALUE | RANK |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------|
| Y_BOX_GAMES | .524311073 | 1 |
| YRS_RESIDENCE | .495987246 | 2 |
| HOUSEHOLD_SIZE | .146208506 | 3 |
| AFFINITY_CARD | .0598227 | 4 |
| EDUCATION | .018462703 | 5 |
| OCCUPATION | .009721543 | 6 |
| FLAT_PANEL_MONITOR | .00013733 | 7 |
| PRINTER_SUPPLIES | 0 | 8 |
| OS_DOC_SET_KANJI | 0 | 8 |
| BULK_PACK_DISKETTES | 0 | 8 |
| BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION | 0 | 8 |
| COMMENTS | 0 | 8 |
| CUST_ID | 0 | 8 |

The results show that Y_BOX_GAMES, YRS_RESIDENCE, and HOUSEHOLD_SIZE are the best predictors of HOME_THEATER_PACKAGE.

135.3.2 PREDICT Procedure

The PREDICT procedure predicts the values of a target column.

The input data must contain some records where the target value is known (not NULL). These records are used by the procedure to train and test a model that makes the predictions.



Note:

PREDICT supports DATE and TIMESTAMP datatypes in addition to the numeric, character, and nested datatypes supported by Oracle Machine Learning for SQL models.

Data requirements for Oracle Machine Learning for SQL are described in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*

The PREDICT procedure creates a result table that contains a predicted target value for every record. The result table is described in the Usage Notes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS.PREDICT (
    accuracy                OUT NUMBER,
    data_table_name         IN VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    result_table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    data_schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 135-4 PREDICT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| accuracy | Output parameter that returns the predictive confidence, a measure of the accuracy of the predicted values. The predictive confidence for a categorical target is the most common target value; the predictive confidence for a numerical target is the mean. |
| data_table_name | Name of the input table or view. |
| case_id_column_name | Name of the column that uniquely identifies each case (record) in the input data. |
| target_column_name | Name of the column to predict. |
| result_table_name | Name of the table where results will be saved. |
| data_schema_name | Name of the schema where the input table or view resides and where the result table is created. Default: the current schema. |

Usage Notes

The `PREDICT` procedure creates a result table with the columns described in [Table 135-5](#).

Table 135-5 PREDICT Procedure Result Table

| Column Name | Datatype | Description |
|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| Case ID column name | VARCHAR2 or NUMBER | The name of the case ID column in the input data. |
| PREDICTION | VARCHAR2 or NUMBER | The predicted value of the target column for the given case. |
| PROBABILITY | NUMBER | For classification (categorical target), the probability of the prediction. For regression problems (numerical target), this column contains <code>NULL</code> . |



Note:

Make sure that the name of the case ID column is not 'PREDICTION' or 'PROBABILITY'.

Predictions are returned for all cases whether or not they contained target values in the input.

Predicted values for known cases may be interesting in some situations. For example, you could perform deviation analysis to compare predicted values and actual values.

Example

The following example performs a `PREDICT` operation and displays the first 10 predictions. The results show an accuracy of 79% in predicting whether each customer has an affinity card.

```

--Perform PREDICT operation
DECLARE
    v_accuracy NUMBER(10,9);
BEGIN
    DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS.PREDICT(
        accuracy          => v_accuracy,
        data_table_name   => 'supplementary_demographics',
        case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
        target_column_name => 'affinity_card',
        result_table_name => 'pa_demographics_predict_result');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Accuracy = ' || v_accuracy);
END;
/

Accuracy = .788696903

--Display results
SELECT * FROM pa_demographics_predict_result WHERE rownum < 10;

  CUST_ID PREDICTION PROBABILITY
-----
101501          1 .834069848
101502          0 .991269965
101503          0 .99978311
101504          1 .971643388
101505          1 .541754127
101506          0 .803719133
101507          0 .999999303
101508          0 .999999987
101509          0 .999953074

```

135.3.3 PROFILE Procedure

The `PROFILE` procedure generates rules that describe the cases (records) from the input data.

For example, if a target column `CHURN` has values 'Yes' and 'No', `PROFILE` generates a set of rules describing the expected outcomes. Each profile includes a rule, record count, and a score distribution.

The input data must contain some cases where the target value is known (not `NULL`). These cases are used by the procedure to build a model that calculates the rules.



Note:

`PROFILE` does not support nested types or dates.

Data requirements for Oracle Machine Learning for SQL are described in *Oracle Machine Learning for SQL User's Guide*

The `PROFILE` procedure creates a result table that specifies rules (profiles) and their corresponding target values. The result table is described in the Usage Notes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS.PROFILE (
    data_table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    result_table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    data_schema_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 135-6 PROFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| data_table_name | Name of the table containing the data to be analyzed. |
| target_column_name | Name of the target column. |
| result_table_name | Name of the table where the results will be saved. |
| data_schema_name | Name of the schema where the input table or view resides and where the result table is created. Default: the current schema. |

Usage Notes

The `PROFILE` procedure creates a result table with the columns described in [Table 135-7](#).

Table 135-7 PROFILE Procedure Result Table

| Column Name | Datatype | Description |
|--------------|-------------|---|
| PROFILE_ID | NUMBER | A unique identifier for this profile (rule). |
| RECORD_COUNT | NUMBER | The number of records described by the profile. |
| DESCRIPTION | SYS.XMLTYPE | The profile rule. See " XML Schema for Profile Rules ". |

XML Schema for Profile Rules

The `DESCRIPTION` column of the result table contains XML that conforms to the following XSD:

```
<xs:element name="SimpleRule">
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:group ref="PREDICATE"/>
      <xs:element ref="ScoreDistribution" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
    <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:string" use="optional"/>
    <xs:attribute name="score" type="xs:string" use="required"/>
    <xs:attribute name="recordCount" type="NUMBER" use="optional"/>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
```

Example

This example generates a rule describing customers who are likely to use an affinity card (target value is 1) and a set of rules describing customers who are not likely to use an affinity card (target value is 0). The rules are based on only two predictors: education and occupation.

```

SET serveroutput ON
SET trimspool ON
SET pages 10000
SET long 10000
SET pagesize 10000
SET linesize 150
CREATE VIEW cust_edu_occ_view AS
    SELECT cust_id, education, occupation, affinity_card
    FROM sh.supplementary_demographics;
BEGIN
    DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS.PROFILE(
        DATA_TABLE_NAME => 'cust_edu_occ_view',
        TARGET_COLUMN_NAME => 'affinity_card',
        RESULT_TABLE_NAME => 'profile_result');
END;
/

```

This example generates eight rules in the result table `profile_result`. Seven of the rules suggest a target value of 0; one rule suggests a target value of 1. The `score` attribute on a rule identifies the target value.

This `SELECT` statement returns all the rules in the result table.

```

SELECT a.profile_id, a.record_count, a.description.getstringval()
FROM profile_result a;

```

This `SELECT` statement returns the rules for a target value of 0.

```

SELECT *
FROM profile_result t
WHERE extractvalue(t.description, '/SimpleRule/@score') = 0;

```

The eight rules generated by this example are displayed as follows.

```

<SimpleRule id="1" score="0" recordCount="443">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Armed-F" "Exec." "Prof." "Protec."
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"< Bach." "Assoc-V" "HS-grad"
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="297" />
  <ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="146" />
</SimpleRule>

<SimpleRule id="2" score="0" recordCount="18">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Armed-F" "Exec." "Prof." "Protec."
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"10th" "11th" "12th" "1st-4th" "5th-6th" "7th-8th" "9th" "Presch."
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="18" />

```

```

</SimpleRule>

<SimpleRule id="3" score="0" recordCount="458">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Armed-F" "Exec." "Prof." "Protec."
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Assoc-A" "Bach."
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="248" />
  <ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="210" />
</SimpleRule>

<SimpleRule id="4" score="1" recordCount="276">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Armed-F" "Exec." "Prof." "Protec."
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Masters" "PhD" "Profsc"
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="183" />
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="93" />
</SimpleRule>

<SimpleRule id="5" score="0" recordCount="307">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Assoc-A" "Bach." "Masters" "PhD" "Profsc"
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Crafts" "Sales" "TechSup" "Transp."
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="184" />
  <ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="123" />
</SimpleRule>

<SimpleRule id="6" score="0" recordCount="243">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Assoc-A" "Bach." "Masters" "PhD" "Profsc"
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"?" "Cleric." "Farming" "Handler" "House-s" "Machine" "Other"
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="197" />
  <ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="46" />
</SimpleRule>

```

```

<SimpleRule id="7" score="0" recordCount="2158">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">
        "10th" "11th" "12th" "1st-4th" "5th-6th" "7th-8th" "9th" "< Bach." "Assoc-V" "HS-grad"
        "Presch."
      </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"?" "Cleric." "Crafts" "Farming" "Machine" "Sales" "TechSup" "
Transp."
      </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="1819"/>
  <ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="339"/>
</SimpleRule>

<SimpleRule id="8" score="0" recordCount="597">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">
        "10th" "11th" "12th" "1st-4th" "5th-6th" "7th-8th" "9th" "< Bach." "Assoc-V" "HS-grad"
        "Presch."
      </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Handler" "House-s" "Other"
      </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="572"/>
  <ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="25"/>
</SimpleRule>

```


DBMS_PREPROCESSOR

The DBMS_PREPROCESSOR package provides an interface to print or retrieve the source text of a PL/SQL unit in its post-processed form.

This package contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Operating Notes](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_PREPROCESSOR Subprograms](#)

136.1 DBMS_PREPROCESSOR Overview

It is necessary to first understand the three styles of subprograms, in order to understand how DBMS_PREPROCESSOR works.

The following are the three styles of subprograms:

1. Subprograms that take a schema name, a unit type name, and the unit name.
2. Subprograms that take a VARCHAR2 string which contains the source text of an arbitrary PL/SQL compilation unit.
3. Subprograms that take a VARCHAR2 index-by table which contains the segmented source text of an arbitrary PL/SQL compilation unit.

Subprograms of the first style are used to print or retrieve the post-processed source text of a stored PL/SQL unit. The user must have the privileges necessary to view the original source text of this unit. The user must also specify the schema in which the unit is defined, the type of the unit, and the name of the unit. If the schema is null, then the current user schema is used. If the status of the stored unit is VALID and the user has the required privilege, then the post-processed source text is guaranteed to be the same as that of the unit the last time it was compiled.

Subprograms of the second or third style are used to generate post-processed source text in the current user schema. The source text is passed in as a single VARCHAR2 string in the second style, or as a VARCHAR2 index-by table in the third style. The source text can represent an arbitrary PL/SQL compilation unit. A typical usage is to pass the source text of an anonymous block and generate its post-processed source text in the current user schema. The third style can be useful when the source text exceeds the VARCHAR2 length limit.

136.2 DBMS_PREPROCESSOR Operating Notes

These notes explain how DBMS_PREPROCESSOR works with the three subprogram styles.

- For subprograms of the first style, the status of the stored PL/SQL unit does not need to be VALID. Likewise, the source text passed in as a VARCHAR2 string or a VARCHAR2 index-by table may contain compile time errors. If errors are found when generating the post-

processed source, the error message text will also appear at the end of the post-processed source text. In some cases, the preprocessing can be aborted because of errors. When this happens, the post-processed source text will appear to be incomplete and the associated error message can help to indicate that an error has occurred during preprocessing.

- For subprograms of the second or third style, the source text can represent any arbitrary PL/SQL compilation unit. However, the source text of a valid PL/SQL compilation unit cannot include commonly used prefixes such as `CREATE OR REPLACE`. In general, the input source should be syntactically prepared in a way as if it were obtained from the `ALL_SOURCE` view. The following list gives some examples of valid initial syntax for some PL/SQL compilation units.

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| anonymous block | (BEGIN DECLARE) ... |
| package | PACKAGE <name> ... |
| package body | PACKAGE BODY <name> ... |
| procedure | PROCEDURE <name> ... |
| function | FUNCTION <name> ... |
| type | TYPE <name> ... |
| type body | TYPE BODY <name> ... |
| trigger | (BEGIN DECLARE) ... |

If the source text represents a named PL/SQL unit that is valid, that unit will not be created after its post-processed source text is generated.

- If the text of a wrapped PL/SQL unit is obtained from the `ALL_SOURCE` view, the keyword `WRAPPED` always immediately follows the name of the unit, as in this example:

```
PROCEDURE "some proc" WRAPPED
a000000
b2
...
```

If such source text is presented to one of the [GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE Functions](#) or to one of the [PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE Procedures](#), the exception `DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.WRAPPED_INPUT` is raised.

136.3 DBMS_PREPROCESSOR Data Structures

The `DBMS_PREPROCESSOR` package defines a `TABLE` type.

Table Types

[SOURCE_LINES_T Table Type](#)

136.3.1 DBMS_PREPROCESSOR SOURCE_LINES_T Table Type

This table type stores lines of post-processed source text. It is used to hold PL/SQL source text both before and after it is processed. It is especially useful in cases in which the amount of text exceeds 32K.

Syntax

```
TYPE source_lines_t IS
TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

136.4 Summary of DBMS_PREPROCESSOR Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_PREPROCESSOR subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 136-1 DBMS_PREPROCESSOR Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE Functions | Returns the post-processed source text |
| PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE Procedures | Prints post-processed source text |

136.4.1 GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE Functions

This overloaded function returns the post-processed source text. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definition.

Syntax

Returns post-processed source text of a stored PL/SQL unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
    object_type    IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    object_name    IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN source_lines_t;
```

Returns post-processed source text of a compilation unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
    source         IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN source_lines_t;
```

Returns post-processed source text of an INDEX-BY table containing the source text of the compilation unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
    source         IN source_lines_t)
RETURN source_lines_t;
```

Parameters

Table 136-2 GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| object_type | Must be one of PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, TYPE, TYPE, BODY or TRIGGER. Case sensitive. |
| schema_name | The schema name. Case insensitive unless a quoted identifier is used. If NULL, use current schema. |
| object_name | The name of the object. The object_type is always case insensitive. Case insensitive unless a quoted identifier is used. |
| source | The source text of the compilation unit |

Table 136-2 (Cont.) GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| source_lines_t | INDEX-BY table containing the source text of the compilation unit. The source text is a concatenation of all the non-NULL INDEX-BY table elements in ascending index order. |

Return Values

The function returns an INDEX-BY table containing the lines of the post-processed source text starting from index 1.

Usage Notes

- Newline characters are not removed.
- Each line in the post-processed source text is mapped to a row in the INDEX-BY table.
- In the post-processed source, unselected text will have blank lines.

Exceptions**Table 136-3 GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE Function Exceptions**

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-24234 | Insufficient privileges or object does not exist |
| ORA-24235 | Bad value for object type. Should be one of PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, TYPE, TYPE, BODY or TRIGGER. |
| ORA-24236 | The source text is empty |
| ORA-00931 | Missing identifier. The object_name should not be NULL. |
| ORA-06502 | Numeric or value error: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character string buffer too small • A line is too long (> 32767 bytes) |

136.4.2 PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE Procedures

This overloaded procedure calls DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE to let you view post-processed source text. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definition.

Syntax

Prints post-processed source text of a stored PL/SQL unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
  object_type  IN VARCHAR2,
  schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Prints post-processed source text of a compilation unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
    source          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Prints post-processed source text of an INDEX-BY table containing the source text of the compilation unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
    source          IN source_lines_t);
```

Parameters

Table 136-4 PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| object_type | Must be one of PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, TYPE, TYPE, BODY or TRIGGER. Case sensitive. |
| schema_name | The schema name. Case insensitive unless a quoted identifier is used. If NULL, use current schema. |
| object_name | The name of the object. The object_type is always case insensitive. Case insensitive unless a quoted identifier is used. |
| source | The source text of the compilation unit |
| source_lines_t | INDEX-BY table containing the source text of the compilation unit. The source text is a concatenation of all the non-NULL INDEX-BY table elements in ascending index order. |

Exceptions

Table 136-5 PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-24234 | Insufficient privileges or object does not exist |
| ORA-24235 | Bad value for object type. Should be one of PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, TYPE, TYPE, BODY or TRIGGER. |
| ORA-24236 | The source text is empty |
| ORA-00931 | Missing identifier. The object_name should not be NULL. |
| ORA-06502 | Numeric or value error: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Character string buffer too small A line is too long (> 32767 bytes) |

Usage Notes

The index-by table may contain holes. NULL elements are ignored when doing the concatenation.

DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE

The `DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE` package provides an interface to database privilege analysis.



See Also:

Oracle® Database Security Guide regarding on how to analyze the use of privilege grants

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE Subprograms](#)

137.1 DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE Overview

Database privilege analysis enables you to create a policy that records the usage of system and object privileges that have been granted to users. You then can determine the privileges that your users are using and not using. From there, you can revoke any unused privileges, thereby reducing the number of excess privilege grants for users.

By analyzing the privileges that users must have to perform specific tasks, privilege analysis policies help you to achieve a least privilege model for your users.

137.2 DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE Security Model

The privilege analysis administrator role, `CAPTURE_ADMIN`, is granted `EXECUTE` permission on the `DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE` package by default.

The `CAPTURE_ADMIN` role is granted to the `DBA` role during database installation.

137.3 DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE Constants

The `DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE` package defines several enumerated constants for specifying parameter values.

Table 137-1 DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE Constants

| Constant | Value | Type | Description |
|--------------------|-------|--------|--|
| G_DATABASE | 1 | NUMBER | Analyzes all privilege use, except privileges used by the SYS user. |
| G_ROLE | 2 | NUMBER | Analyzes privilege use for the specified roles. |
| G_CONTEXT | 3 | NUMBER | Analyzes privilege use when the condition parameter evaluates to true. |
| G_ROLE_AND_CONTEXT | 4 | NUMBER | Analyzes privilege use for the specified roles when the condition parameter evaluates to true. |

137.4 DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE Examples

These examples illustrate using the `DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CREATE_CAPTURE` procedure to create various types of privilege analysis, like database analysis, role analysis, and context-specific analysis. The examples also illustrate combining different conditions in context-specific analysis.

```
--Create a database privilege analysis policy
BEGIN
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CREATE_CAPTURE(
    name      => 'all_priv_analysis_pol',
    description => 'database-wide policy to analyze all privileges',
    type      => DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.G_DATABASE);
END;

--Create a privilege analysis policy to analyze privileges from the role PUBLIC
BEGIN
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CREATE_CAPTURE(
    name      => 'pub_analysis_pol',
    description => 'Policy to record privilege use by PUBLIC',
    type      => DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.G_ROLE,
    roles     => role_name_list('PUBLIC'));
END;

-- Create a policy to analyze privileges from the application module, "Account
-- Payable"
BEGIN
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CREATE_CAPTURE(
    name      => 'acc_pay_analysis_pol',
    type      => DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.G_CONTEXT,
    condition => 'SYS_CONTEXT(''USERENV'', ''MODULE'') = ''Account Payable''');
END;

-- Create a policy that records privileges for session user APPS when running the
-- application module "Account Payable"
BEGIN
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CREATE_CAPTURE(
    name      => 'acc_pay_analysis_pol',
    type      => DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.G_CONTEXT,
    condition => 'SYS_CONTEXT(''USERENV'', ''MODULE'') = ''Account Payable'' AND
    SYS_CONTEXT(''USERENV'', ''SESSION_USER'') = ''APPS''');
END;
```

137.5 Summary of DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE package subprograms.

Table 137-2 DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CAPTURE_DEPENDENCY_PRIVS Procedure | Captures the privileges that are used by definer's rights and invoker's rights PL/SQL program units for compilation. |
| CREATE_CAPTURE Procedure | Creates a policy that specifies the conditions for analyzing privilege use. |
| DELETE_RUN Procedure | Deletes a privilege analysis capture run |
| DISABLE_CAPTURE Procedure | Stops the recording of privilege use for a specified privilege analysis policy |
| DROP_CAPTURE Procedure | Removes a privilege analysis policy together with the data recorded |
| ENABLE_CAPTURE Procedure | Starts the recording of privilege analysis for a specified privilege analysis policy |
| GENERATE_RESULT Procedure | Populates the privilege analysis data dictionary views with data |

137.5.1 CAPTURE_DEPENDENCY_PRIVS Procedure

This procedure captures the privileges that are used by definer's rights and invoker's rights PL/SQL program units for compilation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CAPTURE_DEPENDENCY_PRIVS ();
```

Parameters

This procedure has no parameters.

Usage Notes

Every rerun of the DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CAPTURE_DEPENDENCY_PRIVS procedure deletes any existing records from the privilege analysis data dictionary views. It then recaptures records based on the existing PL/SQL program units.

137.5.2 CREATE_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure creates a privilege analysis policy that specifies the conditions for analyzing privilege use. It also optionally specifies the roles for which privilege use is to be analyzed, and the conditions under which privilege use is to be analyzed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CREATE_CAPTURE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    description   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    type          IN NUMBER DEFAULT G_DATABASE,
    roles         IN ROLE_NAME_LIST DEFAULT ROLE_NAME_LIST(),
    condition     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 137-3 CREATE_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| name | Name of the privilege analysis policy. A string of size up to 30 characters. |
| description | Description of the policy (up to 1024 characters) |
| type | Type of the privilege analysis policy. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G_DATABASE: Captures all privilege use in the database, except privileges used by the SYS user. G_ROLE: Captures the use of a privilege if the privilege is part of a specified role or list of roles. G_CONTEXT: Captures the use of a privilege if the context specified by the <code>condition</code> parameter evaluates to true. G_ROLE_AND_CONTEXT: Captures the use of a privilege if the privilege is part of the specified list of roles and when the condition specified by the <code>condition</code> parameter is true. |
| roles | The roles whose privileges are to be analyzed. Required if the type is G_ROLE or G_ROLE_AND_CONTEXT. |
| condition | PL/SQL boolean expression containing up to 4000 characters. Required if type is G_CONTEXT or G_ROLE_AND_CONTEXT. Note that the boolean expression can only contain SYS_CONTEXT, but not other functions. |

Usage Notes

- When using role-based analysis for the `CREATE_CAPTURE` procedure, privilege use is analyzed even if the privilege is indirectly granted to the specified role.

For example, say role R2 contains role R1, and R1 contains privilege P1. If the privilege policy includes only role R2, any use of the P1 privilege is still analyzed, as privilege P1 is an indirect part of role R2.

- When using the `condition` parameter, use the following syntax for the PL/SQL expression:

```
condition ::= predicate | (predicate1) AND (predicate2)
            | (predicate1) OR (predicate2)
```

Where,

```
predicate ::= sys_context(namespace, attribute) relop constant_value |
sys_context(namespace, attribute) between constant_value and
constant_value | sys_context(namespace, attribute) in {constant_value
(,constant_value)* }
```

Where,

```
relop ::= = | < | <= | > | >= | <>
```

- A privilege analysis policy cannot analyze the use of SYS user privileges.

137.5.3 DELETE_RUN Procedure

This procedure deletes a privilege analysis capture run.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.DELETE_RUN (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    run_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 137-4 *DELETE_RUN Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | Name of the privilege analysis policy with which the capture run is associated |
| run_name | Name of the capture run |

Usage Notes

- You can find the names of existing privilege capture policies by querying the DBA_PRIV_CAPTURES data dictionary view.
- Another way to delete a capture run is to drop the policy with which the capture run is associated. Dropping the policy automatically drops its associated capture runs.
- When you drop a capture run it is no longer accessible through the privilege capture data dictionary views.

137.5.4 DISABLE_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure stops the recording of privilege use for a specified privilege analysis policy. When a policy is disabled, privilege use meeting the policy condition is no longer recorded.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.DISABLE_CAPTURE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 137-5 DISABLE_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | Name of the privilege analysis policy to be disabled |

Usage Notes

When a privilege analysis policy is first created, it is disabled by default.

137.5.5 DROP_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure removes a privilege analysis policy together with the data recorded. When a policy is removed, all previously recorded privilege use data associated with the policy is deleted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.DROP_CAPTURE (  
    name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 137-6 DROP_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | Name of the privilege analysis policy to be removed |

Usage Notes

- You must disable a privilege analysis policy before removing it. An enabled policy cannot be removed.
- If there are capture runs associated with this policy, then they are automatically dropped when you drop the policy.

137.5.6 ENABLE_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure starts the recording of privilege analysis for a specified privilege analysis policy and optionally provides a capture run for this policy. After a policy is enabled, all privilege use under the policy condition is recorded.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.ENABLE_CAPTURE (  
    name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    run_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 137-7 *ENABLE_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | Name of the privilege analysis policy to be enabled |
| run_name | Name of the capture run to associate with this policy, less than 128 characters. Enclose exotic characters in double quotation marks. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- When a privilege analysis policy is first created, it is disabled by default. You must run `ENABLE_CAPTURE` to enable the privilege analysis policy.
- You can enable only one privilege analysis policy at a time. However, a database-wide privilege analysis of the `G_DATABASE` type can be enabled together with another non `G_DATABASE` privilege analysis.
- You cannot enable the same run multiple times. For example, `run_01` cannot be used again if you want to re-enable the capture for `run_01`. Instead, create a new run.

137.5.7 GENERATE_RESULT Procedure

This procedure populates the privilege analysis data dictionary views with data.



See Also:

Oracle® Database Security Guide for more information about privilege analysis views.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.GENERATE_RESULT (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    run_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    DEPENDENCY    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 137-8 *GENERATE_RESULT Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | Name of the privilege analysis policy for which views are populated |
| run_name | Name of the capture run that is associated with the privilege analysis policy. If you omit this parameter, then the records of all created runs will be analyzed. When you specify the <code>run_name</code> parameter, only the records of that run are analyzed and all other runs are unaffected. |

Table 137-8 (Cont.) *GENERATE_RESULT* Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| dependency | Enter Y (yes) or N (no) to indicate if PL/SQL compilation privileges, set by the <code>DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CAPTURE_DEPENDENCY_PRIVS</code> procedure, should be included in the report. |

Usage Notes

You must disable a privilege analysis policy before populating the privilege analysis views for the policy. You cannot invoke this subprogram on an enabled privilege analysis policy.

DBMS_PROCESS

The `DBMS_PROCESS` package provides an interface to manage the prespawmed servers.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_PROCESS Overview](#)
- [DBMS_PROCESS Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_PROCESS Subprograms](#)

138.1 DBMS_PROCESS Overview

By default, Oracle Database can prespawn foreground processes to improve the performance of client connections.

A prespawmed process refers to a process that has been spawned but does not have a session yet. When a user connects to the database or a service process is needed, the process performs further initialization as needed.

To manage foreground processes, use the `DBMS_PROCESS` package. The procedures in this package configure the number of foreground processes for a connection pool, start a connection pool, and stop a connection pool.

See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for a detailed description of managing a pre-created processes
- *Oracle Database Reference* for information about the `USE_DEDICATED_BROKER` parameter, which determines how dedicated servers are spawned. `TRUE` enables the listener to send the connection to a dedicated connection broker that spawns the dedicated server. `FALSE` sets the listener to spawn a dedicated server directly.

138.2 DBMS_PROCESS Security Model

You must be granted the `SYSDBA` administrative privilege to use the `DBMS_PROCESS` package.

138.3 Summary of DBMS_PROCESS Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_PROCESS subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 138-1 DBMS_PROCESS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CONFIGURE_POOL Procedure | Configures the minimum number of prespawnd processes, the number of prespawnd processes in a batch, and the initial number of pre-spawnd processes for a foreground connection pool |
| START_POOL Procedure | Starts a prespawnd foreground process pool. |
| STOP_POOL Procedure | Stops a prespawnd foreground process pool. |

138.3.1 CONFIGURE_POOL Procedure

This procedure configures the minimum number of prespawnd processes, the number of prespawnd processes in a batch, and the initial number of pre-spawnd processes for a foreground connection pool.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROCESS.CONFIGURE_POOL(
    pool_name      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT "SYS_DEFAULT_FOREGROUND_POOL",
    min_count      IN  NUMBER  DEFAULT 10,
    batch_count    IN  NUMBER  DEFAULT 20,
    init_count     IN  NUMBER  DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters

Table 138-2 CONFIGURE_POOL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| pool_name | Name of the foreground pool |
| min_count | Count after which a batch of prespawnd processes will be spawned in the pool (default 10; maximum number of processes 64,000) |
| batch_count | Batch of prespawnd servers to be spawned in the pool (default 20). The total value of the min_count and batch_count values cannot exceed the PROCESSES parameter value. |
| init_count | Set of prespawnd servers to be spawned in startup, or before a storm of connections, spawned in batches (default 0). Do not exceed the PROCESSES parameter value. |

Exceptions

Table 138-3 CONFIGURE_POOL Procedure Exceptions

| Error | Description |
|---------|---|
| ORA-456 | Prespawn not enabled |
| ORA-457 | Prespawn pool not found |
| ORA-458 | Prespawn pool already started |
| ORA-459 | Prespawn pool not started |
| ORA-460 | Process pool invalid configuration value(s) |

Usage Notes

- To find information about foreground processes, query the V\$PROCESS_POOL dynamic view.

Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_PROCESS.CONFIGURE_POOL (
    pool_name => 'hrdb_pool',
    min_count => 40,
    batch_count => 20,
    init_count => 10);
END;
/
```

138.3.2 START_POOL Procedure

This procedure starts a prespawnd foreground process pool.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROCESS.START_POOL(
  pool_name          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT "SYS_DEFAULT_FOREGROUND_POOL");
```

Parameters

Table 138-4 START_POOL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pool_name | Name of prespawnd foreground process pool. To find existing pools, query the V\$PROCESS_POOL dynamic view. |

Exceptions

Table 138-5 START_POOL Procedure Exceptions

| Error | Description |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| ORA-457 | Prespawn pool not found |
| ORA-458 | Prespawn pool already started |
| ORA-459 | Prespawn pool not started |

Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_PROCESS.START_POOL (
    pool_name => 'hrdb_pool',
  );
END;
```

138.3.3 STOP_POOL Procedure

This procedure stops a prespawnd foreground process pool.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROCESS.STOP_POOL(
  pool_name          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT "SYS_DEFAULT_FOREGROUND_POOL");
```

Parameters

Table 138-6 STOP_POOL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pool_name | Name of the prespawnd foreground process pool. To find existing pools, query the V\$PROCESS_POOL dynamic view. |

Exceptions

Table 138-7 STOP_POOL Procedure Exceptions

| Error | Description |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| ORA-457 | Prespawn pool not found |
| ORA-458 | Prespawn pool already started |
| ORA-459 | Prespawn pool not started |

Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_PROCESS.STOP_POOL (
    pool_name => 'hrdb_pool',
  );
END;
```

DBMS_PROFILER

The package provides an interface to profile existing PL/SQL applications and identify performance bottlenecks. You can then collect and persistently store the PL/SQL profiler data.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_PROFILER Subprograms](#)

139.1 DBMS_PROFILER Overview

This package enables the collection of profiler (performance) data for performance improvement or for determining code coverage for PL/SQL applications. Application developers can use code coverage data to focus their incremental testing efforts.

With this interface, you can generate profiling information for all named library units that are executed in a session. The profiler gathers information at the PL/SQL virtual machine level. This information includes the total number of times each line has been executed, the total amount of time that has been spent executing that line, and the minimum and maximum times that have been spent on a particular execution of that line.



Note:

It is possible to infer the code coverage figures for PL/SQL units for which data has been collected.

The profiling information is stored in database tables. This enables querying on the data: you can build customizable reports (summary reports, hottest lines, code coverage data, and so on. And you can analyze the data.

The `PROFTAB.SQL` script creates tables with the columns, datatypes, and definitions as shown in the following tables.

Table 139-1 Columns in Table PLSQL_PROFILER_RUNS

| Column | Datatype | Definition |
|-------------|--------------------|--|
| runid | NUMBER PRIMARY KEY | Unique run identifier from plsql_profiler_runnumber |
| related_run | NUMBER | Runid of related run (for client/server correlation) |

Table 139-1 (Cont.) Columns in Table PLSQL_PROFILER_RUNS

| Column | Datatype | Definition |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| run_owner | VARCHAR2 (128) | User who started run |
| run_date | DATE | Start time of run |
| run_comment | VARCHAR2 (2047) | User provided comment for this run |
| run_total_time | NUMBER | Elapsed time for this run in nanoseconds |
| run_system_info | VARCHAR2 (2047) | Currently unused |
| run_comment1 | VARCHAR2 (2047) | Additional comment |
| spare1 | VARCHAR2 (256) | Unused |

Table 139-2 Columns in Table PLSQL_PROFILER_UNITS

| Column | Datatype | Definition |
|----------------|----------------|---|
| runid | NUMBER | Primary key, references plsql_profiler_runs, |
| unit_number | NUMBER | Primary key, internally generated library unit # |
| unit_type | VARCHAR2 (128) | Library unit type |
| unit_owner | VARCHAR2 (128) | Library unit owner name |
| unit_name | VARCHAR2 (128) | Library unit name timestamp on library unit |
| unit_timestamp | DATE | In the future will be used to detect changes to unit between runs |
| total_time | NUMBER | Total time spent in this unit in nanoseconds. The profiler does not set this field, but it is provided for the convenience of analysis tools. |
| spare1 | NUMBER | Unused |
| spare2 | NUMBER | Unused |

Table 139-3 Columns in Table PLSQL_PROFILER_DATA

| Column | Datatype | Definition |
|-------------|----------|---|
| runid | NUMBER | Primary key, unique (generated) run identifier |
| unit_number | NUMBER | Primary key, internally generated library unit number |
| line# | NUMBER | Primary key, not null, line number in unit |
| total_occur | NUMBER | Number of times line was executed |
| total_time | NUMBER | Total time spent executing line in nanoseconds |
| min_time | NUMBER | Minimum execution time for this line in nanoseconds |
| max_time | NUMBER | Maximum execution time for this line in nanoseconds |
| spare1 | NUMBER | Unused |
| spare2 | NUMBER | Unused |
| spare3 | NUMBER | Unused |
| spare4 | NUMBER | Unused |

With Oracle database version 8.x, a sample textual report writer(`profrep.sql`) is provided with the PL/SQL demo scripts.

Note that prior to Oracle Database 10g, the `DBMS_PROFILER` package was not automatically loaded when the database was created, and the Oracle-supplied `PROFLOAD.SQL` script was used to create it. In 10g and beyond, the `DBMS_PROFILER` package is loaded automatically when the database is created, and `PROFLOAD.SQL` is no longer needed.

139.2 DBMS_PROFILER Security Model

The profiler only gathers data for units for which a user has `CREATE` privilege; you cannot use the package to profile units for which `EXECUTE ONLY` access has been granted. In general, if a user can debug a unit, the same user can profile it. However, a unit can be profiled whether or not it has been compiled `DEBUG`. Oracle advises that modules that are being profiled should be compiled `DEBUG`, since this provides additional information about the unit in the database.



Note:

`DBMS_PROFILER` treats any program unit that is compiled in `NATIVE` mode as if you do not have `CREATE` privilege, that is, you will not get any output.

139.3 DBMS_PROFILER Operational Notes

These notes describe a typical run, how to interpret output, and two methods of exception generation.

Typical Run

Improving application performance is an iterative process. Each iteration involves the following steps:

1. Running the application with one or more benchmark tests with profiler data collection enabled.
2. Analyzing the profiler data and identifying performance problems.
3. Fixing the problems.

The PL/SQL profiler supports this process using the concept of a "run". A run involves running the application through benchmark tests with profiler data collection enabled. You can control the beginning and the ending of a run by calling the `START_PROFILER` and `STOP_PROFILER` functions.

The user must first create database tables in the profiler user's schema to collect the data. The `PROFTAB.SQL` script creates the tables and other data structures required for persistently storing the profiler data.

Note that running `PROFTAB.SQL` drops the current tables. The `PROFTAB.SQL` script is in the `RDBMS/ADMIN` directory. Some PL/SQL operations, such as the first execution of a PL/SQL unit, may involve I/O to catalog tables to load the byte code for the PL/SQL unit being executed. Also, it may take some time executing package initialization code the first time a package procedure or function is called.

To avoid timing this overhead, "warm up" the database before collecting profile data. To do this, run the application once without gathering profiler data.

You can allow profiling across all users of a system, for example, to profile all users of a package, independent of who is using it. In such cases, the `SYSADMIN` should use a modified `PROFTAB.SQL` script which:

- Creates the profiler tables and sequence
- Grants `SELECT/INSERT/UPDATE` on those tables and sequence to all users
- Defines public synonyms for the tables and sequence

 **Note:**

Do not alter the actual fields of the tables.

A typical run then involves:

- Starting profiler data collection in the run.
- Executing PL/SQL code for which profiler and code coverage data is required.
- Stopping profiler data collection, which writes the collected data for the run into database tables

 **Note:**

The collected profiler data is not automatically stored when the user disconnects. You must issue an explicit call to the `FLUSH_DATA` or the `STOP_PROFILER` function to store the data at the end of the session. Stopping data collection stores the collected data.

As the application executes, profiler data is collected in memory data structures that last for the duration of the run. You can call the `FLUSH_DATA` function at intermediate points during the run to get incremental data and to free memory for allocated profiler data structures. Flushing the collected data involves storing collected data in the database tables created earlier.

 **See Also:**

"[FLUSH_DATA Function and Procedure](#)".

Interpreting Output

The table `plsql_profiler_data` contains one row for each line of the source unit for which code was generated. The `line#` value specifies which source line. If the row exists, and the `total_occur` value in that row is > 0 , some code associated with that line was executed. If the row exists, and `total_occur` value is 0, no code associated with that line was executed. If the row doesn't exist in the table, no code was generated for that line, and therefore it should not be mentioned in reports

If the source of a single statement is on a single line, any code generated for that statement will be attributed to that line number. (In some cases, such as a simple declaration, or because of optimization, no code will be needed). To get coverage information, units should be compiled with `PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL=1`.

If a statement spans multiple lines, any code generated for that statement will be attributed to some line in the range, but it is not guaranteed that every line in the range will have code attributed to it. In such a case there will be gaps in the set of line# values. In particular, multi-line SQL-related statements may appear to be on a single line (usually the first). This is because PL/SQL passes the processed text of the cursor to the SQL engine; therefore, as far as PL/SQL is concerned, the entire SQL statement is a single indivisible operation.

When multiple statements are on the same line, the profiler will combine the occurrences for each statement. This may be confusing if a line has embedded control flow. For example, if 'then ...' and 'else ...' are on the same line, it will not be possible to determine whether the 'then' or the 'else' was taken.

In general, profiler and coverage reports are most easily interpreted if each statement is on its own line.

Two Methods of Exception Generation

Each routine in this package has two versions that allow you to determine how errors are reported.

- A function that returns success/failure as a status value and will never raise an exception
- A procedure that returns normally if it succeeds and raises an exception if it fails

In each case, the parameters of the function and procedure are identical. Only the method by which errors are reported differs. If there is an error, there is a correspondence between the error codes that the functions return, and the exceptions that the procedures raise.

To avoid redundancy, the following section only provides details about the functional form.

139.4 DBMS_PROFILER Exceptions

DBMS_PROFILER throws the exceptions described in this topic.

Table 139-4 DBMS_PROFILER Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>version_mismatch</code> | Corresponds to <code>error_version</code> . |
| <code>profiler_error</code> | Corresponds to either "error_param" or "error_io". |

A 0 return value from any function denotes successful completion; a nonzero return value denotes an error condition. The possible errors are as follows:

- 'A subprogram was called with an incorrect parameter.'
`error_param constant binary_integer := 1;`
- 'Data flush operation failed. Check whether the profiler tables have been created, are accessible, and that there is adequate space.'

```
error_io    constant binary_integer := 2;
```

- There is a mismatch between package and database implementation. Oracle returns this error if an incorrect version of the `DBMS_PROFILER` package is installed, and if the version of the profiler package cannot work with this database version. The only recovery is to install the correct version of the package.

```
error_version constant binary_integer := -1;
```

139.5 Summary of DBMS_PROFILER Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_PROFILER` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 139-5 DBMS_PROFILER Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| FLUSH_DATA Function and Procedure | Flushes profiler data collected in the user's session |
| GET_VERSION Procedure | Gets the version of this API |
| INTERNAL_VERSION_CHECK Function | Verifies that this version of the <code>DBMS_PROFILER</code> package can work with the implementation in the database |
| PAUSE_PROFILER Function and Procedure | Pauses profiler data collection |
| RESUME_PROFILER Function and Procedure | Resumes profiler data collection |
| START_PROFILER Functions and Procedures | Starts profiler data collection in the user's session |
| STOP_PROFILER Function and Procedure | Stops profiler data collection in the user's session |

139.5.1 FLUSH_DATA Function and Procedure

This function flushes profiler data collected in the user's session. The data is flushed to database tables, which are expected to preexist.



Note:

Use the `PROFTAB.SQL` script to create the tables and other data structures required for persistently storing the profiler data.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROFILER.FLUSH_DATA
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;

DBMS_PROFILER.FLUSH_DATA;
```

139.5.2 GET_VERSION Procedure

This procedure gets the version of this API.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROFILER.GET_VERSION (  
    major OUT BINARY_INTEGER,  
    minor OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 139-6 GET_VERSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| major | Major version of DBMS_PROFILER. |
| minor | Minor version of DBMS_PROFILER. |

139.5.3 INTERNAL_VERSION_CHECK Function

This function verifies that this version of the DBMS_PROFILER package can work with the implementation in the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROFILER.INTERNAL_VERSION_CHECK  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

139.5.4 PAUSE_PROFILER Function and Procedure

This function pauses profiler data collection.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROFILER.PAUSE_PROFILER  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_PROFILER.PAUSE_PROFILER;
```

139.5.5 RESUME_PROFILER Function and Procedure

This function resumes profiler data collection.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROFILER.RESUME_PROFILER  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_PROFILER.RESUME_PROFILER;
```


139.5.6 START_PROFILER Functions and Procedures

This function starts profiler data collection in the user's session.

There are two overloaded forms of the `START_PROFILER` function; one returns the run number of the started run, as well as the result of the call. The other does not return the run number. The first form is intended for use with GUI-based tools controlling the profiler.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROFILER.START_PROFILER(
  run_comment    IN VARCHAR2 := sysdate,
  run_comment1   IN VARCHAR2 := '',
  run_number     OUT BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_PROFILER.START_PROFILER(
  run_comment IN VARCHAR2 := sysdate,
  run_comment1 IN VARCHAR2 := '')
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_PROFILER.START_PROFILER(
  run_comment    IN VARCHAR2 := sysdate,
  run_comment1   IN VARCHAR2 := '',
  run_number     OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_PROFILER.START_PROFILER(
  run_comment IN VARCHAR2 := sysdate,
  run_comment1 IN VARCHAR2 := '');
```

Parameters

Table 139-7 START_PROFILER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>run_comment</code> | Each profiler run can be associated with a comment. For example, the comment could provide the name and version of the benchmark test that was used to collect data. |
| <code>run_number</code> | Stores the number of the run so you can store and later recall the run's data. |
| <code>run_comment1</code> | Allows you to make interesting comments about the run. |

139.5.7 STOP_PROFILER Function and Procedure

This function stops profiler data collection in the user's session.

This function has the side effect of flushing data collected so far in the session, and it signals the end of a run.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROFILER.STOP_PROFILER
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_PROFILER.STOP_PROFILER;
```

DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM

The `DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM` package, one of a set of Oracle Replication packages, provides administrative interfaces for configuring a propagation from a source queue to a destination queue.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM Subprograms](#)

140.1 DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM Overview

This package provides interfaces to start, stop, and configure a propagation.

140.2 DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles, or by granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

When the `DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM` package is used to manage an Oracle Replication configuration, it requires that the user is granted the privileges of an Oracle Replication administrator.

140.3 Summary of DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 140-1 DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ALTER_PROPAGATION Procedure | Adds, alters, or removes a rule set for a propagation |
| CREATE_PROPAGATION Procedure | Creates a propagation and specifies the source queue, destination queue, and rule set for the propagation |
| DROP_PROPAGATION Procedure | Drops a propagation |
| START_PROPAGATION Procedure | Starts a propagation |
| STOP_PROPAGATION Procedure | Stops a propagation |

**Note:**

All subprograms commit unless specified otherwise.

140.3.1 ALTER_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure adds, alters, or removes a rule set for a propagation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM.ALTER_PROPAGATION (
  propagation_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  rule_set_name         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_rule_set      IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  negative_rule_set_name IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_negative_rule_set IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 140-2 ALTER_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| propagation_name | The name of the propagation you are altering. You must specify an existing propagation name. Do not specify an owner. |
| rule_set_name | <p>The name of the positive rule set for the propagation. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the propagation to propagate messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a positive rule set for the propagation, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>prop_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.prop_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains any existing positive rule set. If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes any existing positive rule set.</p> |

Table 140-2 (Cont.) ALTER_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <code>remove_rule_set</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes the positive rule set for the specified propagation. If you remove a positive rule set for a propagation, and the propagation does not have a negative rule set, then the propagation propagates all messages.</p> <p>If you remove a positive rule set for a propagation, and a negative rule set exists for the propagation, then the propagation propagates all messages in its queue that are not discarded by the negative rule set.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains the positive rule set for the specified propagation.</p> <p>If the <code>rule_set_name</code> parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |
| <code>negative_rule_set_name</code> | <p>The name of the negative rule set for the propagation. The negative rule set contains the rules that instruct the propagation to discard messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a negative rule set for the propagation, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a negative rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>neg_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.neg_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_negative_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains any existing negative rule set. If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_negative_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes any existing negative rule set.</p> <p>If you specify both a positive and a negative rule set for a propagation, then the negative rule set is always evaluated first.</p> |
| <code>remove_negative_rule_set</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes the negative rule set for the specified propagation. If you remove a negative rule set for a propagation, and the propagation does not have a positive rule set, then the propagation propagates all messages.</p> <p>If you remove a negative rule set for a propagation, and a positive rule set exists for the propagation, then the propagation propagates all messages in its queue that are not discarded by the positive rule set.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains the negative rule set for the specified propagation.</p> <p>If the <code>negative_rule_set_name</code> parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |

140.3.2 CREATE_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure creates a propagation and specifies the source queue, destination queue, and any rule set for the propagation. A propagation propagates messages in a local source queue to a destination queue. The destination queue might or might not be in the same database as the source queue.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM.CREATE_PROPAGATION (
    propagation_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    source_queue          IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination_queue     IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination_dblink    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    rule_set_name         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    negative_rule_set_name IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_to_queue        IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT NULL,
    original_propagation_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    auto_merge_threshold  IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 140-3 CREATE_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| propagation_name | The name of the propagation you are creating. A NULL setting is not allowed. Do not specify an owner. Note: The propagation_name setting cannot be altered after the propagation is created. |
| source_queue | The name of the source queue, specified as [schema_name.]queue_name. The current database must contain the source queue. For example, to specify a source queue named streams_queue in the strmadmin schema, enter strmadmin.streams_queue for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| destination_queue | The name of the destination queue, specified as [schema_name.]queue_name. For example, to specify a destination queue named streams_queue in the strmadmin schema, enter strmadmin.streams_queue for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| destination_dblink | The name of the database link that will be used by the propagation. The database link is from the database that contains the source queue to the database that contains the destination queue. If NULL, then the source queue and destination queue must be in the same database. Note: Connection qualifiers are not allowed. |

Table 140-3 (Cont.) CREATE_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>rule_set_name</code> | <p>The name of the positive rule set for the propagation. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the propagation to propagate messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a positive rule set for the propagation, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>prop_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.prop_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and no negative rule set exists for the propagation, then the propagation propagates all messages in its queue.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and a negative rule set exists for the propagation, then the propagation propagates all messages in its queue that are not discarded by the negative rule set.</p> |
| <code>negative_rule_set_name</code> | <p>The name of the negative rule set for the propagation. The negative rule set contains the rules that instruct the propagation to discard messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a negative rule set for the propagation, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a negative rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>neg_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.neg_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and no positive rule set exists for the propagation, then the propagation propagates all messages in its queue.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and a positive rule set exists for the propagation, then the propagation propagates all messages in its queue that are not discarded by the positive rule set.</p> <p>If you specify both a positive and a negative rule set for a propagation, then the negative rule set is always evaluated first.</p> |

Table 140-3 (Cont.) CREATE_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| queue_to_queue | <p>If TRUE or NULL, then the propagation is a queue to queue propagation. A queue-to-queue propagation always has its own propagation job and uses a service for automatic failover when the destination queue is a buffered queue in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the propagation is a queue-to-dblink propagation. A queue-to-dblink propagation can share a propagation job with other propagations that use the same database link and does not support automatic failover in an Oracle RAC environment.</p> |
| original_propagation_name | <p>Specify the original propagation name if the propagation being created is part of a split and merge operation. The split operation clones the original propagation under a new name. The name of the original propagation is important when the cloned propagation is copied back to the original stream.</p> <p>Specify NULL if the propagation being created is not part of a split and merge operation.</p> |
| auto_merge_theshold | <p>Specify a positive number if both of the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The propagation being created is part of a split and merge operation. • The stream will be merged back to the original stream automatically. <p>Specify NULL if either of the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The propagation being created is not part of a split and merge operation. • The propagation being created is part of a split and merge operation, but the stream being split off will not be merged back to the original stream automatically. |

Usage Notes

This procedure starts propagation and might create a propagation job. If this procedure creates a propagation job, then it establishes a default schedule for the propagation job. Each propagation job is an Oracle Scheduler job. You can adjust the schedule of a propagation job using Oracle Scheduler.

The user who owns the source queue is the user who propagates messages. This user must have the necessary privileges to propagate messages.



See Also:

[DBMS_RULE_ADM](#)

140.3.3 DROP_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure drops a propagation and deletes all messages for the destination queue in the source queue. This procedure also removes the schedule for propagation from the source queue to the destination queue.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM.DROP_PROPAGATION(
    propagation_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    drop_unused_rule_sets IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 140-4 DROP_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| propagation_name | The name of the propagation you are dropping. You must specify an existing propagation name. Do not specify an owner. |
| drop_unused_rule_sets | If TRUE, then the procedure drops any rule sets, positive and negative, used by the specified propagation if these rule sets are not used by any other Oracle Replication client, which includes capture processes, propagations, apply processes, and messaging clients. If this procedure drops a rule set, then this procedure also drops any rules in the rule set that are not in another rule set. If FALSE, then the procedure does not drop the rule sets used by the specified propagation, and the rule sets retain their rules. |

Usage Notes

When you use this procedure to drop a propagation, information about rules created for the propagation is removed from the data dictionary views for Oracle Replication rules. Information about such a rule is removed even if the rule is not in either rule set for the propagation.

The following are the data dictionary views for Oracle Replication rules:

- ALL_STREAMS_GLOBAL_RULES
- DBA_STREAMS_GLOBAL_RULES
- ALL_STREAMS_SCHEMA_RULES
- DBA_STREAMS_SCHEMA_RULES
- ALL_STREAMS_TABLE_RULES
- DBA_STREAMS_TABLE_RULES

Note:

When you drop a propagation, the propagation job used by the propagation is dropped automatically, if no other propagations are using the propagation job.

140.3.4 START_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure starts a propagation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM.START_PROPAGATION(  
    propagation_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 140-5 START_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| propagation_name | The name of the propagation you are starting. You must specify an existing propagation name. Do not specify an owner. |

Usage Notes

The propagation status is persistently recorded. Hence, if the status is `ENABLED`, then the propagation is started upon database instance startup.

140.3.5 STOP_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure stops a propagation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM.STOP_PROPAGATION(  
    propagation_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    force            IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameter

Table 140-6 STOP_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| propagation_name | The name of the propagation you are stopping. You must specify an existing propagation name. Do not specify an owner. |
| force | If <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure stops the propagation and clears the statistics for the propagation. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure stops the propagation without clearing the statistics for the propagation. |

Usage Notes

The propagation status is persistently recorded. Hence, if the status is `DISABLED` or `ABORTED`, then the propagation is not started upon database instance startup.

DBMS_QOPATCH

The `DBMS_QOPATCH` package provides an interface to view the installed database patches.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Error Messages](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_QOPATCH Subprograms](#)

141.1 DBMS_QOPATCH Overview

The `DBMS_QOPATCH` package provides a PLSQL/SQL interface to view the installed database patches. The interface provides all the patch information available as part of the `OPATCH LSINVENTORY -XML` command. The package accesses the OUI patch inventory in real time to provide patch and meta-information.

141.2 DBMS_QOPATCH Security Model

The `DBMS_QOPATCH` package is created as part of SYS schema and SYS is the only user who can execute these subprograms.

141.3 DBMS_QOPATCH Operational Notes

The following operational notes apply to `DBMS_QOPATCH`.

- The package will work only if the database is `OPEN`.
- In an Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) environment, if the subprogram requires to fetch data from other RAC nodes it spawns a job in the other node(s) to get the data. In this case `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` needs to be `>0` for the package to fetch the data from other RAC nodes.
- If there is a delay in the job execution, the package returns `ORA-20008` error.

141.4 DBMS_QOPATCH Exceptions

This table lists the exceptions raised by the `DBMS_QOPATCH` package.

Table 141-1 DBMS_QOPATCH Error Messages

| Error Code | Description |
|------------|--|
| ORA-20001 | Latest XML inventory is not loaded into table. |

Table 141-1 (Cont.) DBMS_QOPATCH Error Messages

| Error Code | Description |
|------------|---|
| ORA-20002 | Directory creation failed. |
| ORA-20003 | Configuration of a job on a node failed. |
| ORA-20004 | Job configuration failed as node is inactive. |
| ORA-20005 | Job is not configured with given node, instance name. |
| ORA-20006 | Number of RAC active instances and opatch jobs configured are not same. |
| ORA-20007 | Job configuration failed as node or instance is not active. |
| ORA-20008 | Timed out - job execution time is more than 120Secs. |
| ORA-20009 | Job execution failed. |
| ORA-20010 | Node is inactive and job cannot be executed. |
| ORA-20011 | Job name is NULL and inventory cannot be loaded. |
| ORA-20012 | JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES is set to zero and the inventory cannot be loaded. |
| ORA-20013 | DBMS_QOPATCH ran mostly in non-install area. |
| ORA-20014 | Database is not opened. |
| ORA-20015 | Database opened as read-only. |

141.5 Summary of DBMS_QOPATCH Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS_QOPATCH package subprograms.

Table 141-2 DBMS_QOPATCH Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CHECK_PATCH_INSTALLED Function | Checks if a patch is installed. |
| GET_OPATCH_BUGS Function | Provides a bugs list for a patch in XML format if the patch number is given. If patch is not given then it lists all the bugs installed in all the patches in XML format. |
| GET_OPATCH_COUNT Function | Provides the total number of installed patches in XML format |
| GET_OPATCH_DATA Function | Provides top level patch information for the patch (such as Patch ID, patch creation time) in the XML element |
| GET_OPATCH_FILES Function | Provides the list of files modified in the given patch number in XML format |
| GET_OPATCH_INSTALL_INFO Function | Returns the XML element containing the ORACLE_HOME details such as patch and inventory location |
| GET_OPATCH_LIST Function | Provides list of patches installed as an XML element from the XML inventory |
| GET_OPATCH_LSINVENTORY | Returns whole opatch inventory as XML instance document. |
| GET_OPATCH_OLAYS Function | Provides overlay patches for a given patch as XML element |

Table 141-2 (Cont.) DBMS_QOPATCH Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| GET_OPATCH_PREQS Function | Provides prerequisite patches for a given patch as XML element |
| GET_OPATCH_XSLT | Returns the style-sheet for the opatch XML inventory presentation |
| GET_PATCH_DETAILS Function | Displays the detailed patch information from <code>opatch lsinventory</code> . |
| GET_SQLPATCH_STATU S Procedure | Displays the SQL patch status by querying from SQL patch registry to produce complete patch level information |
| IS_PATCH_INSTALLED Function | Provides information (such as patchID, application date, and SQL patch information) on the installed patch as XML node by querying the XML inventory |
| OPATCH_COMPARE_CU RRENT Function | Compares the current database with a list of bugs. |
| OPATCH_COMPARE_NO DES Function | Compares the given RAC node(s) with the instance to the present connected node with current node. The return value indicates whether the data was refreshed or not. |
| SET_CURRENT_OPINST Procedure | Sets the node name and instance to get the inventory details specific to it in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) environment |

141.5.1 CHECK_PATCH_INSTALLED Function

Checks if the patch is installed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.CHECK_PATCH_INSTALLED (
    bugs      IN QOPATCH_LIST);
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 141-3 CHECK_PATCH_INSTALLED Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| <code>bugs</code> | List of patches to be checked. |

141.5.2 GET_OPATCH_BUGS Function

This function provides a bugs list in a patch if the patch number is given. If a patch number is not given, it lists all the bugs in the specified XML format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_BUGS (
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 141-4 GET_OPATCH_BUGS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| patchnum | Patch number |

141.5.3 GET_OPATCH_COUNT Function

This function provides the total number of installed patches in XML format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_COUNT (
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2);
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 141-5 GET_OPATCH_COUNT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| patchnum | Patch number |

141.5.4 GET_OPATCH_DATA Function

This function provides top level patch information for the patch (such as Patch ID, patch creation time) in the XML element.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_DATA (
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2);
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 141-6 GET_OPATCH_DATA Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| patchnum | Patch number |

141.5.5 GET_OPATCH_FILES Function

This function provides the list of files modified in the given patch number in XML format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_FILES (  
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2);  
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 141-7 GET_OPATCH_FILES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| patchnum | Patch number |

141.5.6 GET_OPATCH_INSTALL_INFO Function

This function returns the XML element containing the ORACLE_HOME details such as patch and inventory location.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_INSTALL_INFO  
RETURNS XMLTYPE;
```

141.5.7 GET_OPATCH_LIST Function

This function provides list of patches installed as an XML element from the XML inventory.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_LIST  
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

141.5.8 GET_OPATCH_LSINVENTORY

This function returns whole opatch inventory as XML instance document.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_LSINVENTORY  
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

141.5.9 GET_OPATCH_OLAYS Function

This function provides overlay patches for a given patch as XML element.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_OLAYS (  
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2);  
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 141-8 GET_OPATCH_OLAYS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| patchnum | Patch number |

141.5.10 GET_OPATCH_PREQS Function

This function provides prerequisite patches for a given patch as XML element.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_PREQS (  
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2);  
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 141-9 GET_OPATCH_PREQS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| patchnum | Patch number |

141.5.11 GET_OPATCH_XSLT

This function returns the style-sheet for the opatch XML inventory presentation. You can use the return type of this subprogram to perform XMLTRANSFORM and the transformed result has the same appearance as opatch text output.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_XSLT  
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

141.5.12 GET_PATCH_DETAILS Function

Displays the detailed patch information from `opatch lsinventory`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_PATCH_DETAILS (
    patch    IN VARCHAR2);
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters**Table 141-10** GET_PATCH_DETAILS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------|
| patch | The patch number. |

141.5.13 GET_SQLPATCH_STATUS Procedure

This procedure displays the SQL patch status by querying from SQL patch registry to produce complete patch level information. If the patch number is given, it displays the information specific to the given SQL patch, otherwise information for all SQL patches.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_SQLPATCH_STATUS (
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 141-11** GET_SQLPATCH_STATUS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| patchnum | Patch number |

141.5.14 IS_PATCH_INSTALLED Function

This function provides information (such as patchID, application date, and SQL patch information) on the installed patch as XML node by querying the XML inventory.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.IS_PATCH_INSTALLED (
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2);
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters**Table 141-12** IS_PATCH_INSTALLED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| patchnum | Patch number |

141.5.15 OPATCH_COMPARE_CURRENT Function

Compares the current database with a list of bugs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.OPATCH_COMPARE_CURRENT Function (
    bugs      IN QOPATCH_LIST);
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 141-13 OPATCH_COMPARE_CURRENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| bugs | List of bugs to compare with the current database. |

141.5.16 OPATCH_COMPARE_NODES Function

Compares the given RAC node(s) with the instance to the present connected node with current node. The return value indicates whether the data was refreshed or not.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.OPATCH_COMPARE_NODES (
    node      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    inst      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 141-14 OPATCH_COMPARE_NODES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------|
| node | Node name |
| inst | Instance name |

141.5.17 SET_CURRENT_OPINST Procedure

This procedure sets the node name and instance to get the inventory details specific to it in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) environment.

Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.SET_CURRENT_OPINST (
    node_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    inst_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 141-15 SET_CURRENT_OPINST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--------------------|
| node_name | Name of node |
| inst_name | Name of instance |

DBMS_RANDOM

The `DBMS_RANDOM` package provides a built-in random number generator. `DBMS_RANDOM` is not intended for cryptography.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_RANDOM Subprograms](#)

142.1 DBMS_RANDOM Deprecated Subprograms

These subprograms are deprecated with Oracle Database 11g. Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated procedures in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

- [INITIALIZE Procedure](#)
- [RANDOM Function](#)
- [TERMINATE Procedure](#)

142.2 DBMS_RANDOM Security Model

This package should be installed as `SYS`. By default, the package is initialized with the current user name, current time down to the second, and the current session. Oracle recommends that users who need to execute this package should be given `EXECUTE` privilege explicitly and should not rely on `PUBLIC EXECUTE` privilege.

142.3 DBMS_RANDOM Operational Notes

These operational notes apply to `DBMS_RANDOM`.

- `DBMS_RANDOM.RANDOM` produces integers in $[-2^{31}, 2^{31}]$.
- `DBMS_RANDOM.VALUE` produces numbers in $[0,1)$ with 38 digits of precision.

`DBMS_RANDOM` can be explicitly initialized, but does not need to be initialized before calling the random number generator. It will automatically initialize with the date, user ID, and process ID if no explicit initialization is performed.

If this package is seeded twice with the same seed, then accessed in the same way, it will produce the same results in both cases.

In some cases, such as when testing, you may want the sequence of random numbers to be the same on every run. In that case, you seed the generator with a constant value by calling

one of the overloads of `DBMS_RANDOM.SEED`. To produce different output for every run, simply to omit the call to "Seed" and the system will choose a suitable seed for you.

142.4 Summary of DBMS_RANDOM Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_RANDOM` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 142-1 *DBMS_RANDOM Package Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| INITIALIZE Procedure | Initializes the package with a seed value |
| NORMAL Function | Returns random numbers in a normal distribution |
| RANDOM Function | Generates a random number |
| SEED Procedures | Resets the seed |
| STRING Function | Gets a random string |
| TERMINATE Procedure | Terminates package |
| VALUE Functions | Gets a random number, greater than or equal to 0 and less than 1, with 38 digits to the right of the decimal (38-digit precision), while the overloaded function gets a random Oracle number <i>x</i> , where <i>x</i> is greater than or equal to <i>low</i> and less than <i>high</i> |

142.4.1 INITIALIZE Procedure

This deprecated procedure initializes the generator.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated with Release 11gR1 and, although currently supported, it should not be used.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.INITIALIZE (
    val IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA restrict_references (initialize, WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 142-2 *INITIALIZE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| <code>val</code> | Seed number used to generate a random number |

Usage Notes

This procedure is obsolete as it simply calls the [SEED Procedures](#).

142.4.2 NORMAL Function

This function returns random numbers in a standard normal distribution.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.NORMAL  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA restrict_references (normal, WNDS);
```

Return Values

Table 142-3 NORMAL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| number | Returns a random number |

142.4.3 RANDOM Function

This deprecated procedure generates a random number.



Note:

This function is deprecated with Release 11gR1 and, although currently supported, it should not be used.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.RANDOM  
RETURN binary_integer;
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA restrict_references (random, WNDS);
```

Return Values

Table 142-4 RANDOM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| binary_integer | Returns a random integer greater or equal to $-power(2,31)$ and less than $power(2,31)$ |

142.4.4 SEED Procedures

This procedure resets the seed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.SEED (
    val IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_RANDOM.SEED (
    val IN VARCHAR2);
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA restrict_references (seed, WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 142-5 SEED Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| val | Seed number or string used to generate a random number |

Usage Notes

The seed can be a string up to length 2000.

142.4.5 STRING Function

This function gets a random string.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.STRING
    opt IN CHAR,
    len IN NUMBER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA restrict_references (string, WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 142-6 STRING Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| opt | Specifies what the returning string looks like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'u', 'U' - returning string in uppercase alpha characters 'l', 'L' - returning string in lowercase alpha characters 'a', 'A' - returning string in mixed case alpha characters 'x', 'X' - returning string in uppercase alpha-numeric characters 'p', 'P' - returning string in any printable characters. Otherwise the returning string is in uppercase alpha characters. |
| len | Length of the returning string |

Return Values

Table 142-7 STRING Function Return Values

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------|
| VARCHAR2 | Returns a VARCHAR2 |

142.4.6 TERMINATE Procedure

When you are finished with the package, call the `TERMINATE` procedure.

**Note:**

This procedure is deprecated with Release 11gR1 and, although currently supported, it should not be used.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.TERMINATE;
```

142.4.7 VALUE Functions

The basic function gets a random number, greater than or equal to 0 and less than 1, with 38 digits to the right of the decimal (38-digit precision). Alternatively, you can get a random Oracle number *x*, where *x* is greater than or equal to *low* and less than *high*.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.VALUE
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_RANDOM.VALUE (
  low IN NUMBER,
  high IN NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```


Parameters

Table 142-8 VALUE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| low | Lowest number in a range from which to generate a random number. The number generated may be equal to <code>low</code> |
| high | Highest number below which to generate a random number. The number generated will be less than <code>high</code> |

Return Values

Table 142-9 VALUE Function Return Values

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| NUMBER | Returns an Oracle Number |

DBMS_REDACT

The `DBMS_REDACT` package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or an application.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operating Procedures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_REDACT Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- *Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide* regarding using Data Redaction to protect sensitive data

143.1 DBMS_REDACT Overview

Data redaction provides a way to define masking policies for an application. Oracle Data Redaction provides functionality to mask (redact) data that is returned from user `SELECT` queries in an application. The masking takes place in real time. The Data Redaction policy applies to the querying user, depending on this user's `SYS_CONTEXT` or `XS_SYS_CONTEXT` values. This redaction process does not require that the queried data be static or unchanging, or for the entire data set to be redacted at one time in an off-line manner. Oracle Database redacts only the data for the rows specified by the user's query, not the data for the entire column. The redaction takes place immediately before the data is returned to the querying user or application.

143.2 DBMS_REDACT Security Model

If the querying user has the `EXEMPT REDACTION POLICY` system privilege, redaction will not be performed. If the user does not have the `EXEMPT REDACTION POLICY` system privilege, the policy expression will be evaluated in the current user's environment. If the policy expression evaluates to `TRUE`, then redaction will be performed, otherwise no redaction will be performed.

You must have the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_REDACT` package in order to execute its subprograms. Procedures in the interface are executed with privileges of the current user.

In addition to the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_REDACT` package to execute its subprograms, you must have the following privileges:

- The `CREATE TABLE` or `CREATE ANY TABLE` privilege when the data redaction policy is on an object in your own schema. This requirement applies to the following procedures:
 - `DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY`
 - `DBMS_REDACT.DROP_POLICY`
 - `DBMS_REDACT.ALTER_POLICY`
 - `DBMS_REDACT.DISABLE_POLICY`
 - `DBMS_REDACT.ENABLE_POLICY`
 - `DBMS_REDACT.APPLY_POLICY_EXPR_TO_COL`
- The `CREATE ANY TABLE` privilege when the data redaction policy is on an object in another user's schema. This requirement applies to the following procedures:
 - `DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES`
 - `DBMS_REDACT.CREATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION`
 - `DBMS_REDACT.DROP_POLICY_EXPRESSION`
 - `DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION`

143.3 DBMS_REDACT Constants

The `DBMS_REDACT` package defines several constants for specifying parameter values.

Table 143-1 Values for function_type Parameter of DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY

| Constant | Value | Type | Description |
|--------------|-------|----------------|---|
| NONE | 0 | BINARY_INTEGER | No redaction |
| FULL | 1 | BINARY_INTEGER | Redact to fixed values |
| NULLIFY | 6 | BINARY_INTEGER | Returns a null value as a redacted value |
| PARTIAL | 2 | BINARY_INTEGER | Partial redaction, redact a portion of the column data |
| RANDOM | 4 | BINARY_INTEGER | Random redaction, each query results in a different random value |
| REGEXP | 5 | BINARY_INTEGER | Regular expression based redaction |
| REGEXP_WIDTH | 7 | BINARY_INTEGER | Regular expression based redaction that preserves the width of a column that uses a regular expression; designed for applications use the <code>OCI_ATTR_CHAR_SIZE</code> attribute of the Oracle OLE DB Provider interface |

Table 143-2 Values for action Parameter of DBMS_REDACT.ALTER_POLICY

| Constant | Value | Type | Description |
|------------------------|-------|----------------|---|
| ADD_COLUMN | 1 | BINARY_INTEGER | Add a column to the redaction policy |
| DROP_COLUMN | 2 | BINARY_INTEGER | Drop a column from the redaction policy |
| MODIFY_EXPRESSION | 3 | BINARY_INTEGER | Modify the expression of a redaction policy (the expression evaluates to a BOOLEAN value: if TRUE then redaction is applied, otherwise not) |
| MODIFY_COLUMN | 4 | BINARY_INTEGER | Modify a column in the redaction policy to change the redaction function_type or the function_parameters |
| SET_POLICY_DESCRIPTION | 5 | BINARY_INTEGER | Set a description for the redaction policy |
| SET_COLUMN_DESCRIPTION | 6 | BINARY_INTEGER | Set a description for the redaction performed on the column |

143.4 DBMS_REDACT Operating Procedures

The following table presents the relationship between the type of redaction function and its parameters, based on the datatype of the column being redacted. Examples of the various format strings are provided, showing how to perform some commonplace redaction for a string datatype (in this case, a Social Security Number (SSN)), a DATE datatype, and various examples of redaction for the number datatype.

Table 143-3 Data Redaction Function Types

| function_type | function_parameters | Examples |
|---|---|--|
| DBMS_REDACT.NONE | - | - |
| DBMS_REDACT.FULL | - | - |
| DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for character types) | <p>A comma-separated list, containing the following five fields (with no spaces after the commas delimiting the fields):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT REDACT_PARTIAL_OUTPUT_FORMAT REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO <p>See Table 143-4.</p> | <p>'VVVFVVVFVVVV, VVV-VV-VVVV, X, 1, 5' for masking the first 5 digits of SSN strings like 123-45-6789, adding dashes back to format it, resulting in strings like XXX-XX-6789</p> <p>'VVVFVVVFVVVV, VVV VV-VVVV, X, 1, 5' for masking the first 5 digits of SSN strings like 123-45-6789, adding spaces to format it, resulting in strings like XXX XX 6789</p> |

Table 143-3 (Cont.) Data Redaction Function Types

| function_type | function_parameters | Examples |
|--|--|--|
| DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for character types), continued | REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT - the input format: V for value to be possibly redacted, F for formatting character to be ignored | The REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT field value VVVFVVVFVVVV for matching SSN strings like 123-45-6789 |
| DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for character types), continued | REDACT_PARTIAL_OUTPUT_FORMAT - the output format: V for output of redaction. Any other character will be treated as a formatting character and output literally. | The REDACT_PARTIAL_OUTPUT_FORMAT field value VVV-VV-VVVV can be used to redact SSN strings into XXX-XX-6789 (X comes from REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR field). |
| DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for character types), continued | REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR - the character used to redact the input | The value X for redacting SSN strings into XXX-XX-6789. |
| DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for character types), continued | REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM - specifies which V within the REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT from which to start the redaction (see explanation following the next entry, REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO) | The value 1 for redacting SSN strings starting at the first V of REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT of VVVFVVVFVVVV into strings like XXX-XX-6789 |
| DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for character types), continued | REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO - specifies which V within the REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT at which to end the redaction | The value 5 for redacting SSN strings up to and including the fifth V within REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT of VVVFVVVFVVVV into strings like XXX-XX-6789. Note how the format character '-' (corresponding to the first F within REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT) is ignored as far as redaction is concerned, so the value here is 5 as opposed to 6. |

Table 143-3 (Cont.) Data Redaction Function Types

| function_type | function_parameters | Examples |
|--|--|---|
| DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for character types), continued | <p>The REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM and REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO field values are specified as counts of the number of V characters in the REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT field, up to and including the intended position, starting from the leftmost V. This way, REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM and REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO are independent of the specific formatting of the data. For example, in the common use case of masking an SSN to show only the last four digits, data like 123456789 (with REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT of VVVVVVVVV) and data like 123-45-6789 (with REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT of VVVFVVFVVVV), would both use REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM of 1 and REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO of 5.</p> | - |
| DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for number types) | <p>A comma-separated list, containing the following three fields (with no spaces after the commas delimiting the fields):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR • REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM • REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO <p>See Table 143-4.</p> | '9,1,5' for redacting the first 5 digits of an SSN number 123456789 into 999996789; or '0,1,2' for redacting a number 1.23 to 0.03. |
| DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for number types), continued | <p>REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR - the character used to redact the input, in the range between 0 and 9</p> <p>REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM - the position, starting from 1, from which to start the redaction. The position does not include the decimal point if it is present.</p> <p>REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO - the position at which to end the redaction</p> | - |

Table 143-3 (Cont.) Data Redaction Function Types

| function_type | function_parameters | Examples |
|---|--|---|
| DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for datetime datatypes) | <p>A list, containing the following five fields (concatenated so that there is no space between the fields):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MONTH • REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_DAY • REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_YEAR • REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_HOUR • REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MINUTE • REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_SECOND <p>See Table 143-4.</p> | 'm12DYHMS', which changes 01-May-01 01:01:01 to 01-Dec-01 01:01:01. |
| DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for datetime datatypes), continued | <p>REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MONTH: - 'M' (no masking of month) or 'm#' (mask month to a specific month, if possible), where # (the month specified by its number) is between 1 and 12</p> <p>REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_DAY: 'D' (no masking of date) or 'd#' (mask day to #, if possible), # between 1 and 31</p> <p>REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_YEAR: 'Y' (no masking of year) or 'y#' (mask year to #, if possible), # between 1 and 9999</p> <p>REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_HOUR: 'H' (no masking of hour) or 'h#' (mask hour to #, if possible), # between 0 and 23</p> <p>REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MINUTE: 'M' (no masking of minute) or 'm#' (mask minute to #, if possible), # between 0 and 59</p> <p>REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_SECOND: 'S' (no masking of second) or 's#' (mask second to #, if possible), # between 0 and 59</p> | - |
| DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL_WITH | Same as DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL | - |
| DBMS_REDACT.RANDOM | - | - |

Table 143-4 Format Descriptors with Component Field Names and Delimiters

| Datatype | Format Descriptor for Partial redaction |
|-----------|--|
| Character | REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT ', ' REDACT_PARTIAL_OUTPUT_FORMAT ', ' REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR ', ' REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM ', ' REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO |
| Number | REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR ', ' REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM ', ' REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO |
| Datetime | REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MONTH REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_DAY REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_YEAR REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_HOUR REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MINUTE REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_SECOND |

143.5 Summary of DBMS_REDACT Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS_REDACT package subprograms.

Table 143-5 DBMS_REDACT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ADD_POLICY Procedure | Defines a Data Redaction policy for a table or view |
| ALTER_POLICY Procedure | Alters a Data Redaction policy for a table or view |
| APPLY_POLICY_EXPR_TO_COL Procedure | Applies a Data Redaction policy expression to a redacted column |
| CREATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION Procedure | Creates a Data Redaction policy expression |
| DISABLE_POLICY Procedure | Disables a Data Redaction policy |
| DROP_POLICY Procedure | Drops a Data Redaction policy |
| DROP_POLICY_EXPRESSION Procedure | Drops a Data Redaction policy expression |
| ENABLE_POLICY Procedure | Enables a Data Redaction policy |
| UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES Procedure | Modifies the default displayed values for a Data Redaction policy for full redaction |
| UPDATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION Procedure | Updates a Data Redaction policy expression |

143.5.1 ADD_POLICY Procedure

This procedure defines a Data Redaction policy for a table or view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY (
    object_schema          IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
```



```

object_name          IN    VARCHAR2,
policy_name          IN    VARCHAR2,
column_name          IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
function_type        IN    BINARY_INTEGER := DBMS_REDACT.FULL,
function_parameters  IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
expression            IN    VARCHAR2,
enable               IN    BOOLEAN := TRUE,
regexp_pattern       IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
regexp_replace_string IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
regexp_position      IN    BINARY_INTEGER := 1,
regexp_occurrence    IN    BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
regexp_match_parameter IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
policy_description   IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
column_description   IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 143-6 *ADD_POLICY Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema owning the table, current user if NULL |
| object_name | Name of table or view to which to add a Data Redaction policy |
| policy_name | Name of policy |
| column_name | [Optional] Name of one column to which the redaction policy applies. If you must redact more than one column, use the ALTER_POLICY Procedure to add the additional columns. |
| function_type | Type of redaction function to use. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DBMS_REDACT.NONE - DBMS_REDACT.FULL (default) - DBMS_REDACT.NULLIFY - DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL - DBMS_REDACT.RANDOM - DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP - DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP_WIDTH <p>If the function_type is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP or DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP_WIDTH, then you must omit the function_parameters parameter, and use the regexp_* parameters to define the Data Redaction policy.</p> <p>See Table 143-1 for an overview of the meanings of these values, and for some examples of their use.</p> |

Table 143-6 (Cont.) ADD_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| function_parameters | <p>Parameters to the redaction function. The possible values depend on the value of the <code>function_type</code> provided.</p> <p>If the <code>function_type</code> is <code>DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP</code> or <code>DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP_WIDTH</code>, then you must omit the <code>function_parameters</code> parameter, and use the <code>regexp_*</code> parameters to define the Data Redaction policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <code>DBMS_REDACT.NONE</code>: Can be omitted entirely and defaults to <code>NULL</code> - <code>DBMS_REDACT.FULL</code>: Can be omitted entirely and defaults to <code>NULL</code> - Masking parameters for partial character masking. For character datatypes, a comma-separated list containing these fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input format: 'V' for value to be possibly masked, 'F' for formatting character to be ignored • Output format: 'V' for output of masking, any other characters will be treated as formatting characters. • Mask character: a character that will be used to replace the actual values. Examples are '*' and 'x'. • Starting digit position: specifies the starting (character) position to begin replacing actual values with the masking character. The beginning of the string is position 1. Positions do not include formatting characters. • Ending digit position: specifies the ending (character) position to end masking. An example is 'VVVFVVFVVVV,VVV-VV-VVVV,X,1,5' for masking the first 5 digits of SSN string 123-45-6789, and adding dashes back to format it like an SSN, resulting in XXX-XX-6789. <p>For number datatypes, a comma-separated list containing these fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mask character: this is a character between '0' to '9' that will be used to replace the actual values. • Starting digit position: specifies the starting (digit) position to begin replacing actual values with the masking character. The beginning of the string is position 1. Positions do not include the decimal point. • Ending digit position: this specifies the ending digit position to end masking. An example is '9,1,5' for masking the first 5 digits of a Social Security number 123456789, resulting in 999996789. <p>For datetime datatypes, the format is a packed string (no spaces or commas) containing the following sequence of fields. Please note that each field can consist of one or more characters, and the field length depends on whether masking is required. The one-character fields are used to specify that no redaction of that component of the datetime value is to take place. The longer fields indicate a specific time or date to use as the redacted value of that component of the datetime value.</p> |

Table 143-6 (Cont.) ADD_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Month: 'M' (no masking of month) or 'm#' (mask month to a specific month, if possible), where # (the month specified by its number) is between 1 and 12 Day: 'D' (no masking of date) or 'd#' (mask day to #, if possible), # between 1 and 31 Year: 'Y' (no masking of year) or 'y#' (mask year to #, if possible), # between 1 and 9999 Hour: 'H' (no masking of hour) or 'h#' (mask hour to #, if possible), # between 0 and 23 Minute: 'M' (no masking of minute) or 'm#' (mask minute to #, if possible), # between 0 and 59 Second: 'S' (no masking of second) or 's#' (mask second to #, if possible), # between 0 and 59 <p>An example is 'm12d1y2001h1m1s1', which changes 02-May-13 12:30:23 to 01-Dec-01 01:01:01.</p> <p>For partial character and number-masking shortcuts, see <i>Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide</i>.</p> |
| expression | <p>Default boolean expression for the table or view. If this expression is used, then redaction takes place only if this policy expression evaluates to TRUE.</p> <p>See</p> <p>The following functions are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SYS_CONTEXT XS_SYS_CONTEXT SUBSTR functions (includes SUBSTRB, SUBSTRC, SUBSTR2, SUBSTR4) LENGTH functions (includes LENGTHB, LENGTHC, LENGTH2, LENGTH4) V (APEX_UTIL.GET_SESSION_STATE) NV (APEX_UTIL.GET_NUMERIC_SESSION_STATE) OLS_LABEL_DOMINATES DOMINATES OLS_DOMINATES OLS_DOM DOM OLS_STRICTLY_DOMINATES STRICTLY_DOMINATES S_DOM SA_UTL.DOMINATES SA_UTL.CHECK_READ SA_UTL.NUMERIC_LABEL CHAR_TO_LABEL SA_SESSION.LABEL <p>See <i>Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide</i> for more information about these supported functions</p> |

Table 143-6 (Cont.) ADD_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| enable | Boolean value that determines whether the Data Redaction policy is enabled on creation. The default value is TRUE, which means that the policy is automatically enabled upon creation. If the enable parameter is set to FALSE, the policy takes effect only when it is subsequently enabled by calling the DBMS_REDACT.ENABLE_POLICY procedure. |
| regexp_pattern | Regular expression pattern up to 512 bytes. Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP. Also, do not specify the function_parameters parameter when function_type is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP. See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for more information and examples on using regular expression patterns. |
| regexp_replace_string | Replacement string (up to 4000 characters in length) with up to 500 back-references to subexpressions in the form \n, where n is a number between 1 and 9. Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP |
| regexp_position | Integer counting from 1, specifies the position where the search must begin. Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP |
| regexp_occurrence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 0 to replace all occurrences of the match Use positive integer n to replace the n-th occurrence of the match. Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP |
| regexp_match_parameter | Changes the default matching behavior, possible values are a combination of 'i', 'c', 'n', 'm', 'x' Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for more information and examples on using regular expression match parameters. |
| policy_description | Description of redaction policy |
| column_description | Description of the column being redacted |

Exceptions

- ORA-28060 - A Data Redaction policy already exists on this column.
- ORA-28061 - This object cannot have a Data Redaction policy defined on it.
- ORA-28062 - The policy expression is too long.
- ORA-28063 - The policy expression is empty.

- ORA-28064 - The type of redaction function is not valid.
- ORA-28066 - Invalid column *column*
- ORA-28069 - A Data Redaction policy already exists on this object.
- ORA-28073 - The column *column_name* has an unsupported datatype.
- ORA-28074 - The field *field_name* of the masking parameters is not valid

The field can be any of the following:

- REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT
- REDACT_PARTIAL_OUTPUT_FORMAT
- REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR
- REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM
- REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO
- REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MONTH
- REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_DAY
- REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_YEAR
- REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_HOUR
- REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MINUTE
- REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_SECOND

See [Table 143-3](#) and [Table 143-4](#) for examples of the field contents and field ordering.

- ORA-28075 - The policy expression has unsupported functions
- ORA-28076 - An attribute was not specified for SYS_SESSION_ROLES
- ORA-28077 - The attribute specified (*attribute*) exceeds the maximum length
- ORA-28078 - A regular expression parameter is missing or invalid
- ORA-28082 - The parameter *parameter* is invalid (where the possible values are *function_parameters*, *column_description*, *policy_name* and *policy_description*)
- ORA-28085 - The input and output lengths of the redaction do not match.

Usage Notes

See [DBMS_REDACT Security Model](#) for a list of the required privileges for this procedure.

See [Operating Procedures](#) for more information regarding function types and function parameters with related examples.

A named Data Redaction policy expression that has been applied to a redacted column takes precedence over the expression defined in the *expression* parameter. To find redacted columns that are affected by named policy expressions, query the REDACTION_EXPRESSIONS data dictionary view.

Example

Partial redaction policy:

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY (
    object_schema      => 'hr',
    object_name        => 'employees',
    column_name        => 'employee_id',
    policy_name        => 'mask_emp_id_nums',
    function_type      => DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL,
    function_parameters => '7,1,5',
    expression         => '1=1');
END;

```

Full redaction policy:

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY (
    object_schema      => 'hr',
    object_name        => 'employees',
    column_name        => 'employee_id',
    policy_name        => 'mask_emp_ids',
    function_type      => DBMS_REDACT.FULL,
    expression         => 'SYS_CONTEXT(''SYS_SESSION_ROLES'', ''CLERK'')
                        = ''FALSE''');
END;

```

143.5.2 ALTER_POLICY Procedure

This procedure alters an existing Data Redaction policy for a table or view.

It alters a the policy in one or more of the following ways:

- By changing the policy expression
- By changing the type of redaction for a specified column
- By changing the parameters to the redaction function for a specified column
- By adding a column to the redaction policy (the redaction type and any parameters must be specified).
- By removing a column from the redaction policy

Syntax

```

DBMS_REDACT.ALTER_POLICY (
  object_schema      IN      VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_name        IN      VARCHAR2,
  policy_name        IN      VARCHAR2,
  action             IN      BINARY_INTEGER := DBMS_REDACT.ADD_COLUMN,
  column_name        IN      VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  function_type      IN      BINARY_INTEGER := DBMS_REDACT.FULL,
  function_parameters IN      VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  expression         IN      VARCHAR2,
  regexp_pattern     IN      VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  regexp_replace_string IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  regexp_position    IN      BINARY_INTEGER := 1,
  regexp_occurrence  IN      BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
  regexp_match_parameter IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,

```

```

policy_description      IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
column_description     IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 143-7 ALTER_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema owning the table, current user if NULL |
| object_name | Name of table or view to which to alter a Data Redaction policy |
| policy_name | Name of policy limited to 30 bytes |
| action | Action to take. For more information see Table 143-2 . |
| column_name | [Optional] Name of one column to which the redaction policy applies. |
| function_type | <p>Type of redaction function to use. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DBMS_REDACT.NONE - DBMS_REDACT.FULL (default) - DBMS_REDACT.NULLIY - DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL - DBMS_REDACT.RANDOM - DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP - DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP_WIDTH <p>If the function_type is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP or DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP_WIDTH, then you must omit the function_parameters parameter, and use the regexp_pattern, regexp_replace_string, regexp_position, regexp_occurrence, and regexp_match_parameter to define the Data Redaction policy.</p> <p>See Table 143-1 for an overview of the meanings of these values, and for some examples of their use.</p> |

Table 143-7 (Cont.) ALTER_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| function_parameters | <p>Parameters to the redaction function. The possible values depend on the value of the function_type provided.</p> <p>If the function_type is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP or DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP_WIDTH, then you must omit the function_parameters parameter, and use the regexp_pattern, regexp_replace_string, regexp_position, regexp_occurrence, and regexp_match_parameter to define the Data Redaction policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the function_type is DBMS_REDACT.NONE, the function_parameters parameter can be omitted entirely and defaults to NULL. - If the function_type is DBMS_REDACT.FULL, the function_parameters parameter can be omitted entirely and defaults to NULL. - If the function_type is DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL, the function_parameters parameter represents the masking parameters for partial masking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input format: 'V' for value to be possibly masked, 'F' for formatting character to be ignored • Output format: 'V' for output of masking, any other characters will be treated as formatting characters. • Mask character: a character that will be used to replace the actual values. Examples are '*' and 'x'. • Starting digit position: specifies the starting (character) position to begin replacing actual values with the masking character. The beginning of the string is position 1. Positions do not include formatting characters. • Ending digit position: specifies the ending (character) position to end masking. An example is 'VVVFVVVFVVVV, VVV-VV-VVVV, X, 1, 5' for masking the first 5 digits of SSN string 123-45-6789, and adding dashes back to format it like an SSN, resulting in XXX-XX-6789. <p>For number datatypes, a comma-separated list containing these fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mask character: this is a character between '0' to '9' that will be used to replace the actual values. • Starting digit position: specifies the starting (digit) position to begin replacing actual values with the masking character. The beginning of the string is position 1. Positions do not include the decimal point. • Ending digit position: this specifies the ending digit position to end masking. An example is '9, 1, 5' for masking the first 5 digits of a Social Security number number 123456789, resulting in 999996789. <p>For datetime datatypes, the format is a packed string (no spaces or commas) containing the following sequence of fields. Please note that each field can consist of one or more characters, and the field length depends on whether masking is required. The one-character fields are used to specify that no</p> |

Table 143-7 (Cont.) ALTER_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| | <p>redaction of that component of the datetime value is to take place. The longer fields indicate a specific time or date to use as the redacted value of that component of the datetime value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Month: 'M' (no masking of month) or 'm#' (mask month to a specific month, if possible), where # (the month specified by its number) is between 1 and 12 • Day: 'D' (no masking of date) or 'd#' (mask day to #, if possible), # between 1 and 31 • Year: 'Y' (no masking of year) or 'y#' (mask year to #, if possible), # between 1 and 9999 • Hour: 'H' (no masking of hour) or 'h#' (mask hour to #, if possible), # between 0 and 23 • Minute: 'M' (no masking of minute) or 'm#' (mask minute to #, if possible), # between 0 and 59 • Second: 'S' (no masking of second) or 's#' (mask second to #, if possible), # between 0 and 59 <p>An example is 'm12DYHMS', which changes 01-May-01 01:01:01 to 01-Dec-01 01:01:01</p> <p>For partial character and number-masking shortcuts, see <i>Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide</i>.</p> |
| expression | <p>Default boolean expression for the table or view. If this expression is used, then redaction takes place only if this policy expression evaluates to TRUE.</p> <p>The following functions are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SYS_CONTEXT • NV (APEX_UTIL.GET_NUMERIC_SESSION_STATE) • V (APEX_UTIL.GET_SESSION_STATE) • OLS_LABEL_DOMINATES • DOMINATES • OLS_DOMINATES • OLS_DOM • DOM • OLS_STRICTLY_DOMINATES • STRICTLY_DOMINATES • S_DOM • SA_UTL.DOMINATES • SA_UTL.CHECK_READ • SA_UTL.NUMERIC_LABEL • CHAR_TO_LABEL • SA_SESSION.LABEL |
| regexp_pattern | <p>Regular expression pattern up to 512 bytes.</p> <p>Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP. Also, do not specify the function_parameters parameter when function_type is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP.</p> <p>See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for more information and examples on using regular expression patterns</p> |

Table 143-7 (Cont.) ALTER_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| regexp_replace_string | Replacement string (up to 4000 characters in length) with up to 500 back-references to subexpressions in the form \n, where n is a number between 1 and 9. Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP |
| regexp_position | Integer counting from 1, specifies the position where the search must begin. Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP |
| regexp_occurrence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 0 to replace all occurrences of the match Use positive integer n to replace the n-th occurrence of the match. Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP |
| regexp_match_parameter | Changes the default matching behavior, possible values are a combination of 'i', 'c', 'n', 'm', 'x' Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for more information and examples on using regular expression match parameters. |
| policy_description | Description of redaction policy |
| column_description | Description of the column being redacted |

Exceptions

- ORA-28062 - The policy expression is too long.
- ORA-28063 - The policy expression is empty.
- ORA-28064 - The type of redaction function is not valid.
- ORA-28066 - Invalid column *column*
- ORA-28067 - Missing or invalid column name
- ORA-28068 - The object *object* does not have a Data Redaction policy.
- ORA-28070 - The column *column* does not have a Data Redaction policy.
- ORA-28071 - The action is not valid.
- ORA-28072 - The specified policy name is incorrect.
- ORA-28073 - The column *column_name* has an unsupported datatype.
- ORA-28074 - The field *field_name* of the masking parameters is not valid

The field can be any of the following:

- REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT
- REDACT_PARTIAL_OUTPUT_FORMAT

- REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR
- REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM
- REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO
- REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MONTH
- REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_DAY
- REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_YEAR
- REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_HOUR
- REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MINUTE
- REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_SECOND

See [Table 143-3](#) and [Table 143-4](#) for examples of the field contents and field ordering.

- ORA-28075 - The policy expression has unsupported functions.
- ORA-28076 - An attribute was not specified for SYS_SESSION_ROLES.
- ORA-28077 - The attribute specified (*attribute*) exceeds the maximum length.
- ORA-28078 - A regular expression parameter is missing or invalid.
- ORA-28082 - The parameter *parameter* is invalid (where the possible values are *function_parameters*, *column_description*, *policy_name* and *policy_description*)
- ORA-28085 - The input and output lengths of the redaction do not match.

Usage Notes

See [DBMS_REDACT Security Model](#) for a list of the required privileges for this procedure.

See [Operating Procedures](#) for more information regarding Function Types and Function Parameters with related examples.

A named Data Redaction policy expression that has been applied to a redacted column takes precedence over the expression defined in the *expression* parameter. To find redacted columns that are affected by named policy expressions, query the REDACTION_EXPRESSIONS data dictionary view.

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.ALTER_POLICY(
    object_schema      => 'HR',
    object_name        => 'EMPLOYEES',
    policy_name        => 'mask_emp_id_nums',
    action              => DBMS_REDACT.DROP_COLUMN,
    column_name        => 'EMAIL');
END;
```

143.5.3 APPLY_POLICY_EXPR_TO_COL Procedure

This procedure associates a named Oracle Data Redaction policy expression with a redacted column from a table or view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.APPLY_POLICY_EXPR_TO_COL (
  object_schema      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_expression_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 143-8 *APPLY_POLICY_EXPR_TO_COL Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| object_schema | Name of the schema that contains the redacted column |
| object_name | Name of the object (table or view) that contains the redacted column |
| column_name | Name of the redacted column to which the policy expression is applied |
| policy_expression_name | Name of the policy expression |

Exceptions

- ORA-28068 - The object *object* does not have a Data Redaction policy.
- ORA-28082 - The parameter *parameter* is invalid.
- ORA-28092 - The parameter *parameter* with value *value* has an error.

Usage Notes

See [DBMS_REDACT Security Model](#) for a list of the required privileges for this procedure.

You can find existing Data Redaction policy expressions by querying the REDACTION_EXPRESSIONS data dictionary view. To find columns that have been redacted, query the REDACTION_COLUMNS data dictionary view.

Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.APPLY_POLICY_EXPR_TO_COL(
    object_schema      => 'OE',
    object_name        => 'CUSTOMERS',
    column_name        => 'INCOME_LEVEL',
    policy_expression_name => 'oe_redact_pol');
END;
```

143.5.4 CREATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION Procedure

This procedure creates a named Oracle Data Redaction policy expression.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.CREATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION (
  policy_expression_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  expression                  IN   VARCHAR2,
  policy_expression_description IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 143-9 CREATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| policy_expression_name | Name of the policy expression |
| expression | Definition of the policy expression |
| policy_expression_description | Description of the policy expression |

Exceptions

- ORA-28082 - The parameter *parameter* is invalid.
- ORA-28092 - The parameter *parameter* with value *value* has an error.

Usage Notes

See [DBMS_REDACT Security Model](#) for a list of the required privileges for this procedure.

See [Operating Procedures](#) for more information regarding function types and function parameters with related examples.

After you create a policy expression, you can associate it with a redacted table or view column by running the `DBMS_REDACT.APPLY_POLICY_EXPR_TO_COL` procedure. To find existing redacted columns, query the `REDACTION_COLUMNS` data dictionary view.

Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.CREATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION(
    policy_expression_name => 'oe_redact_pol',
    expression              =>
'SYS_CONTEXT(''USERENV'', ''SESSION_USER'') = ''OE'',
    policy_expression_description => 'Enables policy for user OE ');
END;
```

143.5.5 DISABLE_POLICY Procedure

This procedure disables a Data Redaction policy.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.DISABLE_POLICY (
  object_schema      IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_name        IN    VARCHAR2,
  policy_name        IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 143-10 *DISABLE_POLICY Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema owning the table or view, current user if NULL |
| object_name | Name of table or view for which to disable a Data Redaction policy |
| policy_name | Name of policy to be disabled |

Exceptions

- ORA-28068 - The object *object* does not have a Data Redaction policy.
- ORA-28072 - The specified policy name is incorrect.
- ORA-28080 - The policy was already disabled.

Usage Notes

See [DBMS_REDACT Security Model](#) for a list of the required privileges for this procedure.

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.DISABLE_POLICY (
    object_schema => 'hr',
    object_name   => 'employees',
    policy_name   => 'mask_emp_ids');
END;
```

143.5.6 DROP_POLICY Procedure

This procedure drops a Data Redaction policy by removing a masking policy from the table or view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.DROP_POLICY (
  object_schema      IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_name        IN    VARCHAR2,
  policy_name        IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 143-11 *DROP_POLICY Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema owning the table or view, current user if NULL |
| object_name | Name of table or view from which to drop a Data Redaction policy |
| policy_name | Name of policy to be dropped |

Exceptions

- ORA-28068 - The object *object* does not have a Data Redaction policy.
- ORA-28072 - The specified policy name is incorrect.

Usage Notes

See [DBMS_REDACT Security Model](#) for a list of the required privileges for this procedure.

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.DROP_POLICY (
    object_schema => 'hr',
    object_name   => 'employees',
    policy_name   => 'mask_emp_ids');
END;
```

143.5.7 DROP_POLICY_EXPRESSION Procedure

This procedure drops a named policy expression.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.DROP_POLICY_EXPRESSION (
  policy_expression_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 143-12 *DROP_POLICY_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| policy_expression_name | Name of the policy expression |

Exceptions

- ORA-28082 - The parameter *parameter* is invalid.
- ORA-28092 - The parameter *parameter* with value *value* has an error.

Usage Notes

See [DBMS_REDACT Security Model](#) for a list of the required privileges for this procedure.

You can find existing Data Redaction policy expressions by querying the REDACTION_EXPRESSIONS data dictionary view.

Example

```

BEGIN
    DBMS_REDACT.DROP_POLICY_EXPRESSION(
        policy_expression_name => 'oe_redact_pol');
END;

```

143.5.8 ENABLE_POLICY Procedure

This procedure re-enables a Data Redaction policy.

Syntax

```

DBMS_REDACT.ENABLE_POLICY (
    object_schema          IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    object_name            IN    VARCHAR2,
    policy_name           IN    VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 143-13 ENABLE_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema owning the table or view, current user if NULL |
| object_name | Name of table or view to which to enable a Data Redaction policy |
| policy_name | Name of policy to be enabled |

Exceptions

- ORA-28068 - The object *object* does not have a Data Redaction policy.
- ORA-28071 - The action is not valid.
- ORA-28072 - The specified policy name is incorrect.
- ORA-28079 - The policy was already enabled.

Usage Notes

See [DBMS_REDACT Security Model](#) for a list of the required privileges for this procedure.

Examples

```

BEGIN
    DBMS_REDACT.ENABLE_POLICY (
        object_schema => 'hr',
        object_name   => 'employees',
        policy_name   => 'mask_emp_ids');
END;

```


143.5.9 UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES Procedure

This procedure modifies the default displayed values for a Data Redaction policy for full redaction.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES (
    number_val      IN NUMBER           := NULL,
    binfloat_val    IN BINARY_FLOAT     := NULL,
    bindouble_val   IN BINARY_DOUBLE    := NULL,
    char_val        IN CHAR             := NULL,
    varchar_val     IN VARCHAR2         := NULL,
    nchar_val       IN NCHAR            := NULL,
    nvarchar_val    IN NVARCHAR2       := NULL,
    date_val        IN DATE             := NULL,
    ts_val          IN TIMESTAMP        := NULL,
    tswtz_val       IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE := NULL,
    blob_val        IN BLOB             := NULL,
    clob_val        IN CLOB             := NULL,
    nclob_val       IN NCLOB           := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 143-14 UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| number_val | Modifies the default value for columns of the NUMBER datatype |
| binfloat_val | Modifies the default value for columns of the BINARY_FLOAT datatype |
| bindouble_val | Modifies the default value for columns of the BINARY_DOUBLE datatype |
| char_val | Modifies the default value for columns of the CHAR datatype |
| varchar_val | Modifies the default value for columns of the VARCHAR2 datatype |
| nchar_val | Modifies the default value for columns of the NCHAR datatype |
| nvarchar_val | Modifies the default value for columns of the NVARCHAR2 datatype |
| date | Modifies the default value for columns of the DATE datatype |
| ts_val | Modifies the default value for columns of the TIMESTAMP datatype |
| tswtz_val | Modifies the default value for columns of the TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE datatype |
| blob_val | Modifies the default value for columns of the BLOB datatype |
| clob_val | Modifies the default value for columns of the CLOB datatype |
| nclob_val | Modifies the default value for columns of the NCLOB datatype |

Exceptions

ORA-28082 - The parameter *parameter* is invalid (where the possible values are char_val, nchar_val, varchar_val and nvarchar_val)

Usage Notes

See [DBMS_REDACT Security Model](#) for a list of the required privileges for this procedure.

143.5.10 UPDATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION Procedure

This procedure updates a named Oracle Data Redaction policy expression.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION (
  policy_expression_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  expression                  IN   VARCHAR2,
  policy_expression_description IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 143-15 UPDATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| policy_expression_name | Name of the policy expression |
| expression | Definition of the policy expression |
| policy_expression_description | Description of the policy expression |

Exceptions

- ORA-28082 - The parameter *parameter* is invalid.
- ORA-28092 - The parameter *parameter* with value *value* has an error.

Usage Notes

See [DBMS_REDACT Security Model](#) for a list of the required privileges for this procedure.

You can find existing policy expressions by querying the REDACTION_EXPRESSIONS data dictionary view.

Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION(
    policy_expression_name      => 'oe_redact_pol',
    expression                  => 'SYS_CONTEXT(''USERENV'', ''SESSION_USER'') !=
''OE'',
    policy_expression_description => 'Disables policy for user OE ');
END;
```

DBMS_REDEFINITION

The `DBMS_REDEFINITION` package provides an interface to perform an online redefinition of tables.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_REDEFINITION Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for more information about online redefinition of tables

144.1 DBMS_REDEFINITION Overview

To achieve online redefinition, incrementally maintainable local materialized views are used. These logs keep track of the changes to the master tables and are used by the materialized views during refresh synchronization.

144.2 DBMS_REDEFINITION Security Model

Subprograms in the `DBMS_REDEFINITION` package are run with invokers' rights (with the privileges of the current user).

There are two modes:

- In `USER` mode, the user who has the `CREATE TABLE` and `CREATE MVIEW` privileges may redefine a table residing in his own schema.
- In `FULL` mode, the user who has the `ANY` privilege may redefine tables in any schema.

144.3 DBMS_REDEFINITION Constants

The `DBMS_REDEFINITION` package defines several constants for specifying parameter values.

Table 144-1 DBMS_REDEFINITION Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------|----------------|-------|---|
| CONS_CONSTRAINT | PLS_INTEGER | 3 | Used to specify that dependent object type is a constraint |
| CONS_INDEX | PLS_INTEGER | 2 | Used to specify that dependent object type is a index |
| CONS_MVLOG | PLS_INTEGER | 10 | Used to (un)register a materialized view log, as a dependent object of the table, through the REGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure and the UNREGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure . |
| CONS_ORIG_PARAMS | PLS_INTEGER | 1 | Used to specify that indexes should be cloned with their original storage parameters |
| CONS_TRIGGER | PLS_INTEGER | 4 | Used to specify that dependent object type is a trigger |
| CONS_USE_PK | BINARY_INTEGER | 1 | Used to indicate that the redefinition should be done using primary keys or pseudo-primary keys (unique keys with all component columns having not-NULL constraints) |
| CONS_USE_ROWID | BINARY_INTEGER | 2 | Used to indicate that the redefinition should be done using rowids |
| CONS_VPD_AUTO | BINARY_INTEGER | 2 | Used to indicate to copy VPD policies automatically |
| CONS_VPD_MANUAL | BINARY_INTEGER | 4 | Used to indicate to copy VPD policies manually |
| CONS_VPD_NONE | BINARY_INTEGER | 1 | Used to indicate that there are no VPD policies on the original table |

144.4 DBMS_REDEFINITION Operational Notes

The following operational notes apply to DBMS_REDEFINITION.

- `CONS_USE_PK` and `CONS_USE_ROWID` are constants used as input to the "options_flag" parameter in both the [START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure](#) and [CAN_REDEF_TABLE Procedure](#). `CONS_USE_ROWID` is used to indicate that the redefinition should be done using rowids while `CONS_USE_PK` implies that the redefinition should be done using primary keys or pseudo-primary keys (which are unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints).
- `CONS_INDEX`, `CONS_MVLOG`, `CONS_TRIGGER` and `CONS_CONSTRAINT` are used to specify the type of the dependent object being (un)registered in [REGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure](#) and [UNREGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure](#) (parameter "dep_type").

`CONS_INDEX` ==> dependent object is of type INDEX

`CONS_TRIGGER` ==> dependent object is of type TRIGGER

CONS_CONSTRAINT==> dependent object type is of type CONSTRAINT

CONS_MVLOG ==> dependent object is of type MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG

- CONS_ORIG_PARAMS as used as input to the "copy_indexes" parameter in [COPY_TABLE_DEPENDENTS Procedure](#). Using this parameter implies that the indexes on the original table be copied onto the interim table using the same storage parameters as that of the original index.

144.5 DBMS_REDEFINITION Rules and Limits

Various rules and limits apply to implementation of the DBMS_REDEFINITION package.

For more information about these, see the *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

144.6 DBMS_REDEFINITION Examples

The following examples demonstrate DBMS_REDEFINITION functionality.

We create two tables EMP and EMP_INT as the original and the interim tables, respectively:

```
CREATE TABLE "EMP"
( "EMPNO" NUMBER(4,0) PRIMARY KEY,
  "ENAME" VARCHAR2(10),
  "JOB" VARCHAR2(9),
  "MGR" NUMBER(4,0),
  "HIREDATE" DATE,
  "SAL" NUMBER(7,2),
  "COMM" NUMBER(7,2),
  "DEPTNO" NUMBER(2,0))
```

```
TABLESPACE myts;
```

```
CREATE TABLE "EMP_INT"
( "EMPNO" NUMBER(4,0) PRIMARY KEY,
  "ENAME" VARCHAR2(10),
  "JOB" VARCHAR2(9),
  "MGR" NUMBER(4,0),
  "HIREDATE" DATE,
  "SAL" NUMBER(7,2),
  "COMM" NUMBER(7,2),
  "DEPTNO" NUMBER(2,0))
```

```
TABLESPACE compressed_ts;
```

Regular Multi-Step Redefinition

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE('SCOTT', 'EMP', 'EMP_INT',
  ENABLE_ROLLBACK => TRUE);
DBMS_REDEFINITION.FINISH_REDEF_TABLE('SCOTT', 'EMP', 'EMP_INT');
```

Assume the DBA wants to evaluate the performance of the application for 2 days, after moving the table EMP from tablespace myts to compressed_ts. One can run

sync_interim_table [SYNC_INTERIM_TABLE Procedure](#) to keep both the tables in sync (say, every hour).

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.SYNC_INTERIM_TABLE('SCOTT', 'EMP', 'EMP_INT');
```

Case 1 — DBA is not happy with the performance, so decides to rollback.

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.ROLLBACK('SCOTT', 'EMP', 'EMP_INT');
```

Case 2 — DBA is happy with the performance, so decides not to rollback.

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.ABORT_ROLLBACK('SCOTT', 'EMP', 'EMP_INT');
```

This terminates the possibility of rollback.

Single-Step Redefinition

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.REDEF_TABLE('SCOTT','EMP','ROW STORE COMPRESS  
ADVANCED', enable_rollback => TRUE);
```



Note:

Online table redefinition rollback is not supported when the `REDEF_TABLE` procedure is used to redefine a table.

144.7 Summary of DBMS_REDEFINITION Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_REDEFINITION` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 144-2 DBMS_REDEFINITION Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ABORT_REDEF_TABLE Procedure | Cleans up errors that occur during the redefinition process and removes all temporary objects created by the reorganization process |
| ABORT_ROLLBACK Procedure | Aborts rollback |
| ABORT_UPDATE Procedure | Aborts an update started with the <code>EXECUTE_UPDATE</code> procedure |
| CAN_REDEF_TABLE Procedure | Determines if a given table can be redefined online |
| COPY_TABLE_DEPENDENTS Procedure | Copies the dependent objects of the original table onto the interim table |
| EXECUTE_UPDATE Procedure | Optimizes the performance of bulk updates to a table |
| FINISH_REDEF_TABLE Procedure | Completes the redefinition process |

Table 144-2 (Cont.) DBMS_REDEFINITION Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| REDEF_TABLE Procedure | Provides a single push-button interface that integrates several redefinition steps |
| REGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure | Registers a dependent object (index, trigger, constraint or materialized view log) on the table being redefined and the corresponding dependent object on the interim table |
| ROLLBACK Procedure | Performs rollback |
| SET_PARAM Procedure | Sets a new value for a specified parameter used by the redefinition process identified by a redefinition ID |
| START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure | Initiates the redefinition process |
| SYNC_INTERIM_TABLE Procedure | Keeps the interim table synchronized with the original table |
| UNREGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure | Unregisters a dependent object (index, trigger, constraint or materialized view log) on the table being redefined and the corresponding dependent object on the interim table |

144.7.1 ABORT_REDEF_TABLE Procedure

This procedure cleans up errors that occur during the redefinition process.

This procedure can also be used to terminate the redefinition process any time after the [START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure](#) has been called and before the [FINISH_REDEF_TABLE Procedure](#) is called. This process will remove the temporary objects that are created by the redefinition process such as materialized view logs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.ABORT_REDEF_TABLE (
  uname          IN VARCHAR2,
  orig_table     IN VARCHAR2,
  int_table      IN VARCHAR2,
  part_name      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 144-3 ABORT_REDEF_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| uname | Schema name of the tables |
| orig_table | Name of the table to be redefined |
| int_table | Name of the interim table. Can take a comma-delimited list of interim table names. |
| part_name | Name of the partition being redefined. If redefining only a single partition of a table, specify the partition name in this parameter. <code>NULL</code> implies the entire table is being redefined. Can take a comma-delimited list of partition names to be redefined. |

144.7.2 ABORT_ROLLBACK Procedure

This procedure aborts rollback for a table that was redefined.

When online redefinition of a table is started with the `START_REDEF_TABLE` procedure, rollback can be enabled for the changes performed by online redefinition of a table by setting the `enable_rollback` parameter to `TRUE`. If you want to retain the changes made by online redefinition, you can abort the rollback to clean up the database objects that enable rollback.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.ABORT_ROLLBACK (
  uname          IN VARCHAR2,
  orig_table     IN VARCHAR2,
  int_table      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  part_name      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 144-4 ABORT_ROLLBACK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <code>uname</code> | Schema name of the tables |
| <code>orig_table</code> | Name of the table to be redefined |
| <code>int_table</code> | Name of the interim table |
| <code>part_name</code> | Name of the partition being redefined |

144.7.3 ABORT_UPDATE Procedure

This procedure can aborts an update started with the `EXECUTE_UPDATE` procedure in the `RDBMS_REDEFINITION` package.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.ABORT_UPDATE (
  update_stmt IN CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 144-5 ABORT_UPDATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>update_stmt</code> | The SQL <code>UPDATE</code> statement to be aborted The SQL statement must exactly match the SQL statement in the <code>EXECUTE_UPDATE</code> procedure. |

**See Also:***Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

144.7.4 CAN_REDEF_TABLE Procedure

This procedure determines if a given table can be redefined online. This is the first step of the online redefinition process. If the table is not a candidate for online redefinition, an error message is raised.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.CAN_REDEF_TABLE (
  uname          IN VARCHAR2,
  tname          IN VARCHAR2,
  options_flag   IN PLS_INTEGER := 1,
  part_name      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 144-6 CAN_REDEF_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| uname | Schema name of the table |
| tname | Name of the table to be re-organized |
| options_flag | Indicates the type of redefinition method to use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If <code>dbms_redefinition.cons_use_pk</code>, the redefinition is done using primary keys or pseudo-primary keys (unique keys with all component columns having <code>NOT NULL</code> constraints). The default method of redefinition is using primary keys. If <code>dbms_redefinition.cons_use_rowid</code>, the redefinition is done using rowids. |
| part_name | Name of the partition being redefined. If redefining only a single partition of a table, specify the partition name in this parameter. <code>NULL</code> implies the entire table is being redefined. |

Exceptions

If the table is not a candidate for online redefinition, an error message is raised.

144.7.5 COPY_TABLE_DEPENDENTS Procedure

This procedure clones the dependent objects of the table being redefined onto the interim table and registers the dependent objects. This procedure does not clone the already registered dependent objects.

This subprogram is used to clone the dependent objects like grants, triggers, constraints and privileges from the table being redefined to the interim table (which represents the post-redefinition table).

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.COPY_TABLE_DEPENDENTS (
    uname                IN  VARCHAR2,
    orig_table           IN  VARCHAR2,
    int_table            IN  VARCHAR2,
    copy_indexes         IN  PLS_INTEGER := 1,
    copy_triggers        IN  BOOLEAN   := TRUE,
    copy_constraints     IN  BOOLEAN   := TRUE,
    copy_privileges     IN  BOOLEAN   := TRUE,
    ignore_errors       IN  BOOLEAN   := FALSE,
    num_errors           OUT PLS_INTEGER,
    copy_statistics     IN  BOOLEAN   := FALSE,
    copy_mvlog          IN  BOOLEAN   := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 144-7 COPY_TABLE_DEPENDENTS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| uname | Schema name of the tables |
| orig_table | Name of the table being redefined |
| int_table | Name of the interim table |
| copy_indexes | Flag indicating whether to copy the indexes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - do not copy any index dbms_redefinition.cons_orig_params – copy the indexes using the physical parameters of the source indexes |
| copy_triggers | TRUE = clone triggers, FALSE = do nothing |
| copy_constraints | TRUE = clone constraints, FALSE = do nothing. If compatibility setting is 10.2 or higher, then clone CHECK and NOT NULL constraints |
| copy_privileges | TRUE = clone privileges, FALSE = do nothing |
| ignore_errors | TRUE = if an error occurs while cloning a particular dependent object, then skip that object and continue cloning other dependent objects. FALSE = that the cloning process should stop upon encountering an error. |
| num_errors | Number of errors that occurred while cloning dependent objects |
| copy_statistics | TRUE = copy statistics, FALSE = do nothing |
| copy_mvlog | TRUE = copy materialized view log, FALSE = do nothing |

Usage Notes

- The user must check the column `num_errors` before proceeding to ensure that no errors occurred during the cloning of the objects.
- In case of an error, the user should fix the cause of the error and call the [COPY_TABLE_DEPENDENTS Procedure](#) again to clone the dependent object. Alternatively the user can manually clone the dependent object and then register the manually cloned dependent object using the [REGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure](#).

- All cloned referential constraints involving the interim tables will be created disabled (they will be automatically enabled after the redefinition) and all triggers on interim tables will not fire till the redefinition is completed. After the redefinition is complete, the cloned objects will be renamed to the corresponding pre-redefinition names of the objects (from which they were cloned from).
- It is the user's responsibility that the cloned dependent objects are unaffected by the redefinition. All the triggers will be cloned and it is the user's responsibility that the cloned triggers are unaffected by the redefinition.

144.7.6 EXECUTE_UPDATE Procedure

This procedure can optimize the performance of bulk updates to a table. Performance is optimized because the updates are not logged in the redo log.

The `EXECUTE_UPDATE` procedure automatically uses the components of online table redefinition, such as an interim table, a materialized view, and a materialized view log, to enable optimized bulk updates to a table. The `EXECUTE_UPDATE` procedure also removes fragmentation of the affected rows and ensures that the update is atomic. If the bulk updates raise any errors, then you can use the `ABORT_UPDATE` procedure to undo the changes made by the `EXECUTE_UPDATE` procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.EXECUTE_UPDATE (
    update_stmt IN CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 144-8 EXECUTE_UPDATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| update_stmt | The SQL UPDATE statement |



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide

144.7.7 FINISH_REDEF_TABLE Procedure

This procedure completes the redefinition process.

Before this step, you can create new indexes, triggers, grants, and constraints on the interim table. The referential constraints involving the interim table must be disabled. After completing this step, the original table is redefined with the attributes and data of the interim table. The original table is locked briefly during this procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.FINISH_REDEF_TABLE (
    uname          IN VARCHAR2,
    orig_table     IN  VARCHAR2,
```

```

int_table          IN  VARCHAR2,
part_name          IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
dml_lock_timeout  IN  PLS_INTEGER := NULL,
continue_after_errors IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
disable_rollback  IN  PLS_INTEGER := FALSE);

```

Parameters

Table 144-9 FINISH_REDEF_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| uname | Schema name of the tables |
| orig_table | Name of the table to be redefined |
| int_table | Name of the interim table. Can take a comma-delimited list of interim table names. |
| part_name | Name of the partition being redefined. If redefining only a single partition of a table, specify the partition name in this parameter. NULL implies the entire table is being redefined. Can take a comma-delimited list of partition names to be redefined. |
| dml_lock_timeout | Specifies the number of seconds the procedure waits for its required locks before failing. The permissible range of values for timeout is 0 to 1,000,000. The default is NULL (wait mode). |
| continue_after_errors | When redefining multiple partitions allows operation execution to continue on the next partition (applies only to batched partition redefinition). |
| disable_rollback | When set to TRUE, disables the rollback option if it was enabled in the START_REDEF_TABLE procedure. Specifying TRUE cleans up the database objects that enable rollback. |

Examples

Wait up to 600 seconds for required locks on SH.SALES:

```

EXECUTE DBMS_REDEFINITION.FINISH_REDEF_TABLE (
  'SH', 'SALES', 'INT_SALES', 600);

```

144.7.8 REDEF_TABLE Procedure

This procedure provides a single interface that integrates several redefinition steps including the CAN_REDEF_TABLE Procedure, the START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure, the COPY_TABLE_DEPENDENTS Procedure and the FINISH_REDEF_TABLE Procedure.

This procedure can change data storage properties including tablespaces (for table, partition, subpartition, index, LOB column), compress type (for table, partition, subpartition, index, LOB column) and STORE_AS clause for the LOB column.

Syntax

```

DBMS_REDEFINITION.REDEF_TABLE (
  uname          IN  VARCHAR2,
  tname          IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_compression_type  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  table_part_tablespace  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  index_key_compression_type  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,

```

```

index_tablespace      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
lob_compression_type  IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
lob_tablespace        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
lob_store_as          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
refresh_dep_mviews    IN VARCHAR2 := 'N',
dml_lock_timeout      IN PLS_INTEGER := NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 144-10 REDEF_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| uname | Schema name of the table |
| tname | Name of the table to be redefined |
| table_compression_type | Text string of the table compression clause. NULL means there is no change. |
| table_part_tablespace | Tablespace name for the entire table or partitions. NULL means there is no change. |
| index_key_compression_type | Text string of the compression clause for all indexes on the table. NULL means there is no change. |
| index_tablespace | Tablespace name for all indexes on the table. NULL means there is no change. |
| lob_compression_type | Text string of the compression clause for all LOBs in the entire table. NULL means there is no change. |
| lob_tablespace | Tablespace name for all LOBs in the table. NULL means there is no change. |
| lob_store_as | Specifies LOB store as 'SECUREFILE' or 'BASICFILE'. NULL means there is no change. |
| refresh_dep_mviews | When set to 'Y', fast refresh of dependent materialized views is performed once at the end of the redefinition operation. |
| dml_lock_timeout | Specifies the number of seconds the procedure waits for its required locks before failing. The permissible range of values for timeout is 0 to 1,000,000. The default is NULL (wait mode). |

Examples

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_REDEFINITION.REDEF_TABLE (
    uname           => 'TABOWNER2',
    tname           => 'EMP2',
    table_compression_type => 'ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED',
    table_part_tablespace => 'NEWTBS',
    index_key_compression_type => 'COMPRESS 1',
    index_tablespace   => 'NEWIDXTBS',
    lob_compression_type   => 'COMPRESS HIGH',
    lob_tablespace     => 'SLOBTBS',
    lob_store_as      => 'SECUREFILE');
END;

```

Related Topics

- [CAN_REDEF_TABLE Procedure](#)
This procedure determines if a given table can be redefined online. This is the first step of the online redefinition process. If the table is not a candidate for online redefinition, an error message is raised.
- [START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure](#)
This procedure starts a table redefinition.
- [COPY_TABLE_DEPENDENTS Procedure](#)
This procedure clones the dependent objects of the table being redefined onto the interim table and registers the dependent objects. This procedure does not clone the already registered dependent objects.
- [FINISH_REDEF_TABLE Procedure](#)
This procedure completes the redefinition process.



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide regarding "Performing Online Redefinition with the REDEF_TABLE Procedure"

144.7.9 REGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure registers a dependent object (index, trigger, constraint or materialized view log) on the table being redefined and the corresponding dependent object on the interim table.

This can be used to have the same object on each table but with different attributes. For example: for an index, the storage and tablespace attributes could be different but the columns indexed remain the same

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.REGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT(
  uname          IN   VARCHAR2,
  orig_table     IN   VARCHAR2,
  int_table      IN   VARCHAR2,
  dep_type       IN   PLS_INTEGER,
  dep_owner      IN   VARCHAR2,
  dep_orig_name  IN   VARCHAR2,
  dep_int_name   IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 144-11 REGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| uname | Schema name of the tables |
| orig_table | Name of the table to be redefined |
| int_table | Name of the interim table |

Table 144-11 (Cont.) REGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|---------------|---|
| dep_type | Type of the dependent object (see Constants and Operational Notes) |
| dep_owner | Owner of the dependent object |
| dep_orig_name | Name of the original dependent object |
| dep_int_name | Name of the interim dependent object |

Usage Notes

- Attempting to register an already registered object will raise an error.
- Registering a dependent object will automatically remove that object from DBA_REDEFINITION_ERRORS if an entry exists for that object.

144.7.10 ROLLBACK Procedure

This procedure rolls back changes to a table after online table redefinition to return the table to its original definition and preserve DML changes made to the table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.ROLLBACK (
  uname           IN VARCHAR2,
  orig_table      IN VARCHAR2,
  int_table       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  part_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  dml_lock_timeout IN PLS_INTEGER := NULL,
  continue_after_errors IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 144-12 ROLLBACK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| uname | Schema name of the table to be redefined |
| orig_table | Name of the table to be redefined |
| int_table | Name of the interim table. |
| part_name | Name of the partition being redefined. |
| dml_lock_timeout | Specifies the number of seconds the procedure waits for its required locks before failing. The permissible range of values for timeout is 0 to 1,000,000. The default is NULL (wait mode). |
| continue_after_errors | When rolling back redefinition changes on multiple partitions, allows operation execution to continue on the next partition (applies only to batched partition redefinition). |

144.7.11 SET_PARAM Procedure

This procedure sets a new value for a specified parameter used by the redefinition process identified by a redefinition ID.

Note:

Currently, the only value that can be changed by this procedure is the value for the `refresh_dep_mviews` parameter that is specified in the `REDEF_TABLE` procedure or the `START_REDEF_TABLE` procedure. You can determine the redefinition ID and check the value of the `refresh_dep_mviews` parameter for an online table redefinition operation by querying the `DBA_REDEFINITION_STATUS` view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.SET_PARAM (  
    redefinition_id IN VARCHAR2,  
    param_name      IN VARCHAR2,  
    param_value     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 144-13 SET_PARAM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>redefinition_id</code> | The redefinition ID that identifies the redefinition process |
| <code>param_name</code> | The parameter name |
| <code>param_value</code> | The new parameter value |

See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide

144.7.12 START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure

This procedure starts a table redefinition.

Prior to calling this procedure, you must manually create an empty interim table (in the same schema as the table to be redefined) with the desired attributes of the post-redefinition table, and then call this procedure to initiate the redefinition.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE (  
    uname          IN VARCHAR2,  
    orig_table     IN VARCHAR2,
```



```

int_table          IN VARCHAR2,
col_mapping        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
options_flag       IN BINARY_INTEGER := 1,
orderby_cols       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
part_name          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
continue_after_errors IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
copy_vpd_opt       IN BINARY_INTEGER := CONS_VPD_NONE,
refresh_dep_mviews IN VARCHAR2 := 'N',
enable_rollback    IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);

```

Parameters

Table 144-14 START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| uname | Schema name of the tables |
| orig_table | Name of the table to be redefined |
| int_table | Name of the interim table. Can take a comma-delimited list of interim table names. |
| col_mapping | Mapping information from the columns in the original table to the columns in the interim table. (This is similar to the column list on the SELECT clause of a query.) If NULL, all the columns in the original table are selected and have the same name after redefinition. |
| options_flag | Indicates the type of redefinition method to use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If dbms_redefinition.cons_use_pk, the redefinition is done using primary keys or pseudo-primary keys (unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints). The default method of redefinition is using primary keys. If dbms_redefinition.cons_use_rowid, the redefinition is done using rowids. |
| orderby_cols | This optional parameter accepts the list of columns (along with the optional keyword(s) ascending/descending) with which to order by the rows during the initial instantiation of the interim table (the order by is only done for the initial instantiation and not for subsequent synchronizations) |
| part_name | Name of the partition being redefined. If redefining only a single partition of a table, specify the partition name in this parameter. NULL implies the entire table is being redefined. Can take a comma-delimited list of partition names to be redefined. |
| continue_after_errors | When redefining multiple partitions allows operation execution to continue on the next partition (applies only to batched partition redefinition) |
| copy_vpd_opt | Specifies how VPD policies are handled in online redefinition |
| refresh_dep_mviews | When set to 'Y', fast refresh of dependent materialized views is performed when the START_REDEF_TABLE procedure is run, each time the SYNC_INTERIM_TABLE procedure is run, and when the FINISH_REDEF_TABLE procedure is run. |

Table 144-14 (Cont.) START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>enable_rollback</code> | When set to <code>TRUE</code> , enables the rollback option. When this parameter is set to <code>true</code> , Oracle Database maintains the interim table created during redefinition after redefinition is complete. You can run the <code>SYNC_INTERIM_TABLE</code> procedure to synchronize the interim table periodically to apply DML changes made to the redefined table to the interim table. An internal materialized view and materialized view log enables maintenance of the interim table. If you decide to roll back the online table redefinition with the <code>ROLLBACK</code> procedure, then the interim table is synchronized, and Oracle Database switches back to it so that the table has its original definition. |

Examples

Start redefinition of three partitions (`sal03q1`, `sal03q2`, `sal03q3`) in table 'STEVE.salestable' using three interim tables of `int_salestable1`, `int_salestable2` and `int_salestable3`, respectively. The operation will continue on `sal03q3` even if it fails on `sal03q1`.

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE (
  uname           => 'STEVE',
  orig_table      => 'salestable',
  int_table       => 'int_salestable1, int_salestable2, int_salestable3',
  col_mapping     => NULL,
  options_flag    => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONST_USE_ROWID,
  part_name       => 'sal03q1,sal03q2,sal03q3',
  continue_after_errors => TRUE);
```

Specify to copy VPD policies automatically:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE (
  uname           => 'SCOTT',
  orig_table      => 'T',
  int_table       => 'INT_T',
  copy_vpd_opt    => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONST_VPD_AUTO);
```

144.7.13 SYNC_INTERIM_TABLE Procedure

This procedure keeps the interim table synchronized with the original table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.SYNC_INTERIM_TABLE (
  uname           IN  VARCHAR2,
  orig_table      IN  VARCHAR2,
  int_table       IN  VARCHAR2,
  part_name       IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  continue_after_errors IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 144-15 SYNC_INTERIM_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| uname | Schema name of the table |
| orig_table | Name of the table to be redefined |
| int_table | Name of the interim table. Can take a comma-delimited list of interim table names. |
| part_name | Name of the partition being redefined. If redefining only a single partition of a table, specify the partition name in this parameter. <code>NULL</code> implies the entire table is being redefined. Can take a comma-delimited list of partition names to be redefined. |
| continue_after_errors | When redefining multiple partitions allows operation execution to continue on the next partition (applies only to batched partition redefinition) |

Usage Notes

- This step is useful in minimizing the amount of synchronization needed to be done by the [FINISH_REDEF_TABLE Procedure](#) before completing the online redefinition.
- This procedure can be called between long running operations (such as `CREATE INDEX`) on the interim table to sync it up with the data in the original table and speed up subsequent operations.

144.7.14 UNREGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure unregisters a dependent object (index, trigger, constraint or materialized view log) on the table being redefined and the corresponding dependent object on the interim table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.UNREGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT (
  uname          IN VARCHAR2,
  orig_table     IN VARCHAR2,
  int_table      IN VARCHAR2,
  dep_type       IN PLS_INTEGER,
  dep_owner      IN VARCHAR2,
  dep_orig_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  dep_int_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 144-16 UNREGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| uname | Schema name of the tables |
| orig_table | Name of the table to be redefined |
| int_table | Name of the interim table |

Table 144-16 (Cont.) UNREGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| dep_type | Type of the dependent object |
| dep_owner | Owner of the dependent object |
| dep_orig_name | Name of the original dependent object |
| dep_int_name | Name of the interim dependent object |

DBMS_REFRESH

The `DBMS_REFRESH` package enables you to create groups of materialized views that can be refreshed together to a transactionally consistent point in time. These groups are called refresh groups.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_REFRESH Overview](#)
- [DBMS_REFRESH Security Model](#)

145.1 DBMS_REFRESH Overview

When it is important for materialized views to be transactionally consistent with each other, you can organize them into refresh groups.

By refreshing the refresh group, you can ensure that the data in all of the materialized views in the refresh group correspond to the same transactionally consistent point in time. A materialized view in a refresh group still can be refreshed individually, but doing so nullifies the benefits of the refresh group because refreshing the materialized view individually does not refresh the other materialized views in the refresh group.

145.2 DBMS_REFRESH Security Model

Users must have the `EXECUTE` privilege to run the procedures of `DBMS_REFRESH` package.

145.3 Summary of DBMS_REFRESH Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_REFRESH` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 145-1 DBMS_REFRESH Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|
| ADD Procedure | Adds materialized views to a refresh group |
| CHANGE Procedure | Changes the refresh interval for a refresh group |
| DESTROY Procedure | Removes all of the materialized views from a refresh group and deletes the refresh group |
| MAKE Procedure | Specifies the members of a refresh group and the time interval used to determine when to refresh the members of this group |
| REFRESH Procedure | Manually refreshes a refresh group |
| SUBTRACT Procedure | Removes materialized views from a refresh group |

145.3.1 ADD Procedure

This procedure adds materialized views to a refresh group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REFRESH.ADD (
  name      IN VARCHAR2,
  { list    IN VARCHAR2,
    | tab    IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, }
  lax       IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```



Note:

This procedure is overloaded. The `list` and `tab` parameters are mutually exclusive.

Parameters

Table 145-2 ADD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| <code>name</code> | Name of the refresh group to which you want to add members, specified as <code>[schema_name.]refresh_group_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>list</code> | Comma-delimited list of materialized views that you want to add to the refresh group. Synonyms are not supported. Each materialized view is specified as <code>[schema_name.]materialized_view_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the refresh group owner is the default. |
| <code>tab</code> | Instead of a comma-delimited list, you can supply a PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY</code> , where each element is the name of a materialized view. The first materialized view should be in position 1. The last position must be <code>NULL</code> . Each materialized view is specified as <code>[schema_name.]materialized_view_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the refresh group owner is the default. |
| <code>lax</code> | A materialized view can belong to only one refresh group at a time. If you are moving a materialized view from one group to another, then you must set the <code>lax</code> flag to <code>TRUE</code> to succeed. Oracle then automatically removes the materialized view from the other refresh group and updates its refresh interval to be that of its new group. Otherwise, the call to <code>ADD</code> generates an error message. |

145.3.2 CHANGE Procedure

This procedure changes the refresh interval for a refresh group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REFRESH.CHANGE (
    name                IN VARCHAR2,
    next_date           IN DATE           := NULL,
    interval            IN VARCHAR2      := NULL,
    implicit_destroy    IN BOOLEAN       := NULL,
    rollback_seg        IN VARCHAR2      := NULL,
    push_deferred_rpc   IN BOOLEAN       := NULL,
    refresh_after_errors IN BOOLEAN      := NULL,
    purge_option        IN BINARY_INTEGER := NULL,
    parallelism         IN BINARY_INTEGER := NULL,
    heap_size           IN BINARY_INTEGER := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 145-3 CHANGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| name | Name of the refresh group for which you want to alter the refresh interval. |
| next_date | Next date that you want a refresh to occur. By default, this date remains unchanged. |
| interval | Function used to calculate the next time to refresh the materialized views in the refresh group. This interval is evaluated immediately before the refresh. Thus, select an interval that is greater than the time it takes to perform a refresh. By default, the interval remains unchanged. |
| implicit_destroy | Allows you to reset the value of the <code>implicit_destroy</code> flag. If this flag is set, then Oracle automatically deletes the group if it no longer contains any members. By default, this flag remains unchanged. |
| rollback_seg | Allows you to change the rollback segment used. By default, the rollback segment remains unchanged. To reset this parameter to use the default rollback segment, specify <code>NULL</code> , including the quotes. Specifying <code>NULL</code> without quotes indicates that you do not want to change the rollback segment currently being used. |
| push_deferred_rpc | Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), this parameter is ignored. |
| refresh_after_errors | Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), this parameter is ignored. |
| purge_option | Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), this parameter is ignored. |
| parallelism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 specifies serial propagation. $n > 1$ specifies parallel propagation with n parallel processes. 1 specifies parallel propagation using only one parallel process. |

Table 145-3 (Cont.) CHANGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| heap_size | Maximum number of transactions to be examined simultaneously for parallel propagation scheduling. Oracle automatically calculates the default setting for optimal performance. |

 **Note:**

Do not set this parameter unless directed to do so by Oracle Support Services.

145.3.3 DESTROY Procedure

This procedure removes all of the materialized views from a refresh group and delete the refresh group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REFRESH.DESTROY (
    name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 145-4 DESTROY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | Name of the refresh group that you want to destroy. |

145.3.4 MAKE Procedure

This procedure specifies the members of a refresh group and the time interval used to determine when to refresh the members of this group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REFRESH.MAKE (
    name                IN    VARCHAR2
    { list              IN    VARCHAR2,
      | tab             IN    DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, }
    next_date          IN    DATE,
    interval            IN    VARCHAR2,
    implicit_destroy   IN    BOOLEAN      := FALSE,
    lax                 IN    BOOLEAN      := FALSE,
    job                 IN    BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    rollback_seg       IN    VARCHAR2     := NULL,
    push_deferred_rpc  IN    BOOLEAN      := TRUE,
    refresh_after_errors IN  BOOLEAN      := FALSE
    purge_option        IN    BINARY_INTEGER := NULL,
    parallelism        IN    BINARY_INTEGER := NULL,
    heap_size           IN    BINARY_INTEGER := NULL
```



```

job_name          IN    VARCHAR2          := NULL,
auto_commit       IN    BOOLEAN           := NULL);

```

 **Note:**

This procedure is overloaded. The `list` and `tab` parameters are mutually exclusive.


Parameters

Table 145-5 MAKE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>name</code> | Unique name used to identify the refresh group, specified as <code>[schema_name.]refresh_group_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. Refresh groups must follow the same naming conventions as tables. |
| <code>list</code> | Comma-delimited list of materialized views that you want to refresh. Synonyms are not supported. These materialized views can be located in different schemas and have different master tables or master materialized views. However, all of the listed materialized views must be in your current database. Each materialized view is specified as <code>[schema_name.]materialized_view_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the refresh group owner is the default. |
| <code>tab</code> | Instead of a comma-delimited list, you can supply a PL/SQL associative array of names of materialized views that you want to refresh using the data type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY</code> . If the table contains the names of n materialized views, then the first materialized view should be in position 1 and the $n + 1$ position should be set to <code>NULL</code> . Each materialized view is specified as <code>[schema_name.]materialized_view_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the refresh group owner is the default. |
| <code>next_date</code> | Next date that you want a refresh to occur. |
| <code>interval</code> | Function used to calculate the next time to refresh the materialized views in the group. This field is used with the <code>next_date</code> value. For example, if you specify <code>NEXT_DAY(SYSDATE+1, "MONDAY")</code> as your interval, and if your <code>next_date</code> evaluates to Monday, then Oracle refreshes the materialized views every Monday. This interval is evaluated immediately before the refresh. Thus, select an interval that is greater than the time it takes to perform a refresh. |
| <code>implicit_destroy</code> | Set this to <code>TRUE</code> to delete the refresh group automatically when it no longer contains any members. Oracle checks this flag only when you call the <code>SUBTRACT</code> procedure. That is, setting this flag still enables you to create an empty refresh group. |
| <code>lax</code> | A materialized view can belong to only one refresh group at a time. If you are moving a materialized view from an existing group to a new refresh group, then you must set this to <code>TRUE</code> to succeed. Oracle then automatically removes the materialized view from the other refresh group and updates its refresh interval to be that of its new group. Otherwise, the call to <code>MAKE</code> generates an error message. |
| <code>job</code> | Needed by the Import utility. Use the default value, 0. |

Table 145-5 (Cont.) MAKE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| rollback_seg | Name of the rollback segment to use while refreshing materialized views. The default, NULL, uses the default rollback segment. |
| push_deferred_rpc | Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), this parameter is ignored. |
| refresh_after_errors | Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), this parameter is ignored. |
| purge_option | Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), this parameter is ignored. |
| parallelism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 specifies serial propagation. • $n > 1$ specifies parallel propagation with n parallel processes. • 1 specifies parallel propagation using only one parallel process. |
| heap_size | Maximum number of transactions to be examined simultaneously for parallel propagation scheduling. Oracle automatically calculates the default setting for optimal performance. |

 **Note:**
Do not set this parameter unless directed to do so by Oracle Support Services.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| job_name | This parameter is needed by the import utility. User should use the default value, NULL. |
| auto_commit | <p>Supported values are NULL, TRUE, and FALSE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NULL—allows the user to continue using DBMS_JOB. • TRUE—commit statement will be automatically issued after the job of the refresh group are created by DBMS_REFRESH.MAKE. • FALSE—user must issue a commit statement to finish the transaction after calling DBMS_REFRESH.MAKE. <p>The default value is NULL.</p> |

Usage Notes

Import utility and export utility need CREATE JOB privilege if DBMS_SCHEDULER jobs are used.

145.3.5 REFRESH Procedure

This procedure manually refreshes a refresh group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REFRESH.REFRESH (
    name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 145-6 REFRESH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | Name of the refresh group that you want to refresh manually. |

145.3.6 SUBTRACT Procedure

This procedure removes materialized views from a refresh group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REFRESH.SUBTRACT (
  name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  { list    IN      VARCHAR2,
    | tab    IN      DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, }
  lax       IN      BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

**Note:**

This procedure is overloaded. The `list` and `tab` parameters are mutually exclusive.

Parameters

Table 145-7 SUBTRACT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | Name of the refresh group from which you want to remove members, specified as <code>[schema_name.]refresh_group_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| list | Comma-delimited list of materialized views that you want to remove from the refresh group. (Synonyms are not supported.) These materialized views can be located in different schemas and have different master tables or master materialized views. However, all of the listed materialized views must be in your current database. Each materialized view is specified as <code>[schema_name.]materialized_view_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the refresh group owner is the default. |
| tab | Instead of a comma-delimited list, you can supply a PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY</code> , where each element is the name of a materialized view. The first materialized view should be in position 1. The last position must be <code>NULL</code> . Each materialized view is specified as <code>[schema_name.]materialized_view_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the refresh group owner is the default. |
| lax | Set this to <code>FALSE</code> if you want Oracle to generate an error message if the materialized view you are attempting to remove is not a member of the refresh group. |

DBMS_REPAIR

The `DBMS_REPAIR` package contains data corruption repair procedures that enable you to detect and repair corrupt blocks in tables and indexes. You can address corruptions where possible and continue to use objects while you attempt to rebuild or repair them.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operating Notes](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_REPAIR Subprograms](#)



See Also:

For detailed information about using the `DBMS_REPAIR` package, see *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

146.1 DBMS_REPAIR Overview

The `DBMS_REPAIR` package is intended for use by database administrators only. It is not intended for use by application developers.

146.2 DBMS_REPAIR Security Model

The package is owned by `SYS`. Execution privilege is not granted to other users.

146.3 DBMS_REPAIR Constants

The `DBMS_REPAIR` package defines several enumerated constants that should be used for specifying parameter values. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name. For example, `DBMS_REPAIR.TABLE_OBJECT`.

The following table lists the parameters and the enumerated constants.

Table 146-1 DBMS_REPAIR Parameters with Enumerated Constants

| Parameter | Option | Type | Description |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| object_type | • TABLE_OBJECT | BINARY_INTEGE | - |
| | • INDEX_OBJECT | R | |
| | • CLUSTER_OBJECT | | |
| action | • CREATE_ACTION | BINARY_INTEGE | - |
| | • DROP_ACTION | R | |
| | • PURGE_ACTION | | |
| table_type | • REPAIR_TABLE | BINARY_INTEGE | - |
| | • ORPHAN_TABLE | R | |
| flags | • SKIP_FLAG | BINARY_INTEGE | - |
| | • NOSKIP_FLAG | R | |
| object_id | • ALL_INDEX_ID := 0 | BINARY_INTEGE R | Clean up all objects that qualify |
| wait_for_lock | • LOCK_WAIT := 1 | BINARY_INTEGE | Specifies whether to try getting DML locks on underlying table [[sub]partition] object |
| | • LOCK_NOWAIT := 0 | R | |

 **Note:**

The default table_name will be REPAIR_TABLE when table_type is REPAIR_TABLE, and will be ORPHAN_KEY_TABLE when table_type is ORPHAN_TABLE.

146.4 DBMS_REPAIR Operating Notes

The procedure to create the ORPHAN_KEYS_TABLE is similar to the one used to create the REPAIR_TABLE.

```
CONNECT / AS SYSDBA;
EXEC DBMS_REPAIR.ADMIN_TABLES('ORPHAN_KEYS_TABLE', DBMS_REPAIR.ORPHAN_TABLE,
                             DBMS_REPAIR.CREATE_ACTION);
EXEC DBMS_REPAIR.ADMIN_TABLES('REPAIR_TABLE', DBMS_REPAIR.REPAIR_TABLE,
                             DBMS_REPAIR.CREATE_ACTION);

DESCRIBE ORPHAN_KEYS_TABLE;
DESCRIBE REPAIR_TABLE;
SELECT * FROM ORPHAN_KEYS_TABLE;
SELECT * FROM REPAIR_TABLE;
```

The DBA would create the repair and orphan keys tables once. Subsequent executions of the [CHECK_OBJECT Procedure](#) would add rows into the appropriate table indicating the types of errors found.

The name of the repair and orphan keys tables can be chosen by the user, with the following restriction: the name of the repair table must begin with the 'REPAIR_' prefix, and the name of the orphan keys table must begin with the 'ORPHAN_' prefix. The following code is also legal:

```

CONNECT / AS SYSDBA;
EXEC DBMS_REPAIR.ADMIN_TABLES('ORPHAN_FOOBAR', DBMS_REPAIR.ORPHAN_TABLE,
                             DBMS_REPAIR.CREATE_ACTION);
EXEC DBMS_REPAIR.ADMIN_TABLES('REPAIR_ABCD', DBMS_REPAIR.REPAIR_TABLE,
                             DBMS_REPAIR.CREATE_ACTION);

DESCRIBE ORPHAN_FOOBAR;
DESCRIBE REPAIR_ABCD;
SELECT * FROM ORPHAN_FOOBAR;
SELECT * FROM REPAIR_ABCD;

```

When invoking the [CHECK_OBJECT Procedure](#) the name of the repair and orphan keys tables that were created should be specified correctly, especially if the default values were not used in the [ADMIN_TABLES Procedure](#) or `CREATE_ACTION`.

Other actions in the [ADMIN_TABLES Procedure](#) can be used to purge/delete the `REPAIR_TABLE` and the `ORPHAN_KEYS_TABLE`.

146.5 DBMS_REPAIR Exceptions

The table in this topic describes the exceptions raised by the `DDBMS_REPAIR` subprograms.

Table 146-2 DBMS_REPAIR Exceptions

| Exception | Description | Action |
|-----------|--|--|
| 942 | Reported by <code>DBMS_REPAIR.ADMIN_TABLES</code> during a <code>DROP_ACTION</code> when the specified table doesn't exist. | - |
| 955 | Reported by <code>DBMS_REPAIR.CREATE_ACTION</code> when the specified table already exists. | - |
| 24120 | An invalid parameter was passed to the specified <code>DBMS_REPAIR</code> procedure. | Specify a valid parameter value or use the parameter's default. |
| 24122 | An incorrect block range was specified. | Specify correct values for the <code>BLOCK_START</code> and <code>BLOCK_END</code> parameters. |
| 24123 | An attempt was made to use the specified feature, but the feature is not yet implemented. | Do not attempt to use the feature. |
| 24124 | An invalid <code>ACTION</code> parameter was specified. | Specify <code>CREATE_ACTION</code> , <code>PURGE_ACTION</code> or <code>DROP_ACTION</code> for the <code>ACTION</code> parameter. |
| 24125 | An attempt was made to fix corrupt blocks on an object that has been dropped or truncated since <code>DBMS_REPAIR.CHECK_OBJECT</code> was run. | Use <code>DBMS_REPAIR.ADMIN_TABLES</code> to purge the repair table and run <code>DBMS_REPAIR.CHECK_OBJECT</code> to determine whether there are any corrupt blocks to be fixed. |
| 24127 | <code>TABLESPACE</code> parameter specified with an <code>ACTION</code> other than <code>CREATE_ACTION</code> . | Do not specify <code>TABLESPACE</code> when performing actions other than <code>CREATE_ACTION</code> . |
| 24128 | A partition name was specified for an object that is not partitioned. | Specify a partition name only if the object is partitioned. |

Table 146-2 (Cont.) DBMS_REPAIR Exceptions

| Exception | Description | Action |
|-----------|--|---|
| 24129 | An attempt was made to pass a table name parameter without the specified prefix. | Pass a valid table name parameter. |
| 24130 | An attempt was made to specify a repair or orphan table that does not exist. | Specify a valid table name parameter. |
| 24131 | An attempt was made to specify a repair or orphan table that does not have a correct definition. | Specify a table name that refers to a properly created table. |
| 24132 | An attempt was made to specify a table name is greater than 30 characters long. | Specify a valid table name parameter. |

146.6 DBMS_REPAIR Examples

This topic shows examples of DBMS_REPAIR usage.

```
/* Fix the bitmap status for all the blocks in table mytab in schema sys */
EXECUTE DBMS_REPAIR.SEGMENT_FIX_STATUS('SYS', 'MYTAB');

/* Mark block number 45, filenumber 1 for table mytab in sys schema as FULL.*/
EXECUTE DBMS_REPAIR.SEGMENT_FIX_STATUS('SYS', 'MYTAB', TABLE_OBJECT,1, 45, 1);
```

146.7 Summary of DBMS_REPAIR Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_REPAIR subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 146-3 DBMS_REPAIR Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ADMIN_TABLES Procedure | Provides administrative functions for the DBMS_REPAIR package repair and orphan key tables, including create, purge, and drop functions |
| CHECK_OBJECT Procedure | Detects and reports corruptions in a table or index |
| DUMP_ORPHAN_KEYS Procedure | Reports on index entries that point to rows in corrupt data blocks |
| FIX_CORRUPT_BLOCKS Procedure | Marks blocks software corrupt that have been previously detected as corrupt by CHECK_OBJECT |
| ONLINE_INDEX_CLEAN Function | Performs a manual cleanup of failed or interrupted online index builds or rebuilds |
| REBUILD_FREELISTS Procedure | Rebuilds an object's freelists |
| SEGMENT_FIX_STATUS Procedure | Fixes the corrupted state of a bitmap entry |

Table 146-3 (Cont.) DBMS_REPAIR Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| SKIP_CORRUPT_BLOCKS Procedure | Sets whether to ignore blocks marked corrupt during table and index scans or to report ORA-1578 when blocks marked corrupt are encountered |

146.7.1 ADMIN_TABLES Procedure

This procedure provides administrative functions for the DBMS_REPAIR package repair and orphan key tables.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REPAIR.ADMIN_TABLES (
  table_name IN VARCHAR2,
  table_type IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  action IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  tablespace IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 146-4 ADMIN_TABLES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| table_name | Name of the table to be processed. Defaults to ORPHAN_KEY_TABLE or REPAIR_TABLE based on the specified table_type. When specified, the table name must have the appropriate prefix: ORPHAN_ or REPAIR_. |
| table_type | Type of table; must be either ORPHAN_TABLE or REPAIR_TABLE. See " Constants ". |
| action | Indicates what administrative action to perform. Must be either CREATE_ACTION, PURGE_ACTION, or DROP_ACTION. If the table already exists, and if CREATE_ACTION is specified, then an error is returned. PURGE_ACTION indicates to delete all rows in the table that are associated with non-existent objects. If the table does not exist, and if DROP_ACTION is specified, then an error is returned. When CREATE_ACTION and DROP_ACTION are specified, an associated view named DBA_<table_name> is created and dropped respectively. The view is defined so that rows associated with non-existent objects are eliminated. Created in the SYS schema. See " Constants ". |
| tablespace | Indicates the tablespace to use when creating a table. By default, the SYS default tablespace is used. An error is returned if the tablespace is specified and if the action is not CREATE_ACTION. |

146.7.2 CHECK_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure checks the specified objects and populates the repair table with information about corruptions and repair directives.

Validation consists of block checking all blocks in the object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REPAIR.CHECK_OBJECT (
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  partition_name   IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  object_type      IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT TABLE_OBJECT,
  repair_table_name IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'REPAIR_TABLE',
  flags           IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  relative_fno    IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  block_start     IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  block_end       IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  corrupt_count   OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 146-5 CHECK_OBJECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| schema_name | Schema name of the object to be checked. |
| object_name | Name of the table or index to be checked. |
| partition_name | Partition or subpartition name to be checked. If this is a partitioned object, and if <code>partition_name</code> is not specified, then all partitions and subpartitions are checked. If this is a partitioned object, and if the specified partition contains subpartitions, then all subpartitions are checked. |
| object_type | Type of the object to be processed. This must be either <code>TABLE_OBJECT</code> (default) or <code>INDEX_OBJECT</code> . See " Constants ". |
| repair_table_name | Name of the repair table to be populated. The table must exist in the <code>SYS</code> schema. Use the <code>ADMIN_TABLES</code> Procedure to create a repair table. The default name is <code>REPAIR_TABLE</code> . |
| flags | Reserved for future use. |
| relative_fno | Relative file number: Used when specifying a block range. |
| block_start | First block to process if specifying a block range. May be specified only if the object is a single table, partition, or subpartition. |
| block_end | Last block to process if specifying a block range. May be specified only if the object is a single table, partition, or subpartition. If only one of <code>block_start</code> or <code>block_end</code> is specified, then the other defaults to the first or last block in the file respectively. |
| corrupt_count | Number of corruptions reported. |

Usage Notes

You may optionally specify a DBA range, partition name, or subpartition name when you want to check a portion of an object.

146.7.3 DUMP_ORPHAN_KEYS Procedure

This procedure reports on index entries that point to rows in corrupt data blocks. For each such index entry encountered, a row is inserted into the specified orphan table.

If the repair table is specified, then any corrupt blocks associated with the base table are handled in addition to all data blocks that are marked software corrupt. Otherwise, only blocks that are marked corrupt are handled.

This information may be useful for rebuilding lost rows in the table and for diagnostic purposes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REPAIR.DUMP_ORPHAN_KEYS (
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  partition_name   IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  object_type      IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT INDEX_OBJECT,
  repair_table_name IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'REPAIR_TABLE',
  orphan_table_name IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'ORPHAN_KEYS_TABLE',
  flags           IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  key_count       OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 146-6 DUMP_ORPHAN_KEYS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| schema_name | Schema name. |
| object_name | Object name. |
| partition_name | Partition or subpartition name to be processed. If this is a partitioned object, and if <code>partition_name</code> is not specified, then all partitions and subpartitions are processed. If this is a partitioned object, and if the specified partition contains subpartitions, then all subpartitions are processed. |
| object_type | Type of the object to be processed. The default is <code>INDEX_OBJECT</code> . See " Constants ". |
| repair_table_name | Name of the repair table that has information regarding corrupt blocks in the base table. The specified table must exist in the <code>SYS</code> schema. The <code>ADMIN_TABLES</code> Procedure is used to create the table. |
| orphan_table_name | Name of the orphan key table to populate with information regarding each index entry that refers to a row in a corrupt data block. The specified table must exist in the <code>SYS</code> schema. The <code>ADMIN_TABLES</code> Procedure is used to create the table. |
| flags | Reserved for future use. |

Table 146-6 (Cont.) DUMP_ORPHAN_KEYS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| key_count | Number of index entries processed. |

146.7.4 FIX_CORRUPT_BLOCKS Procedure

This procedure fixes the corrupt blocks in specified objects based on information in the repair table that was previously generated by the CHECK_OBJECT Procedure.

Prior to effecting any change to a block, the block is checked to ensure the block is still corrupt. Corrupt blocks are repaired by marking the block software corrupt. When a repair is effected, the associated row in the repair table is updated with a fix timestamp.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REPAIR.FIX_CORRUPT_BLOCKS (
  schema_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  object_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  partition_name   IN  VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  object_type      IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT TABLE_OBJECT,
  repair_table_name IN  VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'REPAIR_TABLE',
  flags           IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  fix_count       OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 146-7 FIX_CORRUPT_BLOCKS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| schema_name | Schema name. |
| object_name | Name of the object with corrupt blocks to be fixed. |
| partition_name | Partition or subpartition name to be processed. If this is a partitioned object, and if partition_name is not specified, then all partitions and subpartitions are processed. If this is a partitioned object, and if the specified partition contains subpartitions, then all subpartitions are processed. |
| object_type | Type of the object to be processed. This must be either TABLE_OBJECT (default) or INDEX_OBJECT. See " Constants ". |
| repair_table_name | Name of the repair table with the repair directives. Must exist in the SYS schema. |
| flags | Reserved for future use. |
| fix_count | Number of blocks fixed. |

Related Topics

- [CHECK_OBJECT Procedure](#)
This procedure checks the specified objects and populates the repair table with information about corruptions and repair directives.

146.7.5 ONLINE_INDEX_CLEAN Function

This function performs a manual cleanup of failed or interrupted online index builds or rebuilds.

This action is also performed periodically by SMON, regardless of user-initiated cleanup.

This function returns `TRUE` if all indexes specified were cleaned up and `FALSE` if one or more indexes could not be cleaned up.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REPAIR.ONLINE_INDEX_CLEAN (
    object_id      IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT ALL_INDEX_ID,
    wait_for_lock  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT LOCK_WAIT)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 146-8 ONLINE_INDEX_CLEAN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>object_id</code> | Object id of index to be cleaned up. The default cleans up all object ids that qualify. |
| <code>wait_for_lock</code> | This parameter specifies whether to try getting DML locks on underlying table [[sub]partition] object. The default retries up to an internal retry limit, after which the lock get will give up. If <code>LOCK_NOWAIT</code> is specified, then the lock get does not retry. |

146.7.6 REBUILD_FREELISTS Procedure

This procedure rebuilds the freelists for the specified object.

All free blocks are placed on the master freelist. All other freelists are zeroed.

If the object has multiple freelist groups, then the free blocks are distributed among all freelists, allocating to the different groups in round-robin fashion.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REPAIR.REBUILD_FREELISTS (
    schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    object_type    IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT TABLE_OBJECT);
```

Parameters

Table 146-9 REBUILD_FREELISTS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>schema_name</code> | Schema name. |
| <code>object_name</code> | Name of the object whose freelists are to be rebuilt. |

Table 146-9 (Cont.) REBUILD_FREELISTS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| partition_name | Partition or subpartition name whose freelists are to be rebuilt. If this is a partitioned object, and partition_name is not specified, then all partitions and subpartitions are processed. If this is a partitioned object, and the specified partition contains subpartitions, then all subpartitions are processed. |
| object_type | Type of the object to be processed. This must be either TABLE_OBJECT (default) or INDEX_OBJECT. See " Constants ". |

146.7.7 SEGMENT_FIX_STATUS Procedure

With this procedure you can fix the corrupted state of a bitmap entry. The procedure either recalculates the state based on the current contents of the corresponding block or sets the state to a specific value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REPAIR.SEGMENT_FIX_STATUS (
    segment_owner  IN VARCHAR2,
    segment_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    segment_type   IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT TABLE_OBJECT,
    file_number    IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    block_number   IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    status_value   IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,);
```

Parameters

Table 146-10 SEGMENT_FIX_STATUS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| schema_owner | Schema name of the segment. |
| segment_name | Segment name. |
| partition_name | Optional. Name of an individual partition. NULL for nonpartitioned objects. Default is NULL. |
| segment_type | Optional Type of the segment (for example, TABLE_OBJECT or INDEX_OBJECT). Default is NULL. |
| file_number | (optional) The tablespace-relative file number of the data block whose status has to be fixed. If omitted, all the blocks in the segment will be checked for state correctness and fixed. |
| block_number | (optional) The file-relative block number of the data block whose status has to be fixed. If omitted, all the blocks in the segment will be checked for state correctness and fixed. |

Table 146-10 (Cont.) SEGMENT_FIX_STATUS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| status_value | <p>(optional) The value to which the block status described by the <code>file_number</code> and <code>block_number</code> will be set. If omitted, the status will be set based on the current state of the block. This is almost always the case, but if there is a bug in the calculation algorithm, the value can be set manually. Status values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 = block is full • 2 = block is 0-25% free • 3 = block is 25-50% free • 4 = block is 50-75% free • 5 = block is 75-100% free <p>The status for bitmap blocks, segment headers, and extent map blocks cannot be altered. The status for blocks in a fixed hash area cannot be altered. For index blocks, there are only two possible states: 1 = block is full and 3 = block has free space.</p> |

146.7.8 SKIP_CORRUPT_BLOCKS Procedure

This procedure enables or disables the skipping of corrupt blocks during index and table scans of the specified object.

When the object is a table, skip applies to the table and its indexes. When the object is a cluster, it applies to all of the tables in the cluster, and their respective indexes.



Note:

When Oracle performs an index range scan on a corrupt index after DBMS_REPAIR.SKIP_CORRUPT_BLOCKS has been set for the base table, corrupt branch blocks and root blocks are not skipped. Only corrupt non-root leaf blocks are skipped.

Syntax

```
DBMS_REPAIR.SKIP_CORRUPT_BLOCKS (
  schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_type  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT TABLE_OBJECT,
  flags        IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT SKIP_FLAG);
```

Parameters

Table 146-11 SKIP_CORRUPT_BLOCKS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| schema_name | Schema name of the object to be processed. |
| object_name | Name of the object. |

Table 146-11 (Cont.) SKIP_CORRUPT_BLOCKS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| object_type | Type of the object to be processed. This must be either TABLE_OBJECT (default) or CLUSTER_OBJECT. See "Constants". |
| flags | If SKIP_FLAG is specified, then it turns on the skip of software corrupt blocks for the object during index and table scans. If NOSKIP_FLAG is specified, then scans that encounter software corrupt blocks return an ORA-1578. See "Constants". |

DBMS_RESCONFIG

The `DBMS_RESCONFIG` package provides an interface to operate on the resource configuration list, and to retrieve listener information for a resource.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_RESCONFIG Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide for more information about "Resource Configuration".

147.1 DBMS_RESCONFIG Overview

The `DBMS_RESCONFIG` package contains functions and procedures to manage the resource configuration lists of individual resources and the repository.

147.2 Summary of DBMS_RESCONFIG Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_RESCONFIG` package subprograms.

Table 147-1 DBMS_RESCONFIG Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| ADDREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Procedure | Inserts the resource configuration specified by absolute path at the given position of the repository's configuration list |
| ADDRESCONFIG Procedure | Inserts the resource configuration specified by the absolute path at the given position in the target resource's configuration list |
| APPENDRESCONFIG Procedure | Appends the resource configuration specified by rcpath to the target resource's configuration list if it is not already included in the list |
| DELETEREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Procedure | Removes the configuration at the given position in the repository's configuration list. |
| DELETERESCONFIG Procedures | Removes the configuration at the given position in the target resource's configuration list. |
| GETLISTENERS Function | Returns the list of listeners applicable for a given resource |
| GETREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Function | Returns the resource configuration at the specified position of the repository's configuration list |

Table 147-1 (Cont.) DBMS_RESCONFIG Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| GETREPOSITORYRESCONFIGPATHS Function | Returns a list of resource configuration paths defined for the repository |
| GETRESCONFIG Function | Returns the resource configuration at the specified position of the target resource's configuration list |
| GETRESCONFIGPATHS Function | Returns a list of resource configuration paths defined in the target resource's configuration list |
| PATCHREPOSITORYRESCONFIGLIST Procedure | Removes invalid references from the repository resource configuration list, and makes the repository available |

147.2.1 ADDREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Procedure

This procedure inserts the resource configuration specified by absolute path of the resource configuration at the specified position of the repository's configuration list. It shifts the element currently at that position (if any) and any subsequent elements to the right.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.ADDREPOSITORYRESCONFIG (
    rcpath      IN   VARCHAR2,
    pos         IN   PLS_INTEGER := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 147-2 ADDREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| rcpath | Absolute path of the resource configuration to be inserted. An exception is raised if <code>rcpath</code> already exists in the target's configuration list. |
| pos | Index at which the new configuration is to be inserted. If this parameter is not specified then the new configuration is appended to the end of the list. An exception is raised if the index is out of range (<code>pos < 0</code> or <code>pos ></code> the size of the target resource's configuration list). |

Usage Notes

- An error is raised if the document referenced by `rcpath` is not based on `XDBResConfig.xsd` schema.
- Users must have `XDBADMIN` role and `READ` privilege on the resource configuration to be inserted; otherwise, an error is returned.

147.2.2 ADDRESCONFIG Procedure

This procedure inserts the resource configuration specified by the absolute path of the resource configuration at the given position in the target resource's configuration list. It

shifts the element currently at that position (if any) and any subsequent elements to the right.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.ADDRESCONFIG (
    respath    IN    VARCHAR2,
    rcpath     IN    VARCHAR2,
    pos        IN    PLS_INTEGER := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 147-3 ADDRESCONFIG Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| respath | Absolute path of the target resource |
| rcpath | Absolute path of the resource configuration to be inserted. An exception is raised if rcpath already exists in the target's configuration list. |
| pos | Index at which the new configuration is to be inserted. If this parameter is not specified then the new configuration is appended to the end of the list. An exception is raised if the index is out of range ($pos < 0$ or $pos >$ the size of the target resource's configuration list). |

Usage Notes

- An error is raised if the document referenced by rcpath is not based on XDBResConfig.xsd schema.
- Users must have WRITE-CONFIG privilege on the target resource and read privilege on the resource configuration to be inserted; otherwise, an error is returned.

147.2.3 APPENDRESCONFIG Procedure

This procedure appends the resource configuration specified by rcpath to the target resource's configuration list if it is not already included in the list.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.ADDRESCONFIG (
    respath      IN    VARCHAR2,
    rcpath       IN    VARCHAR2,
    appendOption IN    PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 147-4 ADDRESCONFIG Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| respath | Absolute path of the target resource |
| rcpath | Absolute path of the resource configuration to be appended at the end of the target's configuration list. If rcpath already exists in the list then nothing is appended. |

Table 147-4 (Cont.) ADDRESCONFIG Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| appendOption | Either APPEND_RESOURCE or APPEND_RECURSIVE. If APPEND_RESOURCE is specified then only the target resource is affected. If APPEND_RECURSIVE is specified then the target resource and all its descendents will be affected. |

Usage Notes

- An error is raised if the document referenced by rcpath is not based on XDBResConfig.xsd schema.
- Users must have WRITE-CONFIG privilege on all affected resources and required read privilege on the resource configuration to be inserted; otherwise, an error is returned.

147.2.4 DELETEREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Procedure

This procedure removes the configuration at the given position in the repository's configuration list. It shifts any subsequent elements to the left.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.DELETEREPOSITORYRESCONFIG (
    pos          IN    PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 147-5 DELETEREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pos | The index of the configuration to be removed. An exception is raised if the index is out of range (pos < 0 or pos >= the size of the target resource's configuration list). |

Usage Notes

- Users must have XDBADMIN role to execute this.
- This statement is treated as if it is a DDL statement. This means the system will implicitly commit before and after this statement.

147.2.5 DELETERESCONFIG Procedures

This procedure removes the configuration at the given position in the target resource's configuration list. It shifts any subsequent elements to the left. Users can use the overloaded for recursive deletion.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.DELETERESCONFIG (
    respath      IN  VARCHAR2,
    pos          IN  PLS_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.DELETERESCONFIG (
    respath      IN  VARCHAR2,
    rcpath       IN  VARCHAR2,
    deleteOption IN  PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 147-6 DELETERESCONFIG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| respath | Absolute path of the target resource |
| pos | The index of the configuration to be removed. An exception is raised if the index is out of range ($pos < 0$ or $pos \geq$ the size of the target resource's configuration list). |
| rcpath | Absolute path of the resource configuration to be deleted if found in list. |
| deleteOption | Either <code>DELETE_RESOURCE</code> or <code>DELETE_RECURSIVE</code> . If <code>DELETE_RESOURCE</code> is specified then only the configuration list of the target resource is affected. If <code>DELETE_RECURSIVE</code> is specified then the configuration list of the target resource and all its descendents will be affected. |

Usage Notes

Users must have `WRITE-CONFIG` privilege on the target resource to execute this.

147.2.6 GETLISTENERS Function

This function returns the list of listeners applicable for a given resource.

The value returned by this function is an XML document containing the `<event-listeners>` element of the `XDBResconfig.xsd` schema. It contains all the listeners applicable to the target resource, including repository-level listeners. From the returned XML document users can use the `EXTRACT` operator to retrieve the listeners defined for a specific event.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.GETLISTENERS (
    path  IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 147-7 GETLISTENERS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| path | Absolute path of the target resource |

Usage Notes

Users must have the required access privilege on all resource configurations referenced by the repository and the target resource; otherwise, an error is returned.

147.2.7 GETREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Function

This function returns the resource configuration at the specified position of the repository's configuration list.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.GETREPOSITORYRESCONFIG (
    pos    IN    PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 147-8 GETREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pos | Index of element to return. An exception is raised if the index is out of range ($pos < 0$ or $pos \geq$ the size of the repository's configuration list). |

Usage Notes

Users must have the required read privilege on the requested resource configuration; otherwise, an error is returned.

147.2.8 GETREPOSITORYRESCONFIGPATHS Function

This function returns a list of resource configuration paths defined for the repository.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.GETREPOSITORYRESCONFIGPATHS
RETURN XDB$STRING_LIST_T;
```

Usage Notes

Users must be able to access all the referenced resource configurations; otherwise, an error is returned.

147.2.9 GETRESCONFIG Function

This function returns the resource configuration at the specified position of the target resource's configuration list.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.GETRESCONFIG(  
    respath IN VARCHAR2,  
    pos IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 147-9 GETRESCONFIG Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| respath | Absolute path of the target resource |
| pos | Index of element to return. An exception is raised if the index is out of range ($pos < 0$ or $pos \geq$ the size of the target resource's configuration list). |

Usage Notes

Users must have the required read privilege on the requested resource configuration; otherwise, an error is returned.

147.2.10 GETRESCONFIGPATHS Function

This function returns a list of resource configuration paths defined in the target resource's configuration list.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.GETRESCONFIGPATHS(  
    respath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN XDB$STRING_LIST_T;
```

Parameters

Table 147-10 GETRESCONFIGPATHS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| respath | Absolute path of the target resource |

Usage Notes

Users must be able to access all the referenced resource configurations; otherwise, an error is returned.

147.2.11 PATCHREPOSITORYRESCONFIGLIST Procedure

This procedure removes invalid references from the repository resource configuration list, and makes the repository available.

Under normal circumstances, deletion of a resource configuration resource cannot be performed if it is part of the repository resource configuration list. If, for some reason, the deletion of a resource configuration resource that is part of the repository resource configuration list succeeds, then any repository operation results in a 'dangling reference' error. This procedure removes those invalid references.

This procedure must be run as `SYS`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.PATCHREPOSITORYRESCONFIGLIST;
```

DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER

The `DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER` package maintains plans, consumer groups, and plan directives. It also provides semantics so that you may group together changes to the plan schema.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER Subprograms](#)

 **See Also:**

For more information on using the Database Resource Manager, see *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

148.1 DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER Deprecated Subprograms

The `SET_INITIAL_CONSUMER_GROUP` Procedure has been deprecated with Oracle Database 11g.

- [SET_INITIAL_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure](#)

 **Note:**

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated procedures in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

148.2 DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER Security Model

The invoker must have the `ADMINISTER_RESOURCE_MANAGER` system privilege to execute these procedures.

The procedures to grant and revoke this privilege are in the package [DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS](#).

148.3 DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER Constants

The `DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER` package defines several constants for specifying parameter values.

These are shown in the following table.

Table 148-1 DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>CLIENT_ID</code> | <code>VARCHAR2 (30)</code> | <code>CLIENT_ID</code> | Client identifier of the session |
| <code>CLIENT_MACHINE</code> | <code>VARCHAR2 (30)</code> | <code>CLIENT_MACHINE</code> | Name of the computer from which the client is making the connection |
| <code>CLIENT_OS_USER</code> | <code>VARCHAR2 (30)</code> | <code>CLIENT_OS_USER</code> | Operating system user name of the client that is logging in |
| <code>CLIENT_PROGRAM</code> | <code>VARCHAR2 (30)</code> | <code>CLIENT_PROGRAM</code> | Name of the client program used to log in to the server |
| <code>MODULE_NAME</code> | <code>VARCHAR2 (30)</code> | <code>MODULE_NAME</code> | Module name in the currently running application as set by the SET_MODULE Procedure in the DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO package, or the equivalent OCI attribute setting |
| <code>MODULE_NAME_ACTION</code> | <code>VARCHAR2 (30)</code> | <code>MODULE_NAME_ACTION</code> | A combination of the current module and the action being performed as set by either of the following procedures in the DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO package, or their equivalent OCI attribute setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SET_MODULE Procedure SET_ACTION Procedure The attribute is specified as the module name followed by a period (<code>.</code>), followed by the action name (<code>module_name.action_name</code>). |
| <code>ORACLE_FUNCTION</code> | <code>VARCHAR2 (30)</code> | <code>ORACLE_FUNCTION</code> | Function the session is currently executing. Valid functions are the <code>BACKUP</code> , <code>COPY</code> , <code>DATALOAD</code> , and <code>INMEMORY</code> . <code>BACKUP</code> is set for sessions that are doing backup operations using <code>RMAN</code> . <code>COPY</code> is set for sessions that are doing image copies using <code>RMAN</code> . <code>DATALOAD</code> is set for sessions that are loading data using Oracle Data Pump. |
| <code>ORACLE_USER</code> | <code>VARCHAR2 (30)</code> | <code>ORACLE_USER</code> | Oracle Database user name |

Table 148-1 (Cont.) DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| SERVICE_MODULE | VARCHAR2 (30) | SERVICE_MODULE | Combination of service and module names in this form: <i>service_name.module_name</i> |
| SERVICE_MODULE_ACTION | VARCHAR2 (30) | SERVICE_MODULE_ACTION | Combination of service name, module name, and action name, in this form: <i>service_name.module_name.action_name</i> |
| SERVICE_NAME | VARCHAR2 (30) | SERVICE_NAME | Service name used by the client to establish a connection |

148.4 Summary of DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 148-2 DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| BEGIN_SQL_BLOCK Procedure | Indicates the start of a block of SQL statements to be treated as a group by resource manager |
| CALIBRATE_IO Procedure | Calibrates the I/O capabilities of storage |
| CLEAR_PENDING_AREA Procedure | Clears the work area for the resource manager |
| CREATE_CATEGORY Procedure | Creates a new resource consumer group category |
| CREATE_CDB_PLAN Procedure | Creates entries which define consolidation resource plans. |
| CREATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Creates the plan directives of the consolidation resource plan |
| CREATE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Creates the performance profile directives of the consolidation resource plan |
| CREATE_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure | Creates entries which define resource consumer groups |
| CREATE_PENDING_AREA Procedure | Creates a work area for changes to resource manager objects |
| CREATE_PLAN Procedure | Creates entries which define resource plans |
| CREATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Creates resource plan directives |
| CREATE_SIMPLE_PLAN Procedure | Creates a single-level resource plan containing up to eight consumer groups in one step |
| DELETE_CATEGORY Procedure | Deletes an existing resource consumer group category |
| DELETE_CDB_PLAN Procedure | Deletes the consolidation resource plan |
| DELETE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Deletes the plan directive of the consolidation resource plan |

Table 148-2 (Cont.) DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| DELETE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Deletes the performance profile directive of the consolidation resource plan |
| DELETE_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure | Deletes entries which define resource consumer groups |
| DELETE_PLAN Procedure | Deletes the specified plan as well as all the plan directives it refers to |
| DELETE_PLAN_CASCADE Procedure | Deletes the specified plan as well as all its descendants (plan directives, subplans, consumer groups) |
| DELETE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Deletes resource plan directives |
| DEQUEUE_PARALLEL_STATEMENT Procedure | Dequeues a parallel statement from the parallel statement queue |
| END_SQL_BLOCK Procedure | Indicates the end of a block of SQL statements that should be treated as a group by resource manager |
| SET_CONSUMER_GROUP_MAPPING Procedure | Adds, deletes, or modifies entries for the login and run-time attribute mappings |
| SET_CONSUMER_GROUP_MAPPING_PRI Procedure | Creates the session attribute mapping priority list |
| SET_INITIAL_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure | Assigns the initial resource consumer group for a user (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram) |
| SUBMIT_PENDING_AREA Procedure | Submits pending changes for the resource manager |
| SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_SESS Procedure | Changes the resource consumer group of a specific session |
| SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_USER Procedure | Changes the resource consumer group for all sessions with a given user name |
| SWITCH_PLAN Procedure | Sets the current resource manager plan |
| UPDATE_CATEGORY Procedure | Updates an existing resource consumer group category |
| UPDATE_CDB_AUTOTASK_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Updates the plan directives with regard to automated maintenance tasks |
| UPDATE_CDB_DEFAULT_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Updates the default values for a consolidation plan |
| UPDATE_CDB_PLAN Procedure | Updates the consolidation resource plan |
| UPDATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Updates the plan directives for a consolidation resource plan |
| UPDATE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Updates the performance profile directives of the consolidation resource plan |
| UPDATE_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure | Updates entries which define resource consumer groups |
| UPDATE_PLAN Procedure | Updates entries which define resource plans |
| UPDATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Updates resource plan directives |
| VALIDATE_PENDING_AREA Procedure | Validates pending changes for the resource manager |

148.4.1 BEGIN_SQL_BLOCK Procedure

This procedure, to be used with parallel statement queuing, indicates the start of a block of SQL statements that should be treated as a group by resource manager.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.BEGIN_SQL_BLOCK;
```

Usage Notes

For more information, see "Parallel Statement Queuing" and "Managing Parallel Statement Queuing with Resource Manager" in *Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide*.

148.4.2 CALIBRATE_IO Procedure

This procedure calibrates the I/O capabilities of storage. Calibration status is available from the `V$IO_CALIBRATION_STATUS` view and results for a successful calibration run are located in `DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE` table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CALIBRATE_IO (
  num_physical_disks    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  max_latency           IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 20,
  max_iops              OUT PLS_INTEGER,
  max_mbps              OUT PLS_INTEGER,
  actual_latency        OUT PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 148-3 CALIBRATE_IO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>num_physical_disks</code> | Approximate number of physical disks in the database storage. This parameter is used to determine the initial I/O load for the calibration run. |
| <code>max_latency</code> | Maximum tolerable latency in milliseconds for database-block-sized IO requests |
| <code>max_iops</code> | Maximum number of I/O requests per second that can be sustained. The I/O requests are randomly-distributed, database-block-sized reads. |
| <code>max_mbps</code> | Maximum throughput of I/O that can be sustained, expressed in megabytes per second. The I/O requests are randomly-distributed, 1 megabyte reads. |
| <code>actual_latency</code> | Average latency of database-block-sized I/O requests at <code>max_iops</code> rate, expressed in milliseconds |

Usage Notes

- Only users with the `SYSDBA` privilege can run this procedure. Qualified users must also turn on `timed_statistics`, and ensure `asynch_io` is enabled for datafiles. This can be

achieved by setting `filesystemio_options` to either `ASYNCH` or `SETALL`. One can also query the `asynch_io` status by means of the following SQL statement:

```
col name format a50
SELECT name, asynch_io FROM v$datafile f,v$iostat_file i
  WHERE f.file#      = i.file_no
  AND  filetype_name = 'Data File'
/
```

- Only one calibration can be run at a time. If another calibration is initiated at the same time, it will fail.
- For an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database, the workload is simultaneously generated from all instances.
- In a multitenant container database (CDB), calibration can only be run from the CDB root (`CDB$ROOT`).
- Calibration is extremely disruptive to the database performance. It is strongly recommended to run calibration only when database users can tolerate severe deterioration to database performance.
- For optimal calibration results, no other database workloads should be running.



See Also:

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide for more information about calibration

Examples

Example of using I/O Calibration procedure

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
  lat NUMBER;
  iops INTEGER;
  mbps INTEGER;
BEGIN
  -- DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CALIBRATE_IO (<DISKS>, <MAX_LATENCY>, iops, mbps, lat);
  DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CALIBRATE_IO (2, 10, iops, mbps, lat);

end;
/
```

View for I/O calibration results

```
SQL> desc v$io_calibration_status
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
STATUS                                  VARCHA2(13)
CALIBRATION_TIME                        TIMESTAMP(3)

SQL> desc gv$io_calibration_status
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
INST_ID                                  NUMBER
STATUS                                  VARCHA2(13)
CALIBRATION_TIME                        TIMESTAMP(3)
```

Column explanation:

STATUS:

IN PROGRESS : Calibration in Progress (Results from previous calibration
run displayed, if available)
READY : Results ready and available from earlier run
NOT AVAILABLE : Calibration results not available.

CALIBRATION_TIME: End time of the last calibration run

DBA table that stores I/O Calibration results

SQL> desc DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE

| Name | Null? | Type |
|--------------------|-------|--------------|
| START_TIME | | TIMESTAMP(6) |
| END_TIME | | TIMESTAMP(6) |
| MAX_IOPS | | NUMBER |
| MAX_MBPS | | NUMBER |
| MAX_PMBPS | | NUMBER |
| LATENCY | | NUMBER |
| NUM_PHYSICAL_DISKS | | NUMBER |

```
comment on table DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE is
'Results of the most recent I/O calibration'
/
comment on column DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE.START_TIME is
'start time of the most recent I/O calibration'
/
comment on column DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE.END_TIME is
'end time of the most recent I/O calibration'
/
comment on column DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE.MAX_IOPS is
'maximum number of data-block read requests that can be sustained per second'
/
comment on column DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE.MAX_MBPS is
'maximum megabytes per second of maximum-sized read requests that can be
sustained'
/
comment on column DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE.MAX_PMBPS is
'maximum megabytes per second of large I/O requests that
can be sustained by a single process'
/
comment on column DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE.LATENCY is
'latency for data-block read requests'
/
comment on column DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE.NUM_PHYSICAL_DISKS is
'number of physical disks in the storage subsystem (as specified by user)'
/
```

148.4.3 CLEAR_PENDING_AREA Procedure

This procedure clears pending changes for the resource manager.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CLEAR_PENDING_AREA;
```

148.4.4 CREATE_CATEGORY Procedure

This procedure creates a new consumer group category. The primary purpose of this attribute is to support Exadata I/O Resource Manager category plans.

The view `DBA_RSRC_CATEGORIES` defines the currently defined categories. The `ADMINISTRATIVE`, `INTERACTIVE`, `BATCH`, `MAINTENANCE`, and `OTHER` categories are available.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_CATEGORY (  
    category IN VARCHAR2,  
    comment IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 148-4 CREATE_CATEGORY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| category | Name of consumer group category |
| comment | User comment |

148.4.5 CREATE_CDB_PLAN Procedure

Creates entries which define consolidation resource plans.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_CDB_PLAN (  
    plan IN VARCHAR2(32),  
    comment IN VARCHAR2(2000) DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 148-5 CREATE_CDB_PLAN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| plan | Name of the consolidation plan |
| comment | User comment |

Usage Notes

This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (`CDB$ROOT`).

148.4.6 CREATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure creates the plan directives of the consolidation resource plan. Plan directives specify the resource allocation policy for pluggable databases (PDBs).

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
  plan                IN    VARCHAR2,
  pluggable_database  IN    VARCHAR2,
  comment             IN    VARCHAR2 (2000) DEFAULT '',
  shares              IN    NUMBER           DEFAULT NULL,
  utilization_limit   IN    NUMBER           DEFAULT NULL,
  parallel_server_limit IN  NUMBER           DEFAULT NULL,
  memory_limit        IN    NUMBER           DEFAULT 100,
  memory_min          IN    NUMBER           DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters

Table 148-6 CREATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| plan | Name of the consolidation plan |
| pluggable_database | Name of the PDB |
| comment | User comment |
| shares | Specifies the share of resource allocation for the PDB. CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager are enabled by specifying shares for each PDB. The <code>shares</code> parameter is also used for Parallel Statement Queuing. If no share is specified, the default is obtained from the default directive, specified through UPDATE_CDB_DEFAULT_DIRECTIVE Procedure . |
| utilization_limit | Specifies the maximum percentage of the CDB's CPU and Exadata I/O resources that the PDB can utilize. CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager can also be limited by setting the <code>CPU_COUNT</code> parameter for the PDB. |

Table 148-6 (Cont.) CREATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <code>parallel_server_limit</code> | <p>Parallel servers that the PDB can use after which parallel statements are queued. Alternatively, you can set the <code>parallel_servers_target</code> at the PDB level.</p> <p>A PDB can set a lower limit for parallel execution servers than the limit specified in the CDB resource plan. When the <code>PARALLEL_SERVERS_TARGET</code> initialization parameter is set in a PDB, and parallel execution server limit is specified for a PDB in the CDB resource plan, then the lower limit is used.</p> <p>For example, assume that the <code>parallel_servers_target</code> initialization parameter is set to 100 in the CDB root and <code>parallel_server_limit</code> is set to 70 for <code>hrpdb</code> in the CDB resource plan. Also, assume that <code>hrpdb</code> has its <code>parallel_servers_target</code> initialization parameter set to 50. In this case, the limit for parallel execution servers for <code>hrpdb</code> is 50, because 50 is lower than the CDB resource plan limit of 70 for <code>hrpdb</code>.</p> |
| <code>memory_limit</code> | <p>This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Exadata Smart Flash Cache and Exadata PMEM Cache.</p> |
| <code>memory_min</code> | <p>This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Exadata Smart Flash Cache and Exadata PMEM Cache.</p> |



Note:

Oracle recommends, that you use `parallel_servers_target` parameter instead of `parallel_servers_limit` in a CDB resource plan.

Usage Notes

- The default value for `shares`, `utilization_limit`, and `parallel_server_limit` is NULL. When a user specifies NULL, or does not specify a value, this indicates that the default value should be used.
- This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (`CDB$ROOT`).

148.4.7 CREATE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure creates the performance profile directives of the consolidation resource plan. The directives specify the resource allocation policy for pluggable databases (PDBs) that use the performance profile.

For a PDB to use the new performance profile, the PDB must have the `DB_PERFORMANCE_PROFILE` initialization parameter set to the profile name.

This procedure provides an easy way to specify the directive for a large number of PDBs with the same resource requirements. Each PDB with a `DB_PERFORMANCE_PROFILE` initialization parameter set to the performance profile name inherits the settings specified by this directive, including the shares, utilization limit, and so on.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE (
  plan                IN    VARCHAR2,
  profile             IN    VARCHAR2,
  comment            IN    VARCHAR2 (2000) DEFAULT '',
  shares             IN    NUMBER           DEFAULT NULL,
  utilization_limit  IN    NUMBER           DEFAULT NULL,
  parallel_server_limit IN NUMBER           DEFAULT NULL,
  memory_limit       IN    NUMBER           DEFAULT 100,
  memory_min        IN    NUMBER           DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters

Table 148-7 CREATE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| plan | Name of the consolidation plan |
| profile | Name of the performance profile |
| comment | User comment |
| shares | Specifies the share of resource allocation for PDBs that use the performance profile. CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager are enabled by specifying shares for each PDB. The <code>shares</code> parameter is also used for Parallel Statement Queuing. If no share is specified, the default is obtained from the default directive, specified through UPDATE_CDB_DEFAULT_DIRECTIVE Procedure . |
| utilization_limit | Specifies the maximum percentage of CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager that PDBs that use the performance profile can utilize. |
| parallel_server_limit | Specifies the maximum percentage of <code>parallel_servers_target</code> parallel servers that PDBs that use the performance profile can use. |
| memory_limit | This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Exadata Smart Flash Cache and Exadata PMEM Cache. |
| memory_min | This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Exadata Smart Flash Cache and Exadata PMEM Cache. |

148.4.8 CREATE_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure

This procedure creates entries which define resource consumer groups.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_CONSUMER_GROUP (
  consumer_group IN VARCHAR2,
  comment       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

cpu_mth          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
mgmt_mth        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ROUND-ROBIN',
category        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'OTHER');

```

Parameters

Table 148-8 CREATE_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| consumer_group | Name of the consumer group |
| comment | User comment |
| cpu_mth | Name of CPU resource allocation method (deprecated) |
| mgmt_mth | Name of CPU resource allocation method |
| category | Describes the category of the consumer group. The primary purpose of this attribute is to support Exadata I/O Resource Manager category plans. The view <code>DBA_RSRC_CATEGORIES</code> defines the currently defined categories. Categories can be modified, using the CREATE_CATEGORY Procedure , UPDATE_CATEGORY Procedure , and DELETE_CATEGORY Procedure . |

148.4.9 CREATE_PENDING_AREA Procedure

This procedure makes changes to resource manager objects.

All changes to the plan schema must be done within a pending area. The pending area can be thought of as a "scratch" area for plan schema changes. The administrator creates this pending area, makes changes as necessary, possibly validates these changes, and only when the submit is completed do these changes become active.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_PENDING_AREA;
```

Usage Notes

You may, at any time while the pending area is active, view the current plan schema with your changes by selecting from the appropriate user views.

At any time, you may clear the pending area if you want to stop the current changes. You may also call the `VALIDATE` procedure to confirm whether the changes you have made are valid. You do not have to perform your changes in a given order to maintain a consistent group of entries. These checks are also implicitly done when the pending area is submitted.

Note:

Oracle allows "orphan" consumer groups (in other words, consumer groups that have no plan directives that refer to them). This is in anticipation that an administrator may want to create a consumer group that is not currently being used, but will be used in the future.

For resource plans, the following rules must be adhered to, and they are checked whenever the `validate` or `submit` procedures are executed:

- No plan schema may contain any loops.
- All plans and consumer groups referred to by plan directives must exist.
- All plans must have plan directives that refer to either plans or consumer groups.
- All percentages in any given level must not add up to greater than 100 for the emphasis resource allocation method.
- No plan may be deleted that is currently being used as a top plan by an active instance.
- The plan directive parameter, `parallel_degree_limit_p1`, may only appear in plan directives that refer to consumer groups (that is, not at subplans).
- There cannot be more than 28 plan directives coming from any given plan (that is, no plan can have more than 28 children).
- There cannot be more than 28 consumer groups in any active plan schema.
- Plans and consumer groups use the same namespace; therefore, no plan can have the same name as any consumer group.
- There must be a plan directive for `OTHER_GROUPS` somewhere in any active plan schema. This ensures that a session not covered by the currently active plan is allocated resources as specified by the `OTHER_GROUPS` directive.

 **Note:**

These rules are not applicable for CDB resource plans.

If any of the preceding rules are broken when checked by the `VALIDATE` or `SUBMIT` procedures, then an informative error message is returned. You may then make changes to fix one or more problems and reissue the `validate` or `submit` procedures.

148.4.10 CREATE_PLAN Procedure

This procedure creates entries which define resource plans.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_PLAN (
  plan                IN  VARCHAR2,
  comment             IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  cpu_mth             IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  active_sess_pool_mth IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ACTIVE_SESS_POOL_ABSOLUTE',
  parallel_degree_limit_mth IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT
    'PARALLEL_DEGREE_LIMIT_ABSOLUTE',
  queueing_mth       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'FIFO_TIMEOUT',
  mgmt_mth           IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'EMPHASIS',
  sub_plan           IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  max_iops           IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  max_mbps           IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 148-9 CREATE_PLAN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| plan | Name of the resource plan |
| comment | User comment |
| cpu_mth | Allocation method for CPU resources (deprecated) |
| active_sess_pool_mth | Active session pool resource allocation method. Limits the number of active sessions. All other sessions are inactive and wait in a queue to be activated. ACTIVE_SESS_POOL_ABSOLUTE is the default and only method available. |
| parallel_degree_limit_mth | Resource allocation method for specifying a limit on the degree of parallelism of any operation. PARALLEL_DEGREE_LIMIT_ABSOLUTE is the default and only method available. |
| queueing_mth | Queueing resource allocation method. Controls order in which queued inactive sessions will execute. FIFO_TIMEOUT is the default and only method available |
| mgmt_mth | Resource allocation method for specifying how much resources (for example, CPU or I/O) each consumer group or sub-plan gets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMPHASIS - for multilevel plans that use percentages to specify how I/O resources are distributed among consumer groups RATIO - for single-level plans that use ratios to specify how I/O resources are distributed |
| sub_plan | If TRUE, indicates that this plan is only intended for use as a sub-plan. Sub-plans are not required to have an OTHER_GROUPS directive. Default is FALSE. |
| max_iops | Nonoperative |
| max_mbps | Nonoperative |

Usage Notes

If you want to use any default resource allocation method, then you do not need to specify it when creating or updating a plan.

148.4.11 CREATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure creates resource plan directives.

Note:

The parameters `max_utilization_limit` and `parallel_target_percentage` are deprecated with Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1.0.1), and are replaced by `utilization_limit` and `parallel_server_limit`.

Syntax

```

DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
  plan                IN VARCHAR2,
  group_or_subplan    IN VARCHAR2,
  comment             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  cpu_p1              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  cpu_p2              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  cpu_p3              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  cpu_p4              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  cpu_p5              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  cpu_p6              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  cpu_p7              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  cpu_p8              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  active_sess_pool_p1 IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  queueing_p1         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  parallel_degree_limit_p1 IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_group        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_time         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_estimate     IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  max_est_exec_time   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  undo_pool           IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  max_idle_time       IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  max_idle_blocker_time IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_time_in_call IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  mgmt_p1             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  mgmt_p2             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  mgmt_p3             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  mgmt_p4             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  mgmt_p5             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  mgmt_p6             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  mgmt_p7             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  mgmt_p8             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_io_megabytes IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_io_reqs      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_for_call     IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL,
  max_utilization_limit IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  parallel_target_percentage IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  parallel_server_limit IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  utilization_limit   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_io_logical   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_elapsed_time IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  shares              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  parallel_stmt_critical IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  session_pga_limit   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  pq_timeout_action   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  parallel_queue_timeout IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,);

```

**Note:**

Oracle recommends that you use shares instead of mgmt_p*.

Parameters

Table 148-10 CREATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| plan | Name of the resource plan |
| group_or_subplan | Name of the consumer group or subplan |
| comment | Comment for the plan directive |
| cpu_p1 | -- deprecated: use mgmt_p1 or, even better, shares instead |
| cpu_p2 | -- deprecated: use mgmt_p2 or, even better, shares instead |
| cpu_p3 | -- deprecated: use mgmt_p3 or, even better, shares instead |
| cpu_p4 | -- deprecated: use mgmt_p4 or, even better, shares instead |
| cpu_p5 | -- deprecated: use mgmt_p5 or, even better, shares instead |
| cpu_p6 | -- deprecated: use mgmt_p6 or, even better, shares instead |
| cpu_p7 | -- deprecated: use mgmt_p7 or, even better, shares instead |
| cpu_p8 | -- deprecated: use mgmt_p8 or, even better, shares instead |
| active_sess_pool_p1 | Specifies maximum number of sessions that can currently have an active call |
| queueing_p1 | Specified time (in seconds) after which a call in the inactive session queue (waiting for execution) will time out. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. |
| parallel_degree_limit_p1 | Specifies a limit on the degree of parallelism for any operation. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. If the value is 0, then all operations will be serial. |
| switch_group | Specifies consumer group to switch to, once a switch condition is met. If the group name is CANCEL_SQL, then the current call is canceled when the switch condition is met. If the group name is KILL_SESSION, then the session is killed when the switch condition is met. If the group name is LOG_ONLY, then no action is taken other than recording this event via SQL monitor. Default is NULL. |
| switch_time | Specifies the time on CPU (not elapsed time) that a session can execute before an action is taken. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. As with other switch directives, if switch_for_call is TRUE, the number of CPUs is accumulated from the start of a call. Otherwise, the number of CPUs is accumulated for the length of the session. |
| switch_estimate | If TRUE, tells Oracle to use its execution time estimate to automatically switch the consumer group of an operation before beginning its execution. This is used in conjunction with the switch_time directive. Default value is FALSE. |
| max_est_exec_time | Specifies the maximum execution time (in CPU seconds) allowed for a session. If the optimizer estimates that an operation will take longer than MAX_EST_EXEC_TIME, the operation is not started and ORA-07455 is issued. If the optimizer does not provide an estimate, this directive has no effect. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. |

Table 148-10 (Cont.) CREATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| undo_pool | Limits the size in kilobytes of the undo records corresponding to uncommitted transactions by this consumer group |
| max_idle_time | Indicates the maximum session idle time. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. |
| max_idle_blocker_time | Maximum amount of time in seconds that a session can be idle while blocking another session's acquisition of a resource |
| switch_time_in_call | Deprecated. If this parameter is specified, <code>switch_time</code> is set to <code>switch_time_in_call</code> (in seconds) and <code>switch_for_call</code> is effectively set to TRUE. It is better to use <code>switch_time</code> and <code>switch_for_call</code> . |
| mgmt_p1 | Resource allocation value for level 1 (replaces <code>cpu_p1</code>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the first level RATIO - specifies the weight of resource usage |
| mgmt_p2 | Resource allocation value for level 2 (replaces <code>cpu_p2</code>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the second level RATIO - non-applicable |
| mgmt_p3 | Resource allocation value for level 3 (replaces <code>cpu_p3</code>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the third level RATIO - non-applicable |
| mgmt_p4 | Resource allocation value for level 4 (replaces <code>cpu_p4</code>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the fourth level RATIO - non-applicable |
| mgmt_p5 | Resource allocation value for level 5 (replaces <code>cpu_p5</code>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the fifth level RATIO - non-applicable |
| mgmt_p6 | Resource allocation value for level 6 (replaces <code>cpu_p6</code>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the sixth level RATIO - non-applicable |
| mgmt_p7 | Resource allocation value for level 7 (replaces <code>cpu_p7</code>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the seventh level RATIO - non-applicable |
| mgmt_p8 | Resource allocation value for level 8 (replaces <code>cpu_p8</code>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the eighth level RATIO - non-applicable |

Table 148-10 (Cont.) CREATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <code>switch_io_megabytes</code> | Specifies the amount of I/O (in MB) that a session can issue before an action is taken. Default is <code>NULL</code> , which means unlimited. As with other switch directives, if <code>switch_for_call</code> is <code>TRUE</code> , the number of CPUs is accumulated from the start of a call. Otherwise, the number of CPUs is accumulated for the length of the session. |
| <code>switch_io_reqs</code> | Specifies the number of I/O requests that a session can issue before an action is taken. Default is <code>NULL</code> , which means unlimited. As with other switch directives, if <code>switch_for_call</code> is <code>TRUE</code> , the number of CPUs is accumulated from the start of a call. Otherwise, the number of CPUs is accumulated for the length of the session. |
| <code>switch_for_call</code> | Specifies that if an action is taken because of the <code>switch_time</code> , <code>switch_io_megabytes</code> , <code>switch_io_reqs</code> , <code>switch_io_logical</code> or <code>switch_elapsed_time</code> parameters, the consumer group is restored to its original consumer group at the end of the top call. Default is <code>NULL</code> , which means that the original consumer group is not restored at the end of the top call. |
| <code>max_utilization_limit</code> | -- deprecated: use <code>utilization_limit</code> instead |
| <code>parallel_target_percentage</code> | -- deprecated: use <code>parallel_sever_limit</code> instead |
| <code>parallel_queue_timeout</code> | Specifies the time (in seconds) that a parallel statement may remain in its Consumer Group's parallel statement queue before it is removed and terminated with an error (ORA- 07454). |

 **Note:**

You can use the `pq_timeout_action` parameter to specify the action to be taken when a parallel statement is removed from the queue.

`parallel_sever_limit` Specifies the maximum percentage of `parallel_servers_target` parallel servers that the Consumer Group can use, after which parallel statements are queued.

`utilization_limit` Resource limit. Currently it includes CPU and I/O for Exadata. For CPU, this limits the CPU utilization for the consumer group. For Exadata I/O, this limits the disk utilization for the consumer group. This does not apply to parallel servers.

`switch_io_logical` Number of logical IOs that will trigger the action specified by `switch_group`. As with other switch directives, if `switch_for_call` is `TRUE`, the number of logical IOs is accumulated from the start of a call. Otherwise, the number of logical IOs is accumulated for the length of the session.

Table 148-10 (Cont.) CREATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>switch_elapsed_time</code> | Elapsed time that will trigger the action specified by <code>switch_group</code> . As with other switch directives, if <code>switch_for_call</code> is <code>TRUE</code> , the elapsed time is accumulated from the start of a call. Otherwise, the elapsed time is accumulated for the length of the session. |
| <code>shares</code> | Specifies the share of resource allocation for the consumer group. CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager are enabled by specifying shares for each consumer group. The <code>shares</code> parameter is also used for Parallel Statement Queuing. If CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager are enabled, then the default value is 1. |
| <code>parallel_stmt_critical</code> | <p>If set to <code>BYPASS_QUEUE</code>, parallel statements from the Consumer Group are not queued, regardless of the <code>PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY</code> parameter value.</p> <p>If set to <code>QUEUE</code>, all the parallel statements from the consumer group, irrespective of the <code>parallel_degree_policy</code> parameter value, are eligible for queuing.</p> <p>Default is <code>FALSE</code>, which means that parallel statements are eligible for queuing, based on the <code>parallel_degree_policy</code> parameter value.</p> |
| <code>session_pga_limit</code> | <p>Maximum amount of untunable PGA (in MB) that a session in this consumer group can allocate before being terminated. <code>NULL</code> (default) indicates no limit.</p> <p>SQL operations that allocate tunable PGA (operations that can opt to use temp space) are not controlled by this limit.</p> |
| <code>pq_timeout_action</code> | <p>Specifies the action to be taken when a parallel statement is removed from the queue due to <code>parallel_queue_timeout</code>.</p> <p>The values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>CANCEL</code> — The parallel statement is terminated with error <code>ORA-7454</code> <code>RUN</code> — The SQL statement runs immediately, and might get downgraded if parallel servers are unavailable <p>The default action of this parameter is <code>CANCEL</code>.</p> |

Usage Notes

- All parameters default to `NULL`.
- For `max_idle_time` and `max_idle_blocker_time`, PMON will check these limits once a minute. If it finds a session that has exceeded one of the limits, it will forcibly kill the session and clean up all its state.
- The parameter `switch_for_call` is mostly useful for three-tier applications where the mid-tier server is implementing session pooling. By using `switch_for_call`, the resource usage of one client will not affect a future client that happens to be executed on the same session.
- An error is thrown if `PQ_TIMEOUT_ACTION` is specified, but `PARALLEL_QUEUE_TIMEOUT` is not specified.
- Specifies the action to be taken when a parallel statement is removed from the queue.

148.4.12 CREATE_SIMPLE_PLAN Procedure

This procedure creates a single-level resource plan containing up to eight consumer groups in one step. You do not need to create a pending area manually before creating a resource plan, or use the `CREATE_CONSUMER_GROUP` and `CREATE_RESOURCE_PLAN_DIRECTIVES` procedures separately.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_SIMPLE_PLAN (
    simple_plan      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    consumer_group1 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    group1_cpu      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
    consumer_group2 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    group2_cpu      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
    consumer_group3 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    group3_cpu      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
    consumer_group4 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    group4_cpu      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
    consumer_group5 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    group5_cpu      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
    consumer_group6 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    group6_cpu      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
    consumer_group7 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    group7_cpu      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
    consumer_group8 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    group8_cpu      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
    group1_percent  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    group2_percent  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    group3_percent  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    group4_percent  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    group5_percent  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    group6_percent  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    group7_percent  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    group8_percent  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 148-11 CREATE_SIMPLE_PLAN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <code>simple_plan</code> | Name of the resource plan |
| <code>consumer_group1</code> | Name of the consumer group |
| <code>group1_cpu</code> | Percentage for group (deprecated) |
| <code>consumer_group2</code> | Name of the consumer group |
| <code>group2_cpu</code> | Percentage for group (deprecated) |
| <code>consumer_group3</code> | Name of the consumer group |
| <code>group3_cpu</code> | Percentage for group (deprecated) |
| <code>consumer_group4</code> | Name of the consumer group |
| <code>group4_cpu</code> | Percentage for group (deprecated) |
| <code>consumer_group5</code> | Name of the consumer group |

Table 148-11 (Cont.) CREATE_SIMPLE_PLAN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| group5_cpu | Percentage for group (deprecated) |
| consumer_group6 | Name of the consumer group |
| group6_cpu | Percentage for group (deprecated) |
| consumer_group7 | Name of the consumer group |
| group7_cpu | Percentage for group (deprecated) |
| consumer_group8 | OTHER_GROUPS - all sessions that aren't mapped to a consumer group. |
| group8_cpu | Percentage for group (deprecated) |
| group1_percent | Percentage of resources allocated for this consumer group |
| group2_percent | Percentage of resources allocated for this consumer group |
| group3_percent | Percentage of resources allocated for this consumer group |
| group4_percent | Percentage of resources allocated for this consumer group |
| group5_percent | Percentage of resources allocated for this consumer group |
| group6_percent | Percentage of resources allocated for this consumer group |
| group7_percent | Percentage of resources allocated for this consumer group |
| group8_percent | Percentage of resources allocated to other groups |

148.4.13 DELETE_CATEGORY Procedure

This procedure deletes an existing resource consumer group category.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_CATEGORY (
    category      IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 148-12 DELETE_CATEGORY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| category | Name of consumer group category |

148.4.14 DELETE_CDB_PLAN Procedure

This procedure deletes the consolidation resource plan.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_CDB_PLAN (
    plan      IN    VARCHAR2(32)  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 148-13 DELETE_CDB_PLAN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| plan | Name of the consolidation plan |

Usage Notes

This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (CDB\$ROOT).

148.4.15 DELETE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure deletes the plan directives of the consolidation resource plan. Once the plan directive is deleted, the pluggable database will get the default resource allocation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
    plan                IN    VARCHAR2 (32)  DEFAULT NULL,
    pluggable_database  IN    VARCHAR2 (32)  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 148-14 DELETE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| plan | Name of the consolidation plan |
| pluggable_database | Name of the pluggable database in which the plan directive is to be deleted |

Usage Notes

This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (CDB\$ROOT).

148.4.16 DELETE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure deletes the performance profile directive of the consolidation resource plan. Once the directive is deleted, the pluggable databases (PDBs) that use the performance profile use the default resource allocation.

For a PDB to use a performance profile, the PDB must have the DB_PERFORMANCE_PROFILE initialization parameter set to the performance profile name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE (
    plan                IN    VARCHAR2 (32)  DEFAULT NULL,
    profile             IN    VARCHAR2 (32)  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 148-15 DELETE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| plan | Name of the consolidation plan |
| profile | Name of the performance profile directive to be deleted |

Usage Notes

This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (CDB\$ROOT).

148.4.17 DELETE_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure

This procedure deletes entries which define resource consumer groups.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_CONSUMER_GROUP (
    consumer_group IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 148-16 DELETE_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|----------------|--|
| consumer_group | Name of the consumer group to be deleted |

148.4.18 DELETE_PLAN Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified plan as well as all the plan directives to which it refers.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_PLAN (
    plan IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 148-17 DELETE_PLAN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| plan | Name of the resource plan to delete |

148.4.19 DELETE_PLAN_CASCADE Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified plan and all of its descendants (plan directives, subplans, consumer groups). Mandatory objects and directives are not deleted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_PLAN_CASCADE (
    plan IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 148-18 DELETE_PLAN_CASCADE Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|------------------|
| plan | Name of the plan |

Usage Notes

If DELETE_PLAN_CASCADE encounters any error, then it rolls back the operation, and nothing is deleted.

148.4.20 DELETE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure deletes resource plan directives.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
    plan          IN VARCHAR2,
    group_or_subplan IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 148-19 DELETE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| plan | Name of the resource plan |
| group_or_subplan | Name of the group or subplan |

148.4.21 DEQUEUE_PARALLEL_STATEMENT Procedure

This procedure dequeues a parallel statement from the parallel statement queue.

If the PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY initialization parameter is set to AUTO or ADAPTIVE, then parallel statement queuing is enabled. If a parallel statement is in the parallel statement queue, then you can use this procedure to dequeue the parallel statement so that it runs immediately.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DEQUEUE_PARALLEL_STATEMENT (
    session_id      IN PLS_INTEGER,
    session_serial  IN PLS_INTEGER,
    inst_id         IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    sql_id          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 148-20 DEQUEUE_PARALLEL_STATEMENT Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| session_id | The session id of the session running the parallel statement to be dequeued. |
| session_serial | The serial number of the session. |
| inst_id | Instance ID where the session is running. If NULL, then the current instance is used. |
| sql_id | The SQL ID of the session's statement to dequeue. If the session is running SQL with a different SQL ID, then the statement is not dequeued. |

148.4.22 END_SQL_BLOCK Procedure

This procedure, to be used with parallel statement queuing, indicates the end of a block of SQL statements that should be treated as a group by resource manager.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.END_SQL_BLOCK;
```

Usage Notes

For more information, see "Parallel Statement Queuing" and "Managing Parallel Statement Queuing with Resource Manager" in *Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide*.

148.4.23 SET_CONSUMER_GROUP_MAPPING Procedure

This procedure adds, deletes, or modifies entries that map sessions to consumer groups, based on the session's login and runtime attributes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SET_CONSUMER_GROUP_MAPPING (
    attribute      IN VARCHAR2,
    value         IN VARCHAR2,
    consumer_group IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```


Parameters

Table 148-21 SET_CONSUMER_GROUP_MAPPING Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|----------------|--|
| attribute | Mapping attribute to add or modify. It can be one of the Constants listed. |
| value | Attribute value to match. This includes both absolute mapping and regular expressions. |
| consumer_group | Name of the mapped consumer group, or NULL to delete a mapping |

Usage Notes

- If no mapping exists for the given attribute and value, a mapping to the given consumer group will be created. If a mapping already exists for the given attribute and value, the mapped consumer group will be updated to the one given. If the `consumer_group` argument is NULL, then any mapping from the given attribute and value will be deleted.
- The subprogram supports simple regex expressions for the `value` parameter. It implements the same semantics as the SQL 'LIKE' operator. Specifically, it uses '%' as a multicharacter wildcard and '_' as a single character wildcard. The '\' character can be used to escape the wildcards. Note that wildcards can only be used if the attribute is one of the following:

- CLIENT_OS_USER
- CLIENT_PROGRAM
- CLIENT_MACHINE
- MODULE_NAME
- MODULE_NAME_ACTION
- SERVICE_MODULE
- SERVICE_MODULE_ACTION

- Consumer group mapping comparisons for `DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CLIENT_PROGRAM` are performed by stripping the @ sign and following characters from `V$SESSION.PROGRAM` before comparing it to the `CLIENT_PROGRAM` value supplied.

148.4.24 SET_CONSUMER_GROUP_MAPPING_PRI Procedure

Multiple attributes of a session can be used to map the session to a consumer group. This procedure prioritizes the attribute mappings.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SET_CONSUMER_GROUP_MAPPING_PRI (
    explicit          IN NUMBER,
    oracle_user       IN NUMBER,
    service_name      IN NUMBER,
    client_os_user    IN NUMBER,
```

```

client_program      IN NUMBER,
client_machine     IN NUMBER,
module_name        IN NUMBER,
module_name_action IN NUMBER,
service_module     IN NUMBER,
service_module_action IN NUMBER,
client_id          IN NUMBER DEFAULT 11);

```

Parameters

Table 148-22 SET_CONSUMER_GROUP_MAPPING_PRI Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| explicit | Priority of the explicit mapping |
| oracle_user | Priority of the Oracle user name mapping |
| service_name | Priority of the client service name mapping |
| client_os_user | Priority of the client operating system user name mapping |
| client_program | Priority of the client program mapping |
| client_machine | Priority of the client machine mapping |
| module_name | Priority of the application module name mapping |
| module_name_action | Priority of the application module name and action mapping |
| service_module | Priority of the service name and application module name mapping |
| module_name_action | Priority of the service name, application module name, and application action mapping |
| client_id | Client identifier |

Usage Notes

- This procedure requires that you include the pseudo-attribute `explicit` as an argument. It must be set to 1. It indicates that explicit consumer group switches have the highest priority. You explicitly switch consumer groups with these package procedures:
 - `DBMS_SESSION.SWITCH_CURRENT_CONSUMER_GROUP`
 - `DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_SESS`
 - `DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_USER`
- Each priority value must be a unique integer from 1 to 11. Together, they establish an ordering where 1 is the highest priority and 11 is the lowest.

148.4.25 SET_INITIAL_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure

This deprecated procedure sets the initial resource consumer group for a user.

The initial consumer group of a user is the consumer group to which any session created by that user initially belongs.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 11gR1. While the procedure remains available in the package, Initial Consumer Group is set by the session-to-consumer group mapping rules.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SET_INITIAL_CONSUMER_GROUP (
    user          IN  VARCHAR2,
    consumer_group IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 148-23 SET_INITIAL_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

| Parameters | Description |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| user | Name of the user |
| consumer_group | User's initial consumer group |

Usage Notes

- The ADMINISTER_RESOURCE_MANAGER or the ALTER USER system privilege are required to be able to execute this procedure. The user, or PUBLIC, must be directly granted switch privilege to a consumer group before it can be set to be the user's initial consumer group. Switch privilege for the initial consumer group cannot come from a role granted to that user.

 **Note:**

These semantics are similar to those for ALTER USER DEFAULT ROLE.

- If the initial consumer group for a user has never been set, then the user's initial consumer group is automatically the consumer group: DEFAULT_CONSUMER_GROUP.
- DEFAULT_CONSUMER_GROUP has switch privileges granted to PUBLIC; therefore, all users are automatically granted switch privilege for this consumer group. Upon deletion of a consumer group, all users having the deleted group as their initial consumer group now have DEFAULT_CONSUMER_GROUP as their initial consumer group. All currently active sessions belonging to a deleted consumer group are switched to DEFAULT_CONSUMER_GROUP.

148.4.26 SUBMIT_PENDING_AREA Procedure

This procedure submits pending changes for the resource manager. It clears the pending area after validating and committing the changes (if valid).



Note:

A call to `SUBMIT_PENDING_AREA` may fail even if `VALIDATE_PENDING_AREA` succeeds. This may happen if a plan being deleted is loaded by an instance after a call to `VALIDATE_PENDING_AREA`, but before a call to `SUBMIT_PENDING_AREA`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SUBMIT_PENDING_AREA;
```

148.4.27 SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_SESS Procedure

This procedure changes the resource consumer group of a specific session. It also changes the consumer group of any parallel execution servers that are related to the top user session. This procedure is RAC instance specific. You need to connect to the PDB in same RAC instance where the session to be switched is running, and then run this procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_SESS (
    session_id      IN NUMBER,
    session_serial  IN NUMBER,
    consumer_group  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 148-24 SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_SESS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>session_id</code> | SID column from the view <code>V\$SESSION</code> |
| <code>session_serial</code> | <code>SERIAL#</code> column from view <code>V\$SESSION</code> . |
| <code>consumer_group</code> | Name of the consumer group to which to switch |

148.4.28 SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_USER Procedure

This procedure changes the resource consumer group for all sessions with a given user ID. It also changes the consumer group of any parallel execution servers that are related to the top user session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_USER (
    user            IN VARCHAR2,
    consumer_group  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 148-25 SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_USER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| user | Name of the user |
| consumer_group | Name of the consumer group to which to switch |

Usage Notes

- The [SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_SESS Procedure](#) and the SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_USER procedures let you raise or lower the allocation of CPU resources of certain sessions or users. This provides a functionality similar to the nice command on UNIX.
- These procedures cause the session to be moved into the newly specified consumer group immediately.

148.4.29 SWITCH_PLAN Procedure

This procedure sets the current resource manager plan.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SWITCH_PLAN(
    plan_name          IN    VARCHAR2,
    sid                IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*',
    allow_scheduler_plan_switches IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 148-26 SWITCH_PLAN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| plan_name | Name of the plan to which to switch. Passing in an empty string ("") for the plan_name, disables the resource manager |
| sid | The sid parameter is relevant only in an Oracle Real Application Clusters environment. This parameter lets you change the plan for a particular instance. Specify the sid of the instance where you want to change the plan. Or specify '*' if you want Oracle to change the plan for all instances. |
| allow_scheduler_plan_switches | FALSE - disables automated plan switches by the job scheduler at window boundaries. To reenale automated plan switches, switch_plan must be called again by the administrator with allow_scheduler_plan_switches set to TRUE. By default automated plan switches by the job scheduler are enabled. |

148.4.30 UPDATE_CATEGORY Procedure

This procedure updates an existing resource consumer group category.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_CATEGORY (
    category      IN    VARCHAR2,
    new_comment   IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 148-27 UPDATE_CATEGORY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| category | Name of consumer group category |
| new_comment | User comment |

Usage Notes

To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value -1.

148.4.31 UPDATE_CDB_AUTOTASK_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure updates the plan directives with regard to automated maintenance tasks in the CDB root (CDB\$ROOT).

By default, all maintenance tasks occur directly in the PDBs themselves.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_CDB_AUTOTASK_DIRECTIVE (
    plan                IN    VARCHAR2,
    new_comment         IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    new_shares          IN    NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    new_utilization_limit IN    NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    new_parallel_server_limit IN    NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    new_memory_limit    IN    NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    new_memory_min      IN    NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 148-28 UPDATE_CDB_AUTOTASK_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| plan | Name of the consolidation plan |
| new_comment | New user comment |
| new_shares | Specifies the new share of resource allocation for CDB root's automated maintenance tasks |
| new_utilization_limit | Specifies the new maximum percentage of CPU that automated maintenance tasks in the CDB root can utilize |

Table 148-28 (Cont.) UPDATE_CDB_AUTOTASK_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| <code>new_parallel_server_limit</code> | Specifies the new maximum percentage of <code>parallel_servers_target</code> parallel servers that automated maintenance tasks in the CDB root are allowed to use |
| <code>new_memory_limit</code> | This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache and PMEM Cache. |
| <code>new_memory_min</code> | This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache and PMEM Cache. |

Usage Notes

- By default for automated maintenance tasks, the values are
 - `shares`: -1
 - `utilization_limit`: 90
 - `parallel_server_limit`: 100
- The `shares = -1` means that the automated maintenance tasks get an allocation of 20% of the system. If the user specifies the `shares`, it behaves the same properties as the other CDB plan directive functions. If the user does not change the `shares` or later changes it back to -1, autotask will get 20% of the system.
- This procedure can be run only from the CDB root.
- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value -1.

148.4.32 UPDATE_CDB_DEFAULT_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure updates the plan directives of the consolidation resource plan.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_CDB_DEFAULT_DIRECTIVE (
    plan                IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    new_comment         IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    new_shares          IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    new_utilization_limit IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    new_parallel_server_limit IN    NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
    new_memory_limit    IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    new_memory_min      IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 148-29 UPDATE_CDB_DEFAULT_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <code>plan</code> | Name of the consolidation plan |
| <code>new_comment</code> | New user comment |

Table 148-29 (Cont.) UPDATE_CDB_DEFAULT_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| <code>new_shares</code> | Specifies the share of resource allocation for the pluggable database. CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager are enabled by specifying shares for each PDB. The <code>new_shares</code> parameter is also used for Parallel Statement Queuing. |
| <code>new_utilization_limit</code> | Specifies the maximum percentage of CPU that the pluggable database can utilize. |
| <code>new_parallel_server_limit</code> | Specifies the maximum percentage of <code>parallel_servers_target</code> parallel servers that the pluggable database can use. |
| <code>new_memory_limit</code> | This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache and PMEM Cache. |
| <code>new_memory_min</code> | This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache and PMEM Cache. |

Usage Notes

- By default, the default values are
 - `new_shares: 1`
 - `utilization_limit: 100`
 - `parallel_server_limit: 100`
- Note that the default values are `NULL`. This has the same meaning as in [UPDATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure](#). If the user does not specify a value, the value will not be modified.
- This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (`CDB$ROOT`).
- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value `-1`.

148.4.33 UPDATE_CDB_PLAN Procedure

This procedure updates the consolidation resource plan.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_CDB_PLAN (
  plan          IN  VARCHAR2(32),
  new_comment   IN  VARCHAR2(2000) DEFAULT NULL);
```


Parameters

Table 148-30 UPDATE_CDB_PLAN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| plan | Name of the consolidation plan |
| new_comment | User comment |

Usage Notes

- This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (CDB\$ROOT).
- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value -1.

148.4.34 UPDATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure

Updates the plan directives for a consolidation resource plan. Plan directives specify the resource allocation policy for pluggable databases (PDBs).

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
    plan                IN    VARCHAR2 (30),
    pluggable_database  IN    VARCHAR2 (30)
    new_comment         IN    VARCHAR2 (200) DEFAULT NULL,
    new_shares          IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
    new_utilization_limit IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
    new_parallel_server_limit IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
    new_memory_limit    IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
    new_memory_min      IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 148-31 UPDATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| plan | Name of the consolidation plan |
| pluggable_database | Name of the pluggable database |
| new_comment | New user comment |
| new_shares | The share of resource allocation for the pluggable database CPU Resource Manager is enabled by specifying shares for each PDB. The <code>shares</code> parameter is also used for Parallel Statement Queuing. If no share is specified, the default is obtained from the default directive, specified through the UPDATE_CDB_DEFAULT_DIRECTIVE Procedure . |
| new_utilization_limit | The new maximum percentage of CPU that the pluggable database can utilize |

Table 148-31 (Cont.) UPDATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| <code>new_parallel_server_limit</code> | The new maximum percentage of <code>parallel_servers_target</code> parallel servers that the pluggable database can use |
| <code>new_memory_limit</code> | This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache and PMEM Cache. |
| <code>new_memory_min</code> | This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache and PMEM Cache. |

Usage Notes

- The default value for the `new_*` parameters is `NULL` which indicates that the existing value is left unchanged. If the user does not specify one of the arguments when calling this function, the value is not modified.
- This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (`CDB$ROOT`).
- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value `-1`.

148.4.35 UPDATE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure updates the performance profile directives of the consolidation resource plan. The directives specify the resource allocation policy for pluggable databases (PDBs) that use the performance profile.

For a PDB to use a performance profile, the PDB must have the `DB_PERFORMANCE_PROFILE` initialization parameter set to the performance profile name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE (
  plan          IN    VARCHAR2,
  profile       IN    VARCHAR2,
  new_comment   IN    VARCHAR2 (2000) DEFAULT '',
  new_shares    IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
  new_utilization_limit IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
  new_parallel_server_limit IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
  new_memory_limit IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT 100,
  new_memory_min IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters**Table 148-32 UPDATE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <code>plan</code> | Name of the consolidation plan |
| <code>profile</code> | Name of the performance profile |
| <code>new_comment</code> | New user comment |

Table 148-32 (Cont.) UPDATE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| <code>new_shares</code> | The share of resource allocation for the PDBs that use the performance profile |
| <code>new_utilization_limit</code> | The new maximum percentage of CPU that PDBs that use the performance profile can use |
| <code>new_parallel_server_limit</code> | The new maximum percentage of <code>parallel_servers_target</code> parallel servers that PDBs that use the performance profile can use |
| <code>new_memory_limit</code> | This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache and PMEM Cache. |
| <code>new_memory_min</code> | This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache and PMEM Cache. |

Usage Notes

- This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (CDB\$ROOT).
- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value `-1`.

148.4.36 UPDATE_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure

This procedure updates entries which define resource consumer groups.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_CONSUMER_GROUP (
  consumer_group IN VARCHAR2,
  new_comment    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  new_cpu_mth    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  new_mgmt_mth   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  new_category   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 148-33 UPDATE_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>consumer_group</code> | Name of consumer group |
| <code>new_comment</code> | New user comment |
| <code>new_cpu_mth</code> | Name of new method for CPU resource allocation (deprecated) |
| <code>new_mgmt_mth</code> | Name of new method for CPU resource allocation |
| <code>new_category</code> | New consumer group category |

Usage Notes

- If the parameters to the `UPDATE_CONSUMER_GROUP` procedure are not specified, then they remain unchanged in the data dictionary.

- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value -1.

148.4.37 UPDATE_PLAN Procedure

This procedure updates entries which define resource plans.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_PLAN (
    plan                IN VARCHAR2,
    new_comment         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_cpu_mth         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
    new_active_sess_pool_mth IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_parallel_degree_limit_mth IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_queueing_mth    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_mgmt_mth        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_sub_plan        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    new_max_iops        IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    new_max_mbps        IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 148-34 UPDATE_PLAN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| plan | Name of resource plan |
| new_comment | New user comment |
| new_cpu_mth | Name of new allocation method for CPU resources (deprecated) |
| new_active_sess_pool_mth | Name of new method for maximum active sessions |
| new_parallel_degree_limit_mth | Name of new method for degree of parallelism |
| new_queueing_mth | Specifies type of queuing policy to use with active session pool feature |
| new_mgmt_mth | Resource allocation method for specifying how much resources (for example, CPU or I/O) each consumer group or sub-plan gets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPHASIS - for multilevel plans that use percentages to specify how I/O resources are distributed among consumer groups. • RATIO - for single-level plans that use ratios to specify how I/O resources are distributed. |
| new_sub_plan | New setting for whether the plan is only intended for use as a sub-plan |
| new_max_iops | Nonoperative |
| new_max_mbps | Nonoperative |

Usage Notes

- If the parameters to [UPDATE_PLAN Procedure](#) are not specified, then they remain unchanged in the data dictionary.
- If you want to use any default resource allocation method, then you do not need to specify it when creating or updating a plan.
- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value -1.

148.4.38 UPDATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure updates resource plan directives.



Note:

The parameters `new_max_utilization_limit` and `new_parallel_target_percentage` are deprecated with Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (12.1.0.1), and are replaced by `new_utilization_limit` and `new_parallel_server_limit`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
    plan                               IN VARCHAR2,
    group_or_subplan                   IN VARCHAR2,
    new_comment                         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_cpu_p1                         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
    new_cpu_p2                         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
    new_cpu_p3                         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
    new_cpu_p4                         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
    new_cpu_p5                         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
    new_cpu_p6                         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
    new_cpu_p7                         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
    new_cpu_p8                         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
    new_active_sess_pool_p1            IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_queueing_p1                    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_parallel_degree_limit_p1       IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_switch_group                   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_switch_time                    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_switch_estimate                IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    new_max_est_exec_time              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_undo_pool                      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_max_idle_time                  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_max_idle_blocker_time         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    switch_time_in_call                IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
    new_mgmt_p1                        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_mgmt_p2                        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_mgmt_p3                        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_mgmt_p4                        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_mgmt_p5                        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_mgmt_p6                        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_mgmt_p7                        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_mgmt_p8                        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_switch_io_megabytes            IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_switch_io_reqs                 IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_switch_for_call                IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL,
    new_max_utilization_limit          IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_parallel_target_percentage     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_parallel_queue_timeout         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_parallel_server_limit          IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_utilization_limit              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_switch_io_logical              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_switch_elapsed_time            IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    new_shares                         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

new_parallel_stmt_critical    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
new_session_pga_limit        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
new_pq_timeout_action        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 148-35 UPDATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| plan | Name of the resource plan |
| group_or_subplan | Name of the consumer group or subplan |
| new_comment | Comment for the plan directive |
| new_cpu_p1 | Deprecated - use new_mgmt_p1 instead |
| new_cpu_p2 | Deprecated - use new_mgmt_p2 instead |
| new_cpu_p3 | Deprecated - use new_mgmt_p3 instead |
| new_cpu_p4 | Deprecated- use new_mgmt_p4 instead |
| new_cpu_p5 | Deprecated - use new_mgmt_p5 instead |
| new_cpu_p6 | Deprecated- use new_mgmt_p6 instead |
| new_cpu_p7 | Deprecated- use new_mgmt_p7 instead |
| new_cpu_p8 | Deprecated- use new_mgmt_p8 instead |
| new_active_sess_pool_p1 | Specifies maximum number of concurrently active sessions for a consumer group. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. |
| new_queueing_p1 | Specified time (in seconds) after which a job in the inactive session queue (waiting for execution) will time out. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. |
| new_parallel_degree_limit_p1 | Specifies a limit on the degree of parallelism for any operation. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. |
| new_switch_group | Specifies consumer group to which this session is switched if other switch criteria are met. Default is NULL. If the group name is 'CANCEL_SQL', the current call will be canceled when other switch criteria are met. If the group name is 'KILL_SESSION', the session will be killed when other switch criteria are met. |
| new_switch_time | Specifies time (in CPU seconds) that a session can execute before an action is taken. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. |
| new_switch_estimate | If TRUE, tells Oracle to use its execution time estimate to automatically switch the consumer group of an operation before beginning its execution. Default is FALSE. |
| new_max_est_exec_time | Specifies the maximum execution time (in CPU seconds) allowed for a session. If the optimizer estimates that an operation will take longer than MAX_EST_EXEC_TIME, the operation is not started and ORA-07455 is issued. If the optimizer does not provide an estimate, this directive has no effect. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. |
| new_undo_pool | Limits the size in kilobytes of the undo records corresponding to uncommitted transactions by this consumer group |
| new_max_idle_time | Indicates the maximum session idle time. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. |
| new_max_idle_blocker_time | Maximum amount of time in seconds that a session can be idle while blocking another session's acquisition of a resource |

Table 148-35 (Cont.) UPDATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| <code>new_switch_time_in_call</code> | Deprecated. If this parameter is specified, <code>new_switch_time</code> will be effectively set to <code>new_switch_time_in_call</code> and <code>new_switch_for_call</code> will be effectively set to TRUE. |
| <code>new_mgmt_p1</code> | Resource allocation value for level 1 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p1</code>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the first level • RATIO - specifies the weight of resource usage |
| <code>new_mgmt_p2</code> | Resource allocation value for level 2 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p2</code>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the second level • RATIO - non-applicable |
| <code>new_mgmt_p3</code> | Resource allocation value for level 3 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p3</code>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the third level • RATIO - non-applicable |
| <code>new_mgmt_p4</code> | Resource allocation value for level 4 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p4</code>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the fourth level • RATIO - non-applicable |
| <code>new_mgmt_p5</code> | Resource allocation value for level 5 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p5</code>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the fifth level • RATIO - non-applicable |
| <code>new_mgmt_p6</code> | Resource allocation value for level 6 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p6</code>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the sixth level • RATIO - non-applicable |
| <code>new_mgmt_p7</code> | Resource allocation value for level 7 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p7</code>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the seventh level • RATIO - non-applicable |
| <code>new_mgmt_p8</code> | Resource allocation value for level 8 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p8</code>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the eighth level • RATIO - non-applicable |
| <code>new_switch_io_megabytes</code> | Specifies the amount of I/O (in MB) that a session can issue before an action is taken. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. |
| <code>new_switch_io_reqs</code> | Specifies the number of I/O requests that a session can issue before an action is taken. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. |
| <code>new_switch_for_call</code> | Specifies that if an action is taken because of the <code>new_switch_time</code> , <code>new_switch_io_megabytes</code> , or <code>new_switch_io_reqs</code> parameters, the consumer group is restored to its original consumer group at the end of the top call. Default is FALSE, which means that the original consumer group is not restored at the end of the top call. |
| <code>new_max_utilization_limit</code> | Deprecated - use <code>new_utilization_limit</code> instead |
| <code>new_parallel_target_percentage</code> | Deprecated - use <code>new_parallel_server_limit</code> instead |
| <code>new_parallel_server_limit</code> | Parallel server limit. Setting this overwrites the limit for parallel server set by <code>utilization_limit</code> . |

Table 148-35 (Cont.) UPDATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| <code>new_utilization_limit</code> | Resource limit. For CPU, this limits the CPU utilization for the consumer group. For parallel servers, this limits the parallel servers used as a percentage of <code>parallel_servers_target</code> . |
| <code>new_switch_elapsed_time</code> | Elapsed time that will trigger the action specified by <code>switch_group</code> . As with other switch directives, if <code>new_switch_for_call</code> is <code>TRUE</code> , the elapsed time is accumulated from the start of a call. Otherwise, the elapsed time is accumulated for the length of the session. |
| <code>new_shares</code> | Specifies the share of resource allocation for the pluggable database. CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager are enabled by specifying shares for each PDB. The <code>shares</code> parameter is also used for Parallel Statement Queuing. If CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager are enabled, then the default value is 1. |
| <code>new_parallel_stmt_critical</code> | If set to <code>BYPASS_QUEUE</code> , parallel statements from this consumer group are not queued. If set to <code>QUEUE</code> , all the parallel statements, irrespective of the <code>parallel_degree_policy</code> parameter value, from the consumer group get queued. Default is <code>FALSE</code> , which means that certain parallel statements are eligible for queuing depending upon the <code>parallel_degree_policy</code> parameter value. |
| <code>new_session_pga_limit</code> | Maximum amount of PGA in MB that sessions in this consumer group can allocate before being terminated. <code>NULL</code> (default) indicates no change. |
| <code>new_parallel_queue_timeout</code> | Specifies the time (in seconds) that a parallel statement may remain in its Consumer Group's parallel statement queue before it is removed. The default action of this parameter is <code>ERROR</code> . This action can be altered using the <code>new_pq_timeout_action</code> parameter. |
| <code>new_pq_timeout_action</code> | Specifies the action to be taken when a parallel statement is removed from the queue due to <code>new_parallel_queue_timeout</code> . The values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>CANCEL</code> — The SQL statement is terminated with error <code>ORA-7454</code> <code>RUN</code> — The SQL statement runs immediately, and might get downgraded if parallel servers are unavailable |

Usage Notes

- If the parameters for `UPDATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE` are left unspecified, then they remain unchanged in the data dictionary.
- For `new_max_idle_time` and `new_max_idle_blocker_time`, PMON will check these limits once a minute. If it finds a session that has exceeded one of the limits, it will forcibly kill the session and clean up all its state.
- The parameter `new_switch_time_in_call` is mostly useful for three-tier applications where the mid-tier server is implementing session pooling. By turning on `new_switch_time_in_call`, the resource usage of one client will not affect the consumer group of a future client that happens to be executed on the same session.
- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value `-1`.

148.4.39 VALIDATE_PENDING_AREA Procedure

This procedure validates pending changes for the resource manager.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.VALIDATE_PENDING_AREA;
```

DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS

The `DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS` package maintains privileges associated with the Resource Manager.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Summary of DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS Subprograms](#)



See Also:

For more information on using the Database Resource Manager, see *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

149.1 Summary of DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 149-1 DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| GRANT_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GRP OUP Procedure | Grants the privilege to switch to resource consumer groups |
| GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Performs a grant of a system privilege |
| REVOKE_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GRP OUP Procedure | Revokes the privilege to switch to resource consumer groups. |
| REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Performs a revoke of a system privilege |

149.1.1 GRANT_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure

This procedure grants the privilege to switch to a resource consumer group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.GRANT_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP (
  grantee_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  consumer_group  IN VARCHAR2,
  grant_option    IN BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 149-2 GRANT_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| grantee_name | Name of the user or role to whom privilege is to be granted. |
| consumer_group | Name of consumer group. |
| grant_option | TRUE if grantee should be allowed to grant access, FALSE otherwise. |

Usage Notes

If you grant permission to switch to a particular consumer group to a user, then that user can immediately switch their current consumer group to the new consumer group.

If you grant permission to switch to a particular consumer group to a role, then any users who have been granted that role and have enabled that role can immediately switch their current consumer group to the new consumer group.

If you grant permission to switch to a particular consumer group to PUBLIC, then any user can switch to that consumer group.

If the `grant_option` parameter is TRUE, then users granted switch privilege for the consumer group may also grant switch privileges for that consumer group to others.

In order to set the initial consumer group of a user, you must grant the switch privilege for that group to the user.



See Also:

[DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER](#)

Examples

```
BEGIN
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.GRANT_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP (
  'scott', 'mail_maintenance_group', true);
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_PENDING_AREA();
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.set_consumer_group_mapping(
  dbms_resource_manager.oracle_user, 'scott', 'mail_maintenance_group');
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SUBMIT_PENDING_AREA();
END;
/
```

149.1.2 GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure performs a grant of a system privilege to a user or role.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE (
  grantee_name      IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

privilege_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ADMINISTER_RESOURCE_MANAGER',
admin_option   IN BOOLEAN);

```

Parameters

Table 149-3 GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| grantee_name | Name of the user or role to whom privilege is to be granted. |
| privilege_name | Name of the privilege to be granted. |
| admin_option | TRUE if the grant is with admin_option, FALSE otherwise. |

Usage Notes

Currently, Oracle provides only one system privilege for the Resource Manager: `ADMINISTER_RESOURCE_MANAGER`. Database administrators have this system privilege with the `ADMIN` option. The grantee and the revokee can either be a user or a role. Users that have been granted the system privilege with the `ADMIN` option can also grant this privilege to others.

Examples

The following call grants this privilege to a user called `scott` without the `ADMIN` option:

```

BEGIN
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE (
  grantee_name => 'scott',
  privilege_name => 'ADMINISTER_RESOURCE_MANAGER',
  admin_option => FALSE);
END;
/

```

149.1.3 REVOKE_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure

This procedure revokes the privilege to switch to a resource consumer group.

Syntax

```

DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.REVOKE_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP (
  revokee_name IN VARCHAR2,
  consumer_group IN VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 149-4 REVOKE_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| revokee_name | Name of user/role from which to revoke access. |
| consumer_group | Name of consumer group. |

Usage Notes

If you revoke a user's switch privilege for a particular consumer group, then any subsequent attempts by that user to switch to that consumer group will fail.

If you revoke the initial consumer group from a user, then that user will automatically be part of the `DEFAULT_CONSUMER_GROUP` consumer group when logging in.

If you revoke the switch privilege for a consumer group from a role, then any users who only had switch privilege for the consumer group through that role will not be able to switch to that consumer group.

If you revoke the switch privilege for a consumer group from `PUBLIC`, then any users who could previously only use the consumer group through `PUBLIC` will not be able to switch to that consumer group.

Examples

The following example revokes the privileges to switch to `mail_maintenance_group` from Scott:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.REVOKE_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP (
  'scott', 'mail_maintenance_group');
END;
/
```

149.1.4 REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure performs a revoke of a system privilege from a user or role.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE (
  revokee_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  privilege_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ADMINISTER_RESOURCE_MANAGER');
```

Parameters

Table 149-5 REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>revokee_name</code> | Name of the user or role from whom privilege is to be revoked. |
| <code>privilege_name</code> | Name of the privilege to be revoked. |

Examples

The following call revokes the `ADMINISTER_RESOURCE_MANAGER` from user `scott`:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE ('scott');
END;
/
```

DBMS_RESULT_CACHE

The `DBMS_RESULT_CACHE` package provides an interface to allow the DBA to administer that part of the shared pool that is used by the SQL result cache and the PL/SQL function result cache.

Both these caches use the same infrastructure. Therefore, for example, `DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BYPASS` determines whether both caches are bypassed or both caches are used, and `DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.FLUSH` flushes both all the cached results for SQL queries and all the cached results for PL/SQL functions.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_RESULT_CACHE Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- *Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide*, for more information about "Result Cache Concepts"
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*, for more information about PL/SQL function Result Cache "Using the Cross-Session PL/SQL Function Result Cache"
- *Database PL/SQL Language Reference*, for more information about Result Cache Management.

150.1 DBMS_RESULT_CACHE Security Model

Only database administrators should be granted the `EXECUTE` privilege for this package.

150.2 DBMS_RESULT_CACHE Constants

The `DBMS_RESULT_CACHE` package defines several constants for specifying parameter values.

The following table describes these constants.

Table 150-1 DBMS_RESULT_CACHE Constants

| Constant | Definition | Description |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| <code>STATUS_BYPS</code> | <code>CONSTANT VARCHAR2(10) := 'BYPASS';</code> | Cache has been made temporarilyunavailable. |

Table 150-1 (Cont.) DBMS_RESULT_CACHE Constants

| Constant | Definition | Description |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| STATUS_CORR | CONSTANT VARCHAR2(10) := 'CORRUPT'; | The result cache is in an unusable state. |
| STATUS_DISA | CONSTANT VARCHAR2(10) := 'DISABLED'; | Cache is not available. |
| STATUS_ENAB | CONSTANT VARCHAR2(10) := 'ENABLED'; | Cache is available. |
| STATUS_SYNC | CONSTANT VARCHAR2(10) := 'SYNC'; | Cache is available, but synchronizing with Oracle RAC nodes. |

150.3 Summary of DBMS_RESULT_CACHE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_RESULT_CACHE subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 150-2 DBMS_RESULT_CACHE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| BLACK_LIST Function | Returns all the blocklisted cache ids of a local instance. |
| BLACK_LIST_ADD Procedure | Adds a <code>cache_id</code> to the blocklist. |
| BLACK_LIST_CLEAR Procedure | Removes all <code>cache_ids</code> from the blocklist. |
| BLACK_LIST_REMOVE Procedure | Removes the <code>cache_id</code> from the blocklist. |
| BYPASS Procedure | Sets the bypass mode for the result cache. |
| FLUSH Function & Procedure | Attempts to remove all the objects from the result cache, and depending on the arguments retains or releases the memory and retains or clears the statistics. |
| INVALIDATE Functions & Procedures | Invalidates all the result-set objects that are dependent upon the specified dependency object. |
| INVALIDATE_OBJECT Functions & Procedures | Invalidates the specified result-set object(s) |
| MEMORY_REPORT Procedure | Produces the memory usage report for the result cache. |
| OBJECT_BLACK_LIST Function | Returns all the object numbers currently in the blocklist |
| OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_ADD Procedure | Adds objects to the object blocklist |
| OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_CLEAR Procedure | Clears the entire blocklist |
| OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_REMOVE Procedure | Removes objects from the object blocklist. |
| STATUS Function | Checks the status of the result cache. |

150.3.1 BLACK_LIST Function

This table function returns all the blocklisted cache ids of a local instance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BLACK_LIST
RETURN BL_TABT;
```

150.3.2 BLACK_LIST_ADD Procedure

This procedure adds a cache_id to the blocklist.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BLACK_LIST_ADD (
  cache_id  IN VARCHAR2,
  global    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 150-3 BLACK_LIST_ADD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| cache_id | The cache_id is added to the blocklist. |
| global | TRUE — applies to all caches in a RAC cluster. FALSE (default) — applies only to the local instance cache. |

150.3.3 BLACK_LIST_CLEAR Procedure

This procedure removes all cache_ids from the blocklist.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BLACK_LIST_CLEAR (
  global  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 150-4 BLACK_LIST_CLEAR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| global | TRUE — applies to all caches in a RAC cluster. FALSE (default) — applies only to the local instance cache. |

150.3.4 BLACK_LIST_REMOVE Procedure

This procedure removes the cache_id from the blocklist.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BLACK_LIST_REMOVE (
    cache_id IN VARCHAR2,
    global   IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 150-5 BLACK_LIST_REMOVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| cache_id | The cache_id is removed from the blocklist. |
| global | TRUE — applies to all caches in a RAC cluster. FALSE (default) — applies only to the local instance cache. |

150.3.5 BYPASS Procedure

This procedure sets the bypass mode for the Result Cache.

It sets one of the following bypass modes:

- When bypass mode is turned on, it implies that cached results are no longer used and that no new results are saved in the cache.
- When bypass mode is turned off, the cache resumes normal operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BYPASS (
    bypass_mode IN BOOLEAN,
    session     IN BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 150-6 BYPASS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| bypass_mode | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE => Result Cache usage is bypassed • FALSE => Result Cache usage is turned on |
| session | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE => Applies to current session • FALSE (default) => Applies to all sessions |

Usage Notes

This operation is database instance specific.

Examples

This operation can be used when there is a need to hot patch PL/SQL code in a running system. If a code-patch is applied to a PL/SQL module on which a result cached function directly or transitively depends, then the cached results associated

with the result cache function are not automatically flushed (if the instance is not restarted/ bounced). This must be manually achieved.

To ensure correctness during the patching process follow these steps:

1. Place the result cache in bypass mode, and flush existing result.

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BYPASS (TRUE);
    DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.FLUSH;
END;
/
```

This step must be performed on each instance if in a Oracle Real Application Clusters environment.

2. Apply the PL/SQL code patches.
3. Resume use of the result cache, by turning off the cache bypass mode.

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BYPASS (FALSE);
END;
/
```

This step must be performed on each instance if in a Oracle Real Application Clusters environment.

150.3.6 FLUSH Function & Procedure

This function and procedure attempts to remove all the objects from the Result Cache, and depending on the arguments retains or releases the memory and retains or clears the statistics.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.FLUSH (
    retainMem IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    retainSta IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.FLUSH (
    retainMem IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    retainSta IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 150-7 FLUSH Function & Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| retainMem | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE => retains the free memory in the cache • FALSE (default) => releases the free memory to the system |
| retainSta | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE => retains the existing cache statistics • FALSE (default) => clears the existing cache statistics |

Return Values

TRUE if successful in removing all the objects.

150.3.7 INVALIDATE Functions & Procedures

This function and procedure invalidates all the result-set objects that dependent upon the specified dependency object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE (
  owner      IN VARCHAR2,
  name       IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE (
  owner      IN VARCHAR2,
  name       IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE (
  object_id  IN BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE (
  object_id  IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 150-8 INVALIDATE Function & Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| owner | Schema name |
| name | Object name |
| object_id | Dictionary object number |

Return Values

The number of objects invalidated.

150.3.8 INVALIDATE_OBJECT Functions & Procedures

This function and procedure invalidates the specified result-set object(s).

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE_OBJECT (
  id         IN BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE_OBJECT (
  id         IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE_OBJECT (
  cache_id  IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE_OBJECT (
  cache_id  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 150-9 INVALIDATE_OBJECT Function & Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| id | Address of the cache object in the Result Cache |
| cache_id | Result cache identifier of a SQL cursor or PL/SQL function. |

Return Values

The number of objects invalidated.

150.3.9 MEMORY_REPORT Procedure

This procedure produces the memory usage report for the Result Cache.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.MEMORY_REPORT (
    detailed IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 150-10 MEMORY_REPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| detailed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE => produces a more detailed report FALSE (default) => produces the standard report |

Usage Notes

Invoking this procedure from SQL*Plus requires that the serveroutput be turned on.

Examples

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON

EXECUTE DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.MEMORY_REPORT;
```

150.3.10 OBJECT_BLACK_LIST Function

This table function returns all the object numbers currently in the blocklist.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.OBJECT_BLACK_LIST ()
RETURN NATURALN;
```

150.3.11 OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_ADD Procedure

This procedure adds objects to the object blacklist. These procedures only have to be run once in the cluster as they take effect everywhere at once. However, they do not persist between cluster shutdowns and startups.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_ADD (
    objNo          IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_ADD (
    owner          IN VARCHAR2,
    name           IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 150-11 OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_ADD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| objNo | The object number. |
| owner | The owner of the object. |
| name | The name of the table. |

150.3.12 OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_CLEAR Procedure

This procedure clears the entire blacklist.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_CLEAR ();
```

150.3.13 OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_REMOVE Procedure

This procedure removes objects from the object blacklist.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_REMOVE (
    objNo          IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_REMOVE (
    owner          IN VARCHAR2,
    name           IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 150-12 OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_REMOVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| objNo | The object number. |
| owner | The owner of the object. |

Table 150-12 (Cont.) OBJECT_BLACK_LIST_REMOVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------|
| name | The name of the table. |

150.3.14 STATUS Function

This function checks the status of the Result Cache.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.STATUS  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Note:**

For more information on the constants, see [DBMS_RESULT_CACHE Constants](#).

DBMS_RESUMABLE

With the `DBMS_RESUMABLE` package, you can suspend large operations that run out of space or reach space limits after executing for a long time, fix the problem, and make the statement resume execution. In this way you can write applications without worrying about running into space-related errors.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_RESUMABLE Subprograms](#)

151.1 DBMS_RESUMABLE Operational Notes

When you suspend a statement, you should log the suspension in the alert log. You should also register a procedure to be executed when the statement is suspended. Using a view, you can monitor the progress of the statement and indicate whether the statement is currently executing or suspended.

Suspending a statement automatically results in suspending the transaction. Thus all transactional resources are held during a statement suspend and resume. When the error condition disappears, the suspended statement automatically resumes execution. A resumable space allocation can be suspended and resumed multiple times during execution.

A suspension timeout interval is associated with resumable space allocations. A resumable space allocation that is suspended for the timeout interval (the default is two hours) wakes up and returns an exception to the user. A suspended statement may be forced to throw an exception using the `DBMS_RESUMABLE.ABORT()` procedure.

151.2 Summary of DBMS_RESUMABLE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_RESUMABLE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 151-1 *DBMS_RESUMABLE Package Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ABORT Procedure | Aborts a suspended resumable space allocation |
| GET_SESSION_TIMEOUT Function | Returns the current timeout value of the resumable space allocations for a session with <code>session_id</code> |
| GET_TIMEOUT Function | Returns the current timeout value of resumable space allocations for the current session |
| SET_SESSION_TIMEOUT Procedure | Sets the timeout of resumable space allocations for a session with <code>session_id</code> |
| SET_TIMEOUT Procedure | Sets the timeout of resumable space allocations for the current session |

Table 151-1 (Cont.) DBMS_RESUMABLE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| SPACE_ERROR_INFO Function | Looks for space-related errors in the error stack, otherwise returning FALSE |

151.2.1 ABORT Procedure

This procedure aborts a suspended resumable space allocation.

The parameter `session_id` is the session ID in which the statement is executed. For a parallel DML/DDI, `session_id` is any session ID that participates in the parallel DML/DDI. This operation is guaranteed to succeed. The procedure can be called either inside or outside of the `AFTER SUSPEND` trigger.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESUMABLE.ABORT (
    session_id IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 151-2 ABORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>session_id</code> | The session identifier of the resumable space allocation. |

Usage Notes

To call an `ABORT` procedure, you must be the owner of the session with `session_id`, have `ALTER SYSTEM` privileges, or be a DBA.

151.2.2 GET_SESSION_TIMEOUT Function

This function returns the current timeout value of resumable space allocations for a session with `session_id`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESUMABLE.GET_SESSION_TIMEOUT (
    session_id IN NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 151-3 GET_SESSION_TIMEOUT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>session_id</code> | The session identifier of the resumable space allocation. |

Return Values

Table 151-4 GET_SESSION_TIMEOUT Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|---|
| NUMBER | The current timeout value of resumable space allocations for a session with <code>session_id</code> . The timeout is returned in seconds. |

Usage Notes

If `session_id` does not exist, the `GET_SESSION_TIMEOUT` function returns -1.

151.2.3 GET_TIMEOUT Function

This function returns the current timeout value of resumable space allocations for the current session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESUMABLE.GET_TIMEOUT  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Return Values

Table 151-5 GET_TIMEOUT Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|---|
| NUMBER | The current timeout value of resumable space allocations for the current session. The returned value is in seconds. |

Usage Notes

If the current session is not resumable enabled, the `GET_TIMEOUT` function returns -1.

151.2.4 SET_SESSION_TIMEOUT Procedure

This procedure sets the timeout of resumable space allocations for a session with `session_id`.

The new timeout setting applies to the session immediately. If `session_id` does not exist, no operation occurs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESUMABLE.SET_SESSION_TIMEOUT (  
    session_id IN NUMBER,  
    timeout    IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 151-6 SET_SESSION_TIMEOUT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| session_id | The session identifier of the resumable space allocation. |
| timeout | The timeout of the resumable space allocation. |

151.2.5 SET_TIMEOUT Procedure

This procedure sets the timeout of resumable space allocations for the current session. The new timeout setting applies to the session immediately.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESUMABLE.SET_TIMEOUT (
    timeout IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 151-7 SET_TIMEOUT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| timeout | The timeout of the resumable space allocation. |

151.2.6 SPACE_ERROR_INFO Function

This function looks for space-related errors in the error stack.

If it cannot find a space related error, it will return `FALSE`. Otherwise, `TRUE` is returned and information about the particular object that causes the space error is returned.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RESUMABLE.SPACE_ERROR_INFO
    error_type      OUT VARCHAR2,
    object_type     OUT VARCHAR2,
    object_owner    OUT VARCHAR2,
    table_space_name OUT VARCHAR2,
    object_name     OUT VARCHAR2,
    sub_object_name OUT VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 151-8 SPACE_ERROR_INFO Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| error_type | The space error type. It will be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NO MORE SPACE • MAX EXTENTS REACHED • SPACE QUOTA EXCEEDED |
| object_type | The object type. It will be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TABLE • INDEX • CLUSTER • TABLE SPACE • ROLLBACK SEGMENT • UNDO SEGMENT • LOB SEGMENT • TEMP SEGMENT • INDEX PARTITION • TABLE PARTITION • LOB PARTITION • TABLE SUBPARTITION • INDEX SUBPARTITION • LOB SUBPARTITION The type can also be NULL if it does not apply. |
| object_owner | The owner of the object. NULL if it cannot be determined. |
| table_space_name | The table space where the object resides. NULL if it cannot be determined. |
| object_name | The name of rollback segment, temp segment, table, index, or cluster. |
| sub_object_name | The partition name or sub-partition name of LOB, TABLE, or INDEX. NULL if it cannot be determined. |

DBMS_RLS

The `DBMS_RLS` package contains the fine-grained access control administrative interface, which is used to implement Virtual Private Database (VPD).

`DBMS_RLS` is available with the Enterprise Edition only.



See Also:

Oracle Database Security Guide for usage information about `DBMS_RLS`

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_RLS Subprograms](#)

152.1 DBMS_RLS Overview

The functionality to support fine-grained access control is based on dynamic predicates, where security rules are not embedded in views, but are acquired at the statement parse time, when the base table or view is referenced in a DML statement.

A dynamic predicate for a table, view, or synonym is generated by a PL/SQL function, which is associated with a security policy through a PL/SQL interface. For example:

```
DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY (  
    'hr', 'employees', 'emp_policy', 'hr', 'emp_sec', 'select', 'user_ctx', 'time');
```

Whenever the `EMPLOYEES` table, under the `HR` schema, is referenced in a query or subquery (`SELECT`), the server calls the `EMP_SEC` function (under the `HR` schema). This function returns a predicate specific to the current schema for the `EMP_POLICY` policy. The policy function may generate the predicates based on the session environment variables available during the function call. These variables usually appear in the form of application contexts. The policy can specify any combination of security-relevant columns and of these statement types: `INDEX`, `SELECT`, `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE`.

The server then produces a transient view with the text:

```
SELECT * FROM hr.employees WHERE P1
```

Here, `P1` (for example, where `SAL > 10000`, or even a subquery) is the predicate returned from the `EMP_SEC` function. The server treats the `EMPLOYEES` table as a view and does the view expansion just like the ordinary view, except that the view text is taken from the transient view instead of the data dictionary.

If the predicate contains subqueries, then the owner (definer) of the policy function is used to resolve objects within the subqueries and checks security for those objects. In other words, users who have access privilege to the policy-protected objects do not need to know anything about the policy. They do not need to be granted object privileges for any underlying security policy. Furthermore, the users do not require `EXECUTE` privilege on the policy function, because the server makes the call with the function definer's right.

 **Note:**

The transient view can preserve the updatability of the parent object because it is derived from a single table or view with predicate only; that is, no `JOIN`, `ORDER BY`, `GROUP BY`, and so on.

`DBMS_RLS` also provides the interface to drop or enable security policies. For example, you can drop or enable the `EMP_POLICY` with the following PL/SQL statements:

```
DBMS_RLS.DROP_POLICY('hr', 'employees', 'emp_policy');
DBMS_RLS.ENABLE_POLICY('hr', 'employees', 'emp_policy', TRUE);
```

152.2 DBMS_RLS Security Model

A security check is performed when the transient view is created with a subquery. The schema owning the policy function, which generates the dynamic predicate, is the transient view's definer for security check and object lookup.

152.3 DBMS_RLS Constants

The `DBMS_RLS` package includes constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

Table 152-1 DBMS_RLS Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--|-----------------------------|-------|--|
| <code>ADD_ATTRIBUTE_ASSOCIATION</code> | <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> | 1 | Used with <code>DBMS_RLS.ALTER_POLICY</code> and <code>DBMS_RLS.ALTER_GROUPED_POLICY</code> : adds the specified namespace and attribute to the policy or grouped policy |

Table 152-1 (Cont.) DBMS_RLS Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------|--|
| REMOVE_ATTRIBUTE_ASSOCIATION | BINARY_INTEGER | 2 | Used with <code>DBMS_RLS.ALTER_POLICY</code> and <code>DBMS_RLS.ALTER_GROUPED_POLICY</code> : removes the specified namespace and attribute to the policy or grouped policy. |

152.4 DBMS_RLS Operational Notes

The `DBMS_RLS` procedures cause current DML transactions, if any, to commit before the operation. However, the procedures do not cause a commit first if they are inside a DDL event trigger. With DDL transactions, the `DBMS_RLS` procedures are part of the DDL transaction.

For example, you may create a trigger for `CREATE TABLE`. Inside the trigger, you may add a column through `ALTER TABLE`, and you can add a policy through `DBMS_RLS`. All these operations are in the same transaction as `CREATE TABLE`, even though each one is a DDL statement. The `CREATE TABLE` succeeds only if the trigger is completed successfully.

Views of current cursors and corresponding predicates are available from `V$VPD_POLICIES`.

A synonym can reference only a view or a table.

152.5 DBMS_RLS Rules and Limits

Using long identifiers is supported for VPD. The maximum length for arguments such as `object_schema`, `object_name`, and `policy_name`, which apply to objects (table names, policy names, and subprogram names) and views is 128 bytes.

152.6 Summary of DBMS_RLS Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the subprograms available in `DBMS_RLS`.

Table 152-2 DBMS_RLS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ADD_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure | Adds a policy associated with a policy group |
| ADD_POLICY Procedure | Adds a fine-grained access control policy to a table, view, or synonym |
| ADD_POLICY_CONTEXT Procedure | Adds the context for the active application |
| ALTER_POLICY Procedure | Associates an application context attribute with VPD policies |
| ALTER_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure | Adds application context related changes |
| CREATE_POLICY_GROUP Procedure | Creates a policy group |
| DELETE_POLICY_GROUP Procedure | Deletes a policy group |

Table 152-2 (Cont.) DBMS_RLS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| DISABLE_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure | Disables a row-level group security policy |
| DROP_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure | Drops a policy associated with a policy group |
| DROP_POLICY Procedure | Drops a fine-grained access control policy from a table, view, or synonym |
| DROP_POLICY_CONTEXT Procedure | Drops a driving context from the object so that it will have one less driving context |
| ENABLE_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure | Enables or disables a row-level group security policy |
| ENABLE_POLICY Procedure | Enables or disables a fine-grained access control policy |
| REFRESH_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure | Reparses the SQL statements associated with a refreshed policy |
| REFRESH_POLICY Procedure | Causes all the cached statements associated with the policy to be reparsed |

152.6.1 ADD_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure

This procedure adds a policy associated with a policy group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.ADD_GROUPED_POLICY (
  object_schema      IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  object_name        IN  VARCHAR2,
  policy_group       IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT 'SYS_DEFAULT',
  policy_name        IN  VARCHAR2,
  function_schema    IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  policy_function     IN  VARCHAR2,
  statement_types    IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  update_check       IN  BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
  enable             IN  BOOLEAN           DEFAULT TRUE,
  static_policy      IN  BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
  policy_type        IN  BINARY_INTEGER    DEFAULT NULL,
  long_predicate     IN  BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
  sec_relevant_cols  IN  VARCHAR2,
  sec_relevant_cols_opt IN BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NULL,
  namespace          IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  attribute          IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 152-3 ADD_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used. |
| object_name | Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is added |
| policy_group | Name of the policy group to which the policy belongs |
| policy_name | Name of the policy; must be unique for the same table or view |

Table 152-3 (Cont.) ADD_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>function_schema</code> | Schema owning the policy function. If no <code>function_schema</code> is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used. |
| <code>policy_function</code> | Name of the function that generates a predicate for the policy. If the function is defined within a package, the name of the package must be present. |
| <code>statement_types</code> | Statement types to which the policy applies. It can be any combination of INDEX, SELECT, UPDATE, or DELETE. The default is to apply to all of these types except INSERT and INDEX. |
| <code>update_check</code> | For INSERT and UPDATE statements only, setting <code>update_check</code> to TRUE causes the server to check the policy against the value after INSERT or UPDATE. The check applies only to the security relevant columns that are included in the policy definition. In other words, the INSERT or UPDATE operation will fail only if the security relevant column that is defined in the policy is added or updated in the INSERT or UPDATE statement. |
| <code>enable</code> | Indicates if the policy is enable when it is added. The default is TRUE. |
| <code>static_policy</code> | Default is FALSE. If it is set to TRUE, the server assumes that the policy function for the static policy produces the same predicate string for anyone accessing the object, except for SYS or the privilege user who has the EXEMPT ACCESS POLICY privilege. |
| <code>policy_type</code> | Default is NULL, which means <code>policy_type</code> is decided by the value of <code>static_policy</code> . The available policy types are listed in Table 152-5 . Specifying any of these policy types overrides the value of <code>static_policy</code> . |
| <code>long_predicate</code> | Default is FALSE, which means the policy function can return a predicate with a length of up to 4000 bytes. TRUE means the predicate text string length can be up to 32K bytes. Policies existing prior to the availability of this parameter retain a 32K limit. |
| <code>sec_relevant_cols</code> | Enables column-level Virtual Private Database (VPD), which enforces security policies when a column containing sensitive information is referenced in a query. Applies to tables and views, but not to synonyms. Specify a list of comma- or space-separated valid column names of the policy-protected object. The policy is enforced only if a specified column is referenced (or, for an abstract datatype column, its attributes are referenced) in the user SQL statement or its underlying view definition. Default is all the user-defined columns for the object. |
| <code>namespace</code> | Name which determines the application context namespace |
| <code>attribute</code> | Attribute which determines the application context attribute name |

Usage Notes

- This procedure adds a policy to the specified table, view, or synonym and associates the policy with the specified policy group.
- The policy group must have been created by using the [CREATE_POLICY_GROUP Procedure](#).
- The policy name must be unique within a policy group for a specific object.

- Policies from the default policy group, `SYS_DEFAULT`, are always executed regardless of the active policy group; however, fine-grained access control policies do not apply to users with `EXEMPT ACCESS POLICY` system privilege.

152.6.2 ADD_POLICY Procedure

This procedure adds a fine-grained access control policy to a table, view, or synonym.

The procedure causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the operation is carried out. However, this does not cause a commit first if it is inside a DDL event trigger.

 **See Also:**
[Operational Notes](#)

A `COMMIT` is also performed at the end of the operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY (
  object_schema          IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  object_name            IN  VARCHAR2,
  policy_name            IN  VARCHAR2,
  function_schema        IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  policy_function        IN  VARCHAR2,
  statement_types        IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  update_check           IN  BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
  enable                 IN  BOOLEAN           DEFAULT TRUE,
  static_policy          IN  BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
  policy_type            IN  BINARY_INTEGER    DEFAULT NULL,
  long_predicate         IN  BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
  sec_relevant_cols      IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  sec_relevant_cols_opt IN  BINARY_INTEGER    DEFAULT NULL,
  namespace              IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  attribute              IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 152-4 ADD_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>object_schema</code> | Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no <code>object_schema</code> is specified or is <code>NULL</code> , then the current schema is used. |
| <code>object_name</code> | Name of table, view, or synonym to which the policy is added. |
| <code>policy_name</code> | Name of policy to be added. It must be unique for the same table or view. Do not enter special characters such as spaces or commas. If you want to use special characters for the policy name, then enclose the name in quotation marks. |
| <code>function_schema</code> | Schema owning the policy function. If no <code>function_schema</code> is specified or is <code>NULL</code> , then the current schema is used. |

Table 152-4 (Cont.) ADD_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <code>policy_function</code> | Name of a function which generates a predicate for the policy. If the function is defined within a package, then the name of the package must be present. |
| <code>statement_types</code> | Statement types to which the policy applies. It can be any combination of <code>INDEX</code> , <code>SELECT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> , or <code>DELETE</code> . The default is to apply to all of these types except <code>INSERT</code> and <code>INDEX</code> . |
| <code>update_check</code> | Optional argument for the <code>INSERT</code> or <code>UPDATE</code> statement type. The default is <code>FALSE</code> . If you plan to use the <code>INSERT</code> statement type, then you must set <code>update_check</code> to <code>TRUE</code> . Otherwise, an <code>ORA-28104 input value for string is not valid error</code> is generated. The check applies only to the security relevant columns that are included in the policy definition. In other words, the <code>INSERT</code> or <code>UPDATE</code> operation will fail only if the security relevant column that is defined in the policy is added or updated in the <code>INSERT</code> or <code>UPDATE</code> statement. |
| <code>enable</code> | Indicates if the policy is enabled when it is added. The default is <code>TRUE</code> . |
| <code>static_policy</code> | The default is <code>FALSE</code> . If it is set to <code>TRUE</code> , the server assumes that the policy function for the static policy produces the same predicate string for anyone accessing the object, except for <code>SYS</code> or the privileged user who has the <code>EXEMPT ACCESS POLICY</code> privilege. |
| <code>policy_type</code> | Default is <code>NULL</code> , which means <code>policy_type</code> is decided by the value of <code>static_policy</code> . The available policy types are listed in Table 152-5 . Specifying any of these policy types overrides the value of <code>static_policy</code> . |
| <code>long_predicate</code> | Default is <code>FALSE</code> , which means the policy function can return a predicate with a length of up to 4000 bytes. <code>TRUE</code> means the predicate text string length can be up to 32K bytes. Policies existing prior to the availability of this parameter retain a 32K limit. |
| <code>sec_relevant_cols</code> | Enables column-level Virtual Private Database (VPD), which enforces security policies when a column containing sensitive information is referenced in a query. Applies to tables and views, but not to synonyms. Specify a list of comma- or space-separated valid column names of the policy-protected object. The policy is enforced only if a specified column is referenced (or, for an abstract datatype column, its attributes are referenced) in the user SQL statement or its underlying view definition. Default is all the user-defined columns for the object. |
| <code>sec_relevant_cols_opt</code> | Use with <code>sec_relevant_cols</code> to display all rows for column-level VPD filtered queries (<code>SELECT</code> only), but where sensitive columns appear as <code>NULL</code> . Default is set to <code>NULL</code> , which allows the filtering defined with <code>sec_relevant_cols</code> to take effect. Set to <code>dbms_rls.ALL_ROWS</code> to display all rows, but with sensitive column values, which are filtered by <code>sec_relevant_cols</code> , displayed as <code>NULL</code> . See Usage Notes for restrictions and additional information about this option. |
| <code>namespace</code> | Name which determines the application context namespace |
| <code>attribute</code> | Attribute which determines the application context attribute name |

Table 152-5 DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY Policy Types

| Policy Type | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| STATIC | Predicate is assumed to be the same regardless of the runtime environment. Static policy functions are executed once and then cached in SGA. Statements accessing the same object do not reexecute the policy function. However, each execution of the same cursor could produce a different row set even for the same predicate because the predicate may filter the data differently based on attributes such as SYS_CONTEXT or SYSDATE. Applies to only one object. |
| SHARED_STATIC | Same as STATIC except that the server first looks for a cached predicate generated by the same policy function of the same policy type. Shared across multiple objects. |
| CONTEXT_SENSITIVE | Server re-evaluates the policy function at statement execution time if it detects context changes since the last use of the cursor. For session pooling where multiple clients share a database session, the middle tier must reset context during client switches. Note that the server does not cache the value returned by the function for this policy type; it always executes the policy function on statement parsing. Applies to only one object. |
| SHARED_CONTEXT_SENSITIVE | Same as CONTEXT_SENSITIVE except that the server first looks for a cached predicate generated by the same policy function of the same policy type within the same database session. If the predicate is found in the session memory, the policy function is not reexecuted and the cached value is valid until session private application context changes occur. Shared across multiple objects. |
| DYNAMIC | The default policy type. Server assumes the predicate may be affected by any system or session environment at any time, and so always reexecutes the policy function upon each statement parsing and execution. Applies to only one object. |

Usage Notes

- SYS is free of any security policy.
- The policy functions are called by the server. Following is the interface for the function:

```
FUNCTION policy_function (object_schema IN VARCHAR2, object_name VARCHAR2)
    RETURN VARCHAR2
--- object_schema is the schema owning the table or view.
--- object_name is the name of table, view, or synonym to which the policy
applies.
```
- The policy functions must have the purity level of WNDS (write no database state).

See Also:

The *Oracle Database Development Guide* has more details about the RESTRICT_REFERENCES pragma.

- Predicates generated from different VPD policies for the same object have the combined effect of a conjunction (ANDed) of all the predicates.

- The security check and object lookup are performed against the owner of the policy function for objects in the subqueries of the dynamic predicates.
- If the function returns a zero length predicate, then it is interpreted as no restriction being applied to the current user for the policy.
- When a table alias is required (for example, parent object is a type table) in the predicate, the name of the table or view itself must be used as the name of the alias. The server constructs the transient view as something like

```
"select c1, c2, ... from tab tab where <predicate>"
```

- Validity of the function is checked at runtime for ease of installation and other dependency issues during import and export.
- Column-level VPD column masking behavior (specified with `sec_relevant_cols_opt => dbms_ols.ALL_ROWS`) is fundamentally different from all other VPD policies, which return only a subset of rows. Instead the column masking behavior returns all rows specified by the user's query, but the sensitive column values display as `NULL`. The restrictions for this option are as follows:
 - Only applies to `SELECT` statements
 - Unlike regular VPD predicates, the masking condition that is generated by the policy function must be a simple boolean expression.
 - If your application performs calculations, or does not expect `NULL` values, then you should use the default behavior of column-level VPD, which is specified with the `sec_relevant_cols` parameter.
 - If you use `UPDATE AS SELECT` with this option, then only the values in the columns you are allowed to see will be updated.
 - This option may prevent some rows from displaying. For example:

```
SELECT * FROM employees  
WHERE salary = 10
```

This query may not return rows if the `salary` column returns a `NULL` value because the column masking option has been set.

- When you add a VPD policy to a synonym, it causes all the dependent objects of the synonym, including policy functions that reference the synonym, to be marked `INVALID`.
- You cannot associate a global application context with a context sensitive policy or a context shared sensitive policy.
- The maximum number of policies that can be created for a single object is 255.

Examples

As the first of two examples, the following creates a policy that applies to the `hr.employee` table. This is a column-level VPD policy that will be enforced only if a `SELECT` or an `INDEX` statement refers to the `salary`, `birthdate`, or `SSN` columns of the table explicitly, or implicitly through a view. It is also a `CONTEXT_SENSITIVE` policy, so the server will invoke the policy function `hr.hrfun` at parse time. The namespace and attribute application context parameters restrict the policy evaluation only when the application context values change. During execution, it will only invoke the function if there has been any session private context change since the last use of the statement cursor. The predicate generated by the policy function must not exceed 4000 bytes, the default length limit, since the `long_predicate` parameter is omitted from the call.

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY(
    object_schema => 'hr',
    object_name   => 'employee',
    policy_name   => 'hr_policy',
    function_schema => 'hr',
    policy_function => 'hrfun',
    statement_types => 'select,index',
    policy_type    => DBMS_RLS.CONTEXT_SENSITIVE,
    sec_relevant_cols => 'salary,birthdate,ssn',
    namespace     => 'empno_ctx',
    attribute     => 'emp_id');
END;

```

As the second example, the following command creates another policy that applies to the same object for hosting, so users can access only data based on their subscriber ID. Since it is defined as a `SHARED_STATIC` policy type, the server will first try to find the predicate in the SGA cache. The server will only invoke the policy function, `subfun`, if that search fails.

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY(
    object_schema => 'hr',
    object_name   => 'employee',
    policy_name   => 'hosting_policy',
    function_schema => 'hr',
    policy_function => 'subfun',
    policy_type    => dbms_ols.SHARED_STATIC);
END;

```

152.6.3 ADD_POLICY_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure adds the context for the active application.

Syntax

```

DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY_CONTEXT (
  object_schema IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace     IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute     IN VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 152-6 ADD_POLICY_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>object_schema</code> | Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no <code>object_schema</code> is specified or is <code>NULL</code> , then the current schema is used. |
| <code>object_name</code> | Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is added. |
| <code>namespace</code> | Name which determines the application context namespace |
| <code>attribute</code> | Attribute which determines the application context attribute name |

Usage Notes

Note the following:

- This procedure indicates the application context that drives the enforcement of policies; this is the context that determines which application is running.
- The driving context can be session or global.
- At execution time, the server retrieves the name of the active policy group from the value of this context.
- There must be at least one driving context defined for each object that has fine-grained access control policies; otherwise, all policies for the object will be executed.
- Adding multiple context to the same object will cause policies from multiple policy groups to be enforced.
- If the driving context is `NULL`, policies from all policy groups are used.
- If the driving context is a policy group with policies, all enabled policies from that policy group will be applied, along with all policies from the `SYS_DEFAULT` policy group.
- To add a policy to table `HR.EMPLOYEES` in group `access_control_group`, the following command is issued:

```
DBMS_RLS.ADD_GROUPED_POLICY('hr','employees','access_control_group','policy1','SYS',
 'HR.ACCESS');
```

152.6.4 ALTER_POLICY Procedure

This procedure associates an application context attribute with VPD policies.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.ALTER_POLICY (
  object_schema  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  alter_option   IN NUMBER,
  namespace     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  attribute      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 152-7 ALTER_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>object_schema</code> | Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no <code>object_schema</code> is specified or is <code>NULL</code> , then the current schema is used. |
| <code>object_name</code> | Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is added |
| <code>policy_name</code> | Name of the policy, unique for the same table or view |
| <code>alter_option</code> | Used to determine whether the application context is being added or removed from an Oracle Virtual Private Database policy |
| <code>namespace</code> | Name which determines the application context namespace |
| <code>attribute</code> | Attribute which determines the application context attribute name |

Usage Notes

Note the following:

- This procedure associates an application context namespace and application context attribute to context sensitive and shared context sensitive policies only. Specifying application context namespace and application context attribute for DYNAMIC, STATIC or SHARED_STATIC policies will result in an error. If namespace is specified, attribute should also be specified for the procedure call.
- You cannot associate a global application context with a context sensitive policy or a context shared sensitive policy.
- Invocations of ALTER_POLICY which modify a shared context sensitive VPD policy have an effect on all shared context sensitive VPD policies that have the same VPD policy function.
- The driving context can be session or global.
- At execution time, the server retrieves the name of the active policy group from the value of this context.
- There must be at least one driving context defined for each object that has fine-grained access control policies; otherwise, all policies for the object will be executed.
- Adding multiple context to the same object will cause policies from multiple policy groups to be enforced.
- If the driving context is NULL, policies from all policy groups are used.
- If the driving context is a policy group with policies, all enabled policies from that policy group will be applied, along with all policies from the SYS_DEFAULT policy group.
- To add a policy to table hr.employees in group access_control_group, the following command is issued:

```
DBMS_RLS.ADD_GROUPED_POLICY(
    'hr','employees','access_control_group','policy1','SYS','HR.ACCESS');
```

152.6.5 ALTER_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure

This procedure adds application context related changes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.ALTER_GROUPED_POLICY (
    object_schema    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    object_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    policy_group     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT SYS_DEFAULT,
    policy_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    alter_option     IN NUMBER,
    namespace        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    attribute        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 152-8 ALTER_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used. |

Table 152-8 (Cont.) ALTER_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| object_name | Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is added |
| policy_group | Name of the policy group to which this policy belongs; must be unique for the same table or view |
| policy_name | Name of the policy, unique for the same table or view |
| alter_option | Used to determine whether the application context is being added or removed from the Oracle Virtual Private Database policy |
| namespace | Name that determines the application context namespace |
| attribute | Attribute determines the application context attribute name |

Usage Notes

Note the following:

- This procedure will associate an application context namespace and application context attribute to context sensitive and shared context sensitive policies only. Specifying application context namespace and application context attribute for DYNAMIC, STATIC or SHARED_STATIC policies will result in an error. If namespace is specified, attribute should also be specified for the procedure call.
- You cannot associate a global application context with a context sensitive policy or a context shared sensitive policy.
- Invocations of ALTER_GROUPED_POLICY which modify a shared context sensitive VPD policy have an effect on all shared context sensitive VPD policies that have the same VPD policy function.
- The driving context can be session or global.
- At execution time, the server retrieves the name of the active policy group from the value of this context.
- There must be at least one driving context defined for each object that has fine-grained access control policies; otherwise, all policies for the object will be executed.
- Adding multiple context to the same object will cause policies from multiple policy groups to be enforced.
- If the driving context is NULL, policies from all policy groups are used.
- If the driving context is a policy group with policies, all enabled policies from that policy group will be applied, along with all policies from the SYS_DEFAULT policy group.
- To add a policy to table hr.employees in group access_control_group, the following command is issued:

```
DBMS_RLS.ADD_GROUPED_POLICY (
    'hr', 'employees', 'access_control_group', 'policy1', 'SYS', 'HR.ACCESS');
```


152.6.6 CREATE_POLICY_GROUP Procedure

This procedure creates a policy group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.CREATE_POLICY_GROUP (
  object_schema  IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_group   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 152-9 CREATE_POLICY_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used. |
| object_name | Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is added |
| policy_group | Name of the policy group that the policy belongs to |

Usage Notes

The group must be unique for each table or view.

152.6.7 DELETE_POLICY_GROUP Procedure

This procedure deletes a policy group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.DELETE_POLICY_GROUP (
  object_schema  IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_group   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 152-10 DELETE_POLICY_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used. |
| object_name | Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is added |
| policy_group | Name of the policy group that the policy belongs to |

Usage Notes

Note the following:

- This procedure deletes a policy group for the specified table, view, or synonym.
- No policy can be in the policy group.

152.6.8 DISABLE_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure

This procedure disables a row-level group security policy.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.DISABLE_GROUPED_POLICY (  
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2 NULL,  
    object_name   IN VARCHAR2,  
    group_name    IN VARCHAR2,  
    policy_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 152-11 DISABLE_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| object_schema | Schema containing the table, view, or synonym |
| object_name | Name of the table, view, or synonym with which the policy is associated |
| group_name | Name of the group of the policy |
| policy_name | Name of the policy to be enabled or disabled |

Usage Notes

- The procedure causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the operation is carried out.
- A commit is performed at the end of the operation.
- A policy is disabled when this procedure is executed or when the ENABLE_GROUPED_POLICY procedure is executed with "enable" set to FALSE.

152.6.9 DROP_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure

This procedure drops a policy associated with a policy group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.DROP_GROUPED_POLICY (  
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2 NULL,  
    object_name   IN VARCHAR2,  
    policy_group  IN VARCHAR2 'SYS_DEFAULT',  
    policy_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 152-12 DROP_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used. |
| object_name | Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is dropped |
| policy_group | Name of the policy group to which the policy belongs |
| policy_name | Name of the policy |

152.6.10 DROP_POLICY Procedure

This procedure drops a fine-grained access control policy from a table, view, or synonym.

The procedure causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the operation is carried out. However, this does not cause a commit first if it is inside a DDL event trigger.

 **See Also:**
[Operational Notes](#)

A COMMIT is also performed at the end of the operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.DROP_POLICY (
    object_schema  IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
    object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    policy_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 152-13 DROP_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| object_schema | Schema containing the table, view or synonym. If no object_schema is specified, or NULL is provided, then the current user's schema is assumed. |
| object_name | Name of the table, view, or synonym for which the policy is dropped |
| policy_name | Name of policy to be dropped from table, view, or synonym |

Usage Notes

- When you drop a VPD policy from a synonym, it causes all the dependent objects of the synonym, including policy functions that reference the synonym, to be marked `INVALID`.

152.6.11 DROP_POLICY_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure drops a driving context from the object so that it will have one less driving context.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.DROP_POLICY_CONTEXT (
  object_schema  IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace     IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 152-14** DROP_POLICY_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used. |
| object_name | Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is dropped |
| namespace | Namespace of the driving context |
| attribute | Attribute of the driving context |

152.6.12 ENABLE_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure

This procedure enables or disables a row-level group security policy.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.ENABLE_GROUPED_POLICY (
  object_schema  IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  group_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  enable        IN BOOLEAN TRUE);
```

Parameters**Table 152-15** ENABLE_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used. |
| object_name | Name of the table, view, or synonym with which the policy is associated |
| group_name | Name of the group of the policy |

Table 152-15 (Cont.) ENABLE_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| policy_name | Name of the policy to be enabled or disabled |
| enable | TRUE enables the policy; FALSE disables the policy |


Usage Notes

- The procedure causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the operation is carried out.
- A commit is performed at the end of the operation.
- A policy is enabled when it is created.

152.6.13 ENABLE_POLICY Procedure

This procedure enables or disables a fine-grained access control policy. A policy is enabled when it is created.

The procedure causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the operation is carried out. However, this does not cause a commit first if it is inside a DDL event trigger.

 **See Also:**
[Operational Notes](#)

A COMMIT is also performed at the end of the operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.ENABLE_POLICY (
  object_schema IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  enable        IN BOOLEAN TRUE);
```

Parameters**Table 152-16 ENABLE_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used. |
| object_name | Name of table, view, or synonym with which the policy is associated |
| policy_name | Name of policy to be enabled or disabled |
| enable | TRUE to enable the policy, FALSE to disable the policy |

152.6.14 REFRESH_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure

This procedure reparses the SQL statements associated with a refreshed policy.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.REFRESH_GROUPED_POLICY (  
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2 NULL,  
    object_name   IN VARCHAR2 NULL,  
    group_name    IN VARCHAR2 NULL,  
    policy_name   IN VARCHAR2 NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 152-17 REFRESH_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| object_schema | Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no <code>object_schema</code> is specified or is <code>NULL</code> , then the current schema is used. |
| object_name | Name of the table, view, or synonym with which the policy is associated |
| group_name | Name of the group of the policy |
| policy_name | Name of the policy |

Usage Notes

- This procedure causes all the cached statements associated with the policy to be reparsed. This guarantees that the latest change to the policy has immediate effect after the procedure is executed.
- The procedure causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the operation is carried out.
- A commit is performed at the end of the operation.
- The procedure returns an error if it tries to refresh a disabled policy.
- The procedure removes the cached results of context and shared sensitive VPD policies.

152.6.15 REFRESH_POLICY Procedure

This procedure causes all the cached statements associated with the policy to be reparsed. This guarantees that the latest change to this policy will have immediate effect after the procedure is executed.

The procedure causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the operation is carried out. However, this does not cause a commit first if it is inside a DDL event trigger.



See Also:

[Operational Notes](#)

A COMMIT is also performed at the end of the operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.REFRESH_POLICY (  
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2 NULL,  
    object_name   IN VARCHAR2 NULL,  
    policy_name   IN VARCHAR2 NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 152-18 REFRESH_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used. |
| object_name | Name of table, view, or synonym with which the policy is associated |
| policy_name | Name of policy to be refreshed |

Usage Notes

- The procedure returns an error if it tries to refresh a disabled policy.
- The procedure removes the cached results of context and shared sensitive VPD policies.

DBMS_ROLLING

The `DBMS_ROLLING` PL/SQL package is used to implement the Rolling Upgrade Using Active Data Guard feature, which streamlines the process of upgrading Oracle Database software in a Data Guard configuration in a rolling fashion. The Rolling Upgrade Using Active Data Guard feature requires a license for the Oracle Active Data Guard option, and can be used for database version upgrades starting with the first patchset of Oracle Database 12c.

Additionally, you can use this feature immediately for other database maintenance tasks. The database where maintenance is performed must be operating at a minimum of Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1). Such maintenance tasks include:

- Adding partitioning to non-partitioned tables
- Changing BasicFiles LOBs to SecureFiles LOBs
- Changing `XMLType` stored as `CLOB` to `XMLtype` stored as binary XML
- Altering tables to be OLTP-compressed

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_ROLLING Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- *Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration* for information about using `DBMS_ROLLING` to perform a rolling upgrade

153.1 DBMS_ROLLING Overview

The `DBMS_ROLLING` PL/SQL package provides procedures that you can use to perform any change throughout a Data Guard configuration in a rolling fashion, including a rolling upgrade of the Oracle Database software. Although the focus of this document is rolling upgrade operations, the content is applicable to the deployment of any rolling changes.

All the procedures are executed at the current primary database, which eliminates the potential confusion of moving between remote databases to perform various operations related to the rolling upgrade. If necessary, all the procedures can be called again to resume the rolling upgrade after an error or interruption. (The upgrade script must still be run at the standby.)

The package also provides a procedure that allows you to return a Data Guard configuration back to its original, pre-upgrade state in the event users wish to abandon the rolling upgrade.

The actual execution of a rolling upgrade has been reduced to three steps (excluding the upgrade of the Oracle Database software itself and the on-disk setup of the new Oracle Database software). The number of steps remains the same regardless of the size of the Data Guard configuration.

Conceptually, for the purposes of the `DBMS_ROLLING` package, you divide your Data Guard configuration into two groups: the leading group and the trailing group. The databases in the leading group undergo the upgrade operation (or any other change that you are deploying) first. The databases in the trailing group undergo the upgrade of the Oracle Database software (or any other change that you are deploying) only after the switchover operation. This insulates them from the upgrade and gives you time to evaluate the effect of the change in the leading group databases.

Each group has a master database: the future primary database as specified in the `DBMS_ROLLING.INIT_PLAN` procedure is the master of the leading group, called Leading Group Master (LGM), while the original primary database is the master of the trailing group called Trailing Group Master (TGM). You can configure databases to protect the LGM and the TGM. Standbys designated to protect the LGM are referred to as Leading Group Standbys (LGS). Standbys designated to protect the TGM are referred to as Trailing Group Standbys (TGS). These terms are used throughout this documentation.

153.2 DBMS_ROLLING Security Model

The `DBMS_ROLLING` package is available to users who have been granted the DBA role.

153.3 Summary of DBMS_ROLLING Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_ROLLING` package subprograms.

Table 153-1 DBMS_ROLLING Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| INIT_PLAN Procedure | Initializes a rolling operation plan with system-generated default values. |
| DESTROY_PLAN Procedure | Destroys any existing rolling operation plan, its parameters, and all resources associated with the rolling operation. |
| BUILD_PLAN Procedure | Validates plan parameters and creates or modifies a rolling operation plan. |
| SET_PARAMETER Procedure | Modifies a rolling operation parameter. |
| START_PLAN Procedure | Starts the rolling operation. |
| SWITCHOVER Procedure | Performs a switchover between the current primary database and the transient logical standby database. |
| FINISH_PLAN Procedure | Finalizes the rolling operation. |
| ROLLBACK_PLAN Procedure | Completely rolls back the rolling operation. |

153.3.1 INIT_PLAN Procedure

This procedure initializes a rolling operation plan with system-generated default values.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.INIT_PLAN (  
    future_primary IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 153-2 *INIT_PLAN Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| future_primary | DB_UNIQUE_NAME of the future primary (also known as the Leading Group Master (LGM)) |

Exceptions

- ORA-45400: operation not permitted on current database
- ORA-45401: upgrade plan is already active
- ORA-45402: LOG_ARCHIVE_CONFIG must contain the DG_CONFIG attribute
- ORA-45403: database %s must be specified in DG_CONFIG
- ORA-45411: operation requires additional arguments
- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

Usage Notes

- This procedure communicates with all databases defined in the log_archive_config init.ora parameter and validates that each database is a valid participant in the rolling upgrade. Valid participants other than the primary database must have a database role of either physical standby, DG, or logical standby.
- The designated future primary must be a physical standby or ADG.

153.3.2 DESTROY_PLAN Procedure

This procedure destroys any existing upgrade plan, its parameters, and all resources associated with a rolling operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.DESTROY_PLAN ();
```

Parameters

This procedure has no parameters.

Exceptions

- ORA-45422: operation requires existing plan

- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

Usage Notes

- When a rolling operation is complete, this procedure can be called to completely purge all states related to a rolling operation.
- This procedure must also be called after a `ROLLBACK_PLAN` to purge the metadata.

153.3.3 BUILD_PLAN Procedure

This procedure validates plan parameters and creates or modifies a rolling operation plan.

A successfully constructed plan is required in order to perform a rolling operation. This procedure must return successfully before the `START_PLAN` procedure can be called to start the rolling operation. Parameter changes made after a plan has been created may require calling the `BUILD_PLAN` procedure to modify the existing plan. The `DBA_ROLLING_EVENTS` view will indicate if any invocation of the `SET_PARAMETER` procedure requires a plan rebuild. Failure to rebuild the plan will result in an ORA-45416 error when attempting to resume the rolling operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.BUILD_PLAN ();
```

Parameters

This procedure has no parameters.

Exceptions

- ORA-45400: operation not permitted on current database
- ORA-45403: database %s must be specified in the DG_CONFIG
- ORA-45414: could not connect to a remote database
- ORA-45419: DB_UNIQUE_NAME parameter must be specified
- ORA-45433: failover was detected on an unsupported database
- ORA-45434: multiple failovers of the same type detected
- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

Usage Notes

- This procedure connects to databases specified as plan parameters. These instances must be mounted or open, and must be reachable via the network.

153.3.4 SET_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure modifies a rolling operation parameter.

Starting with Oracle Database 20c, a new parameter called `BLOCK_UNSUPPORTED` is added to the `DBMS_ROLLING.SET_PARAMETER` procedure. By default, `BLOCK_UNSUPPORTED` is set to 1, indicating that operations performed on tables that are unsupported by Transient Logical Standby will be blocked on the primary database. If set to 0, then the

DBMS_ROLLING package does not block operations on unsupported tables. Those tables will not be maintained by Transient Logical Standby, and will diverge from the primary database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.SET_PARAMETER (  
    scope          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    name           IN NUMBER,  
    value          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 153-3 *SET_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| scope | Parameter scope. It can either be NULL for global parameters, or the DB_UNIQUE_NAME of a specific database for local parameters. |
| name | The DBMS_ROLLING constant for a given parameter. |
| value | New value for the parameter or NULL to revert to a default value. |

Exceptions

- ORA-45400: operation not permitted on current database
- ORA-45408: parameter name is unknown
- ORA-45409: parameter value is invalid or out of bounds
- ORA-45410: parameter may not be modified
- ORA-45411: operation requires additional arguments
- ORA-45412: parameter scope argument is unknown
- ORA-45413: parameter has no default value
- ORA-45414: could not connect to a remote database
- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

Usage Notes

- Changes to a parameter value may require a call to the DBMS_ROLLING.BUILD_PLAN procedure to modify the existing plan. Users should check the DBA_ROLLING_EVENTS view after setting a parameter to determine if a rebuild is necessary.
- [Table 153-4](#) lists all the available parameters and their descriptions. The parameter names and values described in the table are all of type VARCHAR2.
- The MINVAL and MAXVAL columns in the DBA_ROLLING_PARAMETERS view identify the valid range of values for a parameter. The view does not contain any parameters until the DBMS_ROLLING.INIT_PLAN procedure has been successfully invoked.

Table 153-4 Valid Values for DBMS_ROLLING.SET_PARAMETER Procedure

| Parameter Name | Global? | Description | Default |
|------------------------------|---------|--|--------------------------------------|
| ACTIVE_SESSIONS_TIMEOUT | Yes | The maximum amount of time in seconds to enforce ACTIVE_SESSIONS_WAIT before halting the rolling upgrade. This parameter is only valid if ACTIVE_SESSIONS_WAIT is set to 1. | 3600 |
| ACTIVE_SESSIONS_WAIT | Yes | Whether the switchover operation will wait for active sessions to finish. If set to 1, the SWITCHOVER procedure waits for active sessions to complete. If set to 0, the SWITCHOVER procedure kills active sessions to expedite the switchover. | 0 |
| BACKUP_CONTROLFILE | Yes | File name of the backup control file that is created during a rolling upgrade. | rolling_change_backup.f |
| BLOCK_UNSUPPORTED | Yes | This parameter can be set for Rolling Upgrade to Block Unsupported Operations on the source database. Possible values are 0 and 1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Turns blocking on. This is the default value. 0: Turns blocking off. Scope is not considered for this parameter. | 1 |
| DGBROKER | Yes | Use Data Guard broker for managing apply, recovery, and log archive destinations. | 1 if broker is enabled, 0 otherwise. |
| DICTIONARY_LOAD_TIMEOUT | Yes | The maximum amount of time in seconds to enforce DICTIONARY_LOAD_WAIT before halting the rolling upgrade. This parameter is only valid if DICTIONARY_LOAD_WAIT is set to 1. | 3600 |
| DICTIONARY_LOAD_WAIT | Yes | Whether the instantiation of the transient logical standby will include a wait for the complete loading of the data dictionary snapshot in redo. If set to 1, then the START_PLAN procedure will not return until the dictionary has been completely loaded. If set to 0, then the START_PLAN procedure will only verify that the loading of the dictionary has started. | 0 |
| DICTIONARY_PLS_WAIT_INTERVAL | Yes | The time in seconds to wait in between attempts to quiesce PL/SQL activity in order to write the data dictionary to redo. | 300 |
| DICTIONARY_PLS_WAIT_TIMEOUT | Yes | The maximum amount of time in seconds to attempt to quiesce PL/SQL activity in order to write the data dictionary to redo. | 3600 |
| EVENT_RECORDS | Yes | The maximum number of records to permit in DBA_ROLLING_EVENTS | 10000 |
| FAILOVER | Yes | Automatically attempt to adjust the upgrade plan as a result of a failover event. This parameter resets its value to 0 upon completion of a subsequent call to BUILD_PLAN. | 0 |
| GRP_PREFIX | Yes | Execution of procedures in DBMS_ROLLING results in a number of Guaranteed Restore Points (GRP) taken in various databases participating in the Data Guard configuration. All such GRPs have the same prefix in their names. You can use this parameter to override the default prefix. | DBMSRU |

Table 153-4 (Cont.) Valid Values for DBMS_ROLLING.SET_PARAMETER Procedure

| Parameter Name | Global? | Description | Default |
|------------------------|---------|--|---------|
| IGNORE_BUILD_WARNINGS | Yes | Ignore warnings which would otherwise raise exceptions during execution of the BUILD_PLAN procedure. | 1 |
| IGNORE_LAST_ERROR | Yes | Ignore last encountered error upon startup of next rolling operation. This parameter resets its value to 0 upon invocation of a procedure call which resumes the rolling upgrade. | 0 |
| LAD_ENABLED_TIMEOUT | Yes | The maximum time in seconds to wait for a recently enabled log archive destination to reach a VALID state. | 600 |
| LOG_LEVEL | Yes | Logging level for the DBS_ROLLING PL/SQL package. A value of INFO results in the logging of errors and relevant non-fatal warnings. A value of FULL results in the logging of all events. | INFO |
| MEMBER | No | The upgrade group in which the specified database is a member. A value of LEADING indicates that the standby is a member of the leading upgrade group. As such, it is a standby of the Leading Group Master (LGM). The LGM is the database which is converted into the transient logical standby, and which becomes the new primary after the switchover. A value of TRAILING indicates that the standby is a member of the trailing upgrade group. As such, it is a standby of the Trailing Group Master (TGM). The TGM is the original primary database. | LEADING |
| READY_LGM_LAG_TIME | Yes | The apply lag time in seconds associated with the READY_LGM_LAG_WAIT parameter. | 600 |
| READY_LGM_LAG_TIMEOUT | Yes | The maximum amount of time in seconds to enforce READY_LGM_LAG_WAIT before halting the rolling upgrade. This parameter is only valid if READY_LGM_LAG_WAIT is set to 1. | 60 |
| READY_LGM_LAG_WAIT | Yes | Whether the START_PLAN procedure will wait for the apply lag on the leading group master to fall below READY_LGM_LAG_TIME seconds before returning control back to the user. If set to 1, the wait is performed. If set to 0, the wait is not performed. | 0 |
| SWITCH_LGM_LAG_TIME | Yes | The apply lag time in seconds associated with the SWITCH_LGM_LAG_WAIT parameter. | 600 |
| SWITCH_LGM_LAG_TIMEOUT | Yes | The maximum amount of time in seconds to enforce SWITCH_LGM_LAG_WAIT before halting the rolling upgrade. This parameter is only valid if SWITCH_LGM_LAG_WAIT is set to 1. | 60 |
| SWITCH_LGM_LAG_WAIT | Yes | Whether the SWITCHOVER procedure will wait for the apply lag on the leading group master to fall below SWITCH_LGM_LAG_TIME seconds before initiating the switchover. If set to 1, the wait is performed. If set to 0, the wait is not performed. | 1 |
| SWITCH_LGS_LAG_TIME | Yes | The apply lag time in seconds associated with the SWITCH_LGS_LAG_WAIT parameter. | 60 |

Table 153-4 (Cont.) Valid Values for DBMS_ROLLING.SET_PARAMETER Procedure

| Parameter Name | Global? | Description | Default |
|----------------------------|---------|--|---------|
| SWITCH_LGS_LAG_TIMEOU T | Yes | The maximum amount of time in seconds to enforce SWITCH_LGS_LAG_WAIT before halting the rolling upgrade. This parameter is only valid if SWITCH_LGS_LAG_WAIT is set to 1. | 60 |
| SWITCH_LGS_LAG_WAIT | Yes | Whether the SWITCHOVER procedure will wait for the apply lag on the leading group standbys to fall below SWITCH_LGS_LAG_TIME seconds before initiating the switchover. If set to 1, the wait is performed. If set to 0, the wait is not performed. | 0 |
| UPDATED_LGS_TIMEOUT | Yes | The maximum amount of time in seconds to enforce UPDATED_LGS_WAIT before halting the rolling upgrade. This parameter is only valid if UPDATED_LGS_WAIT is set to 1. | 10800 |
| UPDATED_LGS_WAIT | Yes | Whether the SWITCHOVER procedure will wait for the leading group standbys to complete recovery of all upgrade redo before initiating the switchover. If set to 1, the wait is performed. If set to 0, the wait is not performed | 1 |
| UPDATED_TGS_TIMEOUT | Yes | The maximum amount of time in seconds to enforce UPDATED_TGS_WAIT before halting the rolling upgrade. This parameter is only valid if UPDATED_TGS_WAIT is set to 1. | 10800 |
| UPDATED_TGS_WAIT | Yes | Whether the FINISH_PLAN procedure will wait for the trailing group standbys to complete recovery of all upgrade redo before returning control to the user. If set to 1, the wait is performed. If set to 0, the wait is not performed. | 1 |

153.3.5 START_PLAN Procedure

This procedure starts the rolling operation. This procedure must be executed on the primary database to formally start the rolling operation.

When the START_PLAN procedure is complete, the `future_primary` parameter in the INIT_PLAN procedure will be converted into a fully configured transient logical standby database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.START_PLAN ();
```

Parameters

This procedure has no parameters.

Exceptions

- ORA-45400: operation not permitted on current database
- ORA-45414: could not connect to a remote database
- ORA-45415: instruction execution failure
- ORA-45416: operation cannot start until plan rebuild

- ORA-45417: operation not permitted since current phase was not %s
- ORA-45422: operation requires existing plan
- ORA-45426: managed recovery process was not running
- ORA-45427: logical standby Redo Apply process was not running
- ORA-45428: database was not in expected database role
- ORA-45435: managed recovery process was running
- ORA-45436: logical standby Redo Apply process was running
- ORA-45438: database is not in mounted mode
- ORA-45439: database is not in open read/write mode
- ORA-45486: database update progress is inconsistent
- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

Usage Notes

- A rolling operation plan must have previously been generated through the `BUILD_PLAN` procedure.

153.3.6 SWITCHOVER Procedure

This procedure performs a switchover between the current primary database and the transient logical standby database.

At the successful completion of the procedure, the LGM assumes the primary role for the Data Guard configuration.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.SWITCHOVER ();
```

Parameters

This procedure has no parameters.

Exceptions

- ORA-45400: operation not permitted on current database
- ORA-45414: could not connect to a remote database
- ORA-45415: instruction execution failure
- ORA-45416: operation cannot start until plan rebuild
- ORA-45417: operation not permitted since current phase was not %s
- ORA-45422: operation requires existing plan
- ORA-45426: managed recovery process was not running
- ORA-45427: logical standby Redo Apply process was not running
- ORA-45428: database was not in expected database role
- ORA-45435: managed recovery process was running

- ORA-45436: logical standby Redo Apply process was running
- ORA-45438: database is not in mounted mode
- ORA-45439: database is not in open read/write mode
- ORA-45486: database update progress is inconsistent
- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

Usage Notes

- This procedure can only be called after you have manually upgraded the transient logical standby and opened it on the higher Oracle Database version.
- Once the future primary has been upgraded, logical apply should be restarted and allowed to catch up with the primary since the primary will have been open for business and generating redo which the standby must now apply. Failing to do so will cause the switchover to take a long time since it will have to apply all of that redo.

153.3.7 FINISH_PLAN Procedure

This procedure finalizes the rolling operation.

It configures the former primary as a physical standby of the new primary by flashing it back to an earlier taken GRP (guaranteed restore point), converting its role to physical standby, and then starting managed recovery which will recover all redo generated by the new primary including upgrade redo and any other redo generated before or after the upgrade.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.FINISH_PLAN ();
```

Parameters

This procedure has no parameters.

Exceptions

- ORA-45400: operation not permitted on current database
- ORA-45414: could not connect to a remote database
- ORA-45415: instruction execution failure
- ORA-45416: operation cannot start until plan rebuild
- ORA-45417: operation not permitted since current phase was not %s
- ORA-45422: operation requires existing plan
- ORA-45426: managed recovery process was not running
- ORA-45427: logical standby Redo Apply process was not running
- ORA-45428: database was not in expected database role
- ORA-45435: managed recovery process was running
- ORA-45436: logical standby Redo Apply process was running

- ORA-45438: database is not in mounted mode
- ORA-45439: database is not in open read/write mode
- ORA-45486: database update progress is inconsistent
- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

Usage Notes

- This procedure can only be called after you have remounted the former primary and remaining physical standbys on the higher Oracle Database version.

153.3.8 ROLLBACK_PLAN Procedure

This procedure rolls back the configuration-wide rolling operation.

Once completed, all of the databases in the leading group become physical standbys of the original primary database. This procedure can only be called if the configuration has not yet gone through a switchover operation since the `START_PLAN` procedure was invoked.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.ROLLBACK_PLAN;
```

Parameters

This procedure has no parameters.

Exceptions

- ORA-45400: operation not permitted on current database
- ORA-45414: could not connect to a remote database
- ORA-45415: instruction execution failure
- ORA-45441: no databases eligible for rollback
- ORA-45442: rollback is not permitted after a role change
- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

Usage Notes

- You must manually restart media recovery on the lower Oracle Database version if the upgrade of the transient logical standby has already been performed.

DBMS_ROWID

The `DBMS_ROWID` package lets you create `ROWIDs` and obtain information about `ROWIDs` from PL/SQL programs and SQL statements. You can find the data block number, the object number, and other `ROWID` components without writing code to interpret the base-64 character external `ROWID`. `DBMS_ROWID` is intended for upgrading from Oracle database version 7 to Oracle database version 8.X.

**Note:**

`DBMS_ROWID` is not to be used with universal `ROWIDs` (`UROWIDs`).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_ROWID Subprograms](#)

154.1 DBMS_ROWID Security Model

This package runs with the privileges of calling user, rather than the package owner `SYS`.

154.2 DBMS_ROWID Types

There are four `DBMS_ROWID` types.

These are:

- Extension and restriction types
- Verification types
- Object types
- Conversion types

Extension and Restriction Type

The types are as follows:

- `RESTRICTED`—restricted `ROWID`
- `EXTENDED`—extended `ROWID`

For example:

```
rowid_type_restricted constant integer := 0;
rowid_type_extended   constant integer := 1;
```



Note:

Extended ROWIDs are only used in Oracle database version 8.Xi and higher.

Verification Types

Table 154-1 Verification Types

| Result | Description |
|---------|---------------|
| VALID | Valid ROWID |
| INVALID | Invalid ROWID |

For example:

```
rowid_is_valid   constant integer := 0;
rowid_is_invalid constant integer := 1;
```

Object Types

Table 154-2 Object Types

| Result | Description |
|-----------|---|
| UNDEFINED | Object Number not defined (for restricted ROWIDs) |

For example:

```
rowid_object_undefined constant integer := 0;
```

Conversion Types

Table 154-3 Conversion Types

| Result | Description |
|----------|--------------------------------------|
| INTERNAL | Convert to/from column of ROWID type |
| EXTERNAL | Convert to/from string format |

For example:

```
rowid_convert_internal constant integer := 0;
rowid_convert_external constant integer := 1;
```

154.3 DBMS_ROWID Exceptions

This table describes the Exceptions raised by DBMS_ROWID subprograms.

Table 154-4 Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| ROWID_INVALID | Invalid rowid format |
| ROWID_BAD_BLOCK | Block is beyond end of file |

For example:

```
ROWID_INVALID exception;
pragma exception_init(ROWID_INVALID, -1410);

ROWID_BAD_BLOCK exception;
pragma exception_init(ROWID_BAD_BLOCK, -28516);
```

154.4 DBMS_ROWID Operational Notes

These operation notes apply to DBMS_ROWID.

- Some of the functions in this package take a single parameter, such as a ROWID. This can be a character or a PL/SQL ROWID, either restricted or extended, as required.
- You can call the DBMS_ROWID functions and procedures from PL/SQL code, and you can also use the functions in SQL statements.

Note:

ROWID_INFO is a procedure. It can only be used in PL/SQL code.

- You can use functions from the DBMS_ROWID package just like built-in SQL functions; in other words, you can use them wherever you can use an expression. In this example, the ROWID_BLOCK_NUMBER function is used to return just the block number of a single row in the EMP table:

```
SELECT DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_BLOCK_NUMBER(rowid)
FROM emp
WHERE ename = 'KING';
```

- If Oracle returns the error "ORA:452, 0, 'Subprogram '%s' violates its associated pragma' for pragma restrict_references, it could mean the violation is due to:
 - A problem with the current procedure or function
 - Calling a procedure or function without a pragma or due to calling one with a less restrictive pragma
 - Calling a package procedure or function that touches the initialization code in a package or that sets the default values

154.5 DBMS_ROWID Examples

This example returns the ROWID for a row in the EMP table, extracts the data object number from the ROWID, using the ROWID_OBJECT function in the DBMS_ROWID package, then displays the object number:

```
DECLARE
  object_no  INTEGER;
  row_id     ROWID;
  ...
BEGIN
  SELECT ROWID INTO row_id FROM emp
     WHERE empno = 7499;
  object_no := DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_OBJECT(row_id);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The obj. # is '|| object_no);
  ...

```

154.6 Summary of DBMS_ROWID Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_ROWID subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 154-5 DBMS_ROWID Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ROWID_BLOCK_NUMBER Function | Returns the block number of a ROWID |
| ROWID_CREATE Function | Creates a ROWID, for testing only |
| ROWID_INFO Procedure | Returns the type and components of a ROWID |
| ROWID_OBJECT Function | Returns the object number of the extended ROWID |
| ROWID_RELATIVE_FNO Function | Returns the file number of a ROWID |
| ROWID_ROW_NUMBER Function | Returns the row number |
| ROWID_TO_ABSOLUTE_FNO Function | Returns the absolute file number associated with the ROWID for a row in a specific table |
| ROWID_TO_EXTENDED Function | Converts a ROWID from restricted format to extended |
| ROWID_TO_RESTRICTED Function | Converts an extended ROWID to restricted format |
| ROWID_TYPE Function | Returns the ROWID type: 0 is restricted, 1 is extended |
| ROWID_VERIFY Function | Checks if a ROWID can be correctly extended by the ROWID_TO_EXTENDED function |

154.6.1 ROWID_BLOCK_NUMBER Function

This function returns the database block number for the input ROWID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_BLOCK_NUMBER (  
    row_id      IN  ROWID,  
    ts_type_in  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SMALLFILE')  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_block_number,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 154-6 ROWID_BLOCK_NUMBER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| row_id | ROWID to be interpreted |
| ts_type_in | The type of the tablespace (bigfile/smallfile) to which the row belongs |

Examples

The example SQL statement selects the block number from a ROWID and inserts it into another table:

```
INSERT INTO T2 (SELECT dbms_rowid.rowid_block_number(ROWID, 'BIGFILE')  
FROM some_table  
WHERE key_value = 42);
```

154.6.2 ROWID_CREATE Function

This function lets you create a ROWID, given the component parts as parameters.

This is useful for testing ROWID operations, because only the Oracle Server can create a valid ROWID that points to data in a database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_CREATE (  
    rowid_type  IN NUMBER,  
    object_number IN NUMBER,  
    relative_fno IN NUMBER,  
    block_number IN NUMBER,  
    row_number  IN NUMBER)  
RETURN ROWID;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_create,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 154-7 ROWID_CREATE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| rowid_type | Type (restricted or extended) Set the rowid_type parameter to 0 for a restricted ROWID. Set it to 1 to create an extended ROWID. If you specify rowid_type as 0, then the required object_number parameter is ignored, and ROWID_CREATE returns a restricted ROWID. |
| object_number | Data object number (rowid_object_undefined for restricted) |
| relative_fno | Relative file number |
| block_number | Block number in this file |
| row_number | Returns row number in this block |

Examples

Create a dummy extended ROWID:

```
my_rowid := DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_CREATE(1, 9999, 12, 1000, 13);
```

Find out what the rowid_object function returns:

```
obj_number := DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_OBJECT(my_rowid);
```

The variable obj_number now contains 9999.

154.6.3 ROWID_INFO Procedure

This procedure returns information about a ROWID, including its type (restricted or extended), and the components of the ROWID.

This is a procedure, and it cannot be used in a SQL statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_INFO (
  rowid_in      IN  ROWID,
  rowid_type    OUT NUMBER,
  object_number OUT NUMBER,
  relative_fno  OUT NUMBER,
  block_number  OUT NUMBER,
  row_number    OUT NUMBER);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_info,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```


Parameters

Table 154-8 ROWID_INFO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| rowid_in | ROWID to be interpreted. This determines if the ROWID is a restricted (0) or extended (1) ROWID. |
| rowid_type | Returns type (restricted/extended) |
| object_number | Returns data object number (rowid_object_undefined for restricted) |
| relative_fno | Returns relative file number |
| block_number | Returns block number in this file |
| row_number | Returns row number in this block |



See Also:

"ROWID_TYPE Function"

Examples

This example reads back the values for the ROWID that you created in the ROWID_CREATE:

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_INFO (
  my_rowid, rid_type, obj_num, file_num, block_num, row_num, 'BIGFILE');
```

154.6.4 ROWID_OBJECT Function

This function returns the data object number for an extended ROWID.

The function returns zero if the input ROWID is a restricted ROWID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_OBJECT (
  rowid_id IN ROWID)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_object,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 154-9 ROWID_OBJECT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| row_id | ROWID to be interpreted |

**Note:**

The ROWID_OBJECT_UNDEFINED constant is returned for restricted ROWIDs.

Examples

```
SELECT dbms_rowid.rowid_object (ROWID)
FROM emp
WHERE empno = 7499;
```

154.6.5 ROWID_RELATIVE_FNO Function

This function returns the relative file number of the ROWID specified as the IN parameter. (The file number is relative to the tablespace.)

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_RELATIVE_FNO (
    rowid_id      IN   ROWID,
    ts_type_in    IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SMALLFILE')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_relative_fno,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

Parameters**Table 154-10 ROWID_RELATIVE_FNO Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| row_id | ROWID to be interpreted |
| ts_type_in | Type of the tablespace (bigfile/smallfile) to which the row belongs |

Examples

The example PL/SQL code fragment returns the relative file number:

```
DECLARE
    file_number    INTEGER;
    rowid_val      ROWID;
BEGIN
    SELECT ROWID INTO rowid_val
    FROM dept
    WHERE loc = 'Boston';
    file_number :=
        dbms_rowid.rowid_relative_fno(rowid_val, 'SMALLFILE');
    ...
```

154.6.6 ROWID_ROW_NUMBER Function

This function extracts the row number from the ROWID IN parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_ROW_NUMBER (  
    row_id IN ROWID)  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_row_number,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 154-11 ROWID_ROW_NUMBER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| row_id | ROWID to be interpreted. |

Examples

Select a row number:

```
SELECT dbms_rowid.rowid_row_number(ROWID)  
FROM emp  
WHERE ename = 'ALLEN';
```

154.6.7 ROWID_TO_ABSOLUTE_FNO Function

This function extracts the absolute file number from a ROWID, where the file number is absolute for a row in a given schema and table.

The schema name and the name of the schema object (such as a table name) are provided as IN parameters for this function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_TO_ABSOLUTE_FNO (  
    row_id      IN ROWID,  
    schema_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    object_name IN VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_to_absolute_fno,WNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 154-12 ROWID_TO_ABSOLUTE_FNO Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| row_id | ROWID to be interpreted |
| schema_name | Name of the schema which contains the table |
| object_name | Table name |

Examples

```

DECLARE
  abs_fno      INTEGER;
  rowid_val    CHAR(18);
  object_name  VARCHAR2(20) := 'EMP';
BEGIN
  SELECT ROWID INTO rowid_val
  FROM emp
  WHERE empno = 9999;
  abs_fno := dbms_rowid.rowid_to_absolute_fno(
    rowid_val, 'SCOTT', object_name);

```



Note:

For partitioned objects, the name must be a table name, not a partition or a sub/partition name.

154.6.8 ROWID_TO_EXTENDED Function

This function translates a restricted ROWID that addresses a row in a schema and table that you specify to the extended ROWID format.

Later, it may be removed from this package into a different place.

Syntax

```

DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_TO_EXTENDED (
  old_rowid      IN ROWID,
  schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  conversion_type IN INTEGER)
RETURN ROWID;

```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_to_extended,WNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 154-13 ROWID_TO_EXTENDED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| old_rowid | ROWID to be converted |
| schema_name | Name of the schema which contains the table (optional) |
| object_name | Table name (optional). |
| conversion_type | The following constants are defined: ROWID_CONVERT_INTERNAL (:=0) ROWID_CONVERT_EXTERNAL (:=1) |

Return Values

ROWID_TO_EXTENDED returns the ROWID in the extended character format. If the input ROWID is NULL, then the function returns NULL. If a zero-valued ROWID is supplied (00000000.0000.0000), then a zero-valued restricted ROWID is returned.

Examples

Assume that there is a table called RIDS in the schema SCOTT, and that the table contains a column ROWID_COL that holds ROWIDs (restricted), and a column TABLE_COL that point to other tables in the SCOTT schema. You can convert the ROWIDs to extended format with the statement:

```
UPDATE SCOTT.RIDS
   SET rowid_col =
      dbms_rowid.rowid_to_extended (
         rowid_col, 'SCOTT', TABLE_COL, 0);
```

Usage Notes

- If the schema and object names are provided as IN parameters, then this function verifies SELECT authority on the table named, and converts the restricted ROWID provided to an extended ROWID, using the data object number of the table. That ROWID_TO_EXTENDED returns a value, however, does not guarantee that the converted ROWID actually references a valid row in the table, either at the time that the function is called, or when the extended ROWID is actually used.
- If the schema and object name are not provided (are passed as NULL), then this function attempts to fetch the page specified by the restricted ROWID provided. It treats the file number stored in this ROWID as the absolute file number. This can cause problems if the file has been dropped, and its number has been reused prior to the migration. If the fetched page belongs to a valid table, then the data object number of this table is used in converting to an extended ROWID value. This is very inefficient, and Oracle recommends doing this only as a last resort, when the target table is not known. The user must still know the correct table name at the time of using the converted value.
- If an extended ROWID value is supplied, the data object number in the input extended ROWID is verified against the data object number computed from the table name parameter. If the two numbers do not match, the INVALID_ROWID exception is raised. If they do match, the input ROWID is returned.

- ROWID_TO_EXTENDED cannot be used with partition tables.



See Also:

The [ROWID_VERIFY Function](#) has a method to determine if a given ROWID can be converted to the extended format.

154.6.9 ROWID_TO_RESTRICTED Function

This function converts an extended ROWID into restricted ROWID format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_TO_RESTRICTED (
    old_rowid      IN ROWID,
    conversion_type IN INTEGER)
RETURN ROWID;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_to_restricted,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 154-14 ROWID_TO_RESTRICTED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| old_rowid | ROWID to be converted |
| conversion_type | The following constants are defined: ROWID_CONVERT_INTERNAL (:=0) ROWID_CONVERT_EXTERNAL (:=1) |

154.6.10 ROWID_TYPE Function

This function returns 0 if the ROWID is a restricted ROWID, and 1 if it is extended.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_TYPE (
    rowid_id IN ROWID)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_type,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 154-15 ROWID_TYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| row_id | ROWID to be interpreted |

Examples

```
IF DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_TYPE(my_rowid) = 1 THEN
    my_obj_num := DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_OBJECT(my_rowid);
```

154.6.11 ROWID_VERIFY Function

This function verifies the ROWID.

It returns 0 if the input restricted ROWID can be converted to extended format, given the input schema name and table name, and it returns 1 if the conversion is not possible.

**Note:**

You can use this function in a WHERE clause of a SQL statement, as shown in the example.

Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_VERIFY (
    rowid_in      IN ROWID,
    schema_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    conversion_type IN INTEGER
) RETURN NUMBER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_verify,WNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 154-16 ROWID_VERIFY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| rowid_in | ROWID to be verified |
| schema_name | Name of the schema which contains the table |
| object_name | Table name |
| conversion_type | The following constants are defined: ROWID_CONVERT_INTERNAL (:=0) ROWID_CONVERT_EXTERNAL (:=1) |

Examples

Considering the schema in the example for the `ROWID_TO_EXTENDED` function, you can use the following statement to find bad ROWIDs prior to conversion. This enables you to fix them beforehand.

```
SELECT ROWID, rowid_col
FROM SCOTT.RIDS
WHERE dbms_rowid.rowid_verify(rowid_col, NULL, NULL, 0) =1;
```



See Also:

[UTL_RAW](#), [UTL_REF](#)

155

DBMS_RULE

The `DBMS_RULE` package contains subprograms that enable the evaluation of a rule set for a specified event.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_RULE Subprograms](#)

155.1 DBMS_RULE Overview

This package contains subprograms that enable the evaluation of a rule set for a specified event.

See Also:

- [Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the `DBMS_RULE` package
- [DBMS_RULE_ADM](#)

155.2 DBMS_RULE Security Model

`PUBLIC` is granted `EXECUTE` privilege on this package.

See Also:

Oracle Database Security Guide for more information about user group `PUBLIC`

155.3 Summary of DBMS_RULE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_RULE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 155-1 `DBMS_RULE` Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|-------------------------|
| CLOSE_ITERATOR Procedure | Closes an open iterator |

Table 155-1 (Cont.) DBMS_RULE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| EVALUATE Procedure | Evaluates the rules in the specified rule set that use the evaluation context specified |
| EVALUATE_EXPRESSION Procedure | Evaluates an expression under the logged in user in a session |
| EVALUATE_EXPRESSION_ITERATOR Procedure | Finds the relevant datapoints and pass re\$value_list into evaluation interface |
| EVALUATE_RULE Procedure | Evaluates the condition defined in the Rule |
| EVALUATE_RULE_ITERATOR Procedure | Finds the relevant datapoints and pass re\$value_list into evaluation interface |
| GET_NEXT_HIT Function | Returns the next rule that evaluated to TRUE from a true rules iterator, or returns the next rule that evaluated to MAYBE from a maybe rules iterator; returns NULL if there are no more rules that evaluated to TRUE or MAYBE. |
| IS_FAST Procedure | Returns TRUE if the expression can be evaluated fast. An expression can be evaluated fast if the engine does not need to run any internal SQL and does not need to go to PL/SQL layer in case there are any PL/SQL functions referred. |
| GET_NEXT_RESULT Function | Iterates over result from the expression given result_val_iterator. |

155.3.1 CLOSE_ITERATOR Procedure

This procedure closes an open iterator.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE.CLOSE_ITERATOR(
    iterator IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameter

Table 155-2 CLOSE_ITERATOR Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| iterator | Iterator to be closed |

Usage Notes

This procedure requires an open iterator that was returned by an earlier call to `DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE` in the same session. The user who runs this procedure does not require any privileges on the rule set being evaluated.

Closing an iterator frees resources, such as memory, associated with the iterator. Therefore, Oracle recommends that you close an iterator when it is no longer needed.



See Also:

[EVALUATE Procedure](#)

155.3.2 EVALUATE Procedure

This procedure evaluates the rules in the specified rule set that use the evaluation context specified for a specified event.

This procedure is overloaded. The `true_rules` and `maybe_rules` parameters are mutually exclusive with the `true_rules_iterator` and `maybe_rules_iterator` parameters. In addition, the procedure with the `true_rules` and `maybe_rules` parameters includes the `stop_on_first_hit` parameter, but the other procedure does not.

Syntax

```

DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE (
    rule_set_name          IN      VARCHAR2,
    evaluation_context     IN      VARCHAR2,
    event_context         IN      SYS.RE$NV_LIST          DEFAULT NULL,
    table_values          IN      SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    column_values        IN      SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    variable_values      IN      SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    attribute_values     IN      SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,

    skip_rules           IN      SYS.RE$RULE_NAME_LIST    DEFAULT NULL,

    dop                  IN      NUMBER,

    result_cache         IN      BOOLEAN                 DEFAULT FALSE,
    stop_on_first_hit   IN      BOOLEAN                 DEFAULT FALSE,
    simple_rules_only    IN      BOOLEAN                 DEFAULT FALSE,
    true_rules           OUT     SYS.RE$RULE_HIT_LIST,
    maybe_rules         OUT     SYS.RE$RULE_HIT_LIST);

DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE (
    rule_set_name          IN      VARCHAR2,
    evaluation_context     IN      VARCHAR2,
    event_context         IN      SYS.RE$NV_LIST          DEFAULT NULL,
    table_values          IN      SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    column_values        IN      SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    variable_values      IN      SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    attribute_values     IN      SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,

    skip_rules           IN      SYS.RE$RULE_NAME_LIST    DEFAULT NULL,

    dop                  IN      NUMBER,

    simple_rules_only    IN      BOOLEAN                 DEFAULT FALSE,
    true_rules_iterator  OUT     BINARY_INTEGER,
    maybe_rules_iterator OUT     BINARY_INTEGER);

```

Parameters

Table 155-3 EVALUATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>rule_set_name</code> | Name of the rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code> . For example, to evaluate all of the rules in a rule set named <code>hr_rules</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.hr_rules</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the schema of the current user is used. |
| <code>evaluation_context</code> | An evaluation context name in the form <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the name of the current user is used. Only rules that use the specified evaluation context are evaluated. |
| <code>event_context</code> | A list of name-value pairs that identify events that cause evaluation |
| <code>table_values</code> | Contains the data for table rows using the table aliases specified when the evaluation context was created. Each table alias in the list must be unique. |
| <code>column_values</code> | Contains the partial data for table rows. It must not contain column values for tables, whose values are already specified in <code>table_values</code> . |
| <code>variable_values</code> | A list containing the data for variables. The only way for an explicit variable value to be known is to specify its value in this list. If an implicit variable value is not specified in the list, then the function used to obtain the value of the implicit variable is invoked. If an implicit variable value is specified in the list, then this value is used and the function is not invoked. |
| <code>attribute_values</code> | Contains the partial data for variables. It must not contain attribute values for variables whose values are already specified in <code>variable_values</code> . |
| <code>stop_on_first_hit</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , then the rules engine stops evaluation as soon as it finds a <code>TRUE</code> rule. If <code>TRUE</code> and there are no <code>TRUE</code> rules, then the rules engine stops evaluation as soon as it finds a rule that may evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> given more data. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the rules engine continues to evaluate rules even after it finds a <code>TRUE</code> rule. |
| <code>simple_rules_only</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , then only those rules that are simple enough to be evaluated fast (without issuing SQL) are considered for evaluation. If <code>FALSE</code> , then evaluates all rules. |

Table 155-3 (Cont.) EVALUATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <code>true_rules</code> | <p>Receives the output of the <code>EVALUATE</code> procedure into a varray of <code>RE\$RULE_HIT_LIST</code> type.</p> <p>If no rules evaluate to <code>TRUE</code>, then <code>true_rules</code> is empty.</p> <p>If at least one rule evaluates to <code>TRUE</code> and <code>stop_on_first_hit</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then <code>true_rules</code> contains one rule that evaluates to <code>TRUE</code>.</p> <p>If <code>stop_on_first_hit</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then <code>true_rules</code> contains all rules that evaluate to <code>TRUE</code>.</p> |
| <code>maybe_rules</code> | <p>If all rules can be evaluated completely, without requiring any additional data, then <code>maybe_rules</code> is empty.</p> <p>If <code>stop_on_first_hit</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then if there is at least one rule that may evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> given more data, and no rules evaluate to <code>TRUE</code>, then <code>maybe_rules</code> contains one rule that may evaluate to <code>TRUE</code>.</p> <p>If <code>stop_on_first_hit</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then <code>maybe_rules</code> contains all rules that may evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> given more data.</p> |
| <code>true_rules_iterator</code> | Contains the iterator for accessing rules that are <code>TRUE</code> |
| <code>maybe_rules_iterator</code> | Contains the iterator for accessing rules that may be <code>TRUE</code> given additional data or the ability to issue SQL |
| <code>skip_rules</code> | List of rules to skip within this evaluation. |
| <code>dop</code> | Degree of parallelism |
| <code>result_cache</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , Result Cache will be created. If evaluate procedure is called with either <code>true_rules_iterator</code> or <code>maybe_rules_iterator</code> , then <code>result_cache</code> is not enabled. |

Usage Notes



Note:

Rules in the rule set that use an evaluation context different from the one specified are not considered for evaluation.

The rules in the rule set are evaluated using the data specified for `table_values`, `column_values`, `variable_values`, and `attribute_values`. These values must refer to tables and variables in the specified evaluation context. Otherwise, an error is raised.

The caller may specify, using `stop_on_first_hit`, if evaluation must stop as soon as the first `TRUE` rule or the first `MAYBE` rule (if there are no `TRUE` rules) is found.

The caller may also specify, using `simple_rules_only`, if only rules that are simple enough to be evaluated fast (which means without SQL) should be considered for evaluation. This makes evaluation faster, but causes rules that cannot be evaluated without SQL to be returned as `MAYBE` rules.

Partial evaluation is supported. The `EVALUATE` procedure can be called with data for only some of the tables, columns, variables, or attributes. In such a case, rules that cannot be evaluated because of a lack of data are returned as `MAYBE` rules, unless they can be determined to be `TRUE` or `FALSE` based on the values of one or more simple expressions within the rule. For example, given a value of 1 for attribute "a.b" of variable "x", a rule with the following rule condition can be returned as `TRUE`, without a value for table "tab":

```
(:x.a.b = 1) or (tab.c > 10)
```

The results of an evaluation are the following:

- `TRUE` rules, which is the list of rules that evaluate to `TRUE` based on the given data. These rules are returned either in the `OUT` parameter `true_rules`, which returns all of the rules that evaluate to `TRUE`, or in the `OUT` parameter `true_rules_iterator`, which returns each rule that evaluates to `TRUE` one at a time.
- `MAYBE` rules, which is the list of rules that could not be evaluated for one of the following reasons:
 - The rule refers to data that was unavailable. For example, a variable attribute "x.a.b" is specified, but no value is specified for the variable "x", the attribute "a", or the attribute "a.b".
 - The rule is not simple enough to be evaluated fast (without SQL) and `simple_rules_only` is specified as `TRUE`, or partial data is available.

Maybe rules are returned either in the `OUT` parameter `maybe_rules`, which returns all of the rules that evaluate to `MAYBE`, or in the `OUT` parameter `maybe_rules_iterator`, which returns each rule that evaluates to `MAYBE` one at a time.

The caller may specify whether the procedure returns all of the rules that evaluate to `TRUE` and `MAYBE` for the event or an iterator for rules that evaluate to `TRUE` and `MAYBE`. A true rules iterator enables the client to fetch each rule that evaluates to `TRUE` one at a time, and a maybe rules iterator enables the client to fetch each rule that evaluates to `MAYBE` one at a time.

If you use an iterator, then you use the `GET_NEXT_HIT` function in the `DBMS_RULE` package to retrieve the next rule that evaluates to `TRUE` or `MAYBE` from an iterator. Oracle recommends that you close an iterator if it is no longer needed to free resources, such as memory, used by the iterator. An iterator can be closed in the following ways:

- The `CLOSE_ITERATOR` procedure in the `DBMS_RULE` package is run with the iterator specified.
- The iterator returns `NULL` because no more rules evaluate to `TRUE` or `MAYBE`.
- The session in which the iterator is running ends.

To run the `DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE` procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `EXECUTE_ON_RULE_SET` privilege on the rule set
- Have `EXECUTE_ANY_RULE_SET` system privilege
- Be the rule set owner

 **Note:**

The rules engine does not invoke any actions. An action context can be returned with each returned rule, but the client of the rules engine must invoke any necessary actions.

 **See Also:**

- [Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the DBMS_RULE package
- [GET_NEXT_HIT](#) Function
- [CLOSE_ITERATOR](#) Procedure

155.3.3 EVALUATE_EXPRESSION Procedure

This procedure allows user to evaluate an expression under the logged in user in a session.

Any re-execute of the same expression with same table alias and variable type will result in reusing the same compiled context. With fixed compile cache size, its possible of aging....

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE_EXPRESSION(
  rule_expression      IN      VARCHAR2,
  table_aliases        IN      SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST:= NULL,
  variable_types       IN      SYS.RE$VARIABLE_TYPE_LIST:= NULL,
  table_values         IN      SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE_LIST:= NULL,
  column_values        IN      SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST:=NULL,
  variable_values      IN      SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST:=NULL,
  attribute_values     IN      SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST:=NULL,
  cache                IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  result_val           OUT     BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 155-4 EVALUATE_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| rule_expression | Contains an expression string. |
| table_alias | Contains alias of tables referred in the expression string. |
| variable_types | Contains type definitions of variables used in expression. |
| table_values | Contains ROWID of table row for expression evaluation. |
| column_values | Contains values of columns referred in the expression. |
| variable_values | Contains values of variables referred in the expression. |
| attribute_values | Contains values of attributes referred in the expression. |
| cache | If TRUE, Result Cache will be created. |

Table 155-4 (Cont.) EVALUATE_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---------------------------|
| result_val | Result of the evaluation. |

155.3.4 EVALUATE_EXPRESSION_ITERATOR Procedure

This is a user visible interface. Because PL/SQL based callbacks can be expensive, we provide an array based approach. The client program is assumed to find the relevant datapoints and pass `re$value_list` into evaluation interface. The expression evaluation engine is expected to walk through this list and evaluate expression for each datapoint (`re$value_list`) element.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE_EXPRESSION_ITERATOR(
    rule_expression      IN          varchar2,
    table_aliases        IN          sys.re$table_alias_list:= NULL,
    variable_types      IN          sys.re$variable_type_list:= NULL,
    values               IN          sys.re$value_list,
    cache                IN          boolean DEFAULT FALSE,
    result_val_iter_id  OUT          BINARY_INTEGER)
```

Parameters

Table 155-5 EVALUATE_EXPRESSION_ITERATOR Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| rule_expression | Contains an expression string. |
| table_alias | Alias of tables referred in the above expression string. |
| variable_types | Type definitions of variables used in expression. |
| values | List of datapoint values for evaluation. |
| cache | If TRUE, Result Cache will be created. |
| result_val_iter_id | Contains iterator for result of array of values sent using value. |

155.3.5 EVALUATE_RULE Procedure

The Rule Evaluation API expects that `CREATE_RULE` procedure has been called with an legitimate `EVALUATION_CONTEXT` prior. This API will evaluate the condition defined in the Rule.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE_RULE(
    rule_name           IN          VARCHAR2,
    event_context      IN          SYS.RE$NV_LIST           DEFAULT NULL,
    table_values       IN          SYS.RE$table_value_list  DEFAULT NULL,
    column_values      IN          SYS.RE$column_value_list DEFAULT NULL,
    variable_values    IN          SYS.RE$variable_value_list DEFAULT NULL,
    attribute_values   IN          SYS.RE$attribute_value_list DEFAULT NULL,
```



```

cache          IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
result_val     OUT BOOLEAN);

```

Parameters

Table 155-6 EVALUATE_RULE Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| rule_name | Name of the rule previously create using CREATE_RULE procedure. |
| event_context | A list of name-value pairs that identify events that cause evaluation. |
| table_values | ROWID of table row for expression evaluation. |
| column_values | Values of columns referred in the expression |
| variable_values | Values of variables referred in expression |
| attribute_values | Values of attributes referred in expression |
| cache | If TRUE, Result Cache will be created. |
| result_val | Result of the evaluation |

155.3.6 EVALUATE_RULE_ITERATOR Procedure

This is an iterative interface. The client program is assumed to find the relevant datapoints and pass re\$value_list into evaluation interface.

Evaluation engine is expected to walk through this list and evaluate expression for each datapoint (re\$value_list) element. User can use DBMS_RULE.GET_NEXT_RESULT procedure to iterate through the result list.

Syntax

```

DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE_RULE_ITERATOR(
rule_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
event_context  IN      SYS.RE$NV_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
values         IN      SYS.RE$VALUE_LIST,
cache         IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
result_val_iter_id OUT  BINARY_INTEGER);

```

Parameters

Table 155-7 EVALUATE_RULE_ITERATOR Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| rule_name | Name of the rule previously create using CREATE_RULE procedure. |
| event_context | A list of name-value pairs that identify events that cause evaluation |
| values | List of datapoint values for evaluation. |
| cache | If TRUE, Result Cache will be created. |
| result_val_iter_id | Contains iterator for result of array of values sent using values |

155.3.7 GET_NEXT_HIT Function

This function returns the next rule that evaluated to `TRUE` from a true rules iterator, or returns the next rule that evaluated to `MAYBE` from a maybe rules iterator. The function returns `NULL` if there are no more rules that evaluated to `TRUE` or `MAYBE`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE.GET_NEXT_HIT(  
    iterator IN BINARY_INTEGER)  
RETURN SYS.RE$RULE_HIT;
```

Parameter

Table 155-8 GET_NEXT_HIT Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>iterator</code> | The iterator from which the rule that evaluated to <code>TRUE</code> or <code>MAYBE</code> is retrieved |

Usage Notes

This procedure requires an open iterator that was returned by an earlier call to `DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE` in the same session. The user who runs this procedure does not require any privileges on the rule set being evaluated.

When an iterator returns `NULL`, it is closed automatically. If an open iterator is no longer needed, then use the `CLOSE_ITERATOR` procedure in the `DBMS_RULE` package to close it.

Note:

This function raises an error if the rule set being evaluated was modified after the call to the `DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE` procedure that returned the iterator. Modifications to a rule set include added rules to the rule set, changing existing rules in the rule set, dropping rules from the rule set, and dropping the rule set.

See Also:

- [Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the `DBMS_RULE` package
- [EVALUATE Procedure](#)
- [CLOSE_ITERATOR Procedure](#)

155.3.8 GET_NEXT_RESULT Function

This function iterates over result from the expression given in RESULT_VAL_ITERATOR. It returns the expression at iterator evaluated to TRUE or FALSE.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE.GET_NEXT_RESULT (
  result_val_iterator_id  IN  BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN  BOOLEAN;
```

Parameter

Table 155-9 GET_NEXT_RESULT Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| result_val_iterator_id | Iterator returned from EVALUATE_EXPRESSION_ITERATOR |

155.3.9 IS_FAST Procedure

Given an expression, of either rule or Independent Expression, this procedure will return TRUE if the expression can be evaluated as fast. An expression can be evaluated as fast if the engine does not need to run any internal SQL and does not need to go to PL/SQL layer in case there are any PL/SQL functions referred.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE.IS_FAST(
  expression          IN          VARCHAR2,
  table_aliases       IN          SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST:= NULL,
  variable_types      IN          SYS.RE$VARIABLE_TYPE_LIST:= NULL,
  result_val          OUT         BOOLEAN);
```

Parameter

Table 155-10 IS_FAST Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| expression | Expression to check |
| table_aliases | Alias of tables referred in the above expression string |
| variable_types | Type definitions of variables used in expression |
| result_val | If the expression can be evaluated as fast |

DBMS_RULE_ADM

The `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package provides the subprograms for creating and managing rules, rule sets, and rule evaluation contexts.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_RULE_ADM Subprograms](#)

156.1 DBMS_RULE_ADM Overview

This package provides the subprograms for creating and managing rules, rule sets, and rule evaluation contexts.

See Also:

- [Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package
- [DBMS_RULE](#)

156.2 DBMS_RULE_ADM Security Model

`PUBLIC` is granted `EXECUTE` privilege on this package.

See Also:

Oracle Database Security Guide for more information about user group `PUBLIC`

156.3 Summary of DBMS_RULE_ADM Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 156-1 `DBMS_RULE_ADM` Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| ADD_RULE Procedure | Adds the specified rule to the specified rule set |

Table 156-1 (Cont.) DBMS_RULE_ADM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| ALTER_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure | Alters a rule evaluation context |
| ALTER_RULE Procedure | Changes one or more aspects of the specified rule |
| CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure | Creates a rule evaluation context |
| CREATE_RULE Procedure | Creates a rule with the specified name |
| CREATE_RULE_SET Procedure | Creates a rule set with the specified name |
| DROP_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure | Drops the rule evaluation context with the specified name |
| DROP_RULE Procedure | Drops the rule with the specified name |
| DROP_RULE_SET Procedure | Drops the rule set with the specified name |
| GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Grants the specified object privilege on the specified object to the specified user or role |
| GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Grants the specified system privilege to the specified user or role |
| REMOVE_RULE Procedure | Removes the specified rule from the specified rule set |
| REVOKE_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Revokes the specified object privilege on the specified object from the specified user or role |
| REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Revokes the specified system privilege from the specified user or role |

**Note:**

All subprograms commit unless specified otherwise.

156.3.1 ADD_RULE Procedure

This procedure adds the specified rule to the specified rule set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.ADD_RULE(
  rule_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  rule_set_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  evaluation_context IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  rule_comment       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 156-2 ADD_RULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <code>rule_name</code> | The name of the rule you are adding to the rule set, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . For example, to add a rule named <code>all_a</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.all_a</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>rule_set_name</code> | The name of the rule set to which you are adding the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code> . For example, to add the rule to a rule set named <code>apply_rules</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.apply_rules</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>evaluation_context</code> | An evaluation context name in the form <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. Only specify an evaluation context if the rule itself does not have an evaluation context and you do not want to use the rule set's evaluation context for the rule. |
| <code>rule_comment</code> | Optional description, which can contain the reason for adding the rule to the rule set |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `ALTER_ON_RULE_SET` privilege on the rule set
- Have `ALTER_ANY_RULE_SET` system privilege
- Be the owner of the rule set

Also, the rule set owner must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `EXECUTE_ON_RULE` privilege on the rule
- Have `EXECUTE_ANY_RULE` system privilege
- Be the rule owner

If the rule has no evaluation context and no evaluation context is specified when you run this procedure, then the rule uses the evaluation context associated with the rule set. In such a case, the rule owner must have the necessary privileges on all the base objects accessed by the rule using the evaluation context.

If an evaluation context is specified, then the rule set owner must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `EXECUTE_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` privilege on the evaluation context
- Have `EXECUTE_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` system privilege, and the owner of the evaluation context must not be `SYS`
- Be the evaluation context owner

Also, the rule owner must have the necessary privileges on all the base objects accessed by the rule using the evaluation context.

156.3.2 ALTER_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure alters a rule evaluation context. A rule evaluation context defines external data that can be referenced in rule conditions. The external data can either exist as variables or as table data.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_EVALUATION_CONTEXT(
  evaluation_context_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_aliases                IN  SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST   DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_table_aliases        IN  BOOLEAN                   DEFAULT FALSE,
  variable_types              IN  SYS.RE$VARIABLE_TYPE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_variable_types       IN  BOOLEAN                   DEFAULT FALSE,
  evaluation_function          IN  VARCHAR2                  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_evaluation_function   IN  BOOLEAN                   DEFAULT FALSE,
  evaluation_context_comment   IN  VARCHAR2                  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_eval_context_comment IN  BOOLEAN                   DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 156-3 ALTER_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| evaluation_context_name | The name of the evaluation context you are altering, specified as <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code> . For example, to alter an evaluation context named <code>dept_eval_context</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.dept_eval_context</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| table_aliases | If <code>NULL</code> and <code>remove_table_aliases</code> is <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure retains the existing table aliases. If <code>NULL</code> and <code>remove_table_aliases</code> is <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure removes the existing table aliases. If non- <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure replaces the existing table aliases for the evaluation context with the specified table aliases. Table aliases specify the tables in an evaluation context. The table aliases can be used to reference tables in rule conditions. |
| remove_table_aliases | If <code>TRUE</code> and <code>table_aliases</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure removes the existing table aliases for the evaluation context. If <code>TRUE</code> and <code>table_aliases</code> is non- <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure raises an error. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure does not remove table aliases. |

Table 156-3 (Cont.) ALTER_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| <code>variable_types</code> | <p>If NULL and <code>remove_variable_types</code> is FALSE, then the procedure retains the variable types. If NULL and <code>remove_variable_types</code> is TRUE, then the procedure removes the existing variable types.</p> <p>If non-NULL, then the procedure replaces the existing variable types for the evaluation context with the specified variable types.</p> |
| <code>remove_variable_types</code> | <p>If TRUE and <code>variable_types</code> is NULL, then the procedure removes the existing variable types for the evaluation context. If TRUE and <code>variable_types</code> is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure does not remove the variable types.</p> |
| <code>evaluation_function</code> | <p>If NULL and <code>remove_evaluation_function</code> is FALSE, then the procedure retains the existing evaluation function. If NULL and <code>remove_evaluation_function</code> is TRUE, then the procedure removes the existing evaluation function.</p> <p>If non-NULL, then the procedure replaces the existing evaluation function for the evaluation context with the specified evaluation function.</p> <p>An evaluation function is an optional function that will be called to evaluate rules that use the evaluation context. It must have the same form as the <code>DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE</code> procedure. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>See CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure for more information about evaluation functions.</p> |
| <code>remove_evaluation_function</code> | <p>If TRUE and <code>evaluation_function</code> is NULL, then the procedure removes the existing evaluation function for the evaluation context. If TRUE and <code>evaluation_function</code> is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure does not remove the evaluation function.</p> |
| <code>evaluation_context_comment</code> | <p>If NULL and <code>remove_eval_context_comment</code> is FALSE, then the procedure retains the existing evaluation context comment. If NULL and <code>remove_evaluation_function</code> is TRUE, then the procedure removes the existing evaluation context comment.</p> <p>If non-NULL, then the procedure replaces the existing comment for the evaluation context with the specified comment.</p> <p>An evaluation context comment is an optional description of the rule evaluation context.</p> |

Table 156-3 (Cont.) ALTER_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| remove_eval_context_comment | If TRUE and evaluation_context_comment is NULL, then the procedure removes the existing comment for the evaluation context. If TRUE and evaluation_context_comment is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error. If FALSE, then the procedure does not remove the evaluation context comment. |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the evaluation context being altered
- Have ALL_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT or ALTER_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT object privilege on an evaluation context owned by another user
- Have ALTER_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT system privilege



See Also:

[Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the DBMS_RULE_ADM package

156.3.3 ALTER_RULE Procedure

This procedure changes one or more aspects of the specified rule.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_RULE(
    rule_name           IN  VARCHAR2,
    condition           IN  VARCHAR2           DEFAULT NULL,
    evaluation_context  IN  VARCHAR2           DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_evaluation_context IN  BOOLEAN       DEFAULT FALSE,
    action_context      IN  SYS.RE$NV_LIST     DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_action_context IN  BOOLEAN       DEFAULT FALSE,
    rule_comment        IN  VARCHAR2           DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_rule_comment IN  BOOLEAN       DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 156-4 ALTER_RULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| <code>rule_name</code> | The name of the rule you are altering, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . For example, to alter a rule named <code>all_a</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.all_a</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>condition</code> | The condition to be associated with the rule. If non-NULL, then the procedure replaces the existing condition of the rule with the specified condition. |
| <code>evaluation_context</code> | An evaluation context name in the form <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. If non-NULL, then the procedure replaces the existing evaluation context of the rule with the specified evaluation context. |
| <code>remove_evaluation_context</code> | If TRUE, then the procedure sets the evaluation context for the rule to NULL, which effectively removes the evaluation context from the rule. If FALSE, then the procedure retains any evaluation context for the specified rule. If the <code>evaluation_context</code> parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to FALSE. |
| <code>action_context</code> | If non-NULL, then the procedure changes the action context associated with the rule. A rule action context is information associated with a rule that is interpreted by the client of the rules engine when the rule is evaluated. |
| <code>remove_action_context</code> | If TRUE, then the procedure sets the action context for the rule to NULL, which effectively removes the action context from the rule. If FALSE, then the procedure retains any action context for the specified rule. If the <code>action_context</code> parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to FALSE. |
| <code>rule_comment</code> | If non-NULL, then the existing comment of the rule is replaced by the specified comment. |
| <code>remove_rule_comment</code> | If TRUE, then the procedure sets the comment for the rule to NULL, which effectively removes the comment from the rule. If FALSE, then the procedure retains any comment for the specified rule. If the <code>rule_comment</code> parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to FALSE. |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `ALTER_ON_RULE` privilege on the rule

- Have ALTER_ANY_RULE system privilege
- Be the owner of the rule being altered

If an evaluation context is specified, then the rule owner must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have EXECUTE_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT privilege on the evaluation context
- Have EXECUTE_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT system privilege, and the owner of the evaluation context must not be SYS
- Be the evaluation context owner

Also, the rule owner must have the necessary privileges on all the base objects accessed by the rule using the evaluation context.



See Also:

[Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the DBMS_RULE_ADM package

156.3.4 CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure creates a rule evaluation context. A rule evaluation context defines external data that can be referenced in rule conditions. The external data can either exist as variables or as table data.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT (
  evaluation_context_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_aliases                IN  SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST   DEFAULT NULL,
  variable_types               IN  SYS.RE$VARIABLE_TYPE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
  evaluation_function          IN  VARCHAR2                  DEFAULT NULL,
  evaluation_context_comment   IN  VARCHAR2                  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 156-5 CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| evaluation_context_name | The name of the evaluation context you are creating, specified as <i>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</i> . For example, to create an evaluation context named dept_eval_context in the hr schema, enter hr.dept_eval_context for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| table_aliases | Table aliases that specify the tables in an evaluation context. The table aliases can be used to reference tables in rule conditions. |
| variable_types | A list of variables for the evaluation context |

Table 156-5 (Cont.) CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <code>evaluation_function</code> | An optional function that will be called to evaluate rules using the evaluation context. It must have the same form as the <code>DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE</code> procedure. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. See " Usage Notes " for more information about the evaluation function. |
| <code>evaluation_context_comment</code> | An optional description of the rule evaluation context. |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the evaluation context being created and have `CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT_OBJ` system privilege
- Have `CREATE_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` system privilege



See Also:

[Rule TYPEs](#) for more information about the types used with the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package

The evaluation function must have the following signature:

```
FUNCTION evaluation_function_name(
  rule_set_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  evaluation_context IN  VARCHAR2,
  event_context     IN  SYS.RE$NV_LIST          DEFAULT NULL,
  table_values      IN  SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  column_values     IN  SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  variable_values   IN  SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  attribute_values  IN  SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  stop_on_first_hit IN  BOOLEAN                DEFAULT FALSE,
  simple_rules_only IN  BOOLEAN                DEFAULT FALSE,
  true_rules        OUT SYS.RE$RULE_HIT_LIST,
  maybe_rules       OUT SYS.RE$RULE_HIT_LIST);
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```



Note:

Each parameter is required and must have the specified datatype. However, you can change the names of the parameters.

The return value of the function must be one of the following:

- `DBMS_RULE_ADM.EVALUATION_SUCCESS`: The user specified evaluation function completed the rule set evaluation successfully. The rules engine returns the results of the evaluation

obtained by the evaluation function to the rules engine client using the `DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE` procedure.

- `DBMS_RULE_ADM.EVALUATION_CONTINUE`: The rules engine evaluates the rule set as if there were no evaluation function. The evaluation function is not used, and any results returned by the evaluation function are ignored.
- `DBMS_RULE_ADM.EVALUATION_FAILURE`: The user specified evaluation function failed. Rule set evaluation stops, and an error is raised.

156.3.5 CREATE_RULE Procedure

This procedure creates a rule.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_RULE (
  rule_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  condition          IN  VARCHAR2,
  evaluation_context IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  action_context     IN  SYS.RE$NV_LIST   DEFAULT NULL,
  rule_comment       IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 156-6 CREATE_RULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <code>rule_name</code> | The name of the rule you are creating, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . For example, to create a rule named <code>all_a</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.all_a</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>condition</code> | The condition to be associated with the rule. A condition evaluates to <code>TRUE</code> or <code>FALSE</code> and can be any condition allowed in the <code>WHERE</code> clause of a <code>SELECT</code> statement. For example, the following is a valid rule condition: <code>department_id = 30</code> Ensure that the proper case is used for text in rule conditions. Note: Do not include the word "WHERE" in the condition. |
| <code>evaluation_context</code> | An optional evaluation context name in the form <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code> , which is associated with the rule. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. If <code>evaluation_context</code> is not specified, then the rule inherits the evaluation context from its rule set. |
| <code>action_context</code> | The action context associated with the rule. A rule action context is information associated with a rule that is interpreted by the client of the rules engine when the rule is evaluated. |
| <code>rule_comment</code> | An optional description of the rule |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the rule being created and have the `CREATE_RULE_OBJ` system privilege
- Have `CREATE_ANY_RULE` system privilege

If an evaluation context is specified, then the rule owner must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `EXECUTE_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` privilege on the evaluation context
- Have `EXECUTE_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` system privilege, and the owner of the evaluation context must not be `SYS`.
- Be the evaluation context owner

Also, the rule owner must have the necessary privileges on all the base objects accessed by the rule using the evaluation context.



See Also:

[Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package

156.3.6 CREATE_RULE_SET Procedure

This procedure creates a rule set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_RULE_SET(
    rule_set_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    evaluation_context IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    rule_set_comment  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 156-7 CREATE_RULE_SET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>rule_set_name</code> | The name of the rule set you are creating, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code> . For example, to create a rule set named <code>apply_rules</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.apply_rules</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>evaluation_context</code> | An optional evaluation context name in the form <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code> , which applies to all rules in the rule set that are not associated with an evaluation context explicitly. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>rule_set_comment</code> | An optional description of the rule set |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the rule set being created and have `CREATE_RULE_SET_OBJ` system privilege
- Have `CREATE_ANY_RULE_SET` system privilege

If an evaluation context is specified, then the rule set owner must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `EXECUTE_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` privilege on the evaluation context
- Have `EXECUTE_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` system privilege, and the owner of the evaluation context must not be `SYS`
- Be the evaluation context owner

156.3.7 DROP_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure drops a rule evaluation context.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_EVALUATION_CONTEXT (
    evaluation_context_name IN VARCHAR2,
    force                   IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 156-8 DROP_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>evaluation_context_name</code> | The name of the evaluation context you are dropping, specified as <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code> . For example, to drop an evaluation context named <code>dept_eval_context</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.dept_eval_context</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>force</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure removes the rule evaluation context from all rules and rule sets that use it. If <code>FALSE</code> and no rules or rule sets use the rule evaluation context, then the procedure drops the rule evaluation context. If <code>FALSE</code> and one or more rules or rule sets use the rule evaluation context, then the procedure raises an exception. Caution: Setting <code>force</code> to <code>TRUE</code> can result in rules and rule sets that do not have an evaluation context. If neither a rule nor the rule set it is in has an evaluation context, and no evaluation context was specified for the rule by the <code>ADD_RULE</code> procedure, then the rule cannot be evaluated. |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the evaluation context
- Have `DROP_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` system privilege

156.3.8 DROP_RULE Procedure

This procedure drops a rule.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_RULE (
    rule_name IN VARCHAR2,
    force     IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 156-9 DROP_RULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>rule_name</code> | The name of the rule you are dropping, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . For example, to drop a rule named <code>all_a</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.all_a</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>force</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes the rule from all rule sets that contain it.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code> and no rule sets contain the rule, then the procedure drops the rule.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code> and one or more rule sets contain the rule, then the procedure raises an exception.</p> |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the rule
- Have `DROP_ANY_RULE` system privilege

Note:

- To remove a rule from a rule set without dropping the rule from the database, use the `REMOVE_RULE` procedure.
- The rule evaluation context associated with the rule, if any, is not dropped when you run this procedure.

156.3.9 DROP_RULE_SET Procedure

This procedure drops a rule set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_RULE_SET(
  rule_set_name IN VARCHAR2,
  delete_rules  IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 156-10 DROP_RULE_SET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| rule_set_name | The name of the rule set you are dropping, specified as [<i>schema_name</i> .] <i>rule_set_name</i> . For example, to drop a rule set named <i>apply_rules</i> in the <i>hr</i> schema, enter <i>hr.apply_rules</i> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| delete_rules | If TRUE , then the procedure drops any rules that are in the rule set. If any of the rules in the rule set are also in another rule set, then these rules are not dropped. If FALSE , then the procedure does not drop the rules in the rule set. |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have **DROP_ANY_RULE_SET** system privilege
- Be the owner of the rule set

Note:

The rule evaluation context associated with the rule set, if any, is not dropped when you run this procedure.

156.3.10 GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure grants the specified object privilege on the specified object to the specified user or role. If a user owns the object, then the user automatically is granted all privileges on the object, with grant option.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE(
  privilege      IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  grantee       IN VARCHAR2,
  grant_option   IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 156-11 GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| privilege | The name of the object privilege to grant to the grantee on the object. See " Usage Notes " for the available object privileges. |
| object_name | The name of the object for which you are granting the privilege to the grantee, specified as [<i>schema_name</i> .] <i>object_name</i> . For example, to grant the privilege on a rule set named <i>apply_rules</i> in the <i>hr</i> schema, enter <i>hr.apply_rules</i> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. The object must be an existing rule, rule set, or evaluation context. |
| grantee | The name of the user or role for which the privilege is granted. The specified user cannot be the owner of the object. |
| grant_option | If TRUE, then the specified user or users granted the specified privilege can grant this privilege to others. If FALSE, then the specified user or users granted the specified privilege cannot grant this privilege to others. |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the object on which the privilege is granted
- Have the same privilege as the privilege being granted with the grant option

In addition, if the object is a rule set, then the user must have EXECUTE privilege on all the rules in the rule set with grant option or must own the rules in the rule set.

[Table 156-12](#) lists the object privileges.

Table 156-12 Object Privileges for Evaluation Contexts, Rules, and Rule Sets

| Privilege | Description |
|---|--|
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALL_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT | Alter and execute a particular evaluation context in another user's schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALL_ON_RULE | Alter and execute a particular rule in another user's schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALL_ON_RULE_SET | Alter and execute a particular rule set in another user's schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT | Alter a particular evaluation context in another user's schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_ON_RULE | Alter a particular rule in another user's schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_ON_RULE_SET | Alter a particular rule set in another user's schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.EXECUTE_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT | Execute a particular evaluation context in another user's schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.EXECUTE_ON_RULE | Execute a particular rule in another user's schema |

Table 156-12 (Cont.) Object Privileges for Evaluation Contexts, Rules, and Rule Sets

| Privilege | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.EXECUTE_ON_RULE_SET | Execute a particular rule set in another user's schema |

Examples

For example, to grant the HR user the privilege to alter a rule named hr_dml in the strmadmin schema, enter the following:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_RULE_ADM.GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE(
    privilege   => SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_ON_RULE,
    object_name => 'strmadmin.hr_dml',
    grantee     => 'hr',
    grant_option => FALSE);
END;
/
```

156.3.11 GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure grant the specified system privilege to the specified user or role.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
  privilege   IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  grantee     IN  VARCHAR2,
  grant_option IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 156-13 GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| privilege | The name of the system privilege to grant to the grantee. |
| grantee | The name of the user or role for which the privilege is granted |
| grant_option | If TRUE, then the specified user or users granted the specified privilege can grant the system privilege to others. If FALSE, then the specified user or users granted the specified privilege cannot grant the system privilege to others. |

Usage Notes

[Table 156-14](#) lists the system privileges.

Table 156-14 System Privileges for Evaluation Contexts, Rules, and Rule Sets

| Privilege | Description |
|--|--|
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT | Alter any evaluation context owned by any user |

Table 156-14 (Cont.) System Privileges for Evaluation Contexts, Rules, and Rule Sets

| Privilege | Description |
|--|---|
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_ANY_RULE | Alter any rule owned by any user |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_ANY_RULE_SET | Alter any rule set owned by any user |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT | Create a new evaluation context in any schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT_OBJ | Create a new evaluation context in the grantee's schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_ANY_RULE | Create a new rule in any schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_RULE_OBJ | Create a new rule in the grantee's schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_ANY_RULE_SET | Create a new rule set in any schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_RULE_SET_OBJ | Create a new rule set in the grantee's schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT | Drop any evaluation context in any schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_ANY_RULE | Drop any rule in any schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_ANY_RULE_SET | Drop any rule set in any schema |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.EXECUTE_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT | Execute any evaluation context owned by any user |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.EXECUTE_ANY_RULE | Execute any rule owned by any user |
| SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.EXECUTE_ANY_RULE_SET | Execute any rule set owned by any user |

For example, to grant the `strmadmin` user the privilege to create a rule set in any schema, enter the following:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_RULE_ADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
    privilege => SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_ANY_RULE_SET,
    grantee   => 'strmadmin',
    grant_option => FALSE);
END;
/
```

156.3.12 REMOVE_RULE Procedure

This procedure removes the specified rule from the specified rule set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.REMOVE_RULE(
  rule_name           IN  VARCHAR2,
  rule_set_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  evaluation_context  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  all_evaluation_contexts IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 156-15 REMOVE_RULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>rule_name</code> | The name of the rule you are removing from the rule set, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . For example, to remove a rule named <code>all_a</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.all_a</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>rule_set_name</code> | The name of the rule set from which you are removing the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code> . For example, to remove the rule from a rule set named <code>apply_rules</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.apply_rules</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>evaluation_context_name</code> | <p>The name of the evaluation context associated with the rule you are removing, specified as <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code>. For example, to specify an evaluation context named <code>dept_eval_context</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.dept_eval_context</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If an evaluation context was specified for the rule you are removing when you added the rule to the rule set using the <code>ADD_RULE</code> procedure, then specify the same evaluation context. If you added the same rule more than once with different evaluation contexts, then specify the rule with the evaluation context you want to remove. If you specify an evaluation context that is not associated with the rule, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>Specify <code>NULL</code> if you did not specify an evaluation context when you added the rule to the rule set. If you specify <code>NULL</code> and there are one or more evaluation contexts associated with the rule, then the procedure raises an error.</p> |
| <code>all_evaluation_contexts</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes the rule from the rule set with all of its associated evaluation contexts.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure only removes the rule with the specified evaluation context.</p> <p>This parameter is relevant only if the same rule is added more than once to the rule set with different evaluation contexts.</p> |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `ALTER_ON_RULE_SET` privilege on the rule set
- Have `ALTER_ANY_RULE_SET` system privilege
- Be the owner of the rule set

 **Note:**

This procedure does not drop a rule from the database. To drop a rule from the database, use the `DROP_RULE` procedure.

156.3.13 REVOKE_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure revokes the specified object privilege on the specified object from the specified user or role.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.REVOKE_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE (
  privilege   IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  object_name IN  VARCHAR2,
  revokee     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 156-16 REVOKE_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| privilege | The name of the object privilege on the object to revoke from the revokee. See GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure for a list of the object privileges. |
| object_name | The name of the object for which you are revoking the privilege from the revokee, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, to revoke an object privilege on a rule set named <code>apply_rules</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.apply_rules</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. The object must be an existing rule, rule set, or evaluation context. |
| revokee | The name of the user or role from which the privilege is revoked. The user who owns the object cannot be specified. |

156.3.14 REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure revokes the specified system privilege from the specified user or role.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE (
  privilege IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  revokee   IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 156-17 REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| privilege | The name of the system privilege to revoke from the revokee. See GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure for a list of the system privileges. |
| revokee | The name of the user or role from which the privilege is revoked |

DBMS_SCHEDULER

The `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package provides a collection of scheduling functions and procedures that can be called from any PL/SQL program.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SCHEDULER Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for more information regarding how to use `DBMS_SCHEDULER`

157.1 DBMS_SCHEDULER Deprecated Subprograms

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated subprograms in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

The following subprograms are deprecated with Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1):

- [CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#)
- [DROP_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#)

157.2 DBMS_SCHEDULER Security Model

The `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package ignores privileges granted on scheduler objects, such as jobs or chains, through roles. Object privileges must be granted directly to the user.

157.3 DBMS_SCHEDULER Rules and Limits

These rules apply when using the `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package.

- Only `SYS` can perform actions on objects in the `SYS` schema.
- Several of the procedures accept comma-delimited lists of object names. If you provide a list of names, then the Scheduler stops executing the list at the first object that returns an

error. Therefore, the Scheduler does not perform the tasks needed for the remaining objects on the list.

For example, consider the statement `DBMS_SCHEDULER.STOP_JOB ('job1, job2, job3, sys.jobclass1, sys.jobclass2, sys.jobclass3');`

If `job3` cannot be stopped, then the jobs that follow it, `jobclass1`, `jobclass2`, and `jobclass3` cannot be stopped. The jobs that preceded `job3`, `job1` and `job2`, are stopped.

- Performing an action on an object that does not exist returns a PL/SQL exception stating that the object does not exist.

157.4 DBMS_SCHEDULER Operational Notes

The Scheduler uses a rich **calendar**ing syntax to enable you to define repeating schedules, such as "every Tuesday and Friday at 4:00 p.m." or "the second Wednesday of every month." This calendaring syntax is used in calendaring expressions in the `repeat_interval` argument of a number of package subprograms. Evaluating a calendaring expression results in a set of discrete timestamps.

See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for examples of the calendaring syntax.

Calendaring Syntax

This section starts with the calendaring syntax. It is followed by descriptions of various parts of the syntax.

In the calendaring syntax, * means 0 or more.

```
repeat_interval = regular_schedule | combined_schedule
```

```
regular_schedule = frequency_clause
[";" interval_clause] [";" bymonth_clause] [";" byweekno_clause]
[";" byyearday_clause] [";" bydate_clause] [";" bymonthday_clause]
[";" byday_clause] [";" byhour_clause] [";" byminute_clause]
[";" bysecond_clause] [";" bysetpos_clause] [";" include_clause]
[";" exclude_clause] [";" intersect_clause] [";" periods_clause]
[";" byperiod_clause]
```

```
frequency_clause = "FREQ" "=" ( predefined_frequency | user_defined_frequency )
```

```
predefined_frequency = "YEARLY" | "MONTHLY" | "WEEKLY" | "DAILY" |
"HOURLY" | "MINUTELY" | "SECONDLY"
```

```
user_defined_frequency = named_schedule
```

```
interval_clause = "INTERVAL" "=" intervalnum
```

```
intervalnum = 1 through 99
```

```
bymonth_clause = "BYMONTH" "=" monthlist
```

```
monthlist = month ( "," month)*
```

```
month = numeric_month | char_month
```

```
numeric_month = 1 | 2 | 3 ... 12
```

```
char_month = "JAN" | "FEB" | "MAR" | "APR" | "MAY" | "JUN" |
"JUL" | "AUG" | "SEP" | "OCT" | "NOV" | "DEC"
```

```
byweekno_clause = "BYWEEKNO" "=" weeknumber_list
```

```
weeknumber_list = weeknumber ( "," weeknumber)*
```

```
weeknumber = [minus] weekno
```

```
weekno = 1 through 53
```

```
byyearday_clause = "BYYEARDAY" "=" yearday_list
```

```
yearday_list = yearday ( "," yearday)*
```

```
yearday = [minus] yeardaynum
yeardaynum = 1 through 366
bydate_clause = "BYDATE" "=" date_list
date_list = date ( "," date)*
date = [YYYY]MMDD [ offset | span ]
bymonthday_clause = "BYMONTHDAY" "=" monthday_list
monthday_list = monthday ( "," monthday)*
monthday = [minus] monthdaynum
monthdaynum = 1 through 31
byday_clause = "BYDAY" "=" byday_list
byday_list = byday ( "," byday)*
byday = [weekdaynum] day
weekdaynum = [minus] daynum
daynum = 1 through 53 /* if frequency is yearly */
daynum = 1 through 5 /* if frequency is monthly */
day = "MON" | "TUE" | "WED" | "THU" | "FRI" | "SAT" | "SUN"
BYTIME clause: BYTIME=[hour_minute_second_list|minute_second_list]
hour_minute_second_list: hh24mss, .., hh24mss
minute_second_list: mmss, .. mmss
byhour_clause = "BYHOUR" "=" hour_list
hour_list = hour ( "," hour)*
hour = 0 through 23
byminute_clause = "BYMINUTE" "=" minute_list
minute_list = minute ( "," minute)*
minute = 0 through 59
bysecond_clause = "BYSECOND" "=" second_list
second_list = second ( "," second)*
second = 0 through 59
bysetpos_clause = "BYSETPOS" "=" setpos_list
setpos_list = setpos ( "," setpos)*
setpos = [minus] setpos_num
setpos_num = 1 through 9999

include_clause = "INCLUDE" "=" schedule_list
exclude_clause = "EXCLUDE" "=" schedule_list
intersect_clause = "INTERSECT" "=" schedule_list
schedule_list = schedule_clause ( "," schedule_clause)*
schedule_clause = named_schedule [ offset ]
named_schedule = [schema "."] schedule
periods_clause = "PERIODS" "=" periodnum
byperiod_clause = "BYPERIOD" "=" period_list
period_list = periodnum ( "," periodnum)*
periodnum = 1 through 100

offset = ("+" | "-") ["OFFSET:"] duration_val
span = ("+" | "-" | "^") "SPAN:" duration_val
duration_val = dur-weeks | dur_days
dur_weeks = numofweeks "W"
dur_days = numofdays "D"
numofweeks = 1 through 53
numofdays = 1 through 376
minus = "-"

combined_schedule = schedule_list
```

Table 157-1 Values for repeat_interval

| Name | Description |
|-----------|--|
| FREQ | This specifies the type of recurrence. It must be specified. The possible predefined frequency values are YEARLY, MONTHLY, WEEKLY, DAILY, HOURLY, MINUTELY, and SECONDLY. Alternatively, specifies an existing schedule to use as a user-defined frequency. |
| INTERVAL | This specifies a positive integer representing how often the recurrence repeats. The default is 1, which means every second for secondly, every day for daily, and so on. The maximum value is 99. |
| BYMONTH | This specifies which month or months you want the job to execute in. You can use numbers such as 1 for January and 3 for March, as well as three-letter abbreviations such as FEB for February and JUL for July. |
| BYWEEKNO | <p>This specifies the week of the year as a number. It follows ISO-8601, which defines the week as starting with Monday and ending with Sunday; and the first week of a year as the first week, which is mostly within the Gregorian year. The first week is equivalent to the following two variants: the week that contains the first Thursday of the Gregorian year; and the week containing January 4th.</p> <p>The ISO-8601 week numbers are integers from 1 to 52 or 53; parts of week 1 may be in the previous calendar year; parts of week 52 may be in the following calendar year; and if a year has a week 53, parts of it must be in the following calendar year.</p> <p>As an example, in the year 1998, the ISO week 1 began on Monday December 29th, 1997; and the last ISO week (week 53) ended on Sunday January 3rd, 1999. So December 29th, 1997, is in the ISO week 1998-01, and January 1st, 1999, is in the ISO week 1998-53.</p> <p>byweekno is only valid for YEARLY.</p> <p>Examples of invalid specifications are "FREQ=YEARLY; BYWEEKNO=1; BYMONTH=12" and "FREQ=YEARLY; BYWEEKNO=53; BYMONTH=1".</p> |
| BYYEARDAY | This specifies the day of the year as a number. Valid values are 1 to 366. An example is 69, which is March 10 (31 for January, 28 for February, and 10 for March). 69 evaluates to March 10 for non-leap years and March 9 in leap years. -2 will always evaluate to December 30th independent of whether it is a leap year. |
| BYDATE | <p>This specifies a list of dates, where each date is of the form [YYYY]MMDD. A list of consecutive dates can be generated by using the SPAN modifier, and a date can be adjusted with the OFFSET modifier. An example of a simple BYDATE clause follows:</p> <pre>BYDATE=0115,0315,0615,0915,1215,20060115</pre> <p>The following SPAN example is equivalent to BYDATE=0110,0111,0112,0113,0114, which is a span of 5 days starting at 1/10:</p> <pre>BYDATE=0110+SPAN:5D</pre> <p>The plus sign in front of the SPAN keyword indicates a span starting at the supplied date. The minus sign indicates a span ending at the supplied date, and the "^" sign indicates a span of <i>n</i> days or weeks centered around the supplied date. If <i>n</i> is an even number, it is adjusted up to the next odd number.</p> <p>Offsets adjust the supplied date by adding or subtracting <i>n</i> days or weeks. BYDATE=0205-OFFSET:2W is equivalent to BYDATE=0205-14D (the OFFSET: keyword is optional), which is also equivalent to BYDATE=0122.</p> |

Table 157-1 (Cont.) Values for repeat_interval

| Name | Description |
|------------|--|
| BYMONTHDAY | This specifies the day of the month as a number. Valid values are 1 to 31. An example is 10, which means the 10th day of the selected month. You can use the minus sign (-) to count backward from the last day, so, for example, BYMONTHDAY=-1 means the last day of the month and BYMONTHDAY=-2 means the next to last day of the month. |
| BYDAY | This specifies the day of the week from Monday to Sunday in the form MON, TUE, and so on. Using numbers, you can specify the 26th Friday of the year, if using a YEARLY frequency, or the 4th THU of the month, using a MONTHLY frequency. Using the minus sign, you can say the second to last Friday of the month. For example, -1 FRI is the last Friday of the month. |
| BYHOUR | This specifies the hour on which the job is to run. Valid values are 0 to 23. As an example, 10 means 10 a.m. |
| BYMINUTE | This specifies the minute on which the job is to run. Valid values are 0 to 59. As an example, 45 means 45 minutes past the chosen hour. |
| BYSECOND | This specifies the second on which the job is to run. Valid values are 0 to 59. As an example, 30 means 30 seconds past the chosen minute. |
| BYSETPOS | <p>This selects one or more items, by position, in the list of timestamps that result after the whole calendaring expression is evaluated. It is useful for requirements such as running a job on the last workday of the month. Rather than attempting to express this with the other BY clauses, you can code the calendaring expression to evaluate to a list of every workday of the month, and then add the BYSETPOS clause to select only the last item of that list. Assuming that workdays are Monday through Friday, the syntax would then be:</p> <pre>FREQ=MONTHLY; BYDAY=MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI; BYSETPOS=-1</pre> <p>Valid values are 1 through 9999. A negative number selects an item from the end of the list (-1 is the last item, -2 is the next to last item, and so on) and a positive number selects from the front of the list. The BYSETPOS clause is always evaluated last. BYSETPOS is only supported with the MONTHLY and YEARLY frequencies.</p> <p>The BYSETPOS clause is applied to the list of timestamps once per frequency period. For example, when the frequency is defined as MONTHLY, the Scheduler determines all valid timestamps for the month, orders that list, and then applies the BYSETPOS clause. The Scheduler then moves on to the next month and repeats the procedure. Assuming a start date of Jun 10, 2004, the example evaluates to: Jun 30, Jul 30, Aug 31, Sep 30, Oct 29, and so on.</p> |
| INCLUDE | <p>This includes one or more named schedules in the calendaring expression. That is, the set of timestamps defined by each included named schedule is added to the results of the calendaring expression. If an identical timestamp is contributed by both an included schedule and the calendaring expression, it is included in the resulting set of timestamps only once. The named schedules must have been defined with the CREATE_SCHEDULE procedure.</p> <p>This clause only works on a full day and therefore cannot be used with BYHOUR, BYMIN, and BYSECOND.</p> |

Table 157-1 (Cont.) Values for repeat_interval

| Name | Description |
|-----------|---|
| EXCLUDE | <p>This excludes one or more named schedules from the calendaring expression. That is, the set of timestamps defined by each excluded named schedule is removed from the results of the calendaring expression. The named schedules must have been defined with the <code>CREATE_SCHEDULE</code> procedure.</p> <p>This clause only works on a full day and therefore cannot be used with <code>BYHOUR</code>, <code>BYMIN</code>, and <code>BYSECOND</code>.</p> |
| INTERSECT | <p>This specifies an intersection between the calendaring expression results and the set of timestamps defined by one or more named schedules. Only the timestamps that appear both in the calendaring expression and in one of the named schedules are included in the resulting set of timestamps.</p> <p>For example, assume that the named schedule <code>last_sat</code> indicates the last Saturday in every month, and that for the year 2005, the only months where the last day of the month is also a Saturday are April and December. Assume also that the named schedule <code>end_qtr</code> indicates the last day of each quarter in 2005:</p> <pre>3/31/2005, 6/30/2005, 9/30/2005, 12/31/2005</pre> <p>These calendaring expressions result in the dates that follow:</p> <pre>3/31/2005, 4/30/2005, 6/30/2005, 9/30/2005, 12/31/2005</pre> <pre>FREQ=MONTHLY; BYMONTHDAY=-1; INTERSECT=last_sat,end_qtr</pre> <p>In this example, the terms <code>FREQ=MONTHLY; BYMONTHDAY=-1</code> indicate the last day of each month.</p> <p>This clause only works on a full day and therefore cannot be used with <code>BYHOUR</code>, <code>BYMIN</code>, and <code>BYSECOND</code>.</p> |
| PERIODS | <p>This identifies the number of periods that together form one cycle of a user-defined frequency. It is used in the <code>repeat_interval</code> expression of the schedule that defines the user-defined frequency. It is mandatory when the <code>repeat_interval</code> expression in the main schedule contains a <code>BYPERIOD</code> clause. The following example defines the quarters of a fiscal year.</p> <pre>FREQ=YEARLY;BYDATE=0301,0601,0901,1201;PERIODS=4</pre> |
| BYPERIOD | <p>This selects periods from a user-defined frequency. For example, if a main schedule names a user-defined frequency schedule that defines the fiscal quarters shown in the previous example, the clause <code>BYPERIOD=2,4</code> in the main schedule selects the 2nd and 4th fiscal quarters.</p> |

Combining Schedules

There are two ways to combine schedules:

- Using a combined schedule expression, which is a list of individual schedules
 For example, to create a schedule for all company holidays, you provide a list of individual schedules, where each schedule in the list defines a single holiday. The Scheduler evaluates each individual schedule, and then returns a union of the timestamps returned by each individual schedule.

- Embedding other schedules into the main schedule using `include`, `exclude`, and `intersect` clauses

With this method, the embedded schedules inherit certain attributes from the main schedule.

- Timestamps generated by the `INCLUDE` clause that fall into periods that are skipped by the main schedule are ignored. This is the case when the main schedule skips periods due to the `INTERVAL` clause, the `BYPERIOD` clause, or the `BYMONTH` clause for `freq=monthly`.
- Days that are added by the `INCLUDE` clause follow the hourly/minutes/seconds execution pattern of the main schedule.
- When the `INCLUDE` clause is present, no date-specific defaults are retrieved from the start date (but time-specific defaults can be). (See ["Start Dates and Repeat Intervals"](#), later in this section.) For example, a `repeat_interval` of `FREQ=MONTHLY;INCLUDE=HOLIDAY` executes only on holidays and not on the month/day defaults retrieved from the start date.

The following is an example:

```
BEGIN
dbms_scheduler.create_schedule('embed_sched', repeat_interval =>
  'FREQ=YEARLY;BYDATE=0130,0220,0725');
dbms_scheduler.create_schedule('main_sched', repeat_interval =>
  'FREQ=MONTHLY;INTERVAL=2;BYMONTHDAY=15;BYHOUR=9,17;INCLUDE=embed_sched');
END;
/
```

In this example, the dates 1/30, 2/20, and 7/25 are added to the main schedule. However, the Scheduler does not include dates that fall in months that are skipped by the `INTERVAL` clause. If the start date of the main schedule is 1/1/2005, then 2/20 is not added. On the dates that are added, the embedded schedule follows the execution pattern of the main schedule: jobs are executed at 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on 1/30 and 7/25. If the embedded schedule does not itself have a start date, it inherits the start date from the main schedule.

User-Defined Frequencies

Instead of using predefined frequencies like `DAILY`, `WEEKLY`, `MONTHLY`, and so on, you can create your own frequencies by creating a schedule that returns the start date of each period. For example, the following `repeat_interval` expression is used in a schedule named `fiscal_year` that defines the start of each quarter in a fiscal year:

```
FREQ=YEARLY;BYDATE=0301,0601,0901,1201;PERIODS=4
```

To return the last Wednesday of every quarter, you create a schedule (the "main schedule") that uses the `fiscal_year` schedule as a user-defined frequency:

```
FREQ=fiscal_year;BYDAY=-1WED
```

Periods in a user-defined frequency do not have to be equal in length. In the main schedule, the `BYSETPOS` clause and numbered weekdays are recalculated based on the size of each period. To select dates in specific periods, you must use the `BYPERIOD` clause in the main schedule. To enable this, the schedule that is used as the user-defined frequency must include a `PERIODS` clause, and it must set its start date appropriately. The first date returned by this schedule is used as the starting point of period 1.

As another example, assuming work days are Monday through Friday, to get the last work day of the 2nd and 4th quarters of the fiscal year, the `repeat_interval` clause in the main schedule is the following:

```
FREQ=fiscal_year;BYDAY=MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI;BYPERIOD=2,4;BYSETPOS=-1
```

Start Dates and Repeat Intervals

The Scheduler retrieves the date and time from the job or schedule start date and incorporates them as defaults into the `repeat_interval`. For example, if the specified frequency is yearly and there is no `BYMONTH` or `BYMONTHDAY` clause in the repeat interval, then the month and day that the job runs on are retrieved from the start date. Similarly, if frequency is monthly but there is no `BYMONTHDAY` clause in the repeat interval, then the day of the month that the job runs on is retrieved from the start date. If present, `BYHOUR`, `BYMINUTE`, and `BYSECOND` defaults are also retrieved from the start date, and used if those clauses are not specified. Note that if the `INCLUDE`, `EXCLUDE`, or `INTERSECT` clauses are present, no date-related defaults are retrieved from the start date, but time-related defaults are. The following are some examples:

```
start_date:      4/15/05 9:00:00
repeat_interval: freq=yearly
```

is expanded internally to:

```
freq=yearly;bymonth=4;bymonthday=15;byhour=9;byminute=0;bysecond=0
```

The preceding schedule executes on 04/15/05 9:00:00, 04/15/06 9:00:00, 04/15/07 9:00:00, and so on.

For the next example, assume that schedule S1 has a `repeat_interval` of `FREQ=YEARLY;BYDATE=0701`.

```
start_date:      01/20/05 9:00:00
repeat_interval: freq=yearly;include=S1
```

is expanded internally to:

```
freq=yearly;byhour=9;byminute=0;bysecond=0;include=S1
```

Because an `INCLUDE` clause is present, date-related information is not retrieved from the start date. However, time-specific information is, so the preceding schedule executes on 07/01/05 9:00:00, 07/01/06 9:00:00, 07/01/08 9:00:00, and so on.

General Rules

When using a calendaring expression, consider the following rules:

- For a regular schedule (as opposed to a combined schedule), the calendar string must start with the frequency clause. All other clauses are optional and can be put in any order.
- All clauses are separated by a semicolon, and each clause can be present at most once, with the exception of the `include`, `exclude`, and `intersect` clauses.
- Spaces are allowed between syntax elements and the strings are case-insensitive.
- The list of values for a specific `BY` clause do not need to be ordered.

- When not enough `BY` clauses are present to determine what the next date is, this information is retrieved from the start date. For example, "`FREQ=YEARLY`" with a start date of `02/15/2003` becomes "`FREQ=YEARLY;BYMONTH=FEB;BYMONTHDAY=15`", which means every year on the 15th of February.

"`FREQ=YEARLY;BYMONTH=JAN,JUL`" with start date `01/21/2003` becomes "`FREQ=YEARLY;BYMONTH=JAN,JUL;BYMONTHDAY=21`", which means every year on January 21 and July 21.

- The `byweekno` clause is only allowed if the frequency is `YEARLY`. It cannot be used with other frequencies. When it is present, it will return all days in that week number. If you want to limit it to specific days within the week, you have to add a `BYDAY` clause. For example, "`FREQ=YEARLY;BYWEEKNO=2`" with a start date of `01/01/2003` will return:

```
01/06/2003, 01/07/2003, 01/08/2003, 01/09/2003, 01/10/2003, 01/11/2003,
01/12/2003, 01/05/2004, 01/06/2004, 01/07/2004, .... and so on.
```

Note that when the `byweekno` clause is used, it is possible that the dates returned are from a year other than the current year. For example, if returning dates for the year 2004 and the calendar string is "`FREQ=YEARLY;BYWEEKNO=1,53`" for the specified week numbers in 2004, it will return the dates:

```
12/29/03, 12/30/03, 12/31/03, 01/01/04, 01/02/04, 01/03/04, 01/04/04, 12/27/04,
12/28/04, 12/29/04, 12/30/04, 12/31/04, 01/01/05, 01/02/05
```

- For those `BY` clauses that do not have a consistent range of values, you can count backward by putting a "-" in front of the numeric value. For example, specifying `BYMONTHDAY=31` will not give you the last day of every month, because not every month has 31 days. Instead, `BYMONTHDAY=-1` will give you the last day of the month.

This is not supported for `BY` clauses that are fixed in size. In other words, `BYMONTH`, `BYHOUR`, `BYMINUTE`, and `BYSECOND` are not supported.

- The basic values for the `BYDAY` clause are the days of the week. When the frequency is `YEARLY`, or `MONTHLY`, you are allowed to specify a positive or negative number in front of each day of the week. In the case of `YEARLY`, `BYDAY=40MON`, indicates the 40th Monday of the year. In the case of `MONTHLY`, `BYDAY=-2SAT`, indicates the second to last Saturday of the month.

Note that positive or negative numbers in front of the weekdays are not supported for other frequencies and that in the case of yearly, the number ranges from -53 ... -1, 1 ... 53, whereas for the monthly frequency it is limited to -5 ... -1, 1... 5.

If no number is present in front of the weekday it specifies, every occurrence of that weekday in the specified frequency.

- The first day of the week is Monday.
- Repeating jobs with frequencies smaller than daily follow their frequencies exactly across daylight savings adjustments. For example, suppose that a job is scheduled to repeat every 3 hours, the clock is moved forward from 1:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m., and the last time the job ran was midnight. Its next scheduled time will be 4:00 a.m. Thus, the 3 hour period between subsequent job runs is retained. The same applies when the clock is moved back. This behavior is not the case for repeating jobs that have frequencies of daily or larger. For example, if a repeating job is supposed to be executed on a daily basis at midnight, it will continue to run at midnight if the clock is moved forward or backward. When the execution time of such a daily (or larger frequency) job happens to fall inside a window where the clock is moved forward, the job executes at the end of the window.

- The calendaring syntax does not allow you to specify a time zone. Instead the Scheduler retrieves the time zone from the `start_date` argument. If jobs must follow daylight savings adjustments, then you must specify a region name for the time zone of the `start_date`. For example specifying the `start_date` time zone as 'US/Eastern' in New York ensures that daylight saving adjustments are automatically applied. If instead, the time zone of the `start_date` is set to an absolute offset, such as '-5:00', then daylight savings adjustments are not followed and your job execution is off by an hour for half the year.
- When `start_date` is NULL, the Scheduler determines the time zone for the repeat interval as follows:
 1. It checks whether or not the session time zone is a region name. The session time zone can be set by either:
 - Issuing an ALTER SESSION statement, for example:


```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET time_zone = 'Asia/Shanghai';
```
 - Setting the ORA_SDTZ environment variable.
 2. If the session time zone is an absolute offset instead of a region name, the Scheduler uses the value of the DEFAULT_TIMEZONE Scheduler attribute. For more information, see the [SET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE Procedure](#).
 3. If the DEFAULT_TIMEZONE attribute is NULL, the Scheduler uses the time zone of `systimestamp` when the job or window is enabled.

BYSETPOS Clause Rules

The following are rules for the BYSETPOS clause.

- The BYSETPOS clause is the last clause to be evaluated. It is processed after all other BY clauses and the INCLUDE, EXCLUDE and INTERSECT clauses have been evaluated.
- The INTERVAL clause does not change the size of the period to which the BYSETPOS clause is applied. For example, when the frequency is set to monthly and interval is set to 3, the list of timestamps to which BYSETPOS is applied is generated from a month, not a quarter. The only impact of the INTERVAL clause is to cause months to be skipped. However, you can still select the second to last workday of the quarter like this:

```
FREQ=MONTHLY; INTERVAL=3; BYDAY=MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI; BYSETPOS=-2
```

provided that you set the start date in the right month. This example returns the next to last workday of a month, and repeats once a quarter.

- To get consistent results, the set to which BYSETPOS is applied is determined from the beginning of the frequency period independently of when the evaluation occurs. Whether the Scheduler evaluates

```
FREQ=MONTHLY; BYDAY=MON, TUE, FRI; BYSETPOS=1, 3
```

on 01/01/2004 or 01/15/2004, in both cases the expression evaluates to Friday 01/02/2004, and Tuesday 01/06/2004. The only difference is that when the expression is evaluated on 01/15/2004, the Scheduler determines that there are no matches in January because the timestamps found are in the past, and it moves on to the matches in the next month, February.

BYDATE Clause Rules

The following are rules for the `BYDATE` clause.

- If dates in the `BYDATE` clause do not have their optional year component, the job runs on those dates every year.
- The job execution times on the included dates are derived from the `BY` clauses in the calendaring expression. For example, if `repeat_interval` is defined as

```
freq=daily;byhour=8,13,18;byminute=0;bysecond=0;bydate=0502,0922
```

then the execution times on 05/02 and 09/22 are 8:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., and 6:00 p.m.

EXCLUDE Clause Rules

Excluded dates without a time component are 24 hour periods. All timestamps that fall on an excluded date are removed. In the following example, `jan_fifteen` is a named schedule that resolves to the single date of 01/15:

```
freq=monthly;bymonthday=15,30;byhour=8,13,18;byminute=0;bysecond=0;
  exclude=jan_fifteenth
```

In this case, all three instances of the job are removed for 01/15.

OFFSET Rules

You can adjust the dates of individual named schedules by adding positive offsets to them. For example, to execute `JOB2` exactly 15 days after every occurrence of `JOB1`, add `+OFFSET:15D` to the schedule of `JOB1`, as follows:

```
BEGIN
dbms_scheduler.create_schedule('job2_schedule', repeat_interval =>
  'job1_schedule+OFFSET:15D');
END;
/
```

Note that negative offsets to named schedules are not supported.

Example 157-1 Putting It All Together

This example demonstrates the use of user-defined frequencies, spans, offsets, and the `BYSETPOS` and `INCLUDE` clauses. (Note that the `OFFSET:` keyword is optional in an offset clause.)

Many companies in the retail industry share the same fiscal year. The fiscal year starts on the Sunday closest to February 1st, and subsequent quarters start exactly 13 weeks later. The fiscal year schedule for the retail industry can be defined as the following:

```
begin
  dbms_scheduler.create_schedule('year_start', repeat_interval=>
    'FREQ=YEARLY;BYDATE=0201^SPAN:1W;BYDAY=SUN');
  dbms_scheduler.create_schedule('retail_fiscal_year',
    to_timestamp_tz('15-JAN-2005 12:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS'),
    'year_start,year_start+13w,year_start+26w,year_start+39w;periods=4');
end;
/
```

The following schedule can be used to execute a job on the 5th day off in the 2nd and the 4th quarters of the retail industry. This assumes that Saturday and Sunday are off days as well as the days in the existing `holiday` schedule.

```
begin
  dbms_scheduler.create_schedule('fifth_day_off', repeat_interval=>
```

```
'FREQ=retail_fiscal_year;BYDAY=SAT,SUN;INCLUDE=holiday;
  BYPERIOD=2,4;BYSETPOS=5');
end;
/
```

157.5 DBMS_SCHEDULER Data Structures

The `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package defines `OBJECT` types and `TABLE` types.

OBJECT Types

- `JOBARG` Object Type
- `JOB_DEFINITION` Object Type
- `JOBATTR` Object Type
- `SCHEDULER$_STEP_TYPE` Object Type
- `SCHEDULER$_EVENT_INFO` Object Type
- `SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_RESULT` Object Type
- `SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_REQUEST` Object Type

TABLE Types

- `JOBARG_ARRAY` Table Type
- `JOB_DEFINITION_ARRAY` Table Type
- `JOBATTR_ARRAY` Table Type
- `SCHEDULER$_STEP_TYPE_LIST` Table Type

157.5.1 DBMS_SCHEDULER JOBARG Object Type

This type is used by the `JOB` and `JOBATTR` object types. It represents a job argument in a batch of job arguments.

Syntax

```
TYPE jobarg IS OBJECT (
  arg_position          NUMBER,
  arg_text_value       VARCHAR2(4000),
  arg_anydata_value    ANYDATA,
  arg_operation        VARCHAR2(5));
```

Attributes

Table 157-2 JOBARG Object Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <code>arg_position</code> | Position of the argument |
| <code>arg_text_value</code> | Value of the argument if the type is <code>VARCHAR2</code> |
| <code>arg_anydata_value</code> | Value of the argument if the type is <code>AnyData</code> |

Table 157-2 (Cont.) JOBARG Object Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|---------------|---|
| arg_operation | Type of the operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SET • RESET |

JOBARG Constructor Function

This constructor function constructs a job argument. It is overloaded to construct job arguments with different types of values.

Syntax

Constructs a job argument with a text value.

```
constructor function jobarg (
  arg_position      IN POSITIVEN,
  arg_value         IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT;
```

Constructs a job argument with an AnyData value.

```
constructor function jobarg (
  arg_position      IN POSITIVEN,
  arg_value         IN ANYDATA)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT;
```

Constructs a job argument with a NULL value.

```
constructor function jobarg (
  arg_position      IN POSITIVEN,
  arg_reset        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT;
```

Parameters**Table 157-3 JOBARG Constructor Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| arg_position | Position of the argument |
| arg_value | Value of the argument |
| arg_reset | If arg_reset is TRUE, then the argument at that position is reset. Setting arg_reset to FALSE (which is the default) will create an argument with a NULL value. |

JOBARG_ARRAY Table Type**Syntax**

```
TYPE jobarg_array IS TABLE OF jobarg;
```

157.5.2 JOBARG_ARRAY Table Type

The `jobarg_array` type is a table of `jobarg`.

Syntax

```
TYPE jobarg_array IS TABLE OF jobarg;
```

157.5.3 DBMS_SCHEDULER JOB_DEFINITION Object Type

This type is used by the `CREATE_JOBS` procedure and represents a job in a batch of jobs.

Syntax

```
TYPE job_definition IS OBJECT (
  job_name                VARCHAR2(100),
  job_class                VARCHAR2(32),
  job_style                VARCHAR2(11),
  program_name            VARCHAR2(100),
  job_action               VARCHAR2(4000),
  job_type                 VARCHAR2(20),
  schedule_name           VARCHAR2(65),
  repeat_interval         VARCHAR2(4000),
  schedule_limit          INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,
  start_date               TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  end_date                 TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  event_condition         VARCHAR2(4000),
  queue_spec               VARCHAR2(100),
  number_of_arguments     NUMBER,
  arguments                SYS.JOBARG_ARRAY,
  job_priority             NUMBER,
  job_weight               NUMBER,
  max_run_duration        INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,
  max_runs                 NUMBER,
  max_failures             NUMBER,
  logging_level            NUMBER,
  restartable              VARCHAR2(5),
  stop_on_window_close    VARCHAR2(5),
  raise_events             NUMBER,
  comments                 VARCHAR2(240),
  auto_drop                VARCHAR2(5),
  enabled                  VARCHAR2(5),
  follow_default_timezone VARCHAR2(5),
  parallel_instances      VARCHAR2(5),
  aq_job                   VARCHAR2(5),
  instance_id              NUMBER,
  credential_name          VARCHAR2(65),
  destination              VARCHAR2(4000),
  database_role            VARCHAR2(20),
  allow_runs_in_restricted_mode VARCHAR2(5);
  restart_on_recovery      BOOLEAN;
  restart_on_failure       BOOLEAN;)
```

Object Attributes

Table 157-4 provides brief descriptions of the attributes of the `JOB_DEFINITION` object type. For more complete information about these attributes, see the "[CREATE_JOB Procedure](#)" and the "[SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure](#)".

Table 157-4 JOB_DEFINITION Object Types

| Attribute | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <code>job_name</code> | Name of the job |
| <code>job_class</code> | Name of the job class |
| <code>job_style</code> | Style of the job: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REGULAR LIGHTWEIGHT IN_MEMORY_RUNTIME IN_MEMORY_FULL |
| <code>program_name</code> | Name of the program that the job runs |
| <code>job_action</code> | Inline action of the job. This is either the code for an anonymous PL/SQL block or the name of a stored procedure, external executable, or chain. |
| <code>job_type</code> | Job action type ('PLSQL_BLOCK', 'STORED_PROCEDURE', 'EXECUTABLE', 'CHAIN', 'EXTERNAL_SCRIPT', 'SQL_SCRIPT', and 'BACKUP_SCRIPT') |
| <code>schedule_name</code> | Name of the schedule that specifies when the job has to execute |
| <code>repeat_interval</code> | Inline time-based schedule |
| <code>schedule_limit</code> | Maximum delay time between scheduled and actual job start before a job run is canceled |
| <code>start_date</code> | Start date and time of the job |
| <code>end_date</code> | End date and time of the job |
| <code>event_condition</code> | Event condition for event-based jobs |
| <code>queue_spec</code> | File watcher name or queue specification for event-based jobs |
| <code>number_of_arguments</code> | Number of job arguments |
| <code>arguments</code> | Array of job arguments |
| <code>job_priority</code> | Job priority |
| <code>job_weight</code> | *** Deprecated in Oracle Database 11gR2. Do not change the value of this attribute from the default, which is 1. Weight of the job for parallel execution. |
| <code>max_run_duration</code> | Maximum run duration of the job |
| <code>max_runs</code> | Maximum number of runs before the job is marked as completed |
| <code>max_failures</code> | Maximum number of failures tolerated before the job is marked as broken |
| <code>logging_level</code> | Job logging level |
| <code>restartable</code> | Indicates whether the job is restartable (TRUE) or not (FALSE) |

Table 157-4 (Cont.) JOB_DEFINITION Object Types

| Attribute | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| stop_on_window_close | Indicates whether the job is stopped when the window that it runs in ends (TRUE) or not (FALSE). Equivalent to the stop_on_window_close job attribute described in the SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure . |
| raise_events | State changes that raise events |
| comments | Comments on the job |
| auto_drop | If TRUE (the default), indicates that the job should be dropped once completed |
| enabled | Indicates whether the job should be enabled immediately after creating it (TRUE) or not (FALSE) |
| follow_default_timezone | If TRUE and if the job start_date is null, then when the default_timezone scheduler attribute is changed, the Scheduler recomputes the next run date and time for this job so that it is in accordance with the new time zone. |
| parallel_instances | For event-based jobs only. If TRUE, on the arrival of the specified event, the Scheduler creates a new lightweight job to handle that event, so multiple instances of the same event-based job can run in parallel. If FALSE, then an event is discarded if it is raised while the job that handles it is already running, |
| aq_job | For internal use only |
| instance_id | The instance ID of the instance that the job must run on For in-memory full jobs, the instance_id value determines in which instance to stop the job; if left NULL, the job is stopped in all instances. |
| credential_name | The credential to use for a single destination or the default credential for a group of destinations |
| destination | The name of a single external destination or database destination, or a group name of type external destination or database destination |
| database_role | In an Oracle Data Guard environment, the database role ('PRIMARY' or 'LOGICAL STANDBY') for which the job runs |
| allow_runs_in_restricted_mode | If TRUE, the job is permitted to run when the database is in restricted mode, provided that the job owner is permitted to log in during this mode |
| restart_on_recovery | If set to TRUE for a job and the job is stopped by a database shutdown, then the job is restarted when the database is recovered. If set to FALSE, and the job is stopped by a database shutdown, then the job is marked as stopped when the database is recovered. |
| restart_on_failure | If set to TRUE for a job and the job fails due to an application error, then the job is retried using the normal Scheduler retry mechanism (after 1 second, after 10 seconds, after 100 seconds, and so on, up to a maximum of 6 times). If all 6 retries fail (after about 30 hours), then the job is marked FAILED. If set to FALSE (the default), a failed job is immediately marked FAILED. |

JOB_DEFINITION Constructor Function

This constructor function constructs a `job_definition` object.

Syntax

```

constructor function job_definition (
    job_name          IN      VARCHAR2,
    job_style         IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'REGULAR',
    program_name     IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    job_action       IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    job_type         IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    schedule_name    IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    repeat_interval  IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    event_condition  IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_spec       IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    start_date       IN      TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    end_date         IN      TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    number_of_arguments IN  NATURAL DEFAULT NULL,
    arguments        IN      SYS.JOBARG_ARRAY DEFAULT NULL,
    job_class        IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
    schedule_limit   IN      INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND DEFAULT NULL,
    job_priority     IN      NATURAL DEFAULT NULL,
    job_weight       IN      NATURAL DEFAULT NULL,
    max_run_duration IN      INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND DEFAULT NULL,
    max_runs         IN      NATURAL DEFAULT NULL,
    max_failures     IN      NATURAL DEFAULT NULL,
    logging_level    IN      NATURALN DEFAULT 64,
    restartable      IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    stop_on_window_close IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    raise_events     IN      NATURAL DEFAULT NULL,
    comments        IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    auto_drop        IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    enabled          IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    follow_default_timezone IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    parallel_instances IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    aq_job           IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    instance_id      IN      NATURAL DEFAULT NULL,
    credential_name  IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    destination      IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    database_role    IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    allow_runs_in_restricted_mode IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT;

```

JOB_DEFINITION_ARRAY Table Type

Syntax

```
TYPE job_definition_array IS TABLE OF job_definition;
```

157.5.4 JOB_DEFINITION_ARRAY Table Type

The type `job_definition_array` is a table of `job_definition`.

Syntax

```
TYPE job_definition_array IS TABLE OF job_definition;
```


157.5.5 JOBATTR Object Type

This type is used by the `SET_JOB_ATTRIBUTES` procedure and represents a job attribute in a batch of job attributes.

Syntax

```
TYPE jobattr IS OBJECT (
  job_name          VARCHAR2(100),
  attr_name         VARCHAR2(30),
  char_value        VARCHAR2(4000),
  char_value2       VARCHAR2(4000),
  args_value        JOBARG_ARRAY,
  num_value         NUMBER,
  timestamp_value   TIMESTAMP(6) WITH TIME ZONE,
  interval_value    INTERVAL DAY(2) TO SECOND(6));
```

Attributes

Table 157-5 JOBATTR Object Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| job_name | Name of the job |
| attr_name | Name of the attribute |
| char_value | Value of the argument if the type is VARCHAR2 |
| char_value2 | Second VARCHAR2 attribute value |
| args_value | Value of the argument if the type is a JOBARG array |
| num_value | Value of the argument if the type is NUMBER |
| timestamp_value | Value of the argument if the type is TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE |
| interval_value | Value of the argument if the type is INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND |

JOBATTR Constructor Function

This constructor function constructs a job attribute. It is overloaded to create attribute values of the following types: VARCHAR2, NUMBER, TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE, INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND, and an array of JOBARG types.

Syntax

```
constructor function jobattr (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  attr_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  attr_value        IN VARCHAR2,
  attr_value2       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN SELF AS RESULT;

constructor function jobattr (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  attr_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  attr_value        IN [NUMBER, BOOLEAN,
                       TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
```

```

                                INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND, JOBARG_ARRAY))
RETURN SELF AS RESULT;

constructor function jobattr (
    job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    attr_name         IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT;

```

Parameters

Table 157-6 JOBATTR Constructor Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| job_name | Name of the job |
| attr_name | Name of the argument |
| attr_value | Value of the argument |
| attr_value2 | Most attributes have only one value associated with them, but some can have two. The attr_value2 argument is for this optional second value. |

JOBATTR Table Type

Syntax

```
TYPE jobattr_array IS TABLE OF jobattr;
```

157.5.6 JOBATTR_ARRAY Table Type

The type jobattr_array is a table of jobattr.

Syntax

```
TYPE jobattr_array IS TABLE OF jobattr;
```

157.5.7 SCHEDULER\$_STEP_TYPE Object Type

This type is used by RUN_CHAIN to return a list of chain steps with an initial state.

Syntax

```
TYPE scheduler$_step_type IS OBJECT (
    step_name  VARCHAR2(32),
    step_type  VARCHAR2(32));
```

Attributes

Table 157-7 SCHEDULER\$_STEP_TYPE Object Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|-------------------|
| step_name | Name of the step |
| step_type | State of the step |

157.5.8 SCHEDULER\$_STEP_TYPE_LIST Table Type

This type is a table of scheduler\$_step_type.

Syntax

```
TYPE scheduler$_step_type_list IS TABLE OF scheduler$_step_type;
```

157.5.9 SCHEDULER\$_EVENT_INFO Object Type

This is the datatype of the Scheduler event queue SYS.SCHEDULER\$_EVENT_QUEUE, from which your application consumes job state events raised by the Scheduler.

It is a secure queue owned by SYS.

Syntax

```
TYPE SCHEDULER$_EVENT_INFO IS OBJECT (
  event_type          VARCHAR2(4000),
  object_owner       VARCHAR2(4000),
  object_name        VARCHAR2(4000),
  event_timestamp    TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  error_code         NUMBER,
  error_msg          VARCHAR2(4000),
  event_status       NUMBER,
  log_id            NUMBER,
  run_count          NUMBER,
  failure_count      NUMBER,
  retry_count        NUMBER,
  spare1            NUMBER,
  spare2            NUMBER,
  spare3            VARCHAR2(4000),
  spare4            VARCHAR2(4000),
  spare5            TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  spare6            TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  spare7            RAW(2000),
  spare8            RAW(2000));
```

Attributes

Table 157-8 SCHEDULER_EVENT_INFO Object Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| event_type | One of "JOB_STARTED", "JOB_SUCCEEDED", "JOB_FAILED", "JOB_BROKEN", "JOB_COMPLETED", "JOB_STOPPED", "JOB_SCH_LIM_REACHED", "JOB_DISABLED", "JOB_CHAIN_STALLED", "JOB_OVER_MAX_DUR". For descriptions of these event types, see Table 157-84 . |
| object_owner | Owner of the job that raised the event |
| object_name | Name of the job that raised the event |
| event_timestamp | Time at which the event occurred |
| error_code | Applicable only when an error is thrown during job execution. Contains the top-level error code. |

Table 157-8 (Cont.) SCHEDULER_EVENT_INFO Object Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| error_msg | Applicable only when an error is thrown during job execution. Contains the entire error stack. |
| event_status | Adds further qualification to the event type. If event_type is "JOB_STARTED," status 1 indicates that it is a normal start, and status 2 indicates that it is a retry. If event_type is "JOB_FAILED," status 4 indicates that it was a failure due to an error that was thrown during job execution, and status 8 indicates that it was an abnormal termination of some kind. If event_type is "JOB_STOPPED," status 16 indicates that it was a normal stop, and status 32 indicates that it was a stop with the FORCE option set to TRUE. |
| log_id | Points to the ID in the scheduler job log from which additional information can be obtained. Note that there need not always be a log entry corresponding to an event. In such cases, log_id is NULL. |
| run_count | Run count for the job when the event was raised. |
| failure_count | Failure count for the job when the event was raised. |
| retry_count | Retry count for the job when the event was raised. |
| spare1 – spare8 | Not currently in use. |

157.5.10 SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_RESULT Object Type

This is the datatype of a file arrival event message.

You access the event message as a parameter of an event-based job (or a parameter of a program referenced by an event-based job). The message contains information needed to locate and process a file that arrived on a local or remote system.

Syntax

```
TYPE scheduler_filewatcher_result IS OBJECT (
  destination          VARCHAR2(4000),
  directory_path       VARCHAR2(4000),
  actual_file_name     VARCHAR2(4000),
  file_size            NUMBER,
  file_timestamp       TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  ts_ms_from_epoch     NUMBER,
  matching_requests    SYS.SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_REQ_LIST);
```

Attributes

Table 157-9 SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_RESULT Object Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|----------------|--|
| destination | Destination at which the file was found, expressed as a host name or IP address. |
| directory_path | Absolute path of directory in which the file was found. |

Table 157-9 (Cont.) SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_RESULT Object Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| actual_file_name | Actual name of the file that was found. If the file name specified in the file watcher did not contain wildcards, then this is the same as the name specified in the file watcher. |
| file_size | Size of the file that was found, in bytes. |
| file_timestamp | Timestamp assigned to the file when the file watcher considered the file found, based on the minimum file size and steady state duration attributes. |
| ts_ms_from_epoch | For internal use only. |
| matching_requests | List of matching requests. This is a TABLE of type objects SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_REQUEST. Each matching request corresponds to a file watcher whose destination, directory_path, and file_name attributes matched the arrived file. See " SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_REQUEST Object Type ". |

157.5.11 SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_REQUEST Object Type

This type is returned in the `matching_requests` attribute of the `SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_RESULT` Object Type. Its attributes are similar to the attributes of a file watcher.

Syntax

```
TYPE scheduler_filewatcher_request IS OBJECT (
  owner          VARCHAR2(4000),
  name           VARCHAR2(4000),
  requested_path_name VARCHAR2(4000),
  requested_file_name VARCHAR2(4000),
  credential_owner VARCHAR2(4000),
  credential_name VARCHAR2(4000),
  min_file_size  NUMBER,
  steady_state_dur NUMBER);
```

Attributes

Table 157-10 SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_REQUEST Object Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| owner | Owner of the matched file watcher. |
| name | Name of the matched file watcher. |
| requested_path_name | Value of the <code>directory_path</code> attribute of the matched file watcher. |
| requested_file_name | Value of the <code>file_name</code> attribute of the matched file watcher. |
| credential_owner | Owner of the credential referenced by the matched file watcher. |
| credential_name | Name of the credential referenced by the matched file watcher. |
| min_file_size | Value of the <code>min_file_size</code> attribute of the matched file watcher. |

Table 157-10 (Cont.) SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_REQUEST Object Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|------------------|---|
| steady_state_dur | Value of the steady_state_duration attribute of the matched file watcher. |

Related Topics

- [SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_RESULT Object Type](#)
This is the datatype of a file arrival event message.

157.6 Summary of DBMS_SCHEDULER Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_SCHEDULER subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 157-11 DBMS_SCHEDULER Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ADD_EVENT_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure | Adds a user as a subscriber to the Scheduler event queue SYS.SCHEDULER\$_EVENT_QUEUE |
| ADD_GROUP_MEMBER Procedure | Adds one or more members to an existing group |
| ADD_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION Procedure | Adds e-mail notifications for a job for a list of recipients and a list of job state events |
| ADD_TO_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure | Adds jobs or programs to an existing incompatibility definition |
| ALTER_CHAIN Procedure | Alters specified steps of a chain |
| ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN Procedure | Alters specified steps of a running chain |
| CLOSE_WINDOW Procedure | Closes an open window prematurely |
| COPY_JOB Procedure | Copies an existing job |
| CREATE_CHAIN Procedure | Creates a chain, which is a named series of programs that are linked together for a combined objective |
| CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure | Creates a credential |
| CREATE_DATABASE_DESTINATION Procedure | Creates a database destination for use with remote database jobs |
| CREATE_EVENT_SCHEDULE Procedure | Creates an event schedule, which is a schedule that starts a job based on the detection of an event |
| CREATE_FILE_WATCHER Procedure | Creates a file watcher, which is a Scheduler object that defines the location, name, and other properties of a file whose arrival on a system causes the Scheduler to start a job |
| CREATE_GROUP Procedure | Creates a group |

Table 157-11 (Cont.) DBMS_SCHEDULER Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CREATE_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure | Creates an incompatibility definition |
| CREATE_JOB Procedure | Creates a single job |
| CREATE_JOB_CLASS Procedure | Creates a job class, which provides a way to group jobs for resource allocation and prioritization |
| CREATE_JOBS Procedure | Creates multiple jobs |
| CREATE_PROGRAM Procedure | Creates a program |
| CREATE_RESOURCE Procedure | Specifies resources used by jobs or creates a new resource |
| CREATE_SCHEDULE Procedure | Creates a schedule |
| CREATE_WINDOW Procedure | Creates a window, which provides a way to automatically activate different resource plans at different times |
| DEFINE_ANYDATA_ARGUMENT Procedure | Defines a program argument whose value is of a complex type and must be passed encapsulated in an AnyData object |
| DEFINE_CHAIN_EVENT_STEP Procedure | Adds or replaces a chain step and associates it with an event schedule or inline event. See also: DEFINE_CHAIN_STEP . |
| DEFINE_CHAIN_RULE Procedure | Adds a rule to an existing chain |
| DEFINE_CHAIN_STEP Procedure | Defines a chain step, which can be a program or another (nested) chain. See also: DEFINE_CHAIN_EVENT_STEP . |
| DEFINE_METADATA_ARGUMENT Procedure | Defines a special metadata argument for the program. You can retrieve specific metadata through this argument. |
| DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT Procedure | Defines a program argument whose value can be passed as a string literal to the program |
| DISABLE Procedure | Disables a program, job, chain, window, database destination, external destination, file watcher, group, or incompatibility |
| DROP_AGENT_DESTINATION Procedure | Drops one or more external destinations. Use only when the preferred method of dropping external destinations—unregistering the Scheduler agent with the database—fails. |
| DROP_CHAIN Procedure | Drops an existing chain |
| DROP_CHAIN_RULE Procedure | Removes a rule from an existing chain |
| DROP_CHAIN_STEP Procedure | Drops a chain step |

Table 157-11 (Cont.) DBMS_SCHEDULER Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| DROP_CREDENTIAL Procedure | Drops a credential |
| DROP_DATABASE_DESTINATION Procedure | Drops one or more database destinations |
| DROP_FILE_WATCHER Procedure | Drops one or more file watchers |
| DROP_GROUP Procedure | Drops one or more groups |
| DROP_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure | Drops an existing incompatibility definition |
| DROP_JOB Procedure | Drops a job or all jobs in a job class |
| DROP_JOB_CLASS Procedure | Drops a job class |
| DROP_PROGRAM Procedure | Drops a program |
| DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT Procedure | Drops a program argument |
| DROP_SCHEDULE Procedure | Drops a schedule |
| DROP_WINDOW Procedure | Drops a window |
| ENABLE Procedure | Enables a program, job, chain, window, database destination, external destination, file watcher, or group |
| END_DETACHED_JOB_RUN Procedure | Ends a running detached job |
| EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING Procedure | Evaluates the calendar string and tells you what the next execution date of a job or window will be |
| EVALUATE_RUNNING_CHAIN Procedure | Forces reevaluation of the rules of a running chain to trigger any rules for conditions that have been satisfied |
| GENERATE_JOB_NAME Function | Generates a unique name for a job. This enables you to identify jobs by adding a prefix, so, for example, Sally's jobs would be named <code>sally1</code> , <code>sally2</code> , and so on |
| GET_AGENT_INFO Function | Returns job information specific to an agent, such as how many are running and so on, depending on the attribute selected |
| GET_AGENT_VERSION Function | Returns the version string of a Scheduler agent that is registered with the database and is currently running |
| GET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure | Retrieves the value of an attribute of an object |
| GET_FILE Procedure | Retrieves a file from a host |
| GET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE Procedure | Retrieves the value of a Scheduler attribute |
| OPEN_WINDOW Procedure | Opens a window prematurely. The window is opened immediately for the duration |
| PURGE_LOG Procedure | Purges specific rows from the job and window logs |

Table 157-11 (Cont.) DBMS_SCHEDULER Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| PUT_FILE Procedure | Saves a file to one or more hosts |
| REMOVE_EVENT_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure | Unsubscribes a user from the Scheduler event queue <code>SYS.SCHEDULER\$_EVENT_QUEUE</code> |
| REMOVE_FROM_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure | Removes jobs or programs from an incompatibility definition |
| REMOVE_GROUP_MEMBER Procedure | Removes one or more members from a group |
| REMOVE_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION Procedure | Removes e-mail notifications for a job |
| RESET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE Procedure | Resets the current value assigned to an argument defined with the associated program |
| RUN_CHAIN Procedure | Immediately runs a chain by creating a run-once job |
| RUN_JOB Procedure | Runs a job immediately |
| SET_AGENT_REGISTRATION_PASS Procedure | Sets the agent registration password for a database |
| SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure | Changes an attribute of a job, schedule, or other Scheduler object |
| SET_ATTRIBUTE_NULL Procedure | Changes an attribute of an object to NULL |
| SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE Procedure | Sets the value of a job argument encapsulated in an <code>AnyData</code> object |
| SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE Procedure | Sets the value of a job argument |
| SET_JOB_ATTRIBUTES Procedure | Sets the value of a job attribute |
| SET_RESOURCE_CONSTRAINT Procedure | Specifies the resources used by jobs |
| SET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE Procedure | Sets the value of a Scheduler attribute |
| STOP_JOB Procedure | Stops a currently running job or all jobs in a job class |

157.6.1 ADD_EVENT_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure adds a user as a subscriber to the Scheduler event queue `SYS.SCHEDULER$_EVENT_QUEUE`, and grants the user permission to dequeue from this queue using the designated agent.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ADD_EVENT_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBER (
    subscriber_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-12 ADD_EVENT_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>subscriber_name</code> | Name of the Oracle Advanced Queuing (AQ) agent to be used to subscribe to the Scheduler event queue. If <code>NULL</code> , an agent is created and assigned the user name of the calling user. |

Usage Notes

The subscription is rule-based. The rule permits the user to see only events raised by jobs that the user owns, and filters out all other messages. If an AQ agent with the same name already exists, an error is raised.

157.6.2 ADD_GROUP_MEMBER Procedure

This procedure adds one or more members to an existing group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ADD_GROUP_MEMBER (
    group_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    member              IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-13 ADD_GROUP_MEMBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>group_name</code> | The name of the group. |
| <code>member</code> | <p>A comma-separated list of members to add to the group. Members must match the group type. A group of the same type can be a member. The Scheduler immediately expands the included group name into its list of members.</p> <p>An error is returned if any of the members do not exist. A member that is already in the group is skipped, and no error is generated.</p> <p>The keyword <code>LOCAL</code> can be included as a member for database destination or external destination groups. See the "CREATE_GROUP Procedure" for information about this keyword.</p> |

Usage Notes

The following users may add members to a group:

- The group owner
- A user that has been granted the `ALTER` object privilege on the group
- A user with the `CREATE ANY JOB` system privilege

You must have the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege to add a member to a group of type `WINDOW`.



See Also:

"CREATE_GROUP Procedure"

157.6.3 ADD_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION Procedure

This procedure adds e-mail notifications for a job. E-mails are then sent to the specified list of recipients whenever any of the specified job state events is raised.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ADD_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  recipients        IN VARCHAR2,
  sender            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  subject           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFAULT_NOTIFICATION_SUBJECT,
  body             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFAULT_NOTIFICATION_BODY,
  events            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'JOB_FAILED, JOB_BROKEN, JOB_SCH_LIM_REACHED,
                                     JOB_CHAIN_STALLED, JOB_OVER_MAX_DUR',
  filter_condition IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-14 ADD_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| job_name | Name of the job that e-mail notifications are added for. Cannot be NULL. |
| recipients | Comma-separated list of e-mail addresses to send notifications to. E-mail notifications for all listed events are sent to all recipients. Cannot be NULL. |
| sender | e-mail address to use as the sender address (the From: address) in the e-mail header. If NULL or omitted, the e-mail address specified in the Scheduler attribute <code>email_sender</code> is used. See <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i> for more information on this Scheduler attribute. |
| subject | The subject to use in the e-mail header. Table 157-15 describes the variables that you can include within this parameter. The Scheduler assigns values to these variables before sending the notification. If <code>subject</code> is omitted, the default subject is used. The default subject is the following text, where text enclosed in the '%' character represents a variable: 'Oracle Scheduler Job Notification - %job_owner%.%job_name%.%job_subname% %event_type%' |

Table 157-14 (Cont.) ADD_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| body | <p>The body of the e-mail message. Table 157-15 describes the variables that you can include within this parameter. The Scheduler assigns values to these variables before sending the notification. If <code>body</code> is omitted, the default body is used. The default body is the following text, where text enclosed in the '%' character represents a variable:</p> <pre>'Job: %job_owner%.%job_name%.%job_subname% Event: %event_type% Date: %event_timestamp% Log id: %log_id% Job class: %job_class_name% Run count: %run_count% Failure count: %failure_count% Retry count: %retry_count% Error code: %error_code% Error message: %error_message%'</pre> |
| events | <p>Comma-separate list of job state events to send e-mail notifications for. Cannot be NULL. A notification is sent to all recipients if any of the listed events is raised. Table 157-84 lists the valid events for this parameter. If <code>events</code> is omitted, notifications are sent for the following default events:</p> <pre>JOB_FAILED, JOB_BROKEN, JOB_SCH_LIM_REACHED, JOB_CHAIN_STALLED, JOB_OVER_MAX_DUR</pre> |
| filter_condition | <p>Used to filter events to send e-mail notifications for. If NULL, all occurrences of the specified events cause e-mail notifications to be sent. <code>filter_condition</code> must be a boolean SQL WHERE clause that may refer to the <code>:event</code> bind variable. This bind variable is automatically bound to an object of type <code>SCHEDULER\$_EVENT_INFO</code> that represents the raised event.</p> <p>For example, to send an e-mail notification only when the error number in an event is 600 or 700, use the following <code>filter_condition</code>:</p> <pre>:event.error_code=600 or :event.error_code=700</pre> <p>See "SCHEDULER\$_EVENT_INFO Object Type".</p> |

[Table 157-15](#) lists the variables that you can use in the subject and body arguments.

Table 157-15 Variables Used in the SUBJECT and BODY Parameters

| Variable | Comment |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>%job_owner%</code> | Schema in which job was created |
| <code>%job_name%</code> | Name of the job that e-mail notifications are added for |
| <code>%job_subname%</code> | Present for event-based jobs with the <code>parallel_instances</code> attribute set and for chain steps |
| <code>%event_type%</code> | Valid values are listed in Table 157-84 |
| <code>%event_timestamp%</code> | Time at which the event occurred |

Table 157-15 (Cont.) Variables Used in the SUBJECT and BODY Parameters

| Variable | Comment |
|-----------------|--|
| %log_id% | Refers to the LOG_ID column in views *_SCHEDULER_JOB_LOG and *_SCHEDULER_JOB_RUN_DETAILS |
| %error_code% | Number of the error code. |
| %error_message% | The text of the error message |
| %run_count% | Run count for the job when the event was raised |
| %failure_count% | Failure count for the job when the event was raised |
| %retry_count% | Retry count for the job when the event was raised |

Usage Notes

You can call `ADD_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION` once for each different set of notifications that you want to configure for a particular job. For example, you may want to send notifications for the `JOB_FAILED`, `JOB_BROKEN`, `JOB_SCH_LIM_REACHED`, and `JOB_CHAIN_STALLED` events to the principle DBA and all senior DBAs, but send a notification for the `JOB_OVER_MAX_DUR` event only to the principle DBA.

This procedure succeeds only if the Scheduler attribute `email_server` is set to a valid SMTP server. See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information.

To call this procedure, you must be the job owner or have the `CREATE ANY JOB` system privilege or have the `ALTER` object privilege on the job.

157.6.4 ADD_TO_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure

This procedure adds jobs or programs to an existing incompatibility definition.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ADD_TO_INCOMPATIBILITY (
    incompatibility_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    object_name             IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-16 ADD_TO_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <code>incompatibility_name</code> | The name of the incompatibility definition. |
| <code>object_name</code> | One or more (comma-separated) programs or jobs |

Usage Notes

This procedure does not raise an error if any specified objects already exist in the incompatibility definition.

**See Also:**Using Incompatibility Definitions in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

157.6.5 ALTER_CHAIN Procedure

This procedure alters an attribute of the specified steps of a chain. This affects all future runs of the specified steps, both in the currently running chain job and in future runs of the same chain job or other chain jobs that point to the chain.

Syntax

Alters the value of a boolean attribute of one or more steps:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ALTER_CHAIN (
  chain_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  step_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute       IN VARCHAR2,
  value           IN BOOLEAN);
```

Alters the value of a character attribute of one or more steps:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ALTER_CHAIN (
  chain_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  step_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute       IN VARCHAR2,
  char_value      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-17 ALTER_CHAIN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| chain_name | The name of the chain to alter |
| step_name | The name of the step or a comma-separated list of steps to alter. This cannot be NULL. |

Table 157-17 (Cont.) ALTER_CHAIN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| attribute | <p>The attribute of the steps to change. Must be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'PAUSE' <p>If set to TRUE for a step, after the step has run, its state changes to PAUSED (and the completed attribute remains FALSE).</p> <p>If PAUSE is reset to FALSE for a paused chain step (using ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN), the state is set to its completion state (SUCCEEDED, FAILED, or STOPPED) and the completed attribute is set to TRUE.</p> <p>Setting PAUSE has no effect on steps that have already run. This allows execution of a chain to be suspended after the execution of certain steps.</p> • 'PAUSED_BEFORE' <p>If set to TRUE for a step and if any of the rule conditions that start the step are true, then its state changes to PAUSED and the step does not run.</p> <p>If PAUSED_BEFORE is reset to FALSE for a chain step that has paused before starting (using ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN), then the step starts running if any of the rule conditions that start the step are true.</p> <p>Setting PAUSED_BEFORE has no effect on steps that are running or have already run. This allows execution of a chain to be suspended before the execution of certain steps.</p> • 'SKIP' <p>If set to TRUE for a step, when the step condition is met, instead of being run, the step is treated as if it has immediately succeeded. Setting SKIP to TRUE has no effect for a step that is running, scheduled to run after a delay, or has already run. If SKIP is set TRUE for a step that PAUSE is also set for, when the step condition is met, the step immediately changes to state PAUSED.</p> • 'RESTART_ON_FAILURE' <p>If set to TRUE for a step and the step fails due to an application error, then the step is retried using the normal Scheduler retry mechanism (after 1 second, after 10 seconds, after 100 seconds, and so on, up to a maximum of 6 times). If all 6 retries fail (after about 30 hours), then the chain step is marked FAILED.</p> <p>If set to FALSE (the default), a failed chain step is immediately marked FAILED.</p> • 'RESTART_ON_RECOVERY' <p>If set to TRUE for a step and the step is stopped by a database shutdown, then the step is restarted when the database is recovered.</p> <p>If set to FALSE, and the step is stopped by a database shutdown, then the step is marked as stopped when the database is recovered and the chain continues.</p> • 'DESTINATION_NAME' <p>The name of an existing database destination or external destination. You can view external destination names in the view ALL_SCHEDULER_EXTERNAL_DESTS, and database destination names in the views *_SCHEDULER_DB_DESTS. You cannot specify a destination group for this attribute. This parameter is NULL by default.</p> • 'CREDENTIAL_NAME' <p>The credential to use when running this step. NULL by default.</p> |

Table 157-17 (Cont.) ALTER_CHAIN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| value | The value to set for the attribute (for a boolean attribute). |
| char_value | The value to set for the attribute (for a character attribute). |

Usage Notes

Altering a chain requires `ALTER` privileges on the chain either by being the owner of the chain, or by having the `ALTER` object privilege on the chain or by having the `CREATE ANY JOB` system privilege.

157.6.6 ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN Procedure

This procedure alters an attribute of the specified steps of a chain. This affects only steps of the instance of the chain for the specified running chain job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  step_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute         IN VARCHAR2,
  value             IN {BOOLEAN|VARCHAR2});
```

Parameters

Table 157-18 ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| job_name | The name of the job that is running the chain |
| step_name | The name of the step or a comma-separated list of steps to alter. If this is set to <code>NULL</code> and attribute is <code>PAUSE</code> or <code>SKIP</code> , then all steps of the running chain are altered. |

Table 157-18 (Cont.) ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| attribute | <p>The attribute of the steps to change. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="602 375 1458 663"> <p>• 'PAUSE'</p> <p>If the PAUSE attribute is set TRUE for a step, then after the step runs, its state changes to PAUSED (and the completed attribute remains false).</p> <p>If PAUSE is reset to FALSE for a paused chain step (using ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN), the state is set to completion (SUCCEEDED, FAILED, or STOPPED) and the completed attribute is set to TRUE. Setting PAUSE has no effect on steps that have already run. This allows execution of a chain to be suspended after the execution of certain steps. If step_name is set to NULL, PAUSE is set to TRUE for all steps of this running chain.</p> <li data-bbox="602 674 1458 1058"> <p>• 'PAUSE_BEFORE'</p> <p>If set to TRUE for a step that has not yet run and if any of the rule conditions that start the step are true, then its state changes to PAUSED and the step does not run.</p> <p>If PAUSE_BEFORE is reset to FALSE for a chain step that has paused before starting, then the step starts running if any of the rule conditions that start the step are true.</p> <p>Setting PAUSE_BEFORE has no effect on steps that are running or have already run. This allows execution of a chain to be suspended before the execution of certain steps.</p> <p>If step_name is set to NULL, then PAUSE_BEFORE is set to the specified value for all steps of this running chain.</p> |

Table 157-18 (Cont.) ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| attribute CONTINUED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'SKIP' If the SKIP attribute is set to TRUE for a step, when the step condition is met, instead of being run, the step is treated as if it has immediately succeeded. Setting SKIP to TRUE has no effect for a step that is running, scheduled to run after a delay, or has already run. If step_name is set to NULL, SKIP is set TRUE for all steps of this running chain. If SKIP is set TRUE for a step that PAUSE is also set for, when the step condition is met the step immediately changes to state PAUSED. 'RESTART_ON_FAILURE' If set to TRUE for a step and the step fails due to an application error, then the step is retried using the normal Scheduler retry mechanism (after 1 second, after 10 seconds, after 100 seconds, and so on, up to a maximum of 6 times). If all 6 retries fail (after about 30 hours), then the chain step is marked FAILED. If set to FALSE (the default), a failed chain step is immediately marked FAILED. 'RESTART_ON_RECOVERY' If the RESTART_ON_RECOVERY attribute is set to TRUE for a step, then if the step is stopped by a database shutdown, it is restarted when the database is recovered. If set to FALSE, then if the step is stopped by a database shutdown, the step is marked as stopped when the database is recovered and the chain continues. 'STATE' This changes the state of the steps. The state can only be changed if the step is not running. The state can only be changed to one of the following: 'NOT_STARTED', 'SUCCEEDED', 'FAILED error_code' If the state is being changed to FAILED, an error code must be included (this must be a positive integer). |
| value | The value to set for the attribute. Valid values are: TRUE, FALSE, 'NOT_STARTED', 'SUCCEEDED', or 'FAILED error_code' |

Usage Notes

Altering a running chain requires you to have alter privileges on the job that is running (either as the owner, or as a user with ALTER privileges on the job or the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege).

When trying to update a step defined with a nested chain, it is necessary to specify the job_name as <SCHEMA>.<JOB_NAME>.<STEP_NAME_IN_TOP_LEVEL_CHAIN> to be able to make reference to the steps inside the subchain.

157.6.7 CLOSE_WINDOW Procedure

This procedure closes an open window prematurely. A closed window means that it is no longer in effect. When a window is closed, the Scheduler switches the resource plan to the

one that is in effect outside the window, or in the case of overlapping windows, to another window.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CLOSE_WINDOW (
    window_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-19 CLOSE_WINDOW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|------------------------|
| window_name | The name of the window |

Usage Notes

If you try to close a window that does not exist or is not open, an error is generated.

A job that is running does not stop when the window it is running in closes, unless the attribute `stop_on_window_close` is set to `TRUE` for the job. However, the resources allocated to the job can change if the resource plan changes.

When a running job has a group of type `WINDOW` as its schedule, the job is not stopped when its window is closed if another window in the same window group becomes active. This is the case even if the job has the attribute `stop_on_window_close` set to `TRUE`.

Closing a window requires the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

157.6.8 COPY_JOB Procedure

This procedure copies all attributes of an existing job to a new job. The new job is created disabled, while the state of the existing job is unaltered.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.COPY_JOB (
    old_job              IN VARCHAR2,
    new_job              IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-20 COPY_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| old_job | The name of the existing job |
| new_job | The name of the new job |

Usage Notes

To copy a job, you must have privileges to create a job in the schema of the new job (the `CREATE JOB` system privilege if it is in your own schema, otherwise, the `CREATE ANY`

JOB system privilege). If the old job is not in the your own schema, then you must also have ALTER privileges on the old job or the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege.

157.6.9 CREATE_CHAIN Procedure

This procedure creates a new chain. The chain name can be optionally qualified with a schema name (for example, myschema.myname).

A chain is always created as disabled and must be enabled with the [ENABLE Procedure](#) before it can be used.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_CHAIN (
    chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    rule_set_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    evaluation_interval IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND DEFAULT NULL,
    comments            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-21 CREATE_CHAIN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| chain_name | The name to assign to the new chain, which can optionally be qualified with a schema. This must be unique in the SQL namespace, therefore, there cannot already be a table or other object with this name and schema. |
| rule_set_name | In the normal case, no rule set should be passed in. The Scheduler automatically creates a rule set and associated empty evaluation context. You then use DEFINE_CHAIN_RULE to add rules and DROP_CHAIN_RULE to remove them. Advanced users can create a rule set that describes their chain dependencies and pass it in here. This allows greater flexibility in defining rules. For example, conditions can refer to external variables, and tables can be exposed through the evaluation context. If you pass in a rule set, you must ensure that it is in the format of a chain rule set. (For example, all steps must be listed as variables in the evaluation context). If no rule set is passed in, the rule set created is of the form SCHED_RULESET{N} and the evaluation context created is of the form SCHED_EVCTX{N} |
| evaluation_interval | If this is NULL, reevaluation of the rules of a running chain are performed only when the job starts and when a step completes. A non-NULL value causes rule evaluations to also occur periodically at the specified interval. Because evaluation may be CPU-intensive, this should be conservatively set to the highest possible value or left at NULL if possible. evaluation_interval cannot be less than a minute or greater than a day. |
| comments | An optional comment describing the purpose of the chain |

Usage Notes

To create a chain in your own schema, you must have the CREATE JOB system privilege. To create a chain in a different schema you must have the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege. If you do not provide a rule_set_name, a rule set and evaluation context is created in the schema that the chain is being created in, so you must have the privileges required to create

these objects. See the `DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_RULE_SET` and `DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` procedures for more information.

157.6.10 CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This deprecated procedure creates a stored username/password pair. Credentials are assigned to jobs so that they can authenticate with a local or remote host operating system or a remote Oracle database.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated with Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1). While the procedure remains available in this package, for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the alternative enhanced functionality provided in the `DBMS_CREDENTIAL` package, specifically the `CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_CREDENTIAL (
  credential_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  username             IN VARCHAR2,
  password             IN VARCHAR2,
  database_role        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  windows_domain       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  comments             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-22 CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>credential_name</code> | The name to assign to the credential. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema name. It cannot be set to <code>NULL</code> . It is converted to uppercase unless enclosed in double quotation marks. |
| <code>username</code> | The user name for logging into to the host operating system or remote Oracle database. This cannot be set to <code>NULL</code> and is case-sensitive. It cannot contain double quotes or spaces. Maximum length is 64. |
| <code>password</code> | The password for the user name. This cannot be set to <code>NULL</code> and is case sensitive. The password is stored obfuscated and is not displayed in the Scheduler dictionary views. Maximum length is 128. |
| <code>database_role</code> | The value of the <code>database_role</code> attribute is used as the system privilege for logging into a remote database to run a remote database job. Valid values are: <code>SYSDBA</code> and <code>SYSOPER</code> |
| <code>windows_domain</code> | For a Windows remote executable target, this is the domain that the specified user belongs to. The domain is converted to uppercase automatically. Maximum length is 64. |
| <code>comments</code> | A text string that can be used to describe the credential. Scheduler does not use this parameter. Maximum length is 240. |

Usage Notes

Credentials reside in a particular schema and can be created by any user with the `CREATE JOB` system privilege. To create a credential in a schema other than your own, you must have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

157.6.11 CREATE_DATABASE_DESTINATION Procedure

This procedure creates a database destination. A database destination represents an Oracle database on which remote database jobs run.

The host that the remote database resides on must have a running Scheduler agent that is registered with the database that this procedure is called from.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_DATABASE_DESTINATION (
    destination_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    agent                 IN VARCHAR2,
    tns_name              IN VARCHAR2,
    comments              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-23 CREATE_DATABASE_DESTINATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>destination_name</code> | The name to assign to the database destination. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema name. Cannot be <code>NULL</code> . It is converted to uppercase unless enclosed in double quotation marks. |
| <code>agent</code> | The external destination name of the Scheduler agent to connect. Equivalent to an agent name. The external destination must already exist. The external destination representing an agent is created automatically on a database instance when the agent registers with that instance. An agent's name is specified in its agent configuration file. If it is not specified, it defaults to the first part (before the first period) of the name of the host it resides on. |
| <code>tns_name</code> | An Oracle Net connect identifier that is resolved to the Oracle database instance being connected to. The exact syntax depends on the Oracle Net configuration. The connect identifier can be a complete Oracle Net connect descriptor (network address and database service name) or a <i>net service name</i> , which is an alias for a connect descriptor. The alias must be resolved in the <code>tnsnames.ora</code> file on the local computer. The maximum size for <code>tns_name</code> is 2000 characters. If <code>tns_name</code> is <code>NULL</code> , the agent connects to the default Oracle database on its host. You specify the default database by assigning values to the <code>ORACLE_HOME</code> and <code>ORACLE_SID</code> parameters in the agent configuration file, <code>schagent.conf</code> , located in the agent home directory. See <i>Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide</i> for more information on connect identifiers. |
| <code>comments</code> | A text string that describes the database destination. Scheduler does not use this argument. |

Usage Notes

Database destinations reside in a particular schema and can be created by any user with the `CREATE JOB` system privilege. To create a database destination in a schema other than your own, you must have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

157.6.12 CREATE_EVENT_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure creates an event schedule, which is used to start a job when a particular event is raised.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_EVENT_SCHEDULE (
    schedule_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    start_date         IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    event_condition    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_spec         IN VARCHAR2,
    end_date           IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    comments           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-24 CREATE_EVENT_SCHEDULE Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>schedule_name</code> | The name to assign to the schedule. The name must be unique in the SQL namespace. For example, a schedule cannot have the same name as a table in a schema. If no name is specified, then an error occurs. |
| <code>start_date</code> | This attribute specifies the date and time that this schedule becomes valid. Occurrences of the event before this date and time are ignored in the context of this schedule. |
| <code>event_condition</code> | This is a conditional expression based on the columns of the event source queue table. The expression must have the syntax of an Advanced Queuing rule. Accordingly, you can include user data properties in the expression, provided that the message payload is an object type, and that you prefix object attributes in the expression with <code>tab.user_data</code> . For more information on rules, see the <code>DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER</code> procedure. |
| <code>queue_spec</code> | This argument specifies either a file watcher name or the queue into which events that start this particular job are enqueued (the source queue). If the source queue is a secure queue, the <code>queue_spec</code> argument is a string containing a pair of values of the form <i>queue_name, agent name</i> . For non-secure queues, only the queue name need be provided. If a fully qualified queue name is not provided, the queue is assumed to be in the job owner's schema. In the case of secure queues, the agent name provided should belong to a valid agent that is currently subscribed to the queue. |
| <code>end_date</code> | The date and time after which jobs do not run and windows do not open. An event schedule that has no <code>end_date</code> is valid forever. <code>end_date</code> must be after the <code>start_date</code> . If it is not, then an error is generated when the schedule is created. |

Table 157-24 (Cont.) CREATE_EVENT_SCHEDULE Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| comments | This attribute specifies an optional comment about the schedule. By default, this attribute is NULL. |

Usage Notes

You must have the `CREATE JOB` privilege to create a schedule in your own schema or the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege to create a schedule in someone else's schema by specifying `schema.schedule_name`. Once a schedule has been created, it can be used by other users. The schedule is created with access to `PUBLIC`. Therefore, there is no need to explicitly grant access to the schedule.

**See Also:**

["CREATE_FILE_WATCHER Procedure"](#)

157.6.13 CREATE_FILE_WATCHER Procedure

This procedure creates a file watcher, which is a Scheduler object that defines the location, name, and other properties of a file whose arrival on a system causes the Scheduler to start a job. After you create a file watcher, you reference it in an event-based job or event schedule.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_FILE_WATCHER (
  file_watcher_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  directory_path         IN VARCHAR2,
  file_name              IN VARCHAR2,
  credential_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  destination            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  min_file_size          IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
  steady_state_duration IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND DEFAULT NULL,
  comments               IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  enabled                IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters**Table 157-25 CREATE_FILE_WATCHER Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| file_watcher_name | The name to assign to the file watcher. The name must be unique in the SQL namespace. For example, a file watcher cannot have the same name as a table in a schema. This can optionally be prefixed with a schema name. Cannot be NULL. |

Table 157-25 (Cont.) CREATE_FILE_WATCHER Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| directory_path | Directory in which the file is expected to arrive. The single wildcard '?' at the beginning of the path denotes the Oracle home path. For example, '?/rdbms/log' denotes the rdbms/log subdirectory of the Oracle home directory. |
| file_name | Name of the file to look for. Two wildcards are permitted anywhere in the file name: '?' denotes any single character, and '*' denotes zero or more characters. This attribute cannot be NULL. |
| credential_name | Name of a valid credential object. The file watcher uses the credential to authenticate itself with the host operating system to access the watched-for file. The file watcher owner must have EXECUTE privileges on the credential. Cannot be NULL. |
| destination | Name of an external destination. You create an external destination by registering a remote Scheduler agent with the database. See the view ALL_SCHEDULER_EXTERNAL_DESTS for valid external destination names. If this parameter is NULL, the file watcher is created on the local host. |
| min_file_size | Minimum size in bytes that the file must be before the file watcher considers the file found. Default is 0. |
| steady_state_duration | Minimum time interval that the file must remain unchanged before the file watcher considers the file found. Cannot exceed one hour. If NULL, an internal value is used. The minimum value is 10 seconds. Oracle recommends similar steady_state_duration values for all file watchers for efficient file watcher job operation. Also, the repeat interval of the file watcher schedule must be equal or greater than the steady_state_duration value. |
| comments | Optional comment. |
| enabled | If TRUE (the default), the file watcher is enabled. |

Usage Notes

You must have the CREATE JOB system privilege to create a file watcher in your own schema. You require the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege to create a file watcher in a schema different from your own (except the SYS schema, which is disallowed).

157.6.14 CREATE_GROUP Procedure

This procedure creates a group. Groups contain members, which you can specify when you create the group or at a later time. There are three types of groups: window groups, database destination groups, and external destination groups.

You can use a group name in other DBMS_SCHEDULER package procedures to specify a list of objects. For example, to specify multiple destinations for a remote database job, you provide a group name for the DESTINATION_NAME parameter of the job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_GROUP (
    group_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    group_type         IN VARCHAR2,
```

```
member          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
comments       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-26 CREATE_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| group_name | The name to assign to the group. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema name. It cannot be NULL. It is converted to uppercase unless enclosed in double quotation marks. |
| group_type | <p>The type of members in the group. All members must be of the same type. Possible types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'DB_DEST' Database destination: Members are database destinations, for running remote database jobs. 'EXTERNAL_DEST' External destination: Members are external destinations, for running remote external jobs. 'WINDOW' Members are Scheduler windows. You must have the <code>MANAGE SCHEDULER</code> privilege to create a group of this type. <p>Members in database destination and external destination groups have the following format:</p> <pre>[[schema.]credential@[schema.]destination</pre> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>credential</i> is the name of an existing credential. <i>destination</i> is the name of an existing database destination or external destination. <p>The credential portion of a destination member is optional. If omitted, the job using this destination member uses its default credential.</p> <p>Members in window groups are window names. Because all Scheduler windows reside in the <code>SYS</code> schema, you do not specify a schema name for windows.</p> |
| member | <p>Optional comma-separated list of group members. The default is NULL. If NULL, use the <code>ADD_GROUP_MEMBER</code> procedure to add members. You can also use <code>ADD_GROUP_MEMBER</code> to add additional members at a later time.</p> <p>The keyword <code>LOCAL</code> can be used as a member in database destination groups and external destination groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In database destination groups, <code>LOCAL</code> represents the source database on which the job is created. It cannot be preceded with a credential. In external destination groups, <code>LOCAL</code> represents the host on which the source database resides. It can be optionally preceded with a credential name. If no credential is provided, jobs that use this group as their destination must have a default credential. |
| comments | A text string that describes the group. Scheduler does not use this argument. |

Usage Notes

Groups reside in a particular schema and can be created by any user with the `CREATE JOB` system privilege. To create a group in a schema other than your own, you must have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege. The group name must be unique among all Scheduler objects.

You can grant the `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on a group so that other users can reference the group when creating jobs or schedules. To enable other users to modify a group, you can grant the `ALTER` privilege on the group.

Each group member must be unique within the group. For destination groups, the credential/destination name pairs must be unique within the group. An error is generated if any of the group members do not exist. For destination groups, both the credential and destination portions of a member must exist.

Another group of the same type can be a group member. The Scheduler immediately expands the included group name into its list of members.

Groups are created enabled, but you can disable them.

Example

The following PL/SQL block creates a group named `production_dest1`, whose members are database destinations for a collection of production databases.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_GROUP(
    GROUP_NAME => 'production_dest1',
    GROUP_TYPE => 'DB_DEST',
    MEMBER     => 'LOCAL, oracle_cred@prodhost1, prodhost2',
    COMMENTS  => 'All sector1 production machines');
END;
```

157.6.15 CREATE_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure

This procedure creates an incompatibility definition.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_INCOMPATIBILITY (
  incompatibility_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  constraint_level     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'JOB_LEVEL',
  enabled              IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  comments             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-27 CREATE_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <code>incompatibility_name</code> | The name of the incompatibility definition. |
| <code>object_name</code> | One or more (comma-separated) programs or jobs. |

Table 157-27 (Cont.) CREATE_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>constraint_level</code> | One or more (comma-separated) programs or jobs. |
| <code>enabled</code> | Specifies whether the constraint is initially enabled (<code>true</code>) or not enabled (<code>false</code>). |
| <code>comments</code> | Optional descriptive comment. |

Usage Notes

If `object_name` contains multiple (comma-separated) values, they must be either all programs or all jobs that are incompatible with each other (that is, they cannot be run at the same time). For jobs, the list must consist of two or more jobs, and `constraint_level` must be 'JOB_LEVEL'. For programs, `constraint_level` can be either 'JOB_LEVEL' or 'PROGRAM_LEVEL'. When set to the default value 'JOB_LEVEL', only a single job that is based on the program (or programs) mentioned in `object_name` can run at the same time. When `constraint_level` is set to 'PROGRAM_LEVEL', the programs are incompatible, but the jobs based on the same program are not incompatible.

For example, if the value of `object_name` is 'P1,P2,P3' and `constraint_level` is 'PROGRAM_LEVEL', many jobs based on P1 can be running at the same time, but if any P1 based job is running, none based on P2 or P3 can be running. Or, similarly, many jobs based on P3 can be running at the same time, but none based on P1 or P2. If `constraint_level` is set to 'JOB_LEVEL', then only a single job out of all the jobs based on programs P1, P2 and P3 can be running at a time.



See Also:

Using Incompatibility Definitions in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

157.6.16 CREATE_JOB Procedure

This procedure creates a single job.

If you create the job as enabled by setting the `enabled` attribute to `TRUE`, the Scheduler automatically runs the job according to its schedule. If you create the job disabled, the job does not run until you enable it with the [SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure](#).

The procedure is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the syntax declaration.

Syntax

Creates a job in a single call without using an existing program or schedule:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  job_type          IN VARCHAR2,
  job_action        IN VARCHAR2,
  number_of_arguments IN PLS_INTEGER          DEFAULT 0,
  start_date        IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

repeat_interval      IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT NULL,
end_date            IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
job_class           IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
enabled             IN BOOLEAN                               DEFAULT FALSE,
auto_drop           IN BOOLEAN                               DEFAULT TRUE,
comments           IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT NULL,
credential_name     IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT NULL,
destination_name    IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT NULL);

```

Creates a job using a named schedule object and a named program object:

```

DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
  job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  program_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  schedule_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  job_class          IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
  enabled            IN BOOLEAN                               DEFAULT FALSE,
  auto_drop          IN BOOLEAN                               DEFAULT TRUE,
  comments           IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT NULL,
  job_style          IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT 'REGULAR',
  credential_name    IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT NULL,
  destination_name   IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT NULL);

```

Creates a job using a named program object and an inlined schedule:

```

DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
  job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  program_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  start_date         IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  repeat_interval    IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT NULL,
  end_date           IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  job_class          IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
  enabled            IN BOOLEAN                               DEFAULT FALSE,
  auto_drop          IN BOOLEAN                               DEFAULT TRUE,
  comments           IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT NULL,
  job_style          IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT 'REGULAR',
  credential_name    IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT NULL,
  destination_name   IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT NULL);

```

Creates a job using a named schedule object and an inlined program:

```

DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
  job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  schedule_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  job_type           IN VARCHAR2,
  job_action         IN VARCHAR2,
  number_of_arguments IN PLS_INTEGER                        DEFAULT 0,
  job_class          IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
  enabled            IN BOOLEAN                               DEFAULT FALSE,
  auto_drop          IN BOOLEAN                               DEFAULT TRUE,
  comments           IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT NULL,
  credential_name    IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT NULL,
  destination_name   IN VARCHAR2                                DEFAULT NULL);

```

Creates a job using an inlined program and an event:

```

DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
  job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  job_type           IN VARCHAR2,
  job_action         IN VARCHAR2,
  number_of_arguments IN PLS_INTEGER                        DEFAULT 0,
  start_date         IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,

```

```

event_condition      IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
queue_spec           IN VARCHAR2,
end_date             IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
job_class            IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
enabled              IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE,
auto_drop            IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT TRUE,
comments            IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
credential_name      IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
destination_name     IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL);

```

Creates a job using a named program object and an event:

```

DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
  job_name            IN VARCHAR2,
  program_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  start_date          IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  event_condition     IN VARCHAR2,
  queue_spec          IN VARCHAR2,
  end_date            IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  job_class           IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
  enabled             IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE,
  auto_drop           IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT TRUE,
  comments            IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  job_style           IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT 'REGULAR',
  credential_name     IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  destination_name    IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 157-28 *CREATE_JOB Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| job_name | <p>The name to assign to the job. The name must be unique in the SQL namespace. For example, a job cannot have the same name as a table in a schema. If the job being created will reside in another schema, it must be qualified with the schema name.</p> <p>If <code>job_name</code> is not specified, an error is generated. If you want to have a name generated by the Scheduler, you can use the <code>GENERATE_JOB_NAME</code> procedure to generate a name and then use the output in the <code>CREATE_JOB</code> procedure. The <code>GENERATE_JOB_NAME</code> procedure generates a number from a sequence, which is the job name. You can prefix the number with a string. The job name will then be the string with the number from the sequence appended to it. See "GENERATE_JOB_NAME Function" for more information.</p> |

Table 157-28 (Cont.) CREATE_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| job_type | <p>This attribute specifies the type of job that you are creating. If it is not specified, an error is generated. See <code>job_action</code> in the next row for related information.</p> <p>The supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'PLSQL_BLOCK' This specifies that the job is an anonymous PL/SQL block. Job or program arguments are not supported when the job or program type is <code>PLSQL_BLOCK</code>. In this case, the number of arguments must be 0. 'STORED_PROCEDURE' This specifies that the job is a PL/SQL or Java stored procedure, or an external C subprogram. Only procedures, not functions with return values, are supported. 'EXECUTABLE' This specifies that the job is going to be run outside the database using an external executable. External jobs are anything that can be executed from the command line of the operating system. <code>Anydata</code> arguments are not supported with a job or program type of <code>EXECUTABLE</code>. The job owner must have the <code>CREATE EXTERNAL JOB</code> system privilege before the job can be enabled or run. 'CHAIN' This specifies that the job is a chain. Arguments are not supported for a chain, so <code>number_of_arguments</code> must be 0. 'EXTERNAL_SCRIPT' This specifies that the job is an external script that uses the command shell of the computer running the job. For Windows this is <code>cmd.exe</code> and for UNIX based systems the <code>sh</code> shell, unless a different interpreter is specified by prefixing the first line of the script with <code>#!</code>. 'SQL_SCRIPT' This specifies that the job is a SQL*Plus script. The job must point to a credential that contains a valid operating system username and password. The SQL*Plus script is run by the SQL*Plus executable. The job may point to a connect credential that contains a database credential. If so, this credential is used to connect to the database before running the SQL*Plus script. Note that if you choose to use connect credential, you must use <code>set_attribute</code> to specify the <code>Connect_Credential_Name</code> attribute. If you do not have connect credential, you must include an explicit SQL*Plus connect statement providing a valid database userid / password. The job owner must have the <code>CREATE EXTERNAL JOB</code> system privilege. 'BACKUP_SCRIPT' This specifies that the job is an RMAN backup script. The script runs a connect statement that uses either a password or OS authentication before it executes any target commands. The job points to a credential that contains a valid operating system username and password. The RMAN session runs under this operating system user. The Scheduler uses the RMAN executable from the current Oracle home to run the script and throws an error if this is missing. The job owner must have the <code>CREATE EXTERNAL JOB</code> system privilege. |

Table 157-28 (Cont.) CREATE_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| job_action | <p>This attribute specifies the action of the job. If <code>job_action</code> is not specified for an inline program, then an error is generated when creating the job.</p> <p>The job action is executed inside an autonomous transaction, and all autonomous transaction guidelines and restrictions apply. For example, online DDL operations are not allowed inside an autonomous transaction, and therefore cannot be used in the job action.</p> <p>The following actions are possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a PL/SQL block: <p>The action is to execute PL/SQL code. These blocks must end with a semicolon. For example, <code>my_proc();</code> or <code>BEGIN my_proc(); END;</code> or <code>DECLARE arg pls_integer:= 10; BEGIN my_proc2(arg); END;</code></p> <p>Note that the Scheduler wraps <code>job_action</code> in its own block and passes the following to PL/SQL for execution: <code>DECLARE ... BEGIN job_action END;</code> This is done to declare some internal Scheduler variables. You can include any Scheduler metadata attribute except <code>event_message</code> in your PL/SQL code. You use the attribute name as you use any other PL/SQL identifier, and the Scheduler assigns it a value.</p> <p>See Table 157-40 for details on available metadata attributes.</p> • For a stored procedure: <p>The action is the name of the stored procedure. You have to specify the schema if the procedure resides in another schema than the job. If case sensitivity is needed, enclose the schema name and the store procedure name in double quotes. For example, <code>job_action_action=>'Schema"."Procedure"</code>.</p> <p>PL/SQL procedures with <code>INOUT</code> or <code>OUT</code> arguments are not supported as <code>job_action</code> when the job or program type is <code>STORED_PROCEDURE</code>.</p> • For an executable: <p>The action is the name of the external executable, including the full path name, but excluding any command-line arguments. If the action starts with a single question mark ('?'), the question mark is replaced by the path to the Oracle home directory for a local job or to the Scheduler agent home for a remote job. If the action contains an at-sign ('@') and the job is local, the at-sign is replaced with the SID of the current Oracle instance.</p> <p>NOTE: Shell script syntax is not supported, only syntax for the name of and path to an executable is supported.</p> • For a chain: <p>The action is the name of a Scheduler chain object. You must specify the schema of the chain if it resides in a different schema than the job.</p> • For an external script: <p>The <code>job_action</code> must be either the path to an operating system script or an inline operating system script. If the <code>job_action</code> is a path to a script, then the script must reside on every computer that the job runs on. The <code>job_action</code> may contain calls to SQL*Plus or RMAN executables directly, without having to specify its full path, given that they are stored on their default location for every computer that runs the job.</p> <p>The job can only have arguments that are strings or that can be cast to strings. These arguments are passed positionally when the script is called. The job must point to a credential that contains a valid operating system username and password.</p> • For a SQL script: |

Table 157-28 (Cont.) CREATE_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| | <p>The <code>job_action</code> must be either the path to a SQL*Plus script or an inline SQL*Plus script. If the <code>job_action</code> is a path to a script, then the script must reside on every computer that the job runs on.</p> <p>The job can only have arguments that are strings or that can be cast to strings. These arguments are passed positionally when the script is called. If the arguments are named, they are also bound to named variables in the SQL*Plus session.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a backup script: <p>The <code>job_action</code> is either the path to a RMAN script or an inline RMAN script. If the <code>program_action</code> is a path to a script, then the script must reside on every computer that the program runs on.</p> <p>The job can only have arguments that are strings or that can be cast to strings. These arguments are passed positionally when the script is called.</p> |
| <code>number_of_arguments</code> | This attribute specifies the number of arguments that the job expects. The range is 0-255, with the default being 0. |
| <code>program_name</code> | The name of the program associated with this job. If the program is of type EXECUTABLE, the job owner must have the CREATE EXTERNAL JOB system privilege before the job can be enabled or run. |
| <code>start_date</code> | <p>This attribute specifies the first date and time on which this job is scheduled to start. If <code>start_date</code> and <code>repeat_interval</code> are left null, then the job is scheduled to run as soon as the job is enabled.</p> <p>For repeating jobs that use a calendaring expression to specify the repeat interval, <code>start_date</code> is used as a reference date. The first time the job runs is the first match of the calendaring expression that is on or after the current date and time.</p> <p>The Scheduler cannot guarantee that a job executes on an exact time because the system may be overloaded and thus resources unavailable.</p> |
| <code>event_condition</code> | This is a conditional expression based on the columns of the event source queue table. The expression must have the syntax of an Advanced Queuing rule. Accordingly, you can include user data properties in the expression provided that the message payload is an object type, and that you prefix object attributes in the expression with <code>tab.user_data</code> . For more information on rules, see the DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER procedure. |
| <code>queue_spec</code> | <p>This argument specifies either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The source queue where events that start this particular job are enqueued. If it is secure, then the <code>queue_spec</code> argument is a pair of values of the form <code>queue_name, agent name</code>. If it is not secure, then only the queue name need be provided. If a fully qualified queue name is not provided, the queue is assumed to be in the job owner's schema. In the case of secure queues, the agent name provided should belong to a valid agent that is currently subscribed to the queue. A file watcher name. For more information on this option, see <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i>. |
| <code>repeat_interval</code> | <p>This attribute specifies how often the job repeats. You can specify the repeat interval by using calendaring or PL/SQL expressions.</p> <p>The expression specified is evaluated to determine the next time the job should run. If <code>repeat_interval</code> is not specified, the job runs only once at the specified start date. See "Calendaring Syntax" for further information.</p> |
| <code>schedule_name</code> | The name of the schedule, window, or window group associated with this job. |

Table 157-28 (Cont.) CREATE_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| job_class | The class this job is associated with. |
| end_date | <p>This attribute specifies the date and time after which the job expires and is no longer run. After the end_date, if auto_drop is TRUE, the job is dropped. If auto_drop is FALSE, the job is disabled and the STATE of the job is set to COMPLETED.</p> <p>If no value for end_date is specified, the job repeats forever unless max_runs or max_failures is set, in which case the job stops when either value is reached.</p> <p>The value for end_date must be after the value for start_date. If end_date is less than start_date, then an error will be generated. If end_date is the same as start_date, then the job will not execute and no error will be generated.</p> |
| comments | This attribute specifies a comment about the job. By default, this attribute is NULL. |
| job_style | <p>Style of the job being created. This argument can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'REGULAR' creates a regular job. This is the default. 'LIGHTWEIGHT' creates a lightweight job. This value is permitted only when the job references a program object. Use lightweight jobs when you have many short-duration jobs that run frequently. Under certain circumstances, using lightweight jobs can deliver a small performance gain. 'IN_MEMORY_RUNTIME' creates an in-memory runtime job. These jobs are based on lightweight job structures, so the same rules and restrictions apply; however, they further boost performance by keeping an in-memory cache, so they minimize disk access for pre-run and post-run actions. 'IN_MEMORY_FULL' creates an in-memory full job. In-memory full jobs require a program and cannot have a schedule or repeat interval. They run automatically when the job is enabled, and after running they are discarded. They keep all the job information in memory and are not backed up on disk, meaning that they are lost when the instance is rebooted. They are designed to run actions that must be performed immediately with the least amount of overhead possible. |
| credential_name | <p>The default credential to use with the job. Applicable only to remote database jobs, remote external jobs, local external jobs, script jobs, and event-based jobs that process file arrival events. The credential must exist.</p> <p>For local database jobs, it must be NULL.</p> <p>For local external jobs only, if this attribute is NULL (the default), then a preferred (default) credential is selected. See <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i> for information about preferred credentials for local external jobs.</p> <p>See also: "CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure"</p> |

Table 157-28 (Cont.) CREATE_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| destination_name | <p>The database destination or external destination for the job. Use for remote database jobs and remote external jobs only. Must be NULL for jobs running on the local database or for local external jobs (executables).</p> <p>This attribute can be a single destination name or the name of a group of type 'EXTERNAL_DEST' or 'DB_DEST'. The single destination or group must already exist.</p> <p>The following applies to this attribute:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it is a database destination, it must have been created by the CREATE_DATABASE_DESTINATION Procedure. • If it is an external destination, it must have been implicitly created by registering a remote Scheduler agent with the local database. • If it is a group, each member of the group must exist, and the job must run on all destinations named in the group. See "CREATE_GROUP Procedure". <p>destination_name cannot reference a destination group when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The job type is 'CHAIN' • The job style is 'LIGHTWEIGHT', 'IN_MEMORY_RUNTIME', or 'IN_MEMORY_FULL' <p>If the credential_name argument of CREATE_JOB is NULL, each destination must be preceded by a credential, in the following format:</p> <pre>credential.destination</pre> <p>The credential must already exist. If the credential_name argument is provided, then it serves as the default credential for every destination that is not preceded by a credential.</p> <p>You can query the views *_SCHEDULER_DB_DESTS and ALL_SCHEDULER_EXTERNAL_DESTS for existing destinations and *_SCHEDULER_GROUP_MEMBERS for existing groups and their members.</p> <p>*** destination job attribute is deprecated in Oracle Database 11gR2 and superseded by destination_name.</p> |
| enabled | <p>This attribute specifies whether the job is created enabled or not. The possible settings are TRUE or FALSE. By default, this attribute is set to FALSE and, therefore, the job is created as disabled. A disabled job means that the metadata about the job has been captured, and the job exists as a database object. However, the Scheduler ignores the job and the job coordinator does not pick it for processing. In order for the job coordinator to process the job, the job must be enabled. You can enable a job by setting this argument to TRUE or by using the ENABLE procedure.</p> |
| auto_drop | <p>This flag, if TRUE, causes a job to be automatically dropped after it has completed or has been automatically disabled. A job is considered completed if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its end date (or the end date of the job schedule) has passed. Note that a job with a Window schedule will not be auto-dropped when the window closes, because this is not considered to be the end of the Window. • It has run max_runs number of times. max_runs must be set with SET_ATTRIBUTE. • It is not a repeating job and has run once. <p>A job is disabled when it has failed max_failures times. max_failures is also set with SET_ATTRIBUTE.</p> <p>If this flag is set to FALSE, the jobs are not dropped and their metadata is kept until the job is explicitly dropped with the DROP_JOB procedure.</p> <p>By default, jobs are created with auto_drop set to TRUE.</p> |

Usage Notes

Jobs are created as disabled by default. You must explicitly enable them so that they will become active and scheduled. Before enabling a job, ensure that all program arguments, if any, are defined, either by defining default values in the program object or by supplying values with the job.

The `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` initialization parameter specifies the maximum number of processes that can be created for the execution of jobs. Beginning with Oracle Database 11g Release 2, `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` applies to `DBMS_SCHEDULER` jobs. Setting this parameter to 0 disables `DBMS_SCHEDULER` jobs.

To create a job in your own schema, you need to have the `CREATE JOB` privilege. A user with the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege can create a job in any schema. If the job being created will reside in another schema, the job name must be qualified with the schema name. For a job of type `EXECUTABLE` (or for a job that points to a program of type `EXECUTABLE`), the job owner must have the `CREATE EXTERNAL JOB` system privilege before the job can be enabled or run.

Associating a job with a particular class or program requires `EXECUTE` privileges for that class or program.

Not all possible job attributes can be set with `CREATE_JOB`. Some must be set after the job is created. For example, job arguments must be set with the [SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE Procedure](#) or the [SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE Procedure](#). Other job attributes, such as `job_priority` and `max_runs`, are set with the [SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure](#).

To create multiple jobs efficiently, use the `CREATE_JOBS` procedure.



Note:

The Scheduler runs event-based jobs for each occurrence of an event that matches the event condition of the job. However, events that occur while the job is already running are ignored; the event gets consumed, but does not trigger another run of the job.

157.6.17 CREATE_JOB_CLASS Procedure

This procedure creates a job class. Job classes are created in the `SYS` schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB_CLASS (
  job_class_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  resource_consumer_group IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  service                IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  logging_level          IN PLS_INTEGER
                        DEFAULT DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_RUNS,
  log_history            IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  comments              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-29 CREATE_JOB_CLASS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| job_class_name | <p>The name to assign to the job class. Job classes can only be created in the SYS schema.</p> <p>This attribute specifies the name of the job class and uniquely identifies the job class. The name must be unique in the SQL namespace. For example, a job class cannot have the same name as a table in a schema.</p> |
| resource_consumer_group | <p>This attribute specifies the resource consumer group that this class is associated with. A resource consumer group is a set of synchronous or asynchronous sessions that are grouped together based on their processing needs. A job class has a many-to-one relationship with a resource consumer group. The resource consumer group that the job class associates with determines the resources that are allocated to the job class.</p> <p>If a resource consumer group is dropped, job classes associated with it are then associated with the default resource consumer group.</p> <p>If no resource consumer group is specified, job classes are associated with the default resource consumer group.</p> <p>If the specified resource consumer group does not exist when creating the job class, an error occurs.</p> |
| service | <p>This attribute specifies the database service that the jobs in this class have affinity to. In an Oracle RAC environment, this means that the jobs in this class only run on those database instances that are assigned to the specific service.</p> <p>Note that a service can be mapped to a resource consumer group, so you can also control resources allocated to jobs by specifying a service. See DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SET_CONSUMER_GROUP_MAPPING for details. If both the resource_consumer_group and service attributes are specified, and if the service is mapped to a resource consumer group, the resource_consumer_group attribute takes precedence.</p> <p>If no service is specified, the job class belongs to the default service, which means it has no service affinity and any one of the database instances within the cluster might run the job. If the service that a job class belongs to is dropped, the job class will then belong to the default service.</p> <p>If the specified service does not exist when creating the job class, then an error occurs.</p> |
| logging_level | <p>This attribute specifies how much information is logged. The possible options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_OFF No logging is performed for any jobs in this class. • DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_RUNS The Scheduler writes detailed information to the job log for all runs of each job in this class. This is the default. • DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_FAILED_RUNS The Scheduler logs only jobs that failed in this class. • DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_FULL In addition to recording every run of a job, the Scheduler records all operations performed on all jobs in this class. Every time a job is created, enabled, disabled, altered (with SET_ATTRIBUTE), stopped, and so, an entry is recorded in the log. |

Table 157-29 (Cont.) CREATE_JOB_CLASS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| log_history | This attribute controls the number of days that job log entries for jobs in this class are retained. It helps prevent the job log from growing indiscriminately. The range of valid values is 0 through 1000000. If set to 0, no history is kept. If NULL (the default), retention days are set by the log_history Scheduler attribute (set with SET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE). |
| comments | This attribute is for an optional comment about the job class. By default, this attribute is NULL. |

Usage Notes

For users to create jobs that belong to a job class, the job owner must have EXECUTE privileges on the job class. Therefore, after the job class has been created, EXECUTE privileges must be granted on the job class so that users create jobs belonging to that class. You can also grant the EXECUTE privilege to a role.

Creating a job class requires the MANAGE_SCHEDULER system privilege.

157.6.18 CREATE_JOBS Procedure

This procedure creates multiple jobs and sets the values of their arguments in a single call.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOBS (
    jobdef_array      IN SYS.JOB_DEFINITION_ARRAY,
    commit_semantics  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR');
```

Parameters**Table 157-30 CREATE_JOBS Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| jobdef_array | The array of job definitions. See " Data Structures " for a description of the JOB_DEFINITION_ARRAY and JOB_DEFINITION datatypes. |
| commit_semantics | The commit semantics. The following types are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR returns on the first error. Previous successfully created jobs are committed to disk. This is the default. TRANSACTIONAL returns on the first error and everything that happened before that error is rolled back. ABSORB_ERRORS tries to absorb any errors and attempts to create the rest of the jobs on the list. It commits all successfully created jobs. If errors occur, you can query the view SCHEDULER_BATCH_ERRORS for details. |

Usage Notes

This procedure creates many jobs in the context of a single transaction. To realize the desired performance gains, the jobs being created must be grouped in batches of sufficient size.

Calling `CREATE_JOBS` with a small array size may not be much faster than calling `CREATE_JOB` once for each job.

You cannot use this procedure to create multiple-destination jobs. That is, the `destination` attribute of the `job_definition` object cannot reference a destination group.

Examples

See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

157.6.19 CREATE_PROGRAM Procedure

This procedure creates a program.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_PROGRAM (  
    program_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    program_type          IN VARCHAR2,  
    program_action        IN VARCHAR2,  
    number_of_arguments  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,  
    enabled                IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,  
    comments               IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-31 CREATE_PROGRAM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>program_name</code> | The name to assign to the program. The name must be unique in the SQL namespace. For example, a program cannot have the same name as a table in a schema. If no name is specified, then an error occurs. |

Table 157-31 (Cont.) CREATE_PROGRAM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>program_type</code> | <p>This attribute specifies the type of program you are creating. If it is not specified then you get an error. These are the supported values for <code>program_type</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p><code>'PLSQL_BLOCK'</code></p> <p>This specifies that the program is a PL/SQL block. Job or program arguments are not supported when the job or program type is <code>PLSQL_BLOCK</code>. In this case, the number of arguments must be 0.</p> <p><code>'STORED_PROCEDURE'</code></p> <p>This specifies that the program is a PL/SQL or Java stored procedure, or an external C subprogram. Only procedures, not functions with return values, are supported. PL/SQL procedures with <code>INOUT</code> or <code>OUT</code> arguments are not supported.</p> <p><code>'EXECUTABLE'</code></p> <p>This specifies that the job is going to be run outside the database using an external executable. External programs imply anything that can be executed from the operating system command line. <code>AnyData</code> arguments are not supported with job or program type <code>EXECUTABLE</code>.</p> <p><code>'EXTERNAL_SCRIPT'</code></p> <p>project 25230, this bullet and next two</p> <p>This specifies that the job is an external script that uses the command shell of the computer running the job. For Windows this is <code>cmd.exe</code> and for UNIX based systems the <code>sh</code> shell, unless a different interpreter is specified by prefixing the first line of the script with <code>#!</code>.</p> <p><code>'SQL_SCRIPT'</code></p> <p>This specifies that the program is a SQL*Plus script. A job using this program must point to a credential that contains a valid operating system username and password. The SQL*Plus script is run by SQL*Plus executable. The job using this program may point to a connect credential that contains a database credential. If so, this credential is used to connect to the database before running the SQL*Plus script. Note that if you choose to use connect credential, you must use <code>set_attribute</code> to specify the <code>Connect_Credential_Name</code> attribute. If you do not have connect credential, you must include an explicit SQL*Plus connect statement providing a valid database userid / password.</p> <p><code>'BACKUP_SCRIPT'</code></p> <p>This specifies that the program is an RMAN backup script. The script runs a connect statement that uses either a password or OS authentication before it executes any target commands. The Scheduler uses the RMAN executable from the current Oracle home to run the script and throws an error if this is missing.</p> |

Table 157-31 (Cont.) CREATE_PROGRAM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| program_action | <p>This attribute specifies the action of the program. If program_action is not specified, an error is generated.</p> <p>project 25230 last 3 bullets</p> <p>The following actions are possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a PL/SQL block, the action is to execute PL/SQL code. These blocks must end with a semicolon. For example, <code>my_proc();</code> or <code>BEGIN my_proc(); END;</code> or <code>DECLARE arg pls_integer:= 10; BEGIN my_proc2(arg); END;</code>. <p>Note that the Scheduler wraps job_action in its own block and passes the following to PL/SQL for execution: <code>DECLARE ... BEGIN job_action END;</code> This is done to declare some internal Scheduler variables. You can include any Scheduler metadata attribute except event_message in your PL/SQL code. You use the attribute name as you use any other PL/SQL identifier, and the Scheduler assigns it a value. See Table 157-40 for details on available metadata attributes.</p> <p>If it is an anonymous block, special Scheduler metadata may be accessed using the following variable names: job_name, job_owner, job_start, window_start, window_end. For more information, see the "DEFINE_METADATA_ARGUMENT Procedure".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a stored procedure, the action is the name of the stored procedure. You have to specify the schema if the procedure resides in a schema other than the job. If case sensitivity is needed, enclose the schema name and the store procedure name in double quotes. For example, <code>program_action=>'Schema"."Procedure"'</code>. For an executable, the action is the name of the external executable, including the full path name, but excluding any command-line arguments. If the action starts with a single question mark ('?'), the question mark is replaced by the path to the Oracle home directory for a local job or to the Scheduler agent home for a remote job. If the action contains an at sign('@') and the job is local, the at sign is replaced with the SID of the current Oracle instance. For an external script, the action must be either the path to an operating system script or an inline operating system script. If the program_action is a path to a script, then the script must reside on every computer that the program runs on. The program_action may contain calls to SQL*Plus or RMAN executables directly, without having to specify its full path, given that they are stored on their default location for every computer that runs the job. <p>The job can only have arguments that are strings or that can be cast to strings. These arguments are passed positionally when the script is called. The program points</p> |

Table 157-31 (Cont.) CREATE_PROGRAM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| | <p>to a credential that contains a valid operating system username and password.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a SQL script, the action must be either the path to a SQL*Plus script or an inline SQL*Plus script. If the <code>program_action</code> is a path to a script, then the script must reside on every computer that the program runs on. The job can only have arguments that are strings or that can be cast to strings. These arguments are passed positionally when the script is called. If the arguments are named, they are also bound to named variables in the SQL*Plus session. For a backup script, the action must be either the path to a RMAN script or an inline RMAN script. If the <code>program_action</code> is a path to a script, then the script must reside on every computer that the program runs on. The job can only have arguments that are strings or that can be cast to strings. These arguments are passed positionally when the script is called. |
| <code>number_of_arguments</code> | <p>This attribute specifies the number of arguments the program takes. If this parameter is not specified, then the default is 0. A program can have a maximum of 255 arguments.</p> <p>If the <code>program_type</code> is <code>PLSQL_BLOCK</code>, then this parameter is ignored.</p> |
| <code>enabled</code> | <p>This flag specifies whether the program should be created as enabled or not. If the flag is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then validity checks are made and the program is created as <code>ENABLED</code> if all the checks be successful. By default, this flag is set to <code>FALSE</code>, meaning not created enabled. You can also call the <code>ENABLE</code> procedure to enable the program before it can be used.</p> |
| <code>comments</code> | <p>A comment about the program. By default, this attribute is <code>NULL</code>.</p> |

Usage Notes

To create a program in their own schema, users need the `CREATE JOB` privilege. A user with the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege can create a program in any schema. A program is created in a disabled state by default (unless the `enabled` parameter is set to `TRUE`). It cannot be executed by a job until it is enabled.

To use your programs, other users must have `EXECUTE` privileges, therefore once a program has been created, you have to grant `EXECUTE` privileges on it.



See Also:

"[DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT Procedure](#)"

157.6.20 CREATE_RESOURCE Procedure

This procedure allows users to specify the resources used by jobs or to create a new resource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_RESOURCE (
  resource_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  units          IN PLS_INTEGER,
  status         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ENFORCE_CONSTRAINTS',
  constraint_level IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'JOB_LEVEL',
  comments       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-32 CREATE_RESOURCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| resource_name | The name of the resource. |
| units | The number of units of this resource that the job or program uses. |
| status | The status of the resource. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'ENFORCE_CONSTRAINTS'. This is the default value, and when set, will force the scheduler to enforce resource limits. When the maximum number of units of this resource has been reached no additional jobs using this resource will get started. 'IGNORE_CONSTRAINTS'. When set, the scheduler will ignore any constraints on this resource. 'BLOCKED_ALL_JOBS'. No jobs having a constraint on this resource will be allowed to run. The resource is considered to be permanently blocking until switched to one of the other two states. |
| constraint_level | Level of the constraint: <code>JOB_LEVEL</code> or <code>PROGRAM_LEVEL</code> . For incompatibilities, for <code>JOB_LEVEL</code> , the incompatibility members must be jobs; for <code>PROGRAM_LEVEL</code> the incompatibility members must be programs. |
| comments | Descriptive comment about the resource. |

Usage Notes

The following example creates a new resource.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_RESOURCE(
    resource_name => 'my_resource',
    units => 3,
    state => 'ENFORCE_CONSTRAINTS',
    comments => 'Resource1'
  )
END;
/
```

 **See Also:**

- Creating or Dropping a Resource in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*
- [SET_RESOURCE_CONSTRAINT Procedure](#)

157.6.21 CREATE_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure creates a schedule.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_SCHEDULE (
    schedule_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    start_date         IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    repeat_interval    IN VARCHAR2,
    end_date           IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    comments           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-33 CREATE_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| schedule_name | The name to assign to the schedule. The name must be unique in the SQL namespace. For example, a schedule cannot have the same name as a table in a schema. If no name is specified, then an error occurs. |
| start_date | This attribute specifies the first date and time on which this schedule becomes valid. For a repeating schedule, the value for start_date is a reference date. In this case, the start of the schedule is not the start_date; it depends on the repeat interval specified. start_date is used to determine the first instance of the schedule. If start_date is specified in the past and no value for repeat_interval is specified, the schedule is invalid. For a repeating job or window, start_date can be derived from the repeat_interval if it is not specified. If start_date is null, then the date that the job or window is enabled is used. start_date and repeat_interval cannot both be null. |
| repeat_interval | This attribute specifies how often the schedule repeats. It is expressed using calendaring syntax. See " Calendaring Syntax " for further information. PL/SQL expressions are not allowed as repeat intervals for named schedules. |
| end_date | The date and time after which jobs will not run and windows will not open. A non-repeating schedule that has no end_date is valid forever. end_date has to be after the start_date. If this is not the case, then an error is generated when the schedule is created. |
| comments | This attribute specifies an optional comment about the schedule. By default, this attribute is NULL. |

Usage Notes

This procedure requires the `CREATE JOB` privilege to create a schedule in your own schema or the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege to create a schedule in someone else's schema by specifying `schema.schedule_name`. Once a schedule has been created, it can be used by other users. The schedule is created with access to `PUBLIC`. Therefore, there is no need to explicitly grant access to the schedule.

157.6.22 CREATE_WINDOW Procedure

This procedure creates a recurring time window and associates it with a resource plan. You can then use the window to schedule jobs that run under the associated resource plan. Windows are created in the `SYS` schema.

The procedure is overloaded.

Syntax

Creates a window using a named schedule object:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_WINDOW (
  window_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  resource_plan        IN VARCHAR2,
  schedule_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  duration              IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,
  window_priority      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'LOW',
  comments              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Creates a window using an inlined schedule:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_WINDOW (
  window_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  resource_plan        IN VARCHAR2,
  start_date           IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  repeat_interval      IN VARCHAR2,
  end_date             IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  duration              IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,
  window_priority      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'LOW',
  comments              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-34 CREATE_WINDOW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>window_name</code> | The name to assign to the window. The name must be unique in the SQL namespace. All windows are in the <code>SYS</code> schema, so the preface 'SYS' is optional. |

Table 157-34 (Cont.) CREATE_WINDOW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| resource_plan | <p>This attribute specifies the resource plan that automatically activates when the window opens. When the window closes, the system switches to the appropriate resource plan, which is usually the plan that was in effect before the window opened, but can also be the plan of a different window.</p> <p>Only one resource plan can be associated with a window. It may be NULL or the empty string (""). When it is NULL, the resource plan in effect when the window opens stays in effect for the duration of the window. When it is the empty string, the resource manager is disabled for the duration of the window.</p> <p>If the window is open and the resource plan is dropped, then the resource allocation for the duration of the window is not affected.</p> |
| start_date | <p>This attribute specifies the first date and time on which this window is scheduled to open. If the value for start_date specified is in the past or is not specified, the window opens as soon as it is created.</p> <p>For repeating windows that use a calendaring expression to specify the repeat interval, the value for start_date is a reference date. The first time the window opens depends on the repeat interval specified and the value for start_date.</p> |
| duration | <p>This attribute specifies how long the window stays open. For example, 'interval '5' hour' for five hours. There is no default value for this attribute. Therefore, if no value is specified when the window is created, an error occurs. The duration is of type interval day to seconds and ranges from one minute to 99 days.</p> |
| schedule_name | <p>This attribute specifies the name of the schedule associated with the window.</p> |
| repeat_interval | <p>This attribute specifies how often the window repeats. It is expressed using the Scheduler calendaring syntax. See "Calendaring Syntax" for more information.</p> <p>A PL/SQL expression cannot be used to specify the repeat interval for a window.</p> <p>The expression specified is evaluated to determine the next time the window opens. If no repeat_interval is specified, the window opens only once at the specified start date.</p> |
| end_date | <p>This attribute specifies the date and time after which the window no longer opens. When the value for end_date is reached, the window is disabled. In the *_SCHEDULER_WINDOWS views, the enabled flag of the window is set to FALSE.</p> <p>A non-repeating window that has no value for end_date opens only once for the duration of the window. For a repeating window, if no end_date is specified, then the window keeps repeating forever.</p> <p>The end_date must be after the start_date. If it is not, then an error is generated when the window is created.</p> |

Table 157-34 (Cont.) CREATE_WINDOW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| window_priority | This attribute is only relevant when two windows overlap. Because only one window can be in effect at one time, the window priority determines which window opens. The two possible values for this attribute are 'HIGH' and 'LOW'. A high priority window has precedence over a low priority window, therefore, the low priority window does not open if it overlaps a high priority window. By default, windows are created with priority 'LOW'. |
| comments | This attribute specifies an optional comment about the window. By default, this attribute is NULL. |

Usage Notes

Creating a window requires the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

Scheduler windows are the principal mechanism used to automatically switch resource plans according to a schedule. You can also manually activate a resource plan by using the `ALTER SYSTEM SET RESOURCE_MANAGER_PLAN` statement or the `DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SWITCH_PLAN` package procedure. Note that either of these manual methods can also disable resource plan switching by Scheduler windows. For more information, see *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* and "[SWITCH_PLAN Procedure](#)".

157.6.23 DEFINE_ANYDATA_ARGUMENT Procedure

This procedure defines a name or default value for a program argument that is of a complex type and must be encapsulated within an `ANYDATA` object. A job that references the program can override the default value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_ANYDATA_ARGUMENT (
    program_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    argument_position     IN PLS_INTEGER,
    argument_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    argument_type         IN VARCHAR2,
    default_value         IN SYS.ANYDATA,
    out_argument          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-35 DEFINE_ANYDATA_ARGUMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| program_name | The name of the program to be altered. A program with this name must exist. |
| argument_position | The position of the argument as it is passed to the executable. Argument numbers go from one to the <code>number_of_arguments</code> specified for the program. This must be unique, so it can replace any argument already defined at this position. |

Table 157-35 (Cont.) DEFINE_ANYDATA_ARGUMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| argument_name | The name to assign to the argument. It is optional, but must be unique for the program if it is specified. If you assign a name, the name can then be used by other package procedures, including the SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE Procedure . |
| argument_type | The datatype of the argument being defined. This is not verified or used by the Scheduler. It is only used by the user of the program when deciding what value to assign to the argument. |
| default_value | The default value to be assigned to the argument encapsulated within an AnyData object. This is optional. |
| out_argument | This parameter is reserved for future use. It must be set to FALSE. |

Usage Notes

All program arguments from one to the `number_of_arguments` value must be defined before a program can be enabled. If a default value for an argument is not defined with this procedure, a value must be defined in the job.

Defining a program argument requires that you be the owner of the program or have ALTER privileges on that program. You can also define a program argument if you have the CREATE ANY JOB privilege.

See Also:

- ["DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT Procedure"](#)
- ["SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE Procedure"](#)

157.6.24 DEFINE_CHAIN_EVENT_STEP Procedure

This procedure adds or replaces a chain step and associates it with an event schedule or an inline event.

Once started in a running chain, this step does not complete until the specified event has occurred. Every step in a chain must be defined before the chain can be enabled and used. Defining a step gives it a name and specifies what happens during the step. If a step already exists with this name, the new step replaces the old one.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_CHAIN_EVENT_STEP (
    chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    step_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    event_schedule_name IN VARCHAR2,
    timeout             IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_CHAIN_EVENT_STEP (
    chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
```



```

step_name          IN VARCHAR2,
event_condition    IN VARCHAR2,
queue_spec         IN VARCHAR2,
timeout            IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 157-36 DEFINE_CHAIN_EVENT_STEP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| chain_name | The name of the chain that the step is in |
| step_name | The name of the step |
| event_schedule_name | The name of the event schedule that the step waits for |
| timeout | This parameter is reserved for future use |
| event_condition | See the CREATE_EVENT_SCHEDULE Procedure |
| queue_spec | See the CREATE_EVENT_SCHEDULE Procedure |

Usage Notes

Defining a chain step requires ALTER privileges on the chain either as the owner of the chain, or as a user with the ALTER object privilege on the chain or the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege.

You can base a chain step on a file watcher as well. To do this, provide the file watcher name directly in the queue_spec parameter, or use a file watcher schedule for the event_schedule_name parameter.



See Also:

"[DEFINE_CHAIN_STEP Procedure](#)"

157.6.25 DEFINE_CHAIN_RULE Procedure

This procedure adds a new rule to an existing chain, specified as a condition-action pair. The condition is expressed using either SQL or the Scheduler chain condition syntax and indicates the prerequisites for the action to occur. The action is a result of the condition being met.

An actual rule object is created to store the rule in the schema where the chain resides. If a rule name is given, this name is used for the rule object. If an existing rule name in the schema of the chain is given, the existing rule is altered. (A schema different than the schema of the chain cannot be specified). If no rule name is given, one is generated in the form SCHED_RULE\${N}.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_CHAIN_RULE (
  chain_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  condition       IN VARCHAR2,
  action          IN VARCHAR2,

```

```
rule_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
comments          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-37 DEFINE_CHAIN_RULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| chain_name | The name of the chain to alter |
| condition | <p>A boolean expression which must evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> for the action to be performed. Every chain must have a rule that evaluates to <code>TRUE</code> to start the chain. For this purpose, you can use a rule that has 'TRUE' as its condition if you are using Scheduler chain condition syntax, or '1=1' as its condition if you are using SQL syntax.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduler Chain Condition Syntax See "Scheduler Chain Condition Syntax" and <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i> for details SQL WHERE Clause Syntax Conditions expressed with SQL must use the syntax of a SELECT statement WHERE clause. You can refer to chain step attributes by using the chain step name as a bind variable. The bind variable syntax is <code>:step_name.attribute</code>. (<i>step_name</i> refers to a typed object.) Possible attributes are: <code>completed</code>, <code>state</code>, <code>start_date</code>, <code>end_date</code>, <code>error_code</code>, and <code>duration</code>. Possible values for the state attribute include: 'NOT_STARTED', 'SCHEDULED', 'RUNNING', 'PAUSED', 'STALLED', 'SUCCEEDED', 'FAILED', and 'STOPPED'. If a step is in the state 'SUCCEEDED', 'FAILED', or 'STOPPED', its completed attribute is set to 'TRUE', otherwise completed is 'FALSE'. |
| action | <p>The action to be performed when the rule evaluates to <code>TRUE</code>. The action must consist of at least one keyword with an optional value and an optional delay clause.</p> <p>Possible actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>[AFTER delay_interval] START step_1[,step_2 ...]</code> <code>STOP step_1[,step_2 ...]</code> <code>END [{end_value step_name.error_code}]</code> <p>At the beginning of the START action, a delay clause can specify a delay interval before performing the action. <i>delay_interval</i> is a formatted datetime interval of the form <code>HH:MM:SS</code>.</p> <p>The END action ends the chain with an error code equal to either the supplied <i>end_value</i> or the error code that <i>step_name</i> completes with. The default error code is 0, indicating a successful chain run.</p> |
| rule_name | The name of the rule being created. If no <i>rule_name</i> is given, one is generated in the form <code>SCHED_RULE\$_{N}</code> . |
| comments | An optional comment describing the rule. This is stored in the rule object created. |

Scheduler Chain Condition Syntax

The Scheduler chain condition syntax provides an easy way to construct a condition using the states and error codes of steps in the current chain.

Chain Condition Syntax

The following are the available constructs for Scheduler chain condition syntax, which are all boolean expressions:

```

TRUE
FALSE
stepname [NOT] SUCCEEDED
stepname [NOT] FAILED
stepname [NOT] STOPPED
stepname [NOT] COMPLETED
stepname ERROR_CODE IN (integer, integer, integer ...)
stepname ERROR_CODE NOT IN (integer, integer, integer ...)
stepname ERROR_CODE = integer
stepname ERROR_CODE != integer
stepname ERROR_CODE <> integer
stepname ERROR_CODE > integer
stepname ERROR_CODE >= integer
stepname ERROR_CODE < integer
stepname ERROR_CODE <= integer

```

These boolean operators are available to create more complex conditions:

```

expression AND expression
expression OR expression
NOT (expression)

```

integer can be positive or negative. Parentheses may be used for clarity or to enforce ordering. You must use parentheses with the `NOT` operator.

PL/SQL code that runs as part of a step can set the value of `ERROR_CODE` for that step with the `RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR` statement.

Usage Notes

Defining a chain rule requires `ALTER` privileges on the chain (either as the owner, or as a user with `ALTER` privileges on the chain or the `CREATE ANY JOB` system privilege).

You must define at least one rule that starts the chain and at least one that ends it. See the section "Adding Rules to a Chain" in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information.

Examples

The following are examples of using rule conditions and rule actions.

Rule Conditions Using Scheduler Chain Condition Syntax

```

'step1 completed'
-- satisfied when step step1 has completed. (step1 completed is also TRUE when
any
-- of the following are TRUE: step1 succeeded, step1 failed, step1 stopped.)

'step1 succeeded and step2 succeeded'
-- satisfied when steps step1 and step2 have both succeeded

'step1 error_code > 100'
-- satisfied when step step1 has failed with an error_code greater than 100

'step1 error_code IN (1, 3, 5, 7)'
-- satisfied when step step1 has failed with an error_code of 1, 3, 5, or 7

```

Rule Conditions Using SQL Syntax

```
':step1.completed = 'TRUE' AND :step1.end_date >SYSDATE-1/24'
--satisfied when step step1 completed less than an hour ago

':step1.duration > interval '5' minute'
-- satisfied when step step1 has completed and took longer than 5 minutes to complete
```

Rule Actions

```
'AFTER 01:00:00 START step1, step2'
--After an hour start steps step1 and step2

'STOP step1'
--Stop step step1

END step4.error_code'
--End the chain with the error code that step step4 finished with. If step4 has not
completed, the chain will be ended unsuccessfully with error code 27435.

'END' or 'END 0'
--End the chain successfully (with error_code 0)

'END 100'
--End the chain unsuccessfully with error code 100.
```

157.6.26 DEFINE_CHAIN_STEP Procedure

This procedure adds or replaces a chain step and associates it with a program or a nested chain. When the chain step is started, the specified program or chain is run. If a step already exists with the name supplied in the `chain_name` argument, the new step replaces the old one.

The chain owner must have `EXECUTE` privileges on the program or chain associated with the step. Only one program or chain can run during a step.

You cannot set all possible step attributes with this procedure. Use the `ALTER_CHAIN` procedure to set additional chain step attributes, such as `credential_name` and `destination_name`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_CHAIN_STEP (
    chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    step_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    program_name        IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-38 DEFINE_CHAIN_STEP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>chain_name</code> | The name of the chain to alter. |
| <code>step_name</code> | The name of the step being defined. If a step already exists with this name, the new step replaces the old one. |

Table 157-38 (Cont.) DEFINE_CHAIN_STEP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| program_name | The name of a program or chain to run during this step. The chain owner must have EXECUTE privileges on this program or chain. |

Usage Notes

Defining a chain step requires ALTER privileges on the chain (either as the owner, or a user with ALTER privileges on the chain or the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege).



See Also:

- ["ALTER_CHAIN Procedure"](#)
- ["DEFINE_CHAIN_EVENT_STEP Procedure"](#)

157.6.27 DEFINE_METADATA_ARGUMENT Procedure

This procedure defines a special metadata argument for the program. The Scheduler can pass Scheduler metadata through this argument to your stored procedure or other executable. You cannot set values for jobs using this argument.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_METADATA_ARGUMENT (
  program_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  metadata_attribute    IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_position     IN PLS_INTEGER,
  argument_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-39 DEFINE_METADATA_ARGUMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| program_name | The name of the program to be altered |
| metadata_attribute | The metadata to be passed. Valid metadata attributes are: 'job_name', 'job_subname', 'job_owner', 'job_start', 'window_start', 'window_end', and 'event_message'. Table 157-40 describes these attributes in detail. |
| argument_position | The position of the argument as it is passed to the executable. The position cannot be greater than the number_of_arguments specified for the program. It must be unique, so it replaces any argument already defined at this position. |
| argument_name | The name to assign to the argument. It is optional, but must be unique for the program if it is specified. If you assign a name, the name can then be used by other package procedures. |

Table 157-40 Metadata Attributes

| Metadata Attribute | Datatype | Description |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| job_name | VARCHAR2 | Name of the currently running job |
| job_subname | VARCHAR2 | Subname of the currently running job. The name + subname form a unique identifier for a job that is running a chain step. NULL if the job is not part of a chain. |
| job_owner | VARCHAR2 | Owner of the currently running job |
| job_scheduled_start | TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE | When the currently running job was scheduled to start |
| job_start | TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE | When the currently running job started |
| window_start | TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE | If the job was started by a window, the time that the window opened |
| window_end | TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE | If the job was started by a window, the time that the window is scheduled to close |
| event_message | (See Description) | For an event-based job, the message content of the event that started the job. The datatype of this attribute depends on the queue used for the event. It has the same type as the USER_DATA column of the queue table. In the case of a file arrival event, event_message is of type SYS.SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_RESULT. See "SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_RESULT Object Type". |

Usage Notes

Defining a program argument requires that you be the owner of the program or have ALTER privileges on that program. You can also define a program argument if you have the CREATE ANY JOB privilege.

All metadata attributes except event_message can be used in PL/SQL blocks that you enter into the job_action or program_action attributes of jobs or programs, respectively. You use the attribute name as you use any other PL/SQL identifier, and the Scheduler assigns it a value.

157.6.28 DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT Procedure

This procedure defines a name or default value for a program argument. If no default value is defined for a program argument, the job that references the program must supply an argument value. (The job can also override a default value.)

This procedure is overloaded.

Syntax

Defines a program argument without a default value:

```
PROCEDURE define_program_argument(
    program_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    argument_position     IN PLS_INTEGER,
    argument_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    argument_type         IN VARCHAR2,
    out_argument          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Defines a program argument with a default value:

```
PROCEDURE define_program_argument(
    program_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    argument_position     IN PLS_INTEGER,
    argument_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    argument_type         IN VARCHAR2,
    default_value         IN VARCHAR2,
    out_argument          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-41 DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| program_name | The name of the program to be altered. A program with this name must exist. |
| argument_position | The position of the argument as it is passed to the executable. Argument numbers go from one to the <code>number_of_arguments</code> specified for the program. This must be unique so it replaces any argument already defined at this position. |
| argument_name | The name to assign to the argument. It is optional, but must be unique for the program if specified. If you assign a name, the name can then be used by other package procedures, including the SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE Procedure . |
| argument_type | The datatype of the argument being defined. This is not verified or used by the Scheduler. The program user uses <code>argument_type</code> when deciding what value to assign to the argument. Any valid SQL datatype is allowed. |
| default_value | The default value to be assigned to the argument if none is specified by the job. |
| out_argument | This parameter is reserved for future use. It must be set to <code>FALSE</code> . |

Usage Notes

All program arguments from 1 to the `number_of_arguments` value must be defined before a program can be enabled. If a default value for an argument is not defined with this procedure, a value must be defined in the job.

Defining a program argument requires that you be the owner of the program or have `ALTER` privileges on that program. You can also define a program argument if you have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

`DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT` only supports arguments of SQL type. Therefore, argument values that are not of SQL type, such as booleans, are not supported as program or job arguments.

See Also:

- ["DEFINE_ANYDATA_ARGUMENT Procedure"](#)
- ["SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE Procedure"](#)

157.6.29 DISABLE Procedure

This procedure disables a program, job, chain, window, database destination, external destination, file watcher, or group. When an object is disabled, its `enabled` attribute is set to `FALSE`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DISABLE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    force         IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    commit_semantics IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR');
```

Parameters

Table 157-42 DISABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>name</code> | The name of the object being disabled. Can be a comma-delimited list. If a job class name is specified, then all the jobs in the job class are disabled. The job class is not disabled. If a group name is specified, then the group is disabled, but the enabled state of the group members is unaffected. |
| <code>force</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , objects are disabled even if other objects depend on them. See the usage notes for more information. |
| <code>commit_semantics</code> | The commit semantics. The following types are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR</code>: The procedure returns on the first error and the previous disable operations that were successful are committed to disk. This is the default. <code>TRANSACTIONAL</code>: The procedure returns on the first error and everything that happened before that error is rolled back. This type is only supported when disabling a job or a list of jobs. In addition, this type is not supported when <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code>. <code>ABSORB_ERRORS</code>: The procedure tries to absorb any errors and disable the rest of the jobs and commits all the disable operations that were successful. If errors occur, you can query the view <code>SCHEDULER_BATCH_ERRORS</code> for details. This type is only supported when disabling a job or a list of jobs. |

Usage Notes

Windows must be preceded by `SYS`.

Disabling an object that is already disabled does not generate an error.

The purpose of the `force` option is to point out dependencies. No dependent objects are altered.

To run `DISABLE` for a window or a group of type `WINDOW`, you must have the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

You can use `DISABLE` with any schema except the `SYS` schema.

Jobs

Disabling a job means that, although the metadata of the job is there, it should not run and the job coordinator will not pick up these jobs for processing. When a job is disabled, its `state` in the job queue is changed to `disabled`.

If `force` is set to `FALSE` and the job is currently running, an error is returned.

If `force` is set to `TRUE`, the job is disabled, but the currently running instance is allowed to finish.

For jobs with multiple destinations, you cannot disable a child job at a specific destination. Instead, you can disable the destination.

Programs

When a program is disabled, the status is changed to `disabled`. A disabled program implies that, although the metadata is still there, jobs that point to this program cannot run.

If `force` is set to `FALSE`, the program must not be referenced by any job, otherwise an error will occur.

If `force` is set to `TRUE`, those jobs that point to the program will not be disabled, however, they will fail at runtime because their program will not be valid.

Running jobs that point to the program are not affected by the `DISABLE` call and are allowed to continue.

No arguments that pertain to the program are affected when the program is disabled.

File Watchers

If `force` is set to `FALSE`, the file watcher must not be referenced by any job, otherwise an error will occur. If you force disabling a file watcher, jobs that depend on it become disabled.

Windows

This means that the window will not open, however, the metadata of the window is still there, so it can be reenabled.

If `force` is set to `FALSE`, the window must not be open or referenced by any job otherwise an error occurs.

If `force` is set to `TRUE`, disabling a window that is open will succeed but the window will not be closed. It will prevent the window from opening in the future until it is reenabled.

When the window is disabled, those jobs that have the window as their schedule will not be disabled.

Window Groups

When a group of type `WINDOW` is disabled, jobs (other than a running job) that have the window group as their schedule will not run when the member windows open. However, a job that has one of the window group members as its schedule still runs.

The metadata of the window group is still there, so it can be reenabled. Note that the members of the window group will still open.

If `force` is set to `FALSE`, the window group must not have any members that are open or referenced by any job, otherwise an error will occur.

If `force` is set to `TRUE`:

- The window group is disabled and the open window will be not closed or disabled. It will be allowed to continue to its end.
- The window group is disabled but those jobs that have the window group as their schedule will not be disabled.

Job Chains

When a chain is disabled, the metadata for the chain is still there, but jobs that point to it will not be able to be run. This allows changes to the chain to be made safely without the risk of having an incompletely specified chain run. If `force` is set to `FALSE`, the chain must not be referenced by any job, otherwise an error will occur. If `force` is set to `TRUE`, those jobs that point to the chain will not be disabled, however, they will fail at runtime. Running jobs that point to this chain are not affected by the `DISABLE` call and are allowed to complete.

Database Destinations

When you disable a database destination:

- The destination is skipped when a multiple destination job runs.
- If all destinations are disabled for a job, the Scheduler generates an error when it attempts to run the job.
- The `REFS_ENABLED` column in `*_SCHEDULER_JOB_DESTS` is set to `FALSE` for all jobs that reference the database destination.

External Destinations

When you disable an external destination:

- Dependent database destinations remain enabled, but the Scheduler generates an error when it attempts to run a job with a database destination that depends on the external destination.
- The `REFS_ENABLED` column in `*_SCHEDULER_JOB_DESTS` is set to `FALSE` for all external jobs that reference the external destination and for all database jobs with a database destination that depends on the external destination.

Groups

If you disable an external destination group or database destination group, the Scheduler generates an error when it attempts to run a job that names the group as its destination.

157.6.30 DROP_AGENT_DESTINATION Procedure

This procedure drops one or more external destinations, also known as agent destinations. It should be used only when the preferred method of dropping an external destination, using the `schagent` utility to unregister a Scheduler agent with a database, is unavailable due to failures.

This procedure can be called only by the `SYS` user or a user with the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

**Note:**

External destinations are created on a source database only implicitly by registering an agent with the database. There is no user-callable `CREATE_AGENT_DESTINATION` procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_AGENT_DESTINATION (
    destination_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 157-43 DROP_AGENT_DESTINATION Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>destination_name</code> | <p>A comma-separated list of external destinations to drop. Because user <code>SYS</code> owns all external destinations, do not prefix them with a schema name.</p> <p>The procedure stops processing if it encounters an external destination that does not exist. All external destinations processed before the error are dropped.</p> <p>Cannot be <code>NULL</code>.</p> |

Usage Notes

When an external destination is dropped:

- All database destinations that refer to the external destination are disabled and their `agent` attribute is set to `NULL`.
- Members of external destination groups that refer to the destination are removed from the group.
- All job instances in the `*_SCHEDULER_JOB_DESTS` views that refer to the external destination are also dropped.
- Jobs running against the destination are stopped.

157.6.31 DROP_CHAIN Procedure

This procedure drops an existing chain.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_CHAIN (
    chain_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    force           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-44 DROP_CHAIN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| chain_name | The name of the chain to drop. Can also be a comma-delimited list of chains. |
| force | If <code>force</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code> , the chain must not be referenced by any job, otherwise an error will occur. If <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code> , all jobs pointing to the chain are disabled before the chain is dropped. Running jobs that point to this chain are stopped before the chain is dropped. |

Usage Notes

Dropping a chain requires alter privileges on the chain (either as the owner, or a user with `ALTER` privileges on the chain or the `CREATE ANY JOB` system privilege).

All steps associated with the chain are dropped. If no rule set was specified when the chain was created, then the automatically created rule set and evaluation context associated with the chain are also dropped, so the user must have the privileges required to do this. See the `DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_RULE_SET` and `DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` procedures for more information.

If `force` is `FALSE`, no jobs may be using this chain. If `force` is `TRUE`, any jobs that use this chain are disabled before the chain is dropped (and any of these jobs that are running will be stopped).

157.6.32 DROP_CHAIN_RULE Procedure

This procedure removes a rule from an existing chain. The rule object corresponding to this rule will also be dropped. The chain will not be disabled. If dropping this rule makes the chain invalid, the user should first disable the chain to ensure that it does not run.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_CHAIN_RULE (
    chain_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    rule_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    force           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-45 DROP_CHAIN_RULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| chain_name | The name of the chain to alter |
| rule_name | The name of the rule to drop |
| force | If <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code> , the drop operation proceeds even if the chain is currently running. The running chain is not stopped or interrupted. If <code>force</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code> and the chain is running, an error is generated. |

Usage Notes

Dropping a chain rule requires alter privileges on the chain (either as the owner or as a user with ALTER privileges on the chain or the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege).

Dropping a chain rule also drops the underlying rule database object so you must have the privileges to drop this rule object. See the DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_RULE procedure for more information.

157.6.33 DROP_CHAIN_STEP Procedure

This procedure drops a chain step. If this chain step is still used in the chain rules, the chain will be disabled.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_CHAIN_STEP (
  chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  step_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  force               IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-46 DROP_CHAIN_STEP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| chain_name | The name of the chain to alter |
| step_name | The name of the step being dropped. Can be a comma-separated list. |
| force | If force is set to TRUE, this succeeds even if this chain is currently running. The running chain will not be stopped or interrupted. If force is set to FALSE and this chain is currently running, an error is thrown. |

Usage Notes

Dropping a chain step requires ALTER privileges on the chain (either as the owner or as a user with ALTER privileges on the chain or the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege).

157.6.34 DROP_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This deprecated procedure drops a credential.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated with Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1). While the procedure remains available in this package, for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the alternative enhanced functionality provided in the DBMS_CREDENTIAL package, specifically the DROP_CREDENTIAL Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_CREDENTIAL (
    credential_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    force                IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-47 DROP_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| credential_name | The name of the credential being dropped. This can optionally be prefixed with a schema name. This cannot be set to NULL. |
| force | If set to FALSE, the credential must not be referenced by any job, or an error will occur. If set to TRUE, the credential is dropped whether or not there are jobs referencing it. Jobs that reference the credential will continue to point to a nonexistent credential and throw an error at runtime. |

Usage Notes

Only the owner of a credential or a user with the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege may drop the credential.

Running jobs that point to the credential are not affected by this procedure and are allowed to continue.

157.6.35 DROP_DATABASE_DESTINATION Procedure

This procedure drops one or more database destinations.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_DATABASE_DESTINATION (
    destination_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-48 DROP_DATABASE_DESTINATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| destination_name | The name of the destination to drop. Can be a comma-separated list of database destinations to drop. Each database destination can optionally be prefixed with a schema name. The procedure stops processing if it encounters a database destination that does not exist. All database destinations processed before the error are dropped. Cannot be NULL. |

Usage Notes

Only the owner or a user with the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege may drop the database destination.

When a database destination is dropped:

- All job instances that refer to the destination in the *_SCHEDULER_JOB_DESTS views are also dropped.
- Jobs running against the destination are stopped.
- Members of database destination groups that refer to the destination are removed from the group.



See Also:

[CREATE_DATABASE_DESTINATION Procedure](#)

157.6.36 DROP_FILE_WATCHER Procedure

This procedure drops one or more file watchers.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_FILE_WATCHER (
  file_watcher_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  force                  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-49 DROP_FILE_WATCHER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| file_watcher_name | The file watcher to drop. Can be a comma-separated list of file watchers. Each file watcher name can optionally be prefixed with a schema name. Cannot be NULL. |
| force | If set to FALSE, the file watcher must not be referenced by any job, or an error occurs. If set to TRUE, the file watcher is dropped whether or not there are jobs referencing it. In this case, jobs that reference the dropped file watcher are disabled. |

Usage Notes

Only the owner of a file watcher or a user with the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege may drop the file watcher.

Running jobs that point to the file watcher are not affected by this procedure and are allowed to continue.



See Also:

["CREATE_FILE_WATCHER Procedure"](#)

157.6.37 DROP_GROUP Procedure

This procedure drops one or more groups.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_GROUP (  
    group_name      IN VARCHAR2,  
    force           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-50 DROP_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| group_name | A group to drop. Can be a comma-separated list of group names. Each group name can optionally be prefixed with a schema name. The procedure stops processing if it encounters a group that does not exist. All groups processed before the error are dropped. Cannot be NULL. |
| force | If FALSE, the group must not be referenced by any job, otherwise an error occurs. If TRUE, the group is dropped whether or not there are jobs referencing it. In this case, all jobs referencing the group are disabled and all job instances that reference the group are removed from the *_SCHEDULER_JOB_DESTS views. |

Usage Notes

Only the owner or a user with the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege may drop a group. You must have the MANAGE SCHEDULER privilege to drop a group of type WINDOW.



See Also:

["CREATE_FILE_WATCHER Procedure"](#)

157.6.38 DROP_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure

This procedure drops an existing incompatibility definition.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_INCOMPATIBILITY (  
    incompatibility_name  IN VARCHAR2);
```


Parameters

Table 157-51 DROP_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <code>incompatibility_name</code> | The name of the incompatibility definition. |

Usage Notes



See Also:

Using Incompatibility Definitions in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

157.6.39 DROP_JOB Procedure

This procedure drops one or more jobs or all jobs in one or more job classes. Dropping a job also drops all argument values set for that job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_JOB (
    job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    force             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    defer             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    commit_semantics IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR');
```

Parameters

Table 157-52 DROP_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>job_name</code> | The name of a job or job class. Can be a comma-delimited list. For a job class, the <code>SYS</code> schema should be specified. If the name of a job class is specified, the jobs that belong to that job class are dropped, but the job class itself is not dropped. |
| <code>force</code> | If <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code> , the Scheduler first attempts to stop the running job instances (by issuing the <code>STOP_JOB</code> call with the <code>force</code> flag set to <code>false</code>), and then drops the jobs. |
| <code>defer</code> | If <code>defer</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code> , the Scheduler allows the running jobs to complete and then drops the jobs. |

Table 157-52 (Cont.) DROP_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>commit_semantics</code> | <p>The commit semantics. The following types are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR</code> returns on the first error and previous successful drop operations are committed to disk. This is the default. • <code>TRANSACTIONAL</code> returns on the first error. Everything that happened before that error is rolled back. This type is not supported when <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code>. • <code>ABSORB_ERRORS</code> tries to absorb any errors and drop the rest of the jobs, and commits all the successful drops. If errors occur, you can query the view <code>SCHEDULER_BATCH_ERRORS</code> for details. <p>Only <code>STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR</code> is permitted when job classes are included in the <code>job_name</code> list.</p> |

Usage Notes

If both `force` and `defer` are set to `FALSE` and a job is running at the time of the call, the attempt to drop that job fails. The entire call to `DROP_JOB` may then fail, depending on the setting of `commit_semantics`.

Setting both `force` and `defer` to `TRUE` results in an error.

Dropping a job requires `ALTER` privileges on the job either as the owner of the job or as a user with the `ALTER` object privilege on the job or the `CREATE ANY JOB` system privilege.

157.6.40 DROP_JOB_CLASS Procedure

This procedure drops a job class. Dropping a job class means that all the metadata about the job class is removed from the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_JOB_CLASS (
    job_class_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    force               IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-53 DROP_JOB_CLASS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>job_class_name</code> | The name of the job class. Can be a comma-delimited list. |
| <code>force</code> | <p>If <code>force</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code>, a class being dropped must not be referenced by any jobs, otherwise an error occurs.</p> <p>If <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code>, jobs belonging to the class are disabled and their class is set to the default class. Only if this is successful is the class dropped.</p> <p>Running jobs that belong to the job class are not affected.</p> |

Usage Notes

Dropping a job class requires the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` system privilege.

157.6.41 DROP_PROGRAM Procedure

This procedure drops a program. Any arguments that pertain to the program are also dropped when the program is dropped.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_PROGRAM (
  program_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  force             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-54 DROP_PROGRAM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>program_name</code> | The name of the program to be dropped. Can be a comma-delimited list. |
| <code>force</code> | If <code>force</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code> , the program must not be referenced by any job, otherwise an error occurs. If <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code> , all jobs referencing the program are disabled before the program is dropped. Running jobs that point to the program are not affected by the <code>DROP_PROGRAM</code> call and are allowed to continue. |

Usage Notes

Dropping a program requires that you be the owner of the program or have `ALTER` privileges on that program. You can also drop a program if you have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

157.6.42 DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT Procedure

This procedure drops a program argument. An argument can be specified by either name (if one has been given) or position.

The procedure is overloaded.

Syntax

Drops a program argument by position:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT (
  program_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_position IN PLS_INTEGER);
```

Drops a program argument by name:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT (
  program_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-55 DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>program_name</code> | The name of the program to be altered. A program with this name must exist. |
| <code>argument_name</code> | The name of the argument being dropped |
| <code>argument_position</code> | The position of the argument to be dropped |

Usage Notes

Dropping a program argument requires that you be the owner of the program or have `ALTER` privileges on that program. You can also drop a program argument if you have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

157.6.43 DROP_RESOURCE Procedure

This procedure drops a resource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_RESOURCE (
    resource_name IN VARCHAR2,
    force         IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-56 DROP_RESOURCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>resource_name</code> | The name of the resource to be dropped. Can be a comma-delimited list. |
| <code>force</code> | If <code>force</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code> , the resource must not have any existing constraints, otherwise an error occurs. If <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code> , the resource will be dropped and any constraints defined on this resource will also be dropped. |

Usage Notes

Only the owner or a user with the `CREATE ANY JOB` system privilege may drop the resource.



See Also:

Creating or Dropping a Resource in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

157.6.44 DROP_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure drops a schedule.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_SCHEDULE (
    schedule_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    force            IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-57 DROP_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| schedule_name | The name of the schedule. Can be a comma-delimited list. |
| force | If <code>force</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code> , the schedule must not be referenced by any job or window, otherwise an error will occur. If <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code> , any jobs or windows that use this schedule are disabled before the schedule is dropped Running jobs and open windows that point to the schedule are not affected. |

Usage Notes

You must be the owner of the schedule being dropped or have `ALTER` privileges for the schedule or the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

157.6.45 DROP_WINDOW Procedure

This procedure drops a window. All metadata about the window is removed from the database. The window is removed from any groups that reference it.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_WINDOW (
    window_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    force            IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-58 DROP_WINDOW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| window_name | The name of the window. Can be a comma-delimited list. |

Table 157-58 (Cont.) DROP_WINDOW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <code>force</code> | <p>If <code>force</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code>, the window must be not be open or referenced by any job, otherwise an error occurs.</p> <p>If <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code>, the window is dropped and those jobs that have the window as their schedule are disabled. However, jobs that have a window group, of which the dropped window is a member, as their schedule, are not disabled. If the window is open then, the Scheduler attempts to first close the window and then drop it. When the window is closed, normal close window rules apply.</p> <p>Running jobs that have the window as their schedule is allowed to continue, unless the <code>stop_on_window_close</code> flag is set to <code>TRUE</code> for the job. If this is the case, the job is stopped when the window is dropped.</p> |

Usage Notes

Dropping a window requires the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

157.6.46 ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables a program, job, chain, window, database destination, external destination, file watcher, or group.

When an object is enabled, its `enabled` attribute is set to `TRUE`. By default, jobs, chains, and programs are created disabled and database destinations, external destinations, file watchers, windows, and groups are created enabled.

If a job was disabled and you enable it, the Scheduler begins to automatically run the job according to its schedule. Enabling a disabled job also resets the job `RUN_COUNT`, `FAILURE_COUNT` and `RETRY_COUNT` columns in the `*_SCHEDULER_JOBS` data dictionary views.

Validity checks are performed before enabling an object. If the check fails, the object is not enabled, and an appropriate error is returned. This procedure does not return an error if the object was already enabled.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ENABLE (
    name           IN VARCHAR2,
    commit_semantics IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR');
```

Parameters

Table 157-59 ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| name | The name of the Scheduler object being enabled. Can be a comma-delimited list of names. If a job class name is specified, then all the jobs in the job class are enabled. If a group name is specified, then the group is enabled, but the enabled state of the group members is unaffected. |
| commit_semantics | The commit semantics. The following types are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR</code> - The procedure returns on the first error and previous successful enable operations are committed to disk. This is the default. • <code>TRANSACTIONAL</code> - The procedure returns on the first error and everything that happened before that error is rolled back. This type is only supported when enabling a job or a list of jobs. • <code>ABSORB_ERRORS</code> - The procedure tries to absorb any errors and enable the rest of the jobs. It commits all the enable operations that were successful. If errors occur, you can query the view <code>SCHEDULER_BATCH_ERRORS</code> for details. This type is only supported when enabling a job or a list of jobs. |

Usage Notes

Window names must be preceded by `SYS`.

To run `ENABLE` for a window or group of type `WINDOW`, you must have the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege. For a job of type `EXECUTABLE` (or for a job that points to a program of type `EXECUTABLE`), the job owner must have the `CREATE EXTERNAL JOB` system privilege before the job can be enabled or run.

To enable a file watcher, the file watcher owner must have the `EXECUTE` privilege on the designated credential.

You can use `ENABLE` with any schema except the `SYS` schema.

157.6.47 END_DETACHED_JOB_RUN Procedure

This procedure ends a detached job run. A detached job points to a detached program, which is a program with the `detached` attribute set to `TRUE`.

A detached job run does not end until this procedure or the [STOP_JOB Procedure](#) is called.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.END_DETACHED_JOB_RUN (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  error_number      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
  additional_info   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-60 END_DETACHED_JOB_RUN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| job_name | The name of the job to end. Must be a detached job that is running. |
| error_number | If zero, then the job run is logged as succeeded. If -1013, then the job run is logged as stopped. If any other number, then the job run is logged as failed with that error number. |
| additional_info | This text is stored in the additional_info column of the *_scheduler_job_run_details views for this job run. |

Usage Notes

This procedure requires that you either own the job or have ALTER privileges on it. You can also end any detached job run if you have the CREATE ANY JOB privilege.



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about detached jobs.

157.6.48 EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING Procedure

You can define repeat intervals of jobs, windows or schedules using the Scheduler calendaring syntax. This procedure evaluates the calendar expression and tells you the next execution date and time of a job or window. This is very useful for testing the correct definition of the calendar string without actually scheduling the job or window.

This procedure can also get multiple steps of the repeat interval by passing the next_run_date returned by one invocation as the return_date_after argument of the next invocation.

See the calendaring syntax described in "[Operational Notes](#)".

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING (
    calendar_string    IN  VARCHAR2,
    start_date         IN  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
    return_date_after  IN  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
    next_run_date      OUT TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-61 EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| calendar_string | The calendar expression to be evaluated. The string must be in the calendaring syntax described in " Operational Notes ". |

Table 157-61 (Cont.) EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| start_date | The date and time after which the repeat interval becomes valid. It can also be used to fill in specific items that are missing from the calendar string. Can optionally be NULL. |
| return_date_after | The return_date_after argument helps the Scheduler determine which one of all possible matches (all valid execution dates) to return from those determined by the start_date and the calendar string. When a NULL value is passed for this argument, the Scheduler automatically fills in systimestamp as its value. |
| next_run_date | The first timestamp that matches the calendar string and start date that occur after the value passed in for the return_date_after argument. |

Examples

The following code fragment can be used to determine the next five dates a job will run given a specific calendar string.

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
ALTER SESSION set NLS_DATE_FORMAT = 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS';
Session altered.

DECLARE
start_date          TIMESTAMP;
return_date_after  TIMESTAMP;
next_run_date      TIMESTAMP;
BEGIN
start_date :=
to_timestamp_tz('01-JAN-2003 10:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS');
return_date_after := start_date;
FOR i IN 1..5 LOOP
    DBMS_SCHEDULER.EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING(
        'FREQ=DAILY;BYHOUR=9;BYMINUTE=30;BYDAY=MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI',
        start_date, return_date_after, next_run_date);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('next_run_date: ' || next_run_date);
    return_date_after := next_run_date;
END LOOP;
END;
/

next_run_date: 02-JAN-03 09.30.00.000000 AM
next_run_date: 03-JAN-03 09.30.00.000000 AM
next_run_date: 06-JAN-03 09.30.00.000000 AM
next_run_date: 07-JAN-03 09.30.00.000000 AM
next_run_date: 08-JAN-03 09.30.00.000000 AM
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Usage Notes

No specific Scheduler privileges are required.

157.6.49 EVALUATE_RUNNING_CHAIN Procedure

This procedure forces reevaluation of the rules of a running chain to trigger any rules for which the conditions have been satisfied. The job passed as an argument must point to a chain and must be running. If the job is not running, an error is thrown. (`RUN_JOB` can be used to start the job.)

If any of the steps of the chain are themselves running chains, another `EVALUATE_RUNNING_CHAIN` is performed on each of the nested running chains.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.EVALUATE_RUNNING_CHAIN (
    job_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-62 EVALUATE_RUNNING_CHAIN Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| job_name | The name of the running job (pointing to a chain) to reevaluate the rules for |

Usage Notes

Running `EVALUATE_RUNNING_CHAIN` on a job requires alter privileges on the job (either as the owner, or as a user with `ALTER` privileges on the job or the `CREATE ANY JOB` system privilege).



Note:

The Scheduler automatically evaluates a chain:

- At the start of the chain job
- When a chain step completes
- When an event occurs that is associated with an event step in the chain

For most chains, this is sufficient. `EVALUATE_RUNNING_CHAIN` should be used only under the following circumstances:

- After manual intervention of a running chain with the `ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN` procedure
- When chain rules use SQL syntax and the rule conditions contain elements that are not under the control of the Scheduler.

In these cases, `EVALUATE_RUNNING_CHAIN` may not be needed if you set the `evaluation_interval` attribute when you created the chain.

157.6.50 GENERATE_JOB_NAME Function

This function returns a unique name for a job.

The name will be of the form {prefix}N where N is a number from a sequence. If no prefix is specified, the generated name will, by default, be JOB\$_1, JOB\$_2, JOB\$_3, and so on. If 'SCOTT' is specified as the prefix, the name will be SCOTT1, SCOTT2, and so on.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GENERATE_JOB_NAME (
    prefix          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'JOB$_') RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 157-63 GENERATE_JOB_NAME Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| prefix | The prefix to use when generating the job name |

Usage Notes

If the prefix is explicitly set to NULL, the name is just the sequence number. In order to successfully use such numeric names, they must be surrounded by double quotes throughout the DBMS_SCHEDULER calls. A prefix cannot be longer than 18 characters and cannot end with a digit.

Note that, even though the GENERATE_JOB_NAME function never returns the same job name twice, there is a small chance that the returned name matches an already existing database object.

No specific Scheduler privileges are required to use this function.

157.6.51 GET_AGENT_INFO Function

This function can return job information specific to an agent, such as how many are running and so on, depending on the attribute selected.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GET_AGENT_INFO (
    agent_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute       IN VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 157-64 GET_AGENT_INFO Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| agent_name | The name of an external destination where the agent is running |

Table 157-64 (Cont.) GET_AGENT_INFO Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| attribute | <p>Possible Attributes values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VERSION: Returns the agent version number. Requires the <code>CREATE JOB</code> system privilege. • UPTIME: Returns the time the agent has been up and running. Requires the <code>CREATE JOB</code> system privilege. • NUMBER_OF_RUNNING_JOBS: Returns the number of jobs that the agent is currently running. Requires the <code>CREATE JOB</code> system privilege. • TOTAL_JOBS_RUN: Returns the number of jobs run by the agent since it was started. Requires the <code>CREATE JOB</code> system privilege. • RUNNING_JOBS: Returns a comma-separated list of the names of the jobs running currently. Requires the <code>MANAGE SCHEDULER</code> system privilege. • ALL: Returns all the information the previous options return. It requires the <code>MANAGE SCHEDULER</code> system privilege. |

Usage Notes

This function returns the same information as the `schagent` utility status option. See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

157.6.52 GET_AGENT_VERSION Function

This function returns the version string of a Scheduler agent that is registered with the database and is currently running. `GET_AGENT_VERSION` throws an error if the agent is not registered with the database or if the agent is not currently running.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GET_AGENT_VERSION (
    agent_host          IN VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 157-65 GET_AGENT_VERSION Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| agent_host | <p>Either the hostname and port on which the agent is running in the form <code>hostname:port</code> or the name of the agent as shown in the <code>destination_name</code> column of the <code>ALL_SCHEDULER_EXTERNAL_DESTS</code> view which lists all Scheduler agents registered with the database.</p> |

Usage Notes

This function requires the `CREATE EXTERNAL JOB` system privilege.

157.6.53 GET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure retrieves the value of an attribute of a Scheduler object. It is overloaded to retrieve values of various types.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GET_ATTRIBUTE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute     IN VARCHAR2,
    value        OUT {VARCHAR2|PLS_INTEGER|BOOLEAN|DATE|TIMESTAMP|
                    TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE|TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE|
                    INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND});
```

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GET_ATTRIBUTE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute     IN VARCHAR2,
    value        OUT VARCHAR2,
    value2       OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-66 GET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | The name of the object |
| attribute | The attribute being retrieved. See the SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure for tables of attribute values. |
| value | The existing value of the attribute |
| value2 | The value2 argument is for an optional second value. Most attributes have only one value associated with them, but some can have two. |

Usage Notes

To run `GET_ATTRIBUTE` for a job class, you must have the `MANAGE_SCHEDULER` privilege or have `EXECUTE` privileges on the class. For a schedule, window, or group, no privileges are necessary. Otherwise, you must be the owner of the object or have `ALTER` or `EXECUTE` privileges on that object or have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

See the [SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure](#) for tables of attribute values that you can retrieve for the various Scheduler object types.

157.6.54 GET_FILE Procedure

This procedure retrieves a file from the operating system file system of a specified host. The file is copied to a destination, or its contents are returned in a procedure output parameter.

You can also use this procedure to retrieve the standard output or error text for a run of an external job that has an associated credential.

This procedure differs from the equivalent `UTL_FILE` procedure in that it uses a credential and can retrieve files from remote hosts that have only a Scheduler agent (and not an Oracle database) installed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GET_FILE (
    source_file           IN VARCHAR2,
    source_host          IN VARCHAR2,
    credential_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    file_contents        IN OUT NOCOPY {BLOB|CLOB});
```

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GET_FILE (
    source_file           IN VARCHAR2,
    source_host          IN VARCHAR2,
    credential_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    destination_file_name IN VARCHAR2,
    destination_directory_object IN VARCHAR2,
    destination_permissions IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-67 GET_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>source_file</code> | <p>Fully qualified path name of the file to retrieve from the operating system. The file name is case-sensitive and is not converted to uppercase. If the file name starts with a question mark ('?'), the question mark is replaced by the path to the Oracle home if getting a file from the local host, or to the Scheduler agent home if getting a file from a remote host.</p> <p>If the format of this parameter is <code>external_log_id_stdout</code>, then the stdout from the designated external job run is returned.</p> <p>If the format of this parameter is <code>external_log_id_stderr</code>, the error text from the designated external job run is returned.</p> <p>You obtain the value of <code>external_log_id</code> from the <code>ADDITIONAL_INFO</code> column of the <code>*_SCHEDULER_JOB_RUN_DETAILS</code> views. This column contains a set of name/value pairs in an indeterminate order, so you must parse this column for the <code>external_log_id</code> name/value pair, and then append either <code> "_stdout"</code> or <code> "_stderr"</code> to its value.</p> <p>The external job must have an associated credential. The <code>credential_name</code> parameter of <code>GET_FILE</code> must name the same credential that is used by the job, and the <code>source_host</code> parameter must be the same as the <code>destination</code> attribute of the job.</p> |
| <code>source_host</code> | <p>If the file is to be retrieved from a remote host, then this parameter must be a valid external destination name. (An external destination is created when you register a remote Scheduler agent with the database. You can view external destination names in the views <code>*_SCHEDULER_EXTERNAL_DESTS</code>.)</p> <p>If <code>source_host</code> is <code>NULL</code> or set to <code>'localhost'</code>, then the file is retrieved from the file system of the local host. To determine the port number of a Scheduler agent, view the <code>schagent.conf</code> file, which is located in the Scheduler agent home directory on the remote host.</p> |
| <code>credential_name</code> | The name of the credential to use for accessing the file system. |
| <code>file_contents</code> | The variable into which the file contents is read. |

Table 157-67 (Cont.) GET_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| destination_file_name | The file to which the file contents is written. |
| destination_directory_object | The directory object that specifies the path to the destination file, when destination_file_name is used. The caller must have the necessary privileges on the directory object. |
| destination_permissions | Reserved for future use |

Usage Notes

The caller must have the CREATE EXTERNAL JOB system privilege and have EXECUTE privileges on the credential.

157.6.55 GET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure retrieves the value of a Scheduler attribute.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE (
    attribute    IN VARCHAR2,
    value        OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-68 GET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| attribute | The name of the attribute |
| value | The existing value of the attribute |

Usage Notes

To run GET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE, you must have the MANAGE_SCHEDULER privilege.

[Table 157-69](#) lists the Scheduler attributes that you can retrieve. For more detail on these attributes, see [Table 157-101](#) and the section "Configuring the Scheduler" in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

Table 157-69 Scheduler Attributes Retrievable with GET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE

| Scheduler Attribute | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| current_open_window | Name of the currently open window |
| default_timezone | Default time zone used by the Scheduler for repeat intervals and windows |

Table 157-69 (Cont.) Scheduler Attributes Retrievable with GET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE

| Scheduler Attribute | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| email_sender | The default e-mail address of the sender for job state e-mail notifications |
| email_server | The SMTP server address that the Scheduler uses to send e-mail notifications for job state events. E-mail notifications cannot be sent if this attribute is NULL. |
| event_expiry_time | Time in seconds before an event generated by the Scheduler and enqueued onto the Scheduler event queue expires. May be NULL. |
| log_history | Retention period in days for job and window logs. The range of valid values is 0 through 1000000. |
| max_job_slave_processes | This Scheduler attribute is not used. |

157.6.56 OPEN_WINDOW Procedure

This procedure manually opens a window, unrelated to its schedule.

The window opens and the resource plan associated with it takes effect immediately, for the duration specified or for the normal duration of the window, if no duration is given. Only an enabled window can be manually opened.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.OPEN_WINDOW (
    window_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    duration          IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,
    force             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 157-70 OPEN_WINDOW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| window_name | The name of the window |
| duration | The duration of the window. It is of type interval day to second. If it is NULL, then the window opens for the regular duration as specified in the window metadata. |

Table 157-70 (Cont.) OPEN_WINDOW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <code>force</code> | <p>If <code>force</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code>, then opening an already open window generates an error.</p> <p>If <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code>:</p> <p>You can open a window that is already open. The window stays open for the duration specified in the call, from the time the <code>OPEN_WINDOW</code> command was issued.</p> <p>For example: <code>window1</code> was created with a duration of four hours. It has now been open for two hours. If, at this point, you reopen <code>window1</code> using the <code>OPEN_WINDOW</code> call and do not specify a duration, then <code>window1</code> stays open for four hours because it was created with that duration. If you specified a duration of 30 minutes, the window will close in 30 minutes.</p> <p>The Scheduler automatically closes any window that is open at that time, even if it has a higher priority. For the duration of this manually opened window, the Scheduler does not open any other scheduled windows even if they have a higher priority.</p> |

Usage Notes

Opening a window manually has no impact on regular scheduled runs of the window. The next open time of the window is not updated and is determined by the regular scheduled opening.

When a window that was manually opened closes, the rules about overlapping windows are applied to determine which other window should be opened at that time if any at all.

If there are jobs running when the window opens, the resources allocated to them might change if there is a switch in resource plan.

If a window fails to switch resource plans because the designated resource plan no longer exists or because resource plan switching by windows is disabled (for example, by using the `ALTER SYSTEM` statement with the `force` option), the failure to switch resource plans is recorded in the window log.

Opening a window requires the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

157.6.57 PURGE_LOG Procedure

The `PURGE_LOG` procedure purges rows from the job and window log that were not purged automatically by the scheduler.

By default, the Scheduler automatically purges all rows in the job log and window log that are older than 30 days. The `PURGE_LOG` procedure can be used to purge additional rows from the job and window log.

Rows in the job log table pertaining to the steps of a chain are purged only when the entry for the main chain job is purged (either manually or automatically).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG (
    log_history          IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
```

```

which_log          IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT 'JOB_AND_WINDOW_LOG',
job_name           IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 157-71 PURGE_LOG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| log_history | This specifies how much history (in days) to keep. The valid range is 0 - 1000000. If set to 0, no history is kept. |
| which_log | This specifies the log type. Valid values are: job_log, window_log, and job_and_window_log. |
| job_name | This specifies which job-specific entries must be purged from the jog log. This can be a comma-delimited list of job names and job classes. Whenever job_name has a value other than NULL, the which_log argument implicitly includes the job log. |

Usage Notes

This procedure requires the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

Examples

The following completely purges all rows from both the job log and the window log:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG();
```

The following purges all rows from the window log that are older than 5 days:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG(5, 'window_log');
```

The following purges all rows from the window log that are older than 1 day and all rows from the job log that are related to jobs in jobclass1 and older than 1 day:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG(1, 'job_and_window_log', 'sys.jobclass1');
```

157.6.58 PUT_FILE Procedure

This procedure saves a file to the operating system file system of a specified remote host or of the local computer.

It differs from the equivalent `UTL_FILE` procedure in that it uses a credential and can save files to a remote host that has only a Scheduler agent (and not an Oracle Database) installed.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SCHEDULER.PUT_FILE (
  destination_file      IN VARCHAR2,
  destination_host      IN VARCHAR2,
  credential_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  file_contents         IN {BLOB|CLOB},
  destination_permissions IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

```

DBMS_SCHEDULER.PUT_FILE (
  destination_file      IN VARCHAR2,
  destination_host      IN VARCHAR2,
  credential_name       IN VARCHAR2,

```

```
source_file_name          IN VARCHAR2,
source_directory_object  IN VARCHAR2,
destination_permissions  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-72 PUT_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| destination_file | Fully qualified path name of the file to save to the operating system file system. The file name is case-sensitive. If the file name starts with a question mark ('?'), the question mark is replaced by the path to the Oracle home if saving to the local host, or to the Scheduler agent home if saving to a remote host. |
| destination_host | If NULL or set to 'localhost', the file is saved to the file system of the local computer. To save to a remote host, this parameter must be a valid external destination name. (An external destination is created when you register a remote Scheduler agent with the database. You can view external destination names in the views *_SCHEDULER_EXTERNAL_DESTS.) |
| credential_name | The name of the credential to use for accessing the destination file system. |
| file_contents | The variable from which the file contents is read. |
| source_file_name | The file from which the file contents is written |
| source_directory_object | The directory object that specifies the path to the source file, when source_file_name is used. The caller must have the necessary privileges on the directory object. |
| destination_permissions | Reserved for future use |

Usage Notes

The caller must have the CREATE EXTERNAL JOB system privilege and have EXECUTE privileges on the credential.

157.6.59 REMOVE_EVENT_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure unsubscribes a user from the Scheduler event queue SYS.SCHEDULER\$_EVENT_QUEUE.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.REMOVE_EVENT_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBER (
    subscriber_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-73 REMOVE_EVENT_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| subscriber_name | Name of the Oracle Advanced Queuing (AQ) agent to remove the subscription from. If NULL, the user name of the calling user is used. |

Usage Notes

After the agent is unsubscribed, it is deleted. If the agent does not exist or is not currently subscribed to the Scheduler event queue, an error is raised.

157.6.60 REMOVE_FROM_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure

This procedure removes jobs or programs from an existing incompatibility definition.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.REMOVE_FROM_INCOMPATIBILITY (
    incompatibility_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    object_name             IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-74 REMOVE_FROM_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| incompatibility_name | The name of the incompatibility definition. |
| object_name | One or more (comma-separated) programs or jobs |

Usage Notes

This procedure does not raise an error if any specified objects do not already exist in the incompatibility definition.



See Also:

Using Incompatibility Definitions in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

157.6.61 REMOVE_GROUP_MEMBER Procedure

This procedure removes one or more members from an existing group.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.REMOVE_GROUP_MEMBER (
    group_name              IN VARCHAR2,
    member                  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-75 REMOVE_GROUP_MEMBER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| group_name | The name of the group. |
| member_name | The name of the member to remove from group. Comma-separated list of members to remove. An error is returned if any of the members is not part of the group. A group of the same type can be named as a member. The Scheduler immediately expands the included group name into its list of members. If the member is a destination, any job instances that run on this destination are removed from the *_SCHEDULER_JOB_DESTS views. |

Usage Notes

The following users may remove members from a group:

- The group owner
- A user that has been granted the ALTER object privilege on the group
- A user with the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege

You must have the MANAGE SCHEDULER privilege to remove a member from a group of type WINDOW.



See Also:

["CREATE_GROUP Procedure"](#)

157.6.62 REMOVE_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION Procedure

This procedure removes e-mail notifications for a job. You can remove all e-mail notifications or remove notifications only for specified recipients or specified events.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.REMOVE_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION (
    job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    recipients        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    events            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-76 ADD_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| job_name | Name of the job to remove e-mail notifications for. Cannot be NULL. |

Table 157-76 (Cont.) ADD_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| recipients | E-mail address to remove e-mail notification for. Comma-separated list of e-mail addresses. |
| events | Job state event to remove e-mail notification for. Comma-separated list of job state events. |

Usage Notes

When you specify multiple recipients and multiple events, the notification for each specified event is removed for each specified recipient. The procedure ignores any recipients or events that are specified but that were not previously added.

If `recipients` is `NULL`, e-mail notifications for the specified events are removed for all existing recipients. If `events` is `NULL`, notifications for all events are removed for the specified recipients. If both `recipients` and `events` are `NULL`, all e-mail notifications are removed for the job.

For example, if `recipients` is `'jsmith@example.com,rjones@example.com'` and `events` is `'JOB_FAILED,JOB_BROKEN'`, then notifications for both the `JOB_FAILED` and `JOB_BROKEN` events are removed for both `jsmith` and `rjones`. If `recipients` is `NULL`, then notifications for both the `JOB_FAILED` and `JOB_BROKEN` events are removed for `jsmith`, `rjones`, and any other previously defined recipients for these events.

To call this procedure, you must be the job owner or a user with the `CREATE ANY JOB` system privilege or `ALTER` object privilege on the job.

**See Also:**

["ADD_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION Procedure"](#)

157.6.63 RESET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE Procedure

This procedure resets (clears) the value previously set to an argument for a job.

`RESET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE` is overloaded.

Syntax

Clears a previously set job argument value by argument position:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.RESET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE (
  job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_position  IN PLS_INTEGER);
```

Clears a previously set job argument value by argument name:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.RESET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE (
  job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-77 RESET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <code>job_name</code> | The name of the job being altered |
| <code>argument_position</code> | The position of the program argument being reset |
| <code>argument_name</code> | The name of the program argument being reset |

Usage Notes

If the corresponding program argument has no default value, the job is disabled. Resetting a program argument of a job belonging to another user requires `ALTER` privileges on that job. Arguments can be specified by position or by name.

`RESET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE` requires that you be the owner of the job or have `ALTER` privileges on that job. You can also reset a job argument value if you have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

`RESET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE` only supports arguments of SQL type. Therefore, argument values that are not of SQL type, such as booleans, are not supported as program or job arguments.

157.6.64 RUN_CHAIN Procedure

This procedure immediately runs a chain or part of a chain by creating a run-once job with the job name given.

If no `job_name` is given, one is generated of the form `RUN_CHAIN$_chainnameN`, where `chainname` is the first 8 characters of the chain name and `N` is an integer.

If a list of start steps is given, only those steps are started when the chain begins running. Steps not in the list that would normally have started are skipped and paused (so that they or the steps after them do not run).

If `start_steps` is `NULL`, then the chain starts normally—that is, it performs an initial evaluation to see which steps to start running).

If a list of initial step states is given, the newly created chain job sets every listed step to the state specified for that step before evaluating the chain rules to see which steps to start. (Steps in the list are not started.)

Syntax

Runs a chain, with a list of start steps.

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.RUN_CHAIN (
    chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    start_steps         IN VARCHAR2,
    job_name            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Runs a chain, with a list of initial step states.

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.RUN_CHAIN (
    chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

step_state_list      IN SYS.SCHEDULER$_STEP_TYPE_LIST,
job_name             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 157-78 RUN_CHAIN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| chain_name | The name of the chain to run |
| job_name | The name of the job to create to run the chain |
| start_steps | Comma-separated list of the steps to start when the chain starts running |
| step_state_list | List of chain steps with an initial state (SUCCEEDED or FAILED) to set for each. Set the attributes of <code>sys.scheduler\$_step_type</code> as follows: step_name The name of the step step_type 'SUCCEEDED' or 'FAILED' error_number where <i>error_number</i> is a positive or negative integer. |

Usage Notes

Running a chain requires `CREATE JOB` if the job is being created in the user's schema, or `CREATE ANY JOB` otherwise. In addition, the owner of the job being created needs execute privileges on the chain (as the owner of the chain, or as a user with the `EXECUTE` privilege on the chain or the `EXECUTE ANY PROGRAM` system privilege).

Examples

The following example illustrates how to start a chain in the middle by providing the initial state of some chain steps.

```

declare
  initial_step_states sys.scheduler$_step_type_list;
begin
  initial_step_states := sys.scheduler$_step_type_list(
    sys.scheduler$_step_type('step1', 'SUCCEEDED'),
    sys.scheduler$_step_type('step2', 'FAILED 27486'),
    sys.scheduler$_step_type('step3', 'SUCCEEDED'),
    sys.scheduler$_step_type('step5', 'SUCCEEDED'));
  dbms_scheduler.run_chain('my_chain', initial_step_states);
end;
/

```

157.6.65 RUN_JOB Procedure

This procedure runs a job immediately.

If a job is enabled, the Scheduler runs it automatically. It is not necessary to call `RUN_JOB` to run a job according to its schedule. Use `RUN_JOB` to run a job outside of its normal schedule.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SCHEDULER.RUN_JOB (
  job_name             IN VARCHAR2,
  use_current_session  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```


Parameters

Table 157-79 RUN_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| job_name | <p>A job name or a comma-separated list of entries, where each is the name of an existing job, optionally preceded by a schema name and dot separator.</p> <p>If you specify a multiple-destination job, the job runs on all destinations. In this case, the use_current_session argument must be FALSE.</p> |
| use_current_session | <p>This specifies whether or not the job run should occur in the same session that the procedure was invoked from. The job always runs as the job owner, in the job owner's schema, unless it has credential specified, then the job runs using the user named in the credential.</p> <p>When use_current_session is set to TRUE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can test a job and see any possible errors on the command line. state, run_count, last_start_date, last_run_duration, and failure_count of *_scheduler_jobs are not updated. RUN_JOB can be run in parallel with a regularly scheduled job run. <p>When use_current_session is set to FALSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You need to check the job log to find error information. All relevant fields in *_scheduler_jobs are updated. RUN_JOB fails if a regularly scheduled job is running. <p>For jobs that have a specified destination or destination group, or point to chains or programs with the detached attribute set to TRUE, use_current_session must be FALSE.</p> |

Usage Notes

Jobs do not have to be enabled. If a job is disabled, the following validity checks are performed before running it:

- The job points to a valid job class.
- The job owner has EXECUTE privileges on the job class.
- If a program or chain is referenced, the program/chain exists.
- If a program or chain is referenced, the job owner has privileges to execute the program/chain.
- All argument values have been set (or have defaults).
- The job owner has the CREATE EXTERNAL JOB privilege if this is an external job.

A TRUE value for use_current_session is not permitted for the following types of jobs:

- Jobs that specify a destination or destination group in the destination_name attribute
- Jobs that point to chains (chain jobs)
- Jobs that make use of detached programs (detached jobs).

above bug fix 1261887 6.12.11

When `use_current_session` is `TRUE`, the call to `RUN_JOB` blocks until the job completes. Any errors that occur during the execution of the job are returned as errors to the `RUN_JOB` procedure.

Using `RUN_JOB` with `use_current_session=TRUE` does not update the job state and the job will not appear in `*_SCHEDULER_RUNNING_JOBS` views.

above bug fix 19185117 9.15.14

When `use_current_session` is `FALSE`, `RUN_JOB` returns immediately and the job is picked up by the job coordinator and passed on to a job slave for execution. The Scheduler views and logs must be queried for the outcome of the job.

Multiple user sessions can use `RUN_JOB` in their sessions simultaneously when `use_current_session` is set to `TRUE`.

`RUN_JOB` requires that you own the job or have `ALTER` privileges on that job. You can also run a job if you have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

Example

The following is an example of using `RUN_JOB`.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SCHEDULER.RUN_JOB (
    JOB_NAME      => 'EODJOB, DSS.ETLJOB',
    USE_CURRENT_SESSION => FALSE);
END;
```

157.6.66 SET_AGENT_REGISTRATION_PASS Procedure

This procedure sets the agent registration password for a database.

A Scheduler agent must register with the database before the database can submit jobs to the agent. The agent must provide this password when registering.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_AGENT_REGISTRATION_PASS (
  registration_password IN VARCHAR2,
  expiration_date       IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  max_uses              IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-80 SET_AGENT_REGISTRATION_PASS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <code>registration_password</code> | This is the password that remote agents must specify in order to successfully register with the database. If this is <code>NULL</code> , then no agents will be able to register with the database. |
| <code>expiration_date</code> | If this is set to a non- <code>NULL</code> value, then the <code>registration_password</code> is not valid after this date. After this date, no agents can register with the database. This cannot be set to a date in the past. |

Table 157-80 (Cont.) SET_AGENT_REGISTRATION_PASS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| max_uses | This is the maximum number of successful registrations that can be performed with this password. After the number of successful registrations has been performed with this password, then no agents can register with the database. This cannot be set to 0 or a negative value. If this is set to NULL, then there will be no limit on the number of successful registrations. |

Usage Notes

To prevent abuse, this password can be set to expire after a given date or a maximum number of successful registrations. This procedure will overwrite any password already set. This requires the `MANAGE_SCHEDULER` system privilege.

By default, `max_uses` is set to `NULL`, which means that there is no limit to the number of successful registrations.

Oracle recommends that an agent registration password be reset after every agent registration or every known set of agent registrations. Furthermore, Oracle recommends that this password be set to `NULL` if no new agents are being registered.

157.6.67 SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure modifies an attribute of a Scheduler object. It is overloaded to accept values of various types.

To set an attribute to `NULL`, use the `SET_ATTRIBUTE_NULL` procedure. The attributes that can be set depend on the object being altered. All object attributes can be changed, except the object name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_ATTRIBUTE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute     IN VARCHAR2,
    value         IN {BOOLEAN|DATE|TIMESTAMP|
                    TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE|TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE|
                    INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND});
```

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_ATTRIBUTE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute     IN VARCHAR2,
    value         IN VARCHAR2,
    value2       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 157-81 SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | The name of the object. |
| attribute | See Table 157-83 through Table 157-93 . |

Table 157-81 (Cont.) SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| value | The new value being set for the attribute. This cannot be NULL. To set an attribute value to NULL, use the SET_ATTRIBUTE_NULL procedure. |
| value2 | The value2 argument is for an optional second value. Most attributes have only one value associated with them, but some can have two. |

[Table 157-82](#) is a directory of Scheduler object types and tables of attributes for the object types.

These object types can be viewed with Scheduler Data Dictionary Views, listed in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

Table 157-82 Attribute Tables for Scheduler Object Types

| Scheduler Object Type | Table of Attributes |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Job | Table 157-83 |
| Program | Table 157-85 |
| Schedule | Table 157-86 |
| File Watcher | Table 157-87 |
| Job Class | Table 157-88 |
| Window | Table 157-89 |
| Chain | Table 157-90 |
| Database Destination | Table 157-91 |
| External Destination | Table 157-92 |
| Group | Table 157-93 |
| Credential | Table 157-94 |
| Resource | Table 157-95 |

Usage Notes

If an object is altered and it was in the enabled state, the Scheduler first disables it, then makes the change and reenables it. If any errors are encountered during the enable process, the object is not reenabled and an error is generated.

If an object is altered and it was in the disabled state, it remains disabled after it is altered.

To run SET_ATTRIBUTE for a window, a group of type WINDOW, or job class, you must have the MANAGE_SCHEDULER privilege. Otherwise, you must be the owner of the object being altered or have ALTER privileges on that object or have the CREATE ANY JOB privilege.

Job

If there is a running instance of the job when the SET_ATTRIBUTE call is made, it is not affected by the call. The change is only affects future runs of the job.

If any of the schedule attributes of a job are altered while the job is running, the time of the next job run is scheduled using the new schedule attributes. Schedule attributes of a job include `schedule_name`, `start_date`, `end_date`, and `repeat_interval`.

If any of the program attributes of a job are altered while the job is running, the new program attributes take effect the next time the job runs. Program attributes of a job include `program_name`, `job_action`, `job_type`, and `number_of_arguments`.

If any job argument values are altered while the job is running, the new values take effect the next time the job runs.

Granting the `ALTER` privilege on a job lets a user alter all attributes of that job except its program attributes (`program_name`, `job_type`, `job_action`, `program_action`, and `number_of_arguments`) and does not allow a user to use a PL/SQL expression to specify the schedule for a job.

Oracle recommends that you not alter a job that was automatically created for you by the database. Jobs that were created by the database have the column `SYSTEM` set to `TRUE` in job views.

Program

If any currently running jobs use the program that was altered, they continue to run with the program definition prior to the alter. The job runs with the new program definition the next time the job executes.

Schedule

If a schedule is altered, the change does not affect running jobs and open windows that use this schedule. The change only goes into effect the next time the jobs runs or the window opens.

File Watcher

If a file watcher is altered, any currently running event-based jobs started by the file arrival event are not affected. On the local system, the new file watcher attributes take effect the next time that the file watcher checks for the arrival of the file (every ten minutes by default). On remote systems, there may be an additional delay before the new file watcher attributes take effect.

Job Class

With the exception of the default job class, all job classes can be altered. To alter a job class, you must have the `MANAGE_SCHEDULER` privilege.

When a job class is altered, running jobs that belong to the class are not affected. The change only takes effect for jobs that have not started running yet. Job Class names must be preceded by `SYS`.

Window

When a window is altered, it does not affect an active window. The changes only take effect the next time the window opens.

If there is no current resource plan, when a window with a designated resource plan opens, the Resource Manager activates with that plan. Window names must be preceded by `SYS`.

Job Attribute Values

Table 157-83 lists attribute values for jobs.



Note:

See the `CREATE_JOB` procedure and the `CREATE_JOBS` procedure for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

Table 157-83 Job Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|--|---|
| <code>allow_runs_in_restricted_mode</code> | If TRUE, the job is permitted to run when the database is in restricted mode, provided that the job owner is permitted to log in during this mode. FALSE by default. |
| <code>auto_drop</code> | This attribute, if TRUE, causes a job to be automatically dropped after it completes or is automatically disabled. A job is considered completed if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its end date (or the end date of the schedule) has passed. • It has run <code>max_runs</code> number of times. <code>max_runs</code> must be set with <code>SET_ATTRIBUTE</code>. • It is not a repeating job and has run once. A job is automatically disabled when it has failed <code>max_failures</code> times. <code>max_failures</code> is also set with <code>SET_ATTRIBUTE</code> . If this attribute is set to FALSE, the jobs are not dropped and their metadata is kept until the job is explicitly dropped with the <code>DROP_JOB</code> procedure. By default, jobs are created with <code>auto_drop</code> set to TRUE. |
| <code>comments</code> | An optional comment. |
| <code>connect_credential_name</code> | feature 25230 This attribute may be set to point to a database credential. For a SQL*Plus or backup script job, the credential connects to the database before running the script. For other job types, it is ignored. The job owner must have execute privileges on the credential, otherwise the job fails. Using a <code>connect_credential_name</code> is recommended since it allows the password to be stored securely in a credential in the database rather than in plain view in the job, program action, or script. |
| <code>credential_name</code> | This attribute specifies the name of the credential object (credential) to use for a remote database job, a remote external job, a local external job, or an event-based job that processes a file arrival event. For local external jobs only, if this attribute is NULL (the default), then a preferred (default) credential is selected. See <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i> for information about preferred credentials for local external jobs. |
| <code>database_role</code> | This attribute applies when the database participates in an Oracle Data Guard environment. If this attribute is set to 'PRIMARY', the job runs only when the database is in the role of the primary database. If set to 'LOGICAL STANDBY', the job runs only when the database is in the role of a logical standby. The default is 'PRIMARY' when the database is the primary database, and 'LOGICAL STANDBY' when the database is a logical standby. Note: If you want a job to run for all database roles on a particular host, you must create two copies of the job on that host: one with a <code>database_role</code> of 'PRIMARY', and the other with a <code>database_role</code> of 'LOGICAL STANDBY'. |

Table 157-83 (Cont.) Job Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| destination | <p>*** Deprecated in Oracle Database 11g Release 2. Use <code>destination_name</code> instead.</p> <p>This attribute specifies a host on which to run a remote external job. It must be set to the host name or IP address of the destination host. It can optionally be followed by a port number, in the following format:</p> <p><i>hostname:port</i></p> <p>This attribute is set to NULL by default.</p> |
| destination_name | <p>The database destination or external destination for the job. Use for remote database jobs and remote external jobs only. For jobs running on the local database or for local external jobs (executables), must be NULL.</p> <p>See Table 157-28 for details about this attribute.</p> |
| end_date | <p>Specifies the date and time after which the job expires and is no longer run. After the <code>end_date</code>, if is TRUE, the job is dropped. If <code>auto_drop</code> is FALSE, the job is disabled and the STATE of the job is set to COMPLETED.</p> <p>If no value for <code>end_date</code> is specified, the job repeats forever unless <code>max_runs</code> or <code>max_failures</code> is set, in which case the job stops when either value is reached.</p> <p>The value for <code>end_date</code> must be after the value for <code>start_date</code>. If <code>end_date</code> is less than <code>start_date</code>, then an error will be generated. If <code>end_date</code> is the same as <code>start_date</code>, then the job will not execute and no error will be generated.</p> |
| event_spec | <p>This attribute takes two values: the <code>value</code> argument specifies the event condition and the <code>value2</code> argument specifies the queue specification. For more details, see the descriptions for the <code>event_condition</code> and <code>queue_spec</code> arguments in the "CREATE_JOB Procedure".</p> |
| follow_default_timezone | <p>If TRUE and if the job <code>start_date</code> is null, then when the <code>default_timezone</code> scheduler attribute is changed, the Scheduler recomputes the next run date and time for this job so that it is in accordance with the new time zone.</p> <p>For example, if the job was set to run at 02:00 in the previous time zone, it will run at 02:00 in the new time zone.</p> <p>If the job <code>start_date</code> is not null, then the time zone for the run date and time for the job is always specified by the time zone of the <code>start_date</code>.</p> <p>If FALSE, the next start date and time for the job is not recomputed when the <code>default_timezone</code> scheduler attribute is changed. In this case, if the old time zone is three hours earlier than the new time zone, then a job scheduled to run at 02:00 in the old time zone runs at 05:00 in the new time zone.</p> <p>Summer and winter transitions do not change the default time zone name.</p> |
| instance_id | <p>Valid only in an Oracle Real Application Clusters environment. Indicates the instance on which the job is to be run.</p> |

Table 157-83 (Cont.) Job Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| instance_stickiness | <p>This attribute should only be used for a database running in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment. By default, it is set to <code>TRUE</code>. If you set <code>instance_stickiness</code> to <code>TRUE</code>, jobs start running on the instance with the lightest load and the Scheduler thereafter attempts to run on the instance that it last ran on. If that instance is either down or so overloaded that it does not start new jobs for a significant period of time, another instance runs the job. If the interval between runs is large, <code>instance_stickiness</code> is ignored and the job is handled as if it were a non-sticky job.</p> <p>If <code>instance_stickiness</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code>, each instance of the job runs on the first instance available.</p> <p>For environments other than Oracle RAC, this attribute is not useful because there is only one instance.</p> |
| job_action | <p>The action that the job performs, depending on the <code>job_type</code> attribute. For example, if <code>job_type</code> is <code>'STORED_PROCEDURE'</code>, <code>job_action</code> contains the name of the stored procedure.</p> |
| job_class | <p>The class this job is associated with.</p> |
| job_priority | <p>This attribute specifies the priority of this job relative to other jobs in the same class as this job. If multiple jobs within a class are scheduled to be executed at the same time, the job priority determines the order in which jobs from that class are picked up for execution by the job coordinator. It can be a value from 1 through 5, with 1 being the first to be picked up for job execution.</p> <p>If no job priority is specified when creating a job, the default priority of 3 is assigned to it.</p> |
| job_type | <p>The type of this job. Valid values are: <code>'PLSQL_BLOCK'</code>, <code>'STORED_PROCEDURE'</code>, <code>'EXECUTABLE'</code>, <code>CHAIN</code>, <code>'EXTERNAL_SCRIPT'</code>, <code>'SQL_SCRIPT'</code>, and <code>'BACKUP_SCRIPT'</code>.</p> <p>If this is set, <code>program_name</code> must be <code>NULL</code>.</p> |
| job_weight | <p>*** Deprecated in Oracle Database 11gR2. Do not change the value of this attribute from the default, which is 1.</p> <p>Weight of the job for parallel execution.</p> |
| logging_level | <p>This attribute specifies how much information is logged. The possible options are:</p> <p><code>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_OFF</code></p> <p>(The default) No logging is performed for this job. However, the logging level of the job class takes precedence and job logging may occur.</p> <p><code>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_FAILED_RUNS</code></p> <p>The Scheduler logs only jobs that failed, with the reason for failure. If the job class has a higher logging level, then the higher logging level takes precedence.</p> <p><code>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_RUNS</code></p> <p>The Scheduler writes detailed information to the job log for all runs of each job in this class. If the job class has a higher logging level, then the higher logging level takes precedence.</p> <p><code>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_FULL</code></p> <p>In addition to recording every run of a job, the Scheduler records all operations performed on the job, including create, enable, disable, alter (with <code>SET_ATTRIBUTE</code>), stop, and so on.</p> |

Table 157-83 (Cont.) Job Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| max_failures | <p>This attribute specifies the number of times a job can fail on consecutive scheduled runs before it is automatically disabled. Once a job is disabled, it is no longer executed and its <code>STATE</code> is set to <code>BROKEN</code> in the <code>*_SCHEDULER_JOB</code> views.</p> <p><code>max_failures</code> can be an integer between 1 to 1,000,000. By default, it is set to <code>NULL</code>, which indicates that new instances of the job are started regardless of how many previous instances have failed.</p> |
| max_run_duration | <p>This attribute specifies the maximum amount of time that the job should be allowed to run. Its datatype is <code>INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND</code>. If this attribute is set to a non-zero and non-<code>NULL</code> value, and job duration exceeds this value, the Scheduler raises an event of type <code>JOB_OVER_MAX_DUR</code>. It is then up to your event handler to decide whether or not to allow the job to continue.</p> |
| max_runs | <p>This attribute specifies the maximum number of consecutive scheduled runs of the job. Once <code>max_runs</code> is reached, the job is disabled and its state is changed to <code>COMPLETED</code>.</p> <p><code>max_runs</code> can be an integer between 1 and 1,000,000. By default, it is set to <code>NULL</code>, which means that it repeats forever or until <code>end_date</code> or <code>max_failures</code> is reached.</p> |
| number_of_arguments | <p>The number of arguments if the program is inlined. If this is set, <code>program_name</code> should be <code>NULL</code>.</p> |
| parallel_instances | <p>This is a boolean attribute that can be set only for event-based jobs.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code> (the default), then if an event is raised and the event-based job that processes that event is already running, the new event is ignored.</p> <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then an instance of the job is started for every instance of the event, and each job instance is a lightweight job so multiple instances of the same event-based job can run in parallel. Each lightweight job takes its attributes (such as action, maximum run duration, and so on) from the definition of the event-based job (its <i>parent job</i>). After the lightweight job completes, it is dropped. There is no explicit limit to the number of lightweight jobs that can run simultaneously to process multiple instances of the event. However, limitations may be imposed by available system resources.</p> <p>The lightweight jobs are not visible in any of the <code>*_SCHEDULER_JOBS</code> views. However, they are visible in the <code>*_SCHEDULER_RUNNING_JOBS</code> views. The name of each lightweight job is the same as that of the parent job, and a subname is automatically generated to distinguish each lightweight job from its parent and from its siblings.</p> |
| program_name | <p>The name of a program object to use with this job. If this is set, <code>job_action</code>, <code>job_type</code> and <code>number_of_arguments</code> should be <code>NULL</code>.</p> |

Table 157-83 (Cont.) Job Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| raise_events | <p>This attribute tells the Scheduler at what stages of the job execution to raise events. It is a bit vector in which zero or more of the following bits can be set. Each bit has a package constant corresponding to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • job_started CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 1 • job_succeeded CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 2 • job_failed CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER :=4 • job_broken CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER :=8 • job_completed CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER :=16 • job_stopped CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER :=32 • job_sch_lim_reached CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER :=64 • job_disabled CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER :=128 • job_chain_stalled CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER :=256 • job_all_events CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 511 • job_run_completed CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := job_succeeded + job_failed + job_stopped <p>Table 157-84 describes these event types in detail.</p> |
| repeat_interval | <p>Either a PL/SQL function returning the next date and time on which to run, or calendaring syntax expression. If this is set, schedule_name should be NULL. See "Calendaring Syntax" for more information.</p> |
| restartable | <p>This attribute specifies whether or not a job can be restarted in case of failure. By default, jobs are not restartable and this attribute is set to FALSE. Setting this to TRUE means that if a job fails while running, it is restarted from the beginning point of the job.</p> <p>In the case of a chain job, if this attribute is TRUE, the chain is restarted from the beginning after an application failure. If this attribute is FALSE, or if there has been a database failure, the chain is restarted at the last running step. The restart_on_recovery attribute of that step then determines if the step is restarted or marked as stopped. (If marked as stopped, the chain evaluates rules and continues.)</p> <p>Note that setting this attribute to TRUE might lead to data inconsistencies in some situations, for example, if data is committed within a job.</p> <p>Retries on errors are not counted as regular runs. The run count or failure count is not incremented until the job succeeds or has failed all its six retries.</p> <p>The restartable attribute is used by the Scheduler to determine whether to retry the job not only on regular application errors, but after a database malfunction as well. The Scheduler retries the job a maximum of six times. The first time, it waits for one second and multiplies this wait time with a factor of 10 each time thereafter.</p> <p>Both the run count and failure count are incremented by 1 if the job has failed all its six retries. If the job immediately succeeds, or it succeeds on one of its retries, run count is incremented by 1.</p> <p>The Scheduler stops retrying a job when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the retries succeeds. • All of its six retries have failed. • The next retry would occur after the next regularly scheduled run of the job. <p>The Scheduler no longer retries the job if the next scheduled retry is past the next regularly scheduled run for repeating jobs.</p> |

Table 157-83 (Cont.) Job Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <code>schedule_limit</code> | <p>In heavily loaded systems, jobs are not always started at their scheduled time. This attribute enables you to have the Scheduler not start a job at all if the delay in starting the job is larger than the interval specified. It can be a value of 1 minute to 99 days. For example, if a job was supposed to start at noon and the schedule limit is set to 60 minutes, the job will not be run if it has not started to run by 1:00 p.m.</p> <p>If <code>schedule_limit</code> is not specified, the job is executed at some later date as soon as there are resources available to run it. By default, this attribute is set to null, which indicates that the job can be run at any time after its scheduled time. A scheduled job run that is skipped because of this attribute does not count against the number of runs and failures of the job. An entry in the job log reflects the skipped run.</p> |
| <code>schedule_name</code> | <p>The name of a schedule, window, or group of type <code>WINDOW</code> to use as the schedule for this job. If this is set, <code>end_date</code>, <code>start_date</code> and <code>repeat_interval</code> should all be <code>NULL</code>.</p> |
| <code>start_date</code> | <p>The original date and time on which this job started or is scheduled to start. If this is set, <code>schedule_name</code> should be <code>NULL</code>.</p> |
| <code>stop_on_window_close</code> | <p>This attribute only applies if the schedule of a job is a window or a window group. Setting this attribute to <code>TRUE</code> implies that the job should stop once the associated window is closed. The job is stopped using the <code>stop_job</code> procedure with <code>force</code> set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> <p>By default, <code>stop_on_window_close</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code>. Therefore, if you do not set this attribute, the job continues after the window closes.</p> <p>Note that, although the job is allowed to continue, its resource allocation will probably change because closing a window generally also implies a change in resource plans.</p> |
| <code>store_output</code> | <p>This is a boolean attribute. If set to <code>TRUE</code>, then for job runs that are logged, all job output and error messages are stored in the <code>*_JOB_RUN_DETAILS</code> views. If set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the output and messages are not stored. For new jobs, this is set, by default, to <code>TRUE</code>.</p> |

The following event types are valid values for the `raise_events` attribute in [Table 157-83](#).

Table 157-84 Event Types Raised by the Scheduler

| Event Type | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <code>job_all_events</code> | <p>Not an event, but a constant that provides an easy way for you to enable all events</p> |
| <code>job_broken</code> | <p>The job has been disabled and has changed to the <code>BROKEN</code> state because it exceeded the number of failures defined by the <code>max_failures</code> job attribute</p> |
| <code>job_chain_stalled</code> | <p>A job running a chain is in the <code>CHAIN_STALLED</code> state. A running chain becomes stalled if there are no steps running or scheduled to run and the chain <code>evaluation_interval</code> is set to <code>NULL</code>. No progress is made in the chain unless there is manual intervention.</p> |
| <code>job_completed</code> | <p>The job completed because it reached its <code>max_runs</code> or <code>end_date</code></p> |

Table 157-84 (Cont.) Event Types Raised by the Scheduler

| Event Type | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| job_disabled | The job was disabled by the Scheduler or by a call to SET_ATTRIBUTE |
| job_failed | The job failed, either due to an error or an abnormal termination. |
| job_over_max_dur | The job exceeded the maximum run duration specified by its max_run_duration attribute. (Note: you do not need to enable this event with the raise_events job attribute; it is always enabled.) |
| job_run_completed | A job run either failed, succeeded, or was stopped |
| job_sch_lim_reached | The schedule limit of the job was reached. The job was not started because the delay in starting the job exceeded the value of the schedule_limit job attribute. |
| job_started | The job started |
| job_stopped | The job was stopped by a call to STOP_JOB |
| job_succeeded | The job completed successfully |

Program Attribute Values

Table 157-85 lists program attribute values.



Note:

See the "[CREATE_PROGRAM Procedure](#)" for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

Table 157-85 Program Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| comments | An optional comment. This can describe what the program does or give usage details. |
| detached | If TRUE, the program is a detached program. See <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i> for information about detached jobs and detached programs. |
| number_of_arguments | The number of arguments required by the stored procedure or other executable that the program invokes |
| program_action | The action that the program performs, indicated by the program_type attribute. For example, if program_type is 'STORED_PROCEDURE', program_action contains the name of the stored procedure. |
| program_type | The type of program. This must be one of these supported program types: 'PLSQL_BLOCK', 'STORED_PROCEDURE', and 'EXECUTABLE'. |

Schedule Attribute Values

Table 157-86 lists schedule attribute values.



Note:

See "[CREATE_SCHEDULE Procedure](#)" for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

Table 157-86 Schedule Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| comments | An optional comment. |
| end_date | The cutoff date and time after which the schedule does not specify any dates. |
| event_spec | This attribute takes two values: the <code>value</code> argument should contain the event condition and the <code>value2</code> argument should contain the queue specification. For more details, see the descriptions for the <code>event_condition</code> and <code>queue_spec</code> arguments to the " CREATE_JOB Procedure ". |
| repeat_interval | An attribute specifying how often the schedule should repeat, using the calendaring syntax. See " Calendaring Syntax " for more information. |
| start_date | The start or reference date and time used by the calendaring syntax. |

File Watcher Attribute Values

[Table 157-87](#) lists file watcher attribute values.

Table 157-87 File Watcher Attribute Values

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| destination | Remote host name or IP address where the file is expected to arrive. If <code>NULL</code> , destination is the local host. |
| directory_path | Directory in which the file is expected to arrive. The single wildcard '?' at the beginning of the path denotes the Oracle home path. For example, '?/rdbms/log' denotes the rdbms/log subdirectory of the Oracle home directory. |
| file_name | Name of the file being looked for. Two wildcards are permitted anywhere in the file name: '?' denotes any single character, and '*' denotes zero or more characters. This attribute cannot be <code>NULL</code> . |
| credential_name | Name of a valid credential object. The file watcher uses the credential to authenticate itself with the host operating system to access the watched-for file. The file watcher owner must have the <code>EXECUTE</code> privilege on the credential. Cannot be <code>NULL</code> . |
| min_file_size | Minimum file size in bytes before the file watcher considers the file found. Default is 0. |
| steady_state_duration | Minimum time interval that the file must remain unchanged before the file watcher considers the file found. If <code>NULL</code> , an internal value is used. The lower limit for this attribute is 10 seconds. |
| comments | Optional comment. |

Job Class Attribute Values

Table 157-88 lists job class attribute values.



Note:

See the "[CREATE_JOB_CLASS Procedure](#)" for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

Table 157-88 Job Class Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| comments | An optional comment about the class. |
| log_history | This attribute controls the number of days that job log entries for jobs in this class are retained. It helps prevent the job log from growing indiscriminately. The range of valid values is 0 through 1000000. If set to 0, no history is kept. If NULL, retention days are set by the log_history Scheduler attribute (set with SET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE). |
| logging_level | This attribute specifies how much information is logged. The valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_OFF No logging is performed for any jobs in this class. DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_FAILED_RUNS The Scheduler logs only jobs in the class that failed, with the reason for failure. DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_RUNS The Scheduler writes detailed information to the job log for all runs of each job in this class. This is the default. DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_FULL The Scheduler records all operations performed on all jobs in this class, in addition to recording every run of a job. Every time a job is created, enabled, disabled, altered (with SET_ATTRIBUTE), stopped, and so on, an entry is recorded in the log. |
| resource_consumer_group | The resource consumer group that a class is associated with. All jobs in the class run under this resource consumer group. See <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i> for a description of resource consumer groups and the Database Resource Manager. |
| service | The database service that the jobs in the job class have affinity to. If both the resource_consumer_group and service attributes are set for a job class, and if the service is mapped to a resource consumer group, the resource_consumer_group attribute takes precedence. |

Window Attribute Values

Table 157-89 lists window attribute values.



Note:

See the "[CREATE_WINDOW Procedure](#)" for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

Table 157-89 Window Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| comments | An optional comment about the window. |
| duration | The duration of the window. |
| end_date | The date after which the window no longer opens. If this is set, schedule_name must be NULL. |
| repeat_interval | An attribute specifying how often the schedule should repeat, using the calendaring syntax. PL/SQL date functions are not allowed. If this is set, schedule_name must be NULL. See " Calendaring Syntax " for more information. |
| resource_plan | The resource plan to be associated with a window. When the window opens, the system switches to this resource plan. When the window closes, the original resource plan is restored. If a resource plan has been made active with the force option, no resource plan switch occurs. Only one resource plan can be associated with a window. It may be NULL or the empty string (""). When it is NULL, the resource plan that is in effect when the window opens stays in effect for the duration of the window. When it is the empty string, the resource manager is disabled for the duration of the window. |
| schedule_name | The name of a schedule to use with this window. If this is set, start_date, end_date, and repeat_interval must all be NULL. |
| start_date | The next date and time on which this window is scheduled to open. If this is set, schedule_name must be NULL. |
| window_priority | The priority of the window. Must be either 'LOW' (default) or 'HIGH'. |

Chain Attribute Values

[Table 157-90](#) lists chain attribute values.



Note:

See the "[CREATE_CHAIN Procedure](#)" for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

Table 157-90 Chain Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| comments | An optional comment describing the purpose of the chain. |
| evaluation_interval | If not NULL, provides an additional evaluation of the chain at this interval, as well as at normal evaluation times (when the job starts, when a step completes, or when an event that is associated with an event step arrives) This attribute should only to be used when chain rules use SQL syntax and the rule conditions contain elements that are not under the control of the Scheduler, because the extra interval is CPU intensive. For most chains, the normal evaluation times are sufficient. |

Table 157-90 (Cont.) Chain Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|---------------|--|
| rule_set_name | <p>In the normal case, no rule set should be passed in. The Scheduler automatically creates a rule set and associated empty evaluation context. You then use <code>DEFINE_CHAIN_RULE</code> to add rules and <code>DROP_CHAIN_RULE</code> to remove them.</p> <p>Advanced users can create a rule set that describes their chain dependencies and pass it in here. This allows greater flexibility in defining rules. For example, conditions can refer to external variables, and tables can be exposed through the evaluation context. If you pass in a rule set, you must ensure that it is in the format of a chain rule set. (For example, all steps must be listed as variables in the evaluation context). If no rule set is passed in, the rule set created is of the form <code>SCHED_RULESET\${N}</code> and the evaluation context created is of the form <code>SCHED_EVCTX\${N}</code></p> |

Database Destination Attribute Values

Table 157-91 lists database destination attribute values.



Note:

See the "[CREATE_DATABASE_DESTINATION Procedure](#)" for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

Table 157-91 Database Destination Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|--------------|--|
| agent | <p>The name of the external destination (also known as agent destination) that is used to connect to the remote database.</p> <p>You can obtain valid external destination names from the view <code>ALL_SCHEDULER_EXTERNAL_DESTS</code>.</p> |
| connect_info | <p>The TNS connect descriptor that identifies the remote database to connect to, or the net service name (alias) in <code>tnsnames.ora</code> that resolves to the connect descriptor.</p> <p>Note: This corresponds to the <code>tns_name</code> argument of <code>CREATE_DATABASE_DESTINATION</code>.</p> |
| enabled | If <code>TRUE</code> , the database destination is enabled. |
| comments | An optional comment about the database destination. |

External Destination Attribute Values

Table 157-92 lists external destination attribute values.



Note:

External destinations are created only implicitly by registering a remote Scheduler agent with the local database.

Table 157-92 External Destination Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|------------|---|
| hostname | (GET_ATTRIBUTE only) The fully qualified host name (including domain) or IP address of the computer on which the Scheduler agent resides. |
| port | (GET_ATTRIBUTE only) The TCP port number on which the agent listens. |
| ip_address | (GET_ATTRIBUTE only) The IP address of the host on which the agent resides. |
| enabled | If TRUE, the external destination is enabled. |
| comments | An optional comment about the external destination. |

Group Attribute Values

[Table 157-93](#) lists group attribute values.



Note:

See the "[CREATE_GROUP Procedure](#)" for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

Table 157-93 Group Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| group_type | (GET_ATTRIBUTE only) The group type (either WINDOW, DB_DEST, or EXTERNAL_DEST). |
| member_name | Comma-separated list of members. Replaces the existing list of members. To add one or more members to the existing list, use ADD_GROUP_MEMBER. Note: this attribute corresponds to the member argument of CREATE_GROUP. |
| enabled | If TRUE, the group is enabled. |
| comments | An optional comment about the group. |
| number_of_members | (GET_ATTRIBUTE only) The number of members in the group. |

Credential Attribute Values

[Table 157-94](#) lists credential attribute values.

 **Note:**

Credential attribute values for the `SET_ATTRIBUTE` and `GET_ATTRIBUTE` procedures are deprecated with Oracle Database Release 12c Release 1 (12.1). While these attribute values remain available in this package, for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the alternative enhanced functionality provided in the `DBMS_CREDENTIAL` package, specifically the attribute parameter in the `UPDATE_CREDENTIAL` Procedure.

Table 157-94 Credential Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>username</code> | The user name for logging into to the host operating system or remote Oracle database. Maximum length is 64. |
| <code>password</code> | The password for the user name. Maximum length is 128. |
| <code>comments</code> | A description of the credential. Maximum length is 240. |
| <code>windows_domain</code> | For a Windows remote executable target, this is the domain that the specified user belongs to. Maximum length is 64. |
| <code>database_role</code> | The value of the <code>database_role</code> attribute is used as the system privilege for logging into a remote database to run a remote database job. Valid values are: <code>SYSDBA</code> and <code>SYSOPER</code> . |

Resource Attribute Values

[Table 157-95](#) lists resource attribute values.

Table 157-95 Resource Attribute Values

| Name | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>resource_name</code> | The name of the resource |
| <code>units</code> | The number of units of this resource that the job or program uses. |
| <code>status</code> | The status of the resource. <code>ENFORCE_CONSTRAINTS</code> . This is the default value, and when set, will force the scheduler to enforce resource limits. When the maximum number of units of this resource has been reached, no additional jobs using this resource will get started. <code>IGNORE_CONSTRAINTS</code> . When set, the scheduler will ignore any constraints on this resource. <code>BLOCKED_ALL_JOBS</code> . No jobs having a constraint on this resource will be allowed to run. The resource is considered to be permanently blocking until switched to one of the other two states. |
| <code>constraint_level</code> | Level of the constraint: <code>JOB_LEVEL</code> or <code>PROGRAM_LEVEL</code> For incompatibilities, for <code>JOB_LEVEL</code> , the incompatibility members must be jobs; for <code>PROGRAM_LEVEL</code> the incompatibility members must be programs. |
| <code>comments</code> | Descriptive comment about the resource. |

157.6.68 SET_ATTRIBUTE_NULL Procedure

This procedure sets an attribute of an object to `NULL`.

The attributes that can be set depend on the object being altered. If the object is enabled, it is disabled before being altered and reenabled afterward. If the object cannot be reenabled, an error is generated and the object is left in a disabled state.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_ATTRIBUTE_NULL (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-96 SET_ATTRIBUTE_NULL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| name | The name of the object |
| attribute | The attribute being changed |

Usage Notes

To run `SET_ATTRIBUTE_NULL` for a window, group of type `WINDOW`, or job class, you must have the `MANAGE_SCHEDULER` privilege. Otherwise, you must be the owner of the object being altered or have `ALTER` privileges on that object or have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

157.6.69 SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE Procedure

This procedure sets the value for an argument of the associated program for a job, encapsulated in an `AnyData` object.

It overrides any default value set for the program argument. `NULL` is a valid assignment for a program argument.

The argument can be specified by position or by name. You can specify by name only when:

- The job points to a saved program object
- The argument was assigned a name with the [DEFINE_ANYDATA_ARGUMENT Procedure](#)

Scheduler does no type checking of the argument at any time.

`SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE` is overloaded.

Syntax

Sets a program argument by its position.

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE (
    job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
```

```
argument_position    IN PLS_INTEGER,
argument_value      IN SYS.ANYDATA);
```

Sets a program argument by its name.

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE (
  job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_value     IN SYS.ANYDATA);
```

Parameters

Table 157-97 SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| job_name | The name of the job to be altered |
| argument_name | The name of the program argument being set |
| argument_position | The position of the program argument being set |
| argument_value | The new value to be assigned to the program argument, encapsulated in an AnyData object |

Usage Notes

SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE requires that you own the job or have ALTER privileges on that job. You can also set a job argument value if you have the CREATE ANY JOB privilege.

SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE does not apply to lightweight jobs because lightweight jobs cannot take AnyData arguments.



See Also:

- "[SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE Procedure](#)"
- "[DEFINE_ANYDATA_ARGUMENT Procedure](#)"

157.6.70 SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE Procedure

This procedure sets the value of an argument for a job.

It overrides any default value set for the corresponding program or stored procedure argument. The argument can be specified by position or by name. You can specify by name only when:

- The job points to a saved program object
- The argument was assigned a name with the [DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT Procedure](#) or the [DEFINE_METADATA_ARGUMENT Procedure](#)

Scheduler does no type checking of the argument at any time.

SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE is overloaded.

Syntax

Sets an argument value by position:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_position IN PLS_INTEGER,
  argument_value    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Sets an argument value by name:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_value    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-98 SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| job_name | The name of the job to be altered |
| argument_name | The name of the program argument being set |
| argument_position | The position of the program argument being set |
| argument_value | The new value to be set for the program argument. To set a non-VARCHAR value, use the SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE procedure. |

Usage Notes

SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE requires that you be the owner of the job or have ALTER privileges on that job. You can also set a job argument value if you have the CREATE ANY JOB privilege.

SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE only supports arguments of SQL type. Therefore, argument values that are not of SQL type, such as booleans, are not supported as program or job arguments.

SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE can be used to set arguments of lightweight jobs but only if the argument is of type VARCHAR2.

See Also:

- ["SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE Procedure"](#)
- ["DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT Procedure"](#)

157.6.71 SET_JOB_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

This procedure changes an attribute of a job.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_JOB_ATTRIBUTES (
    jobattr_array    IN JOBATTR_ARRAY,
    commit_semantics IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR');
```

Parameters

Table 157-99 SET_JOB_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| jobattr_array | The array of job attribute changes. |
| commit_semantics | The commit semantics. The following types are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR returns on the first error and commits previous successful attribute changes to disk. This is the default. TRANSACTIONAL returns on the first error and rolls back everything that happened before that error. ABSORB_ERRORS tries to absorb any errors and complete the rest of the job attribute changes on the list. It commits all the successful changes. If errors occur, you can query the view SCHEDULER_BATCH_ERRORS for details. |

Usage Notes

Calling SET_ATTRIBUTE on an enabled job disables the job, changes the attribute value, and reenables the job. SET_JOB_ATTRIBUTES changes the attribute values in the context of a single transaction.

157.6.72 SET_RESOURCE_CONSTRAINT Procedure

This procedure allows users to specify the resources used by jobs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_RESOURCE_CONSTRAINT (
    object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    resource_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    units          IN NUMBER DEFAULT 1);
```

Parameters

Table 157-100 SET_RESOURCE_CONSTRAINT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| object_name | The name of a program or a job, or a comma separated list of these objects. |
| resource_name | The name of the resource. |

Table 157-100 (Cont.) SET_RESOURCE_CONSTRAINT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <code>units</code> | The number of units of this resource that the job or program uses. |

Usages Notes

`object_name` can be the name or comma-separated list of names of either programs or jobs. This creates a constraint on the named resource for these programs or jobs.

`units` specifies the number of units of the resource that the program or job can use. If `units` is set to 0, then the program or job does not use this resource anymore, and the resulting constraint is deleted. Setting `units` to 0 on a resource with no previous constraint results in an error.

When multiple constraints are defined on the same resource, the object types must match. When one or more existing constraints for a resource are based on jobs and a new constraint is added for the same resource that is based on a program (or vice versa) an error will be raised.

157.6.73 SET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure sets the value of a Scheduler attribute. This takes effect immediately but the resulting changes may not be seen immediately, depending on the attribute affected.

[Table 157-101](#) provides short attribute descriptions for the `SET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE` procedure. For complete descriptions, see section "Setting Scheduler Preferences" in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE (  
    attribute    IN VARCHAR2,  
    value        IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 157-101 SET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| attribute | <p>The name of the Scheduler attribute. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'default_timezone': Repeating jobs and windows that use the calendaring syntax retrieve the time zone from this attribute when start_date is not specified. See "Calendaring Syntax" for more information. • 'email_server': The SMTP server address that the Scheduler uses to send e-mail notifications for job state events. E-mail notifications cannot be sent if this attribute is NULL. • 'email_sender': The default e-mail address of the sender of job state e-mail notifications. • 'email_server_credential': The schema and name of an existing credential object that SYS has execute object privileges on. Default is NULL. The username and password stored in this credential are used to authenticate with the e-mail server when sending e-mail notifications. • 'email_server_encryption': This attribute indicates whether or not encryption is enabled for this email server connection, and if so, at what point encryption starts, and with which protocol. Values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – NONE: the default, indicating no encryption used – SSL_TLS: indicating that either SSL or TLS are used, from the beginning of the connection – STARTTLS: indicating that the connection starts unencrypted, but the command STARTTLS is sent to the e-mail server and starts encryption • 'event_expiry_time': The time, in seconds, before a job state event generated by the Scheduler expires from the Scheduler event queue. If NULL, job state events expire after 24 hours. • 'log_history': The number of days that log entries for both the job log and the window log are retained. Default is 30 and the range of valid values is 0 through 1000000. • 'max_job_slave_processes': This Scheduler attribute is not used. |
| value | The new value of the attribute |

Usage Notes

To run SET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE, you must have the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for more detailed descriptions of Scheduler attributes

157.6.74 STOP_JOB Procedure

This procedure stops currently running jobs or all jobs in a job class.

After stopping the job, the state of a one-time job is set to `STOPPED`, whereas the state of a repeating job is set to `SCHEDULED` or `COMPLETED`, depending on whether the next run of the job is scheduled.

If a job pointing to a chain is stopped, all running steps of the running chain are stopped.

If a job has multiple destinations, the database attempts to stop the job at all destinations.

For external jobs, `STOP_JOB` stops only the external process that was directly started by the job action. It does not stop child processes of external jobs.

For in-memory full jobs in an Oracle Real Application Clusters environment, `STOP_JOB` uses the `instance_id` attribute of the job definition to determine in which instance (or all of them if the attribute is left null) to stop the in-memory full job. (In-memory full jobs are kept cached in memory, and as such are limited to the instance currently caching them. Because of this, the same `job_name` can in some conditions be used for different jobs on different instances.)

Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.STOP_JOB (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2
  force             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
  commit_semantics IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR');
```

Parameters

Table 157-102 STOP_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>job_name</code> | <p>Name of a job to stop. Can be a comma-separated list of jobs, where each entry can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job name: the name of an existing job, optionally preceded by a schema name and dot separator. Job destination ID: a number, obtained from the <code>JOB_DEST_ID</code> column of the <code>*_SCHEDULER_JOB_DESTS</code> views, that represents the unique combination of a job, a credential, and a destination. Job class: the name of a job class. Must be preceded by the <code>SYS</code> schema name and a dot separator. <p>If you specify a job class, all jobs that belong to that job class are stopped. If you specify a job that was created with a destination group as its <code>destination_name</code> attribute, all job instances on all destinations are stopped.</p> |

Table 157-102 (Cont.) STOP_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>force</code> | <p>If <code>force</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code>, the Scheduler tries to gracefully stop the job using an interrupt mechanism. This method gives control back to the slave process, which can update the status of the job in the job queue to stopped. If this fails, an error is returned.</p> <p>If <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code>, the Scheduler immediately terminates the job slave. Oracle recommends that <code>STOP_JOB</code> with <code>force</code> set to <code>TRUE</code> be used only after a <code>STOP_JOB</code> with <code>force</code> set to <code>FALSE</code> has failed.</p> <p>Use of the <code>force</code> option requires the <code>MANAGE SCHEDULER</code> system privilege.</p> |
| <code>commit_semantics</code> | <p>The commit semantics. The following two types are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR</code>: The procedure returns on the first error and commits previous successful stop operations to disk. This is the default. <code>ABSORB_ERRORS</code>: The procedure tries to absorb any errors, stops the rest of the jobs, and commits all the successful stop operations. This type is available only if no job classes are specified in the <code>job_name</code> list. If errors occur, you can query the view <code>SCHEDULER_BATCH_ERRORS</code> for details. |

Usage Notes

`STOP_JOB` without the `force` option requires that you be the owner of the job or have `ALTER` privileges on that job. You can also stop a job if you have the `CREATE ANY JOB` or `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

`STOP_JOB` with the `force` option requires that you have the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

Example

The following is an example of using `STOP_JOB`.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SCHEDULER.STOP_JOB('DSS.ETLJOB', 984, 1223, SYS.ETL_JOBCLASS');
END;
```

DBMS_SERVER_ALERT

The `DBMS_SERVER_ALERT` package enables you to configure the Oracle Database server to issue an alert when a threshold for a specified server metric has been violated. You can configure both warning and critical thresholds for a large number of predefined metrics.

If a warning threshold is reached, the server generates a severity level 5 alert. If a critical threshold is reached, the server generates a severity level 1 alert.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Object Types](#)
- [Relational Operators](#)
- [Supported Metrics](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SERVER_ALERT Subprograms](#)

158.1 DBMS_SERVER_ALERT Security Model

The user needs `DBA` or `IMP_FULL_DATABASE` roles to use the `DBMS_SERVER_ALERT` package.

158.2 DBMS_SERVER_ALERT Object Types

You qualify the metric by an individual object for the listed object types.

Table 158-1 Object Types Defined as Constants

| Constant | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>OBJECT_TYPE_SYSTEM</code> | Metrics collected on the system level for each instance. |
| <code>OBJECT_TYPE_FILE</code> | Metrics collected on the file level. These are used for <code>AVG_FILE_READ_TIME</code> and <code>AVG_FILE_WRITE_TIME</code> metrics. |
| <code>OBJECT_TYPE_SERVICE</code> | Metrics collected on the service level. Currently <code>ELAPSED_TIME_PER_CALL</code> and <code>CPU_TIME_PER_CALL</code> are collected. |
| <code>OBJECT_TYPE_TABLESPACE</code> | Metrics collected on the tablespace level. Note: Dictionary managed tablespaces are not supported. |
| <code>OBJECT_TYPE_EVENT_CLASS</code> | Metrics collected on wait event class level. Currently supported metrics are <code>AVG_USERS_WAITING</code> and <code>DB_TIME_WAITING</code> . |
| <code>OBJECT_TYPE_SESSION</code> | Metrics collected on the session level. Currently only <code>BLOCKED_USERS</code> is collected. The threshold can only be set at the instance level, which means that no object name should be specified when setting the threshold for this type of metric. |
| <code>OBJECT_TYPE_WRCCLIENT</code> | Refers to a group of metrics (<code>WCR_...</code>) used during replay to monitor the replay clients' performance |

158.3 DBMS_SERVER_ALERT Relational Operators

You can specify a relational comparison operator to determine whether or not a given metric's value violates the threshold setting. The server supports the following operators.

Table 158-2 Relational Operators Defined as Constants

| Constant | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| OPERATOR_CONTAINS | A metric value matching an entry in a list of threshold values is considered a violation. |
| OPERATOR_DO_NOT_CHECK | The metric value is not compared to the threshold value, and no alerts are generated. Use this operator to disable alerts for a metric. |
| OPERATOR_EQ | A metric value equal to the threshold value is considered a violation. |
| OPERATOR_GE | A metric value greater than or equal to the threshold value is considered a violation. |
| OPERATOR_GT | A metric value greater than the threshold value is considered a violation. |
| OPERATOR_LE | A metric value less than or equal to the threshold value is considered a violation. |
| OPERATOR_LT | A metric value less than the threshold value is considered a violation. |
| OPERATOR_NE | A metric value not equal to the threshold value is considered a violation. |

158.4 DBMS_SERVER_ALERT Supported Metrics

These metrics are supported. All internal metric names are supplied as package constants.

Table 158-3 List of Supported Metrics

| Metric Name (Internal) | Metric Name (External) | Units |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| AVG_FILE_READ_TIME | Average File Read Time | Microseconds |
| AVG_FILE_WRITE_TIME | Average File Write Time | Microseconds |
| AVG_USERS_WAITING | Average Number of Users Waiting on a Class of Wait Events | Count of sessions |
| BLOCKED_USERS | Number of Users blocked by some Session | Number of Users |
| BRANCH_NODE_SPLITS_SEC | Branch Node Splits (for each second) | Splits for each Second |
| BRANCH_NODE_SPLITS_TXN | Branch Node Splits (for each transaction) | Splits for each Transaction |
| BUFFER_CACHE_HIT | Buffer Cache Hit (%) | % of cache accesses |

Table 158-3 (Cont.) List of Supported Metrics

| Metric Name (Internal) | Metric Name (External) | Units |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| CONSISTENT_CHANGES_SEC | Consistent Changes (for each second) | Changes for each Second |
| CONSISTENT_CHANGES_TXN | Consistent Changes (for each transaction) | Changes for each Transaction |
| CONSISTENT_GETS_SEC | Consistent Gets (for each second) | Gets for each Second |
| CONSISTENT_GETS_TXN | Consistent Gets (for each transaction) | Gets for each Transaction |
| CR_BLOCKS_CREATED_SEC | CR Blocks Created (for each second) | Blocks for each Second |
| CR_BLOCKS_CREATED_TXN | CR Blocks Created (for each transaction) | Blocks for each Transaction |
| CR_RECORDS_APPLIED_SEC | CR Undo Records Applied (for each second) | Records for each Second |
| CR_RECORDS_APPLIED_TXN | CR Undo Records Applied (for each transaction) | Records for each Transaction |
| CURSOR_CACHE_HIT | Cursor Cache Hit (%) | % of soft parses |
| DATABASE_WAIT_TIME | Database Wait Time (%) | % of all database time |
| DATABASE_CPU_TIME | Database CPU Time (%) | % of all database time |
| DB_BLKGETS_SEC | DB Block Gets (for each second) | Gets for each Second |
| DB_BLKGETS_TXN | DB Block Gets (for each transaction) | Gets for each Transaction |
| DB_TIME_WAITING | Percent of Database Time Spent Waiting on a Class of Wait Events | % of Database Time |
| DBWR_CKPT_SEC | DBWR Checkpoints (for each second) | Checkpoints for each Second |
| DISK_SORT_SEC | Sorts to Disk (for each second) | Sorts for each Second |
| DISK_SORT_TXN | Sorts to Disk (for each transaction) | Sorts for each Transaction |
| ELAPSED_TIME_PER_CALL | Elapsed time for each user call for each service | Microseconds for each call |
| ENQUEUE_DEADLOCKS_SEC | Enqueue Deadlocks (for each second) | Deadlocks for each Second |
| ENQUEUE_DEADLOCKS_TXN | Enqueue Deadlocks (for each transaction) | Deadlocks for each Transaction |
| ENQUEUE_REQUESTS_SEC | Enqueue Requests (for each second) | Requests for each Second |
| ENQUEUE_REQUESTS_TXN | Enqueue Requests (for each transaction) | Requests for each Transaction |
| ENQUEUE_TIMEOUTS_SEC | Enqueue Timeouts (for each second) | Timeouts for each Second |
| ENQUEUE_TIMEOUTS_TXN | Enqueue Timeouts (for each transaction) | Timeouts for each Transaction |
| ENQUEUE_WAITS_SEC | Enqueue Waits (for each second) | Waits for each Second |
| ENQUEUE_WAITS_TXN | Enqueue Waits (for each transaction) | Waits for each Transaction |
| EXECUTE_WITHOUT_PARSE | Executes Performed Without Parsing | % of all executes |
| FULL_INDEX_SCANS_SEC | Fast Full Index Scans (for each second) | Scans for each Second |

Table 158-3 (Cont.) List of Supported Metrics

| Metric Name (Internal) | Metric Name (External) | Units |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| FULL_INDEX_SCANS_TXN | Fast Full Index Scans (for each transaction) | Scans for each Transaction |
| GC_AVG_CR_GET_TIME | Global Cache CR Request | Milliseconds |
| GC_AVG_CUR_GET_TIME | Global Cache Current Request | Milliseconds |
| GC_BLOCKS_CORRUPT | Global Cache Blocks Corrupt | Blocks |
| GC_BLOCKS_LOST | Global Cache Blocks Lost | Blocks |
| HARD_PARSSES_SEC | Hard Parses (for each second) | Parses for each Second |
| HARD_PARSSES_TXN | Hard Parses (for each transaction) | Parses for each Transaction |
| LEAF_NODE_SPLITS_SEC | Leaf Node Splits (for each second) | Splits for each Second |
| LEAF_NODE_SPLITS_TXN | Leaf Node Splits (for each transaction) | Splits for each Transaction |
| LIBRARY_CACHE_HIT | Library Cache Hit (%) | % of cache accesses |
| LIBRARY_CACHE_MISS | Library Cache Miss (%) | % of cache accesses |
| LOGONS_CURRENT | Current Number of Logons | Number of Logons |
| LOGONS_SEC | Cumulative Logons (for each second) | Logons for each Second |
| LOGONS_TXN | Cumulative Logons (for each transaction) | Logons for each Transaction |
| LONG_TABLE_SCANS_SEC | Scans on Long Tables (for each second) | Scans for each Second |
| LONG_TABLE_SCANS_TXN | Scans on Long Tables (for each transaction) | Scans for each Transaction |
| OPEN_CURSORS_SEC | Cumulative Open Cursors (for each second) | Cursors for each Second |
| MEMORY_SORTS_PCT | Sorts in Memory (%) | % of sorts |
| NETWORK_BYTES_SEC | Network Bytes, for each second | Bytes for each Second |
| OPEN_CURSORS_CURRENT | Current Number of Cursors | Number of Cursors |
| OPEN_CURSORS_TXN | Cumulative Open Cursors (for each transaction) | Cursors for each Transaction |
| OS_SCHED_CPU_WAIT_TIME | Operating System Scheduler CPU Wait (by time) | Microseconds |
| PARSE_FAILURES_SEC | Parse Failures (for each second) | Parses for each Second |
| PARSE_FAILURES_TXN | Parse Failures (for each transaction) | Parses for each Transaction |
| PGA_CACHE_HIT | PGA Cache Hit (%) | % bytes processed in PGA |
| PHYS_DESGN_WAIT_SCT | Physical Design Wait (by session count) | Count of sessions |
| PHYSICAL_READS_SEC | Physical Reads (for each second) | Reads for each Second |
| PHYSICAL_READS_TXN | Physical Reads (for each transaction) | Reads for each Transaction |
| PHYSICAL_WRITES_SEC | Physical Writes (for each second) | Writes for each Second |
| PHYSICAL_WRITES_TXN | Physical Writes (for each transaction) | Writes for each Transaction |

Table 158-3 (Cont.) List of Supported Metrics

| Metric Name (Internal) | Metric Name (External) | Units |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| PHYSICAL_READS_DIR_SEC | Direct Physical Reads (for each second) | Reads for each Second |
| PHYSICAL_READS_DIR_TXN | Direct Physical Reads (for each transaction) | Reads for each Transaction |
| PHYSICAL_WRITES_DIR_SEC | Direct Physical Writes (for each second) | Writes for each Second |
| PHYSICAL_WRITES_DIR_TXN | Direct Physical Writes (for each transaction) | Writes for each Transaction |
| PHYSICAL_READS_LOB_SEC | Direct LOB Physical Reads (for each second) | Reads for each Second |
| PHYSICAL_READS_LOB_TXN | Direct LOB Physical Reads (for each transaction) | Reads for each Transaction |
| PHYSICAL_WRITES_LOB_SEC | Direct LOB Physical Writes (for each second) | Writes for each Second |
| PHYSICAL_WRITES_LOB_TXN | Direct LOB Physical Writes (for each transaction) | Writes for each Transaction |
| PROCESS_LIMIT_PCT | Process Limit Usage (%) | % of maximum value |
| PX_DOWNGRADED_SEC | Downgraded Parallel Operations (for each second) | Operations for each Second |
| PX_DOWNGRADED_25_SEC | Downgraded to 25% and more (for each second) | Operations for each Second |
| PX_DOWNGRADED_50_SEC | Downgraded to 50% and more (for each second) | Operations for each Second |
| PX_DOWNGRADED_75_SEC | Downgraded to 75% and more (for each second) | Operations for each Second |
| PX_DOWNGRADED_SER_SEC | Downgraded to serial (for each second) | Operations for each Second |
| RB_RECORDS_APPLIED_SEC | Rollback Undo Records Applied (for each second) | Records for each Second |
| RB_RECORDS_APPLIED_TXN | Rollback Undo Records Applied (for each transaction) | Records for each Transaction |
| REDO_ALLOCATION_HIT | Redo Log Allocation Hit | % of redo allocations |
| REDO_GENERATED_SEC | Redo Generated (for each second) | Redo Bytes for each Second |
| REDO_GENERATED_TXN | Redo Generated (for each transaction) | Redo Bytes for each Transaction |
| REDO_WRITES_SEC | Redo Writes (for each second) | Writes for each Second |
| REDO_WRITES_TXN | Redo Writes (for each transaction) | Writes for each Transaction |
| RECURSIVE_CALLS_SEC | Recursive Calls (for each second) | Calls for each Second |
| RECURSIVE_CALLS_TXN | Recursive Calls (for each transaction) | Calls for each Transaction |
| RESPONSE_TXN | Response (for each transaction) | Seconds for each Transaction |
| ROWS_PER_SORT | Rows Processed for each Sort | Rows for each Sort |

Table 158-3 (Cont.) List of Supported Metrics

| Metric Name (Internal) | Metric Name (External) | Units |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| SESS_LOGICAL_READS_SEC | Session Logical Reads (for each second) | Reads for each Second |
| SESS_LOGICAL_READS_TXN | Session Logical Reads (for each transaction) | Reads for each Transaction |
| SESSION_CPU_SEC | Database CPU (for each second) | Microseconds for each Second |
| SESSION_CPU_TXN | Database CPU (for each transaction) | Microseconds for each Transaction |
| SESSION_LIMIT_PCT | Session Limit Usage (%) | % of maximum value |
| SHARED_POOL_FREE_PCT | Shared Pool Free(%) | % of shared pool |
| SOFT_PARSE_PCT | Soft Parse (%) | % of all parses |
| SQL_SRV_RESPONSE_TIME | Service Response (for each execution) | Seconds |
| TABLESPACE_PCT_FULL | Tablespace space usage | % full |
| TABLESPACE_BYT_FREE | Tablespace bytes space usage | Kilobytes free |
| TOTAL_TABLE_SCANS_SEC | Total Table Scans (for each second) | Scans for each Second |
| TOTAL_TABLE_SCANS_TXN | Total Table Scans (for each transaction) | Scans for each Transaction |
| TOTAL_INDEX_SCANS_SEC | Total Index Scans (for each second) | Scans for each Second |
| TOTAL_INDEX_SCANS_TXN | Total Index Scans (for each transaction) | Scans for each Transaction |
| TOTAL_PARSSES_SEC | Total Parses (for each second) | Parses for each Second |
| TOTAL_PARSSES_TXN | Total Parses (for each transaction) | Parses for each Transaction |
| USER_COMMITS_SEC | User Commits (for each second) | Commits for each Second |
| USER_COMMITS_TXN | User Commits (for each transaction) | Commits for each Transaction |
| USER_ROLLBACKS_SEC | User Rollbacks (for each second) | Rollbacks for each Second |
| USER_ROLLBACKS_TXN | User Rollbacks (for each transaction) | Rollbacks for each Transaction |
| USER_CALLS_SEC | User Calls (for each second) | Calls for each Second |
| USER_CALLS_TXN | User Calls (for each transaction) | Calls for each Transaction |
| USER_CALLS_PCT | User Calls (%) | % of all calls |
| USER_LIMIT_PCT | User Limit Usage (%) | % of maximum value |
| WCR_AVG_IO_LAT | Average IO response time (for a WRC client) | Milliseconds |
| WCR_PCPU | Percentage of replay threads on CPU (for a WRC client) | % of total replay threads |
| WCR_PIO | Percentage of replay threads doing IOs (for a WRC client) | % of total replay threads |

158.5 Summary of DBMS_SERVER_ALERT Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_SERVER_ALERT subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 158-4 DBMS_SERVER_ALERT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| EXPAND_MESSAGE Function | Expands alert messages |
| GET_THRESHOLD Procedure | Gets the current threshold settings for a specified metric |
| SET_THRESHOLD Procedure | Sets the warning and critical thresholds for a specified metric |

158.5.1 EXPAND_MESSAGE Function

This function expands alert messages.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.EXPAND_MESSAGE (
    user_language      IN   VARCHAR2,
    message_id         IN   NUMBER,
    argument_1         IN   VARCHAR2,
    argument_2         IN   VARCHAR2,
    argument_3         IN   VARCHAR2,
    argument_4         IN   VARCHAR2,
    argument_5         IN   VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 158-5 EXPAND_MESSAGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| user_language | The language of the current session. |
| message_id | Id of the alert message |
| argument_1 | The first argument in the alert message. |
| argument_2 | The second argument in the alert message. |
| argument_3 | The third argument in the alert message. |
| argument_4 | The fourth argument in the alert message. |
| argument_5 | The fifth argument in the alert message. |

158.5.2 GET_THRESHOLD Procedure

This procedure gets the current threshold settings for the specified metric.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.GET_THRESHOLD (
    metrics_id          IN   BINARY_INTEGER,
    warning_operator    OUT  BINARY_INTEGER,
    warning_value       OUT  VARCHAR2,
    critical_operator    OUT  BINARY_INTEGER,
    critical_value      OUT  VARCHAR2,
    observation_period  OUT  BINARY_INTEGER,
    consecutive_occurrences OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
```

```

instance_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
object_type        IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
object_name        IN  VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 158-6 GET_THRESHOLD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| metrics_id | The internal name of the metric. See " Supported Metrics ". |
| warning_operator | The operator for the comparing the actual value with the warning threshold. |
| warning_value | The warning threshold value. |
| critical_operator | The operator for the comparing the actual value with the critical threshold. |
| critical_value | The critical threshold value. |
| observation_period | The period at which the metric values are computed and verified against the threshold setting. |
| consecutive_occurrences | The number of observation periods the metric value should violate the threshold value before the alert is issued. |
| instance_name | The name of the instance for which the threshold is set. This is NULL for database-wide alerts. In cases in which this parameter is not NULL, this should be set to one of the INSTANCE_NAME values found in the GV\$INSTANCE View. |
| object_type | Either OBJECT_TYPE_SYSTEM or OBJECT_TYPE_SERVICE. |
| object_name | The name of the object. |

Usage Notes

Note that this subprogram does not check if the value of the `instance_name` parameter is meaningful or valid.

158.5.3 SET_THRESHOLD Procedure

This procedure sets the warning and critical thresholds for a specified metric.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.SET_THRESHOLD(
  metrics_id          IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  warning_operator    IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  warning_value       IN  VARCHAR2,
  critical_operator   IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  critical_value      IN  VARCHAR2,
  observation_period  IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  consecutive_occurrences IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  instance_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  object_type         IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  object_name         IN  VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 158-7 SET_THRESHOLD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>metrics_id</code> | The internal name of the metric. See " Supported Metrics ". |
| <code>warning_operator</code> | The operator for the comparing the actual value with the warning threshold (such as <code>OPERATOR_GE</code>). See " Relational Operators ". |
| <code>warning_value</code> | The warning threshold value. This is <code>NULL</code> if no warning threshold is set. A list of values may be specified for <code>OPERATOR_CONTAINS</code> . |
| <code>critical_operator</code> | The operator for the comparing the actual value with the critical threshold. See " Relational Operators ". |
| <code>critical_value</code> | The critical threshold value. This is <code>NULL</code> if not set. A list of values may be specified for <code>OPERATOR_CONTAINS</code> . |
| <code>observation_period</code> | The period at which the metric values are computed and verified against the threshold setting. The valid range is 1 to 60 minutes. |
| <code>consecutive_occurrences</code> | The number of observation periods the metric value should violate the threshold value before the alert is issued. |
| <code>instance_name</code> | The name of the instance for which the threshold is set. This is <code>NULL</code> for database-wide alerts. |
| <code>object_type</code> | See " Object Types ". |
| <code>object_name</code> | The name of the object. This is <code>NULL</code> for <code>SYSTEM</code> . |

Usage Notes

Note that this subprogram does not check if the value of the `instance_name` parameter is meaningful or valid. Passing a name that does not identify a valid instance will result in a threshold that is not used by any by any instance although the threshold setting will be visible in the `DBA_THRESHOLDS` view. The exception is the lower-case string 'database_wide' which is semantically equivalent to passing `NULL` for the instance name, the latter being the preferred usage.

DBMS_SERVICE

The `DBMS_SERVICE` package lets you create, delete, activate, and deactivate services for a single instance.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operating Procedures](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SERVICE Subprograms](#)

 **See Also:**

Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide for administering services in Oracle Real Application Clusters.

159.1 DBMS_SERVICE Overview

`DBMS_SERVICE` supports the workload management of high availability, quality of service, job scheduling, and other planned operations in the RDBMS for the purposes of workload measurement, management, prioritization, and XA and distributed transaction management.

Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) can manage service names across instances as administered through `SRVCTL`. The `DBMS_SERVICE` package allows the creation, deletion, starting, and stopping of services in a single instance. Additionally, it provides the ability to disconnect all sessions that connect to an instance with a service name.

 **See Also:**

For more information about Oracle Real Application Clusters, *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide*.

159.2 DBMS_SERVICE Security Model

The `DBMS_SERVICE` package has certain security requirements.

Privileges

The client using this package must have the `ALTER SYSTEM` execution privilege and the `V$SESSION` table read privilege.

Schemas

This package must be installed under `SYS` schema.

Roles

The `EXECUTE` privilege of the package is granted to the `DBA` role only.

159.3 DBMS_SERVICE Constants

The `DBMS_SERVICE` package provides constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

- Constants used in calling arguments are described in [Table 159-1](#)
- Constants used in connection balancing goal arguments are described in [Table 159-2](#)
- Constants used in TAF failover attribute arguments are described in [Table 159-3](#)

Table 159-1 Constants Used in Calling Arguments

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|--|
| <code>GOAL_NONE</code> | NUMBER | 0 | Disables Load Balancing Advisory |
| <code>GOAL_SERVICE_TIME</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Load Balancing Advisory is based on elapsed time for work done in the service plus available bandwidth to the service |
| <code>GOAL_THROUGHPUT</code> | NUMBER | 2 | Load Balancing Advisory is based on the rate that work is completed in the service plus available bandwidth to the service |

Table 159-2 Constants Used in Connection Balancing Goal Arguments

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|---|
| <code>CLB_GOAL_SHORT</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Connection load balancing uses Load Balancing Advisory, when Load Balancing Advisory is enabled (either <code>goal_service_time</code> or <code>goal_throughput</code>). When <code>GOAL=NONE</code> (no load balancing advisory), connection load balancing uses an abridged advice based on CPU utilization. |

Table 159-2 (Cont.) Constants Used in Connection Balancing Goal Arguments

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------|--------|-------|---|
| CLB_GOAL_LONG | NUMBER | 2 | Balances the number of connections for each instance using session count for each service. This setting is recommended for applications with long connections such as forms. This setting can be used with Load Balancing Advisory when the connection pool is sized to accommodate gravitation within the pool itself (without adding or removing connections). The latter is the most efficient design. |

Table 159-3 Constants Used in High Availability Attribute Arguments for FAN, Application Continuity, Transaction Guard and TAF

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------|--|
| FAILOVER_METHOD_NONE | VARCHAR2 | 0 | Server side TAF is not enabled for this service |
| FAILOVER_METHOD_BASIC | VARCHAR2 | 1 | Server side TAF method is BASIC. BASIC is the only value currently supported. This means that a new connection is established at failure time. |
| FAILOVER_TYPE_NONE | VARCHAR | | Server side TAF type is NONE |
| FAILOVER_TYPE_SESSION | VARCHAR | | Server side TAF failover type is SESSION. At failure time, if the failover type is SESSION, TAF reconnects to a surviving node and re-establish a vanilla database session. Customizations (for example, ALTER SESSION) must be re-executed in a failover callback. |
| FAILOVER_TYPE_SELECT | VARCHAR | | Server side TAF failover type is SELECT |
| FAILOVER_RETRIES | NUMBER | | Number of connection attempts when failover occurs. Specifies the number of times for Application Continuity and TAF to attempt the reconnect and re-authenticate pair. The value must be an integer greater than 0. The default in Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) for Application Continuity is 30. |
| FAILOVER_RESTORE_NONE | CONSTANT VARCHAR2 | NONE | The initial state is not restored before replaying for Application Continuity and TAF. This is recommended for OCI applications that use Application Continuity and build their own state in the request. For example, SQLPLUS. |
| FAILOVER_RESTORE_BASIC | VARCHAR2 | LEVEL1 | This is the recommended value for Java and ODP.NET applications using Application Continuity. The initial states that the user knows are restored automatically before replaying. If the user needs additional states, a callback must be registered. |

Table 159-3 (Cont.) Constants Used in High Availability Attribute Arguments for FAN, Application Continuity, Transaction Guard and TAF

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------------------|---------|-------|--|
| FAILOVER_DELAY | NUMBER | | Number of seconds delay between each connection attempt. This is the delay that Application Continuity and TAF waits if a reconnect and re-authentication fails. The value must be an integer greater than 0. The default in Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) is 10s when using Application Continuity. Using FAILOVER_DELAY the failover can be delayed until the service is next available. This can work well in conjunction with a planned outage that may make a service temporarily unavailable (such as for several minutes). |
| STOP_OPTION_NONE | VARCHAR | | Sessions are not disconnected. |
| STOP_OPTION_IMMEDIATE | VARCHAR | | Sessions are disconnected immediately after the drain_timeout expires. |
| STOP_OPTION_TRANSACTIONAL | VARCHAR | | Sessions are disconnected after the transactions during the drain_timeout. The sessions disconnect immediately when drain_timeout expires. |
| DYNAMIC | NUMBER | | For Application Continuity, this parameter specifies whether the session state that is not transactional is changed by the application during request execution. A value of DYNAMIC is recommended for all applications. If you are in any doubt, or the application can be customized, you must use DYNAMIC. |

Usage Notes

- If a TAF callback has been registered, then the failover retries and failover delay are ignored. If an error occurs, TAF continues to re-attempt the connect and authentication as long as the callback returns a value of OCI_FO_RETRY. Any delay must be coded into the callback logic
- Server side TAF settings override client-side counterparts that might be configured in TNS connect descriptors. If TAF is not configured on the client side, then at a minimum, the failover type must be set to enable TAF. If the failover type is set on the server side, then the failover method defaults to BASIC. Delay and retries are optional and may be specified independently.

159.4 DBMS_SERVICE Operating Procedures

You cannot use the following procedures with Oracle Real Applications Clusterware, Oracle Restart, and Oracle Global Data Services.

- – [CREATE_SERVICE Procedure](#)
- [DELETE_SERVICE Procedure](#)
- [MODIFY_SERVICE Procedure](#)

- [START_SERVICE Procedure](#)
- [STOP_SERVICE Procedure](#)
- With Oracle Database 12c release 1, you are advised to use the parameter interface in all service-related subprograms.
- If you wish to use `DBMS_SERVICE` on a pluggable database (PDB) in a single instance, you must connect to that PDB first.

159.5 DBMS_SERVICE Exceptions

This table lists the exceptions raised by the `DBMS_SERVICE` package.

Table 159-4 DBMS_SERVICE Exceptions

| Exception | Error Code | Description |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---|
| <code>NULL_SERVICE_NAME</code> | 44301 | Service name argument was found to be NULL |
| <code>NULL_NETWORK_NAME</code> | 44302 | Network name argument was found to be NULL |
| <code>SERVICE_EXISTS</code> | 44303 | Service name already exists |
| <code>SERVICE_DOES_NOT_EXIST</code> | 44304 | Specified service does not exist |
| <code>SERVICE_IN_USE</code> | 44305 | Specified service was running |
| <code>SERVICE_NAME_TOO_LONG</code> | 44306 | Service name was too long |
| <code>NETWORK_PREFIX_TOO_LONG</code> | 44307 | Network name, excluding the domain, was too long |
| <code>NOT_INITIALIZED</code> | 44308 | Services layer was not yet initialized |
| <code>GENERAL_FAILURE</code> | 44309 | An unknown failure |
| <code>MAX_SERVICES_EXCEEDED</code> | 44310 | Maximum number of services has been reached |
| <code>SERVICE_NOT_RUNNING</code> | 44311 | Specified service was not running |
| <code>DATABASE_CLOSED</code> | 44312 | Database was closed |
| <code>INVALID_INSTANCE</code> | 44313 | Instance name argument was not valid |
| <code>NETWORK_EXISTS</code> | 44314 | Network name already exists |
| <code>NULL_ATTRIBUTES</code> | 44315 | All attributes specified were NULL |
| <code>INVALID_ARGUMENT</code> | 44316 | Invalid argument supplied |
| <code>DATABASE_READONLY</code> | 44317 | Database is open read-only |
| <code>MAX_SN_LENGTH</code> | 44318 | Total length of all running service network names exceeded the maximum allowable length |
| <code>ERR_AQ_SERVICE</code> | 44319 | Cannot delete AQ service |
| <code>ERR_GLB_SERVICE</code> | 44320 | Cannot delete global service |
| <code>ERR_INVALID_PDB_NAME</code> | 44771 | Invalid name for a pluggable database |

Table 159-4 (Cont.) DBMS_SERVICE Exceptions

| Exception | Error Code | Description |
|-----------------|------------|--|
| ERR_CRS_API | 44772 | Cluster ready services (CRS) operation failed |
| ERR_PDB_CLOSED | 44773 | Cannot perform requested service operation |
| ERR_PDB_INVALID | 44774 | Pluggable database attribute cannot be changed |
| ERR_PDB_NAME | 44775 | Pluggable database service cannot be created |
| ERR_PDB_EXP | 44776 | Pluggable database service cannot be deleted |
| ERR_PDB_FAIL | 44777 | Pluggable database service cannot be started |

159.6 Summary of DBMS_SERVICE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_SERVICE subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 159-5 DBMS_SERVICE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CREATE_SERVICE Procedure | Creates service |
| DELETE_SERVICE Procedure | Deletes service |
| DISCONNECT_SESSION Procedure | Disconnects sessions running under this service |
| MODIFY_SERVICE Procedure | Modifies service |
| START_SERVICE Procedure | Activates service |
| STOP_SERVICE Procedure | Stops service |

159.6.1 CREATE_SERVICE Procedure

This procedure creates a service name in the data dictionary. Services are also created in the data dictionary implicitly when you set the service in the `service_name` parameter or by means of the `ALTER SYSTEM SET SERVICE_NAMES` command.

Note:

Starting with Oracle Database 21c, the combination of session attribute values `FAILOVER_TYPE = TRANSACTION` with `SESSION_STATE_CONSISTENCY = STATIC` is deprecated.

Starting with Oracle Database 19c, customer use of the `SERVICE_NAME` parameter is deprecated. It can be desupported in a future release. It must not be used for high availability (HA) deployments. It is not supported to use service name parameter for any HA operations. This restriction includes FAN, load balancing, `FAILOVER_TYPE`, `FAILOVER_RESTORE`, `SESSION_STATE_CONSISTENCY`, and any other uses.

You cannot use the second version of subprogram if your services are managed by Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Restart or Oracle Global Data Services. The version with the parameter array interface applies to databases that are not managed by Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Restart or Oracle Global Data Services. New attributes are only available using the parameter interface.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVICE.CREATE_SERVICE(
  service_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  network_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  parameter_array      IN TABLE OF VARCHAR2(100));
```

This overload is maintained for backward compatibility:

```
DBMS_SERVICE.CREATE_SERVICE(
  service_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  network_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  goal                 IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  dtp                 IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL,
  aq_ha_notifications IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL,
  failover_method     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  failover_type       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  failover_retries    IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  failover_delay      IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  clb_goal            IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  edition             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 159-6 CREATE_SERVICE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>service_name</code> | Name of the service, limited to 64 characters in the Data Dictionary |

Table 159-6 (Cont.) CREATE_SERVICE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| network_name | Network name of the service as used in SQLNet connect descriptors for client connections. This is limited to the NET service_names character set (see <i>Oracle Database Net Services Reference</i>). |
| parameter_array | Associative array with name-value pairs of the service attributes. Supported names: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • goal • dtp • aq_ha_notifications • failover_method • failover_type • failover_retries • failover_restore • failover_delay • clb_goal • edition • commit_outcome • reset_state • retention_timeout • replay_initiation_timeout • session_state_consistency • sql_translation_profile • drain_timeout • stop_option • placement_policy |
| goal | Workload management goal directive for the service. Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBMS_SERVICE.GOAL_SERVICE_TIME • DBMS_SERVICE.GOAL_THROUGHPUT • DBMS_SERVICE.GOAL_NONE |
| dtp | Declares the service to be for X/Open Distributed Transaction Processing (DTP) or any distributed transaction (especially XA) |
| aq_ha_notifications | Determines whether Fast Application Notification (FAN) is enabled for OCI/OCCI/ODP. In Oracle Database12c, FAN uses Oracle Notification Services (ONS). This parameter is still used to enable FAN. FAN is recommended for all High Availability systems, and is on by default for Application Continuity |
| failover_method | Failover TYPE for the service for Application Continuity and TAF. If the failover_type is set to TRANSACTION on the service, this automatically sets COMMIT_OUTCOME to TRUE. JDBC Replay Driver uses the FAILOVER_TYPE service attribute setting of TRANSACTION for TRANSACTION failover. OCI uses the older settings of SELECT and SESSION. The server only accepts FAILOVER_METHOD = BASIC with the TRANSACTION setting. |
| failover_type | TRANSACTION for Application Continuity. SELECT or BASIC for TAF. |

Table 159-6 (Cont.) CREATE_SERVICE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>failover_retries</code> | Number of connection retries for Application Continuity and TAF. Using the <code>failover_retries</code> and <code>failover_delay</code> parameters, the failover can be delayed until the service is next available. This parameter is for connecting. It does not control the number of failovers, which is 3 for each incident for Application Continuity. |
| <code>failover_delay</code> | Delay in seconds between connection retries for Application Continuity and TAF. The default is 10 seconds for Application Continuity. Do not use a 0-second delay if the service needs time to failover and register. Long delays are good for planned outages and to failover to Data Guard. Short delays work well with RAC when the service is already available. |
| <code>edition</code> | <p>If this argument has a non-NULL value, this provides the initial session edition for subsequent database connections using this service that do not specify an edition. If no value is specified, this argument has no effect.</p> <p>During service creation or modification, no validation is performed on this parameter.</p> <p>At connection time, if the connecting user does not have <code>USE</code> privilege on the edition, or the edition does not exist, this raises the error <code>ORA-38802</code> (edition does not exist).</p> |
| <code>drain_timeout</code> | If this parameter is defined, all sessions connected to that service are drained by the client drivers and pools using Fast Connection Failover (FCF). The <code>drain_timeout</code> can be set on the service, so stopping and relocating drains for this time by default. |
| <code>stop_option</code> | <p>Provides options to terminate a session. The supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>TRANSACTIONAL</code> <code>drain_timeout</code> applies to the transactions. After the <code>drain_timeout</code> expire, the sessions are immediately killed. • <code>IMMEDIATE</code> The sessions are killed after <code>drain_timeout</code> expires. • <code>NONE</code> Sessions are not terminated. <p>However, these parameter values can be overridden using the command line.</p> |
| <code>commit_outcome</code> | <p>Determines whether transaction <code>COMMIT</code> outcome is accessible after the <code>COMMIT</code> has executed. While the database guarantees that <code>COMMIT</code> is durable, this ensures that the outcome of the <code>COMMIT</code> is durable. Applications use the feature to probe the status of the commit last executed after an outage, and is available to applications to determine an outcome. Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invoking the GET_LTXID_OUTCOME Procedure of the <code>DBMS_APP_CONT</code> package requires that the <code>commit_outcome</code> attribute be set. • <code>commit_outcome</code> has no effect on active Data Guard and read-only databases. • <code>commit_outcome</code> is only allowed on the database service and on user-defined database services |

Table 159-6 (Cont.) CREATE_SERVICE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| reset_state | Clears the session state usage between requests, so that each new request starts clean (usage web and stateless applications). |
| retention_timeout | Used in conjunction with <code>commit_outcome</code> , it determines the amount of time (in seconds) that the <code>COMMIT_OUTCOME</code> is retained. Default is 24 hours (86400). Maximum value is 30 days (2592000). |
| replay_initiation_timeout | For Application Continuity, <code>replay_initiation_timeout</code> is the difference between the time of original execution of first operation of a request, and the time that the replay is ready to start after a successful reconnect. Replay initiation time is measured from the time that the request was originally submitted until the time that replay has connected and is ready to replay. When replay is expected, keep this value high. Default is 900 seconds. |
| session_state_consistency | Describes how nontransactional is changed during a request (values are <code>DYNAMIC</code> or <code>STATIC</code>). This parameter is considered only if <code>failover_type</code> is set to <code>TRANSACTION</code> for Application Continuity. Examples of session state are NLS settings, optimizer preferences, event settings, PL/SQL global variables, temporary tables, advanced queues, LOBs, and result cache. If these values change after the request starts, set to <code>DYNAMIC</code> (default). Almost all applications should use <code>DYNAMIC</code> mode. If you are unsure, use <code>DYNAMIC</code> mode. |
| sql_translation_profile | Name of SQL translation profile. |
| clb_goal | Method used for Connection Load Balancing (see Table 159-2) |
| placement_policy | NUMBER Placement policy for the service. Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: PDB-NONE • 1: PDB-SINGLETON • 2: PDB-UNIFORM |

 **Note:**

Values other than 0 are applicable only in the ATP-Dedicated Cloud in an Oracle RAC environment.

Examples

```
DBMS_SERVICE.CREATE_SERVICE('ernie.example.com','ernie.example.com');
```

```
DECLARE
  params dbms_service.svc_parameter_array;
BEGIN
  params('FAILOVER_TYPE')           := 'TRANSACTION';
  params('REPLAY_INITIATION_TIMEOUT') := 1800;
  params('RETENTION_TIMEOUT')       := 86400;
  params('FAILOVER_DELAY')           := 10;
  params('FAILOVER_RETRIES')         := 30;
  params('DRAIN_TIMEOUT')            := 60;
```

```

params('STOP_OPTION')           := 'DBMS_SERVICE.STOP_OPTION_IMMEDIATE';
params('FAILOVER_RESTORE')      := 'DBMS_SERVICE.FAILOVER_RESTORE_BASIC';
params('commit_outcome')       := 'true';
params('aq_ha_notifications')  := 'true';
DBMS_SERVICE.MODIFY_SERVICE('GOLD',params);
END;
```

159.6.2 DELETE_SERVICE Procedure

This procedure deletes a service from the data dictionary.

Note:

Starting with Oracle Database 19c, customer use of the `SERVICE_NAME` parameter is deprecated. It can be desupported in a future release. It must not be used for high availability (HA) deployments. It is not supported to use service name parameter for any HA operations. This restriction includes FAN, load balancing, `FAILOVER_TYPE`, `FAILOVER_RESTORE`, `SESSION_STATE_CONSISTENCY`, and any other uses.

You cannot use this subprogram if your services are managed by Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Restart, or Oracle Global Data Services.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVICE.DELETE_SERVICE(
    service_name  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 159-7 DELETE_SERVICE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>service_name</code> | Name of the service, limited to 64 characters in the Data Dictionary |

Examples

```
DBMS_SERVICE.DELETE_SERVICE('ernie.example.com');
```

159.6.3 DISCONNECT_SESSION Procedure

This procedure disconnects sessions with the named service at the current instance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVICE.DISCONNECT_SESSION(
    service_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    disconnect_option IN NUMBER DEFAULT POST_TRANSACTION);
```

Parameters

Table 159-8 DISCONNECT_SESSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>service_name</code> | Name of the service, limited to 64 characters in the Data Dictionary |
| <code>disconnect_option</code> | The options, package constants, are expressed as NUMBER: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>POST_TRANSACTION = 0</code>: session disconnects after the current transaction commits or rolls back• <code>IMMEDIATE = 1</code>: session disconnects immediately• <code>NOREPLAY = 2</code>: session disconnects immediately and be flagged to not be replayed by application continuity, that is <code>IMMEDIATE</code> and <code>NOREPLAY</code> together Note: <code>IMMEDIATE</code> or <code>POST_TRANSACTION</code> and <code>NOREPLAY</code> is automatically translated as 1 or 0 or 2 respectively. However, passing a string literal (quoted using either the ' or " characters, such as "IMMEDIATE" or 'POST_TRANSACTION' or 'NOREPLAY') raises an error. |

Usage Notes

- This procedure can be used in the context of a single instance as well as with Oracle Real Application Clusters.
- This subprogram does not return until all corresponding sessions are disconnected. Therefore, use the `DBMS_JOB` package or put the SQL session in background if the caller does not want to wait for all corresponding sessions to be disconnected.

Examples

This disconnects sessions with `service_name` 'ernie.example.com'.

```
DBMS_SERVICE.DISCONNECT_SESSION('ernie.example.com');
```

If a service is using application continuity, and you do not want the sessions replayed but simply terminated, use the following:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SERVICE.DISCONNECT_SESSION('service name', DBMS_SERVICE.NOREPLAY);
```

159.6.4 MODIFY_SERVICE Procedure

This procedure modifies an existing service.

Note:

You cannot use the second version of subprogram if your services are managed by Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Restart, or Oracle Global Data Services. The version with the parameter array interface applies to databases that are not managed by Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Restart or Oracle Global Data Services. New attributes are only available using the parameter interface.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVICE.MODIFY_SERVICE(  
    service_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    parameter_array      IN svc_parameter_array);
```

This overload is maintained for backward compatibility:

```
DBMS_SERVICE.MODIFY_SERVICE(  
    service_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    goal                  IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,  
    dtp                   IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL,  
    aq_ha_notifications  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL,  
    failover_method       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    failover_type         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    failover_retries      IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,  
    failover_delay        IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,  
    clb_goal              IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,  
    edition               IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    modify_edition        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE;
```

Parameters

Table 159-9 MODIFY_SERVICE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| service_name | Name of the service, limited to 64 characters in the Data Dictionary |

Table 159-9 (Cont.) MODIFY_SERVICE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| parameter_array | <p>Associative array with name/value pairs of the service attributes. Supported names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • goal • dtp • aq_ha_notifications • failover_method • failover_type • failover_restore • failover_retries • failover_delay • drain_timeout • stop_option • edition • commit_outcome • retention_timeout • replay_initiation_timeout • session_state_consistency • sql_translation_profile • placement_policy |
| goal | <p>Workload management goal directive for the service. Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBMS_SERVICE.GOAL_SERVICE_TIME • DBMS_SERVICE.GOAL_THROUGHPUT • DBMS_SERVICE.GOAL_NONE |
| dtp | <p>Declares the service to be for X/Open Distributed Transaction Processing (DTP) or any distributed transaction (especially XA)</p> |
| aq_ha_notifications | <p>Determines whether Fast Application Notification (FAN) is enabled for OCI/OCCI/ODP. In Oracle Database12c, FAN uses Oracle Notification Services (ONS). This parameter is still used to enable FAN. FAN is recommended for all High Availability systems, and is on by default for Application Continuity</p> |
| failover_method | <p>Failover TYPE for the service for Application Continuity and TAF. If the failover_type is set to TRANSACTION on the service, this automatically sets COMMIT_OUTCOME to TRUE. JDBC Replay Driver uses the FAILOVER_TYPE service attribute setting of TRANSACTION for TRANSACTION failover. OCI uses the older settings of SELECT and SESSION. The server only accepts FAILOVER_METHOD = BASIC with the TRANSACTION setting.</p> |
| failover_type | <p>Failover TYPE for the service for Application Continuity and TAF.</p> |
| failover_restore | <p>For Application Continuity, when the failover_restore parameter is set, the session states are restored before replaying for ODP.NET and Java. Use LEVEL1 for ODP.NET and Java with Application Continuity to restore the initial state.</p> <p>For AC OCI, use NONE for applications that are not STATIC.</p> |

Table 159-9 (Cont.) MODIFY_SERVICE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| <code>failover_retries</code> | Number of connection retries for Application Continuity and TAF. Using the <code>failover_retries</code> and <code>failover_delay</code> parameters, the failover can be delayed until the service is next available. This parameter is for connecting. It does not control the number of failovers, which is 3 for each incident for Application Continuity. |
| <code>failover_delay</code> | Delay in seconds between connection retries for Application Continuity and TAF. The default is 10 seconds for Application Continuity. Do not use a 0-second delay if the service needs time to failover and register. Long delays are good for planned outages and to failover to Data Guard. Short delays work well with Oracle RAC when the service is already available. |
| <code>drain_timeout</code> | When this parameter is set, all sessions connected to that service are drained by the client drivers and pools using Fast Connection Failover (FCF). The <code>drain_timeout</code> can be set on the service, to stop and relocate drains for this time by default. |
| <code>edition</code> | <p>If this argument has a non-NULL value, this provides the initial session edition for subsequent database connections using this service that do not specify an edition. If no value is specified, this argument has no effect.</p> <p>During service creation or modification, no validation is performed on this parameter.</p> <p>At connection time, if the connecting user does not have <code>USE</code> privilege on the edition, or the edition does not exist, this raises the error <code>ORA-38802</code> (edition does not exist).</p> |
| <code>commit_outcome</code> | <p>Determines whether transaction <code>COMMIT</code> outcome is accessible after the <code>COMMIT</code> has executed. While the database guarantees that <code>COMMIT</code> is durable, this ensures that the outcome of the <code>COMMIT</code> is durable. Applications use the feature to probe the status of the commit last executed after an outage, and is available to applications to determine an outcome. Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invoking the GET_LTXID_OUTCOME Procedure of the <code>DBMS_APP_CONT</code> package requires that the <code>commit_outcome</code> attribute be set. <code>commit_outcome</code> has no effect on active Data Guard and read-only databases. <code>commit_outcome</code> is allowed only on user-defined database services |
| <code>retention_timeout</code> | Used in conjunction with <code>commit_outcome</code> , it determines the amount of time (in seconds) that the <code>COMMIT_OUTCOME</code> is retained. Default is 24 hours (86400). Maximum value is 30 days (2592000). |
| <code>replay_initiation_timeout</code> | For Application Continuity, <code>replay_initiation_timeout</code> is the difference between the time of original execution of first operation of a request, and the time that the replay is ready to start after a successful reconnect. Replay initiation time is measured from the time that the request was originally submitted until the time that replay has connected and is ready to replay. When replay is expected, keep this value high. Default is 900 seconds. |

Table 159-9 (Cont.) MODIFY_SERVICE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| session_state_consistency | Describes how nontransactional is changed during a request (values are DYNAMIC or STATIC). This parameter is considered only if failover_type is set to TRANSACTION for Application Continuity. Examples of session state are NLS settings, optimizer preferences, event settings, PL/SQL global variables, temporary tables, advanced queues, LOBs, and result cache. If these values change after the request starts, set to DYNAMIC (default). Almost all applications should use DYNAMIC mode. If you are unsure, use DYNAMIC mode. |
| sql_translation_profile | Name of SQL translation profile. |
| modify_edition | If TRUE, the edition service attribute is updated to use the edition argument value. If FALSE or NULL, the edition attribute is not updated. |
| clb_goal | Method used for Connection Load Balancing (see Table 159-2) |
| placement_policy | NUMBER Placement policy for the service. Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: PDB-NONE • 1: PDB-SINGLETON • 2: PDB-UNIFORM |

 **Note:**

Values other than 0 are applicable only in the ATP-Dedicated Cloud in an Oracle RAC environment.

Usage Notes

- If you are using Clustered Managed Services with Oracle Clusterware, or using Oracle Restart with your single instance database, you must modify services using the `srvctl` command rather than `DBMS_SERVICE`. When the service is started by Oracle Clusterware or Oracle Restart, the service is modified in the database to match the resource defined to either Oracle Clusterware or Oracle Restart. Any changes made with `DBMS_SERVICE` are lost unless they are also made with the corresponding `srvctl` command. Starting with 11.2.0.2, service attribute modifications take effect immediately when the service is started or modified by `srvctl`.
- Although users can modify the edition attribute while the service is up and running, it may not be safe to do so. Users must proceed with caution because this causes new connections to be connected at the new edition, while the existing connection is not affected. This can cause mid-tier operations to connect to the wrong edition.

159.6.5 START_SERVICE Procedure

This procedure starts a service. In Oracle RAC, implementing this option acts on the instance specified.



Note:

You cannot use this subprogram if your services are managed by Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Restart or Oracle Global Data Services.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVICE.START_SERVICE(  
    service_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    instance_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 159-10 START_SERVICE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| service_name | Name of the service limited to 64 characters in the Data Dictionary |
| instance_name | Name of the instance where the service must be activated (optional). NULL results in starting of the service on the local instance. In single instance, this can only be the current instance or NULL. Specify DBMS_SERVICE.ALL_INSTANCES to start the service on all configured instances. |

Examples

```
DBMS_SERVICE.START_SERVICE('ernie.example.com');
```

159.6.6 STOP_SERVICE Procedure

This procedure stops a service.



Note:

You cannot use this subprogram if your services are managed by Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Restart or Oracle Global Data Services.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVICE.STOP_SERVICE(  
    service_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    instance_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    stop_option IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

drain_timeout IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
replay       IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE);

```

Parameters

Table 159-11 STOP_SERVICE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| service_name | Name of the service limited to 64 characters in the Data Dictionary |
| instance_name | Name of the instance where the service must be stopped (optional). NULL results in stopping of the service locally. In single instance, this can only be the current instance or NULL. The default in Oracle RAC and exclusive case is NULL. Specify DBMS_SERVICE.ALL_INSTANCES to stop the service on all configured instances. |
| stop_option | To specify how sessions are stopped with draining. The possible values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMMEDIATE: sessions are aborted immediately after the time specified in drain_timeout. TRANASCTIONAL: applies for transactions. After the transaction expires, the sessions are immediately terminated. NONE: sessions are not terminated. These values can be overridden on the command line using SRVCTL. |
| drain_timeout | The time in seconds for the session to drain. |
| replay | Enable application continuity replay. |

Examples

```
DBMS_SERVICE.STOP_SERVICE('ernie.example.com');
```

160

DBMS_SESSION

This package provides access to `SQL ALTER SESSION` and `SET ROLE` statements, and other session information, from PL/SQL. You can use `DBMS_SESSION` to set preferences and security levels.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SESSION Subprograms](#)

160.1 DBMS_SESSION Security Model

This package runs with the privileges of the calling user, rather than the package owner `SYS`.

160.2 DBMS_SESSION Operational Notes

You should not attempt to turn `close_cached_open_cursors` on or off.

160.3 DBMS_SESSION Data Structures

The `DBMS_SESSION` package defines `TABLE` types.

Table Types

- [INTEGER_ARRAY Table Type](#)
- [LNAME_ARRAY Table Type](#)

160.3.1 DBMS_SERVICE INTEGER_ARRAY Table Type

`INTEGER_ARRAY` is a table type of `BINARY_INTEGER`.

Syntax

```
TYPE integer_array IS TABLE OF BINARY_INTEGER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

160.3.2 DBMS_SERVICE LNAME_ARRAY Table Type

`LNAME_ARRAY` is a table type of `VARCHAR2`.

Syntax

```
TYPE lname_array IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(4000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

160.4 Summary of DBMS_SESSION Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_SESSION subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 160-1 DBMS_SESSION Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CLEAR_ALL_CONTEXT Procedure | Clears all context information |
| CLEAR_CONTEXT Procedure | Clears the context |
| CLEAR_IDENTIFIER Procedure | Clears the identifier |
| CLOSE_DATABASE_LINK Procedure | Closes database link |
| CURRENT_IS_ROLE_ENABLED Function | Determines if the named role is currently enabled. |
| FREE_UNUSED_USER_MEMORY Procedure | Lets you reclaim unused memory after performing operations requiring large amounts of memory |
| GET_PACKAGE_MEMORY_UTILIZATION Procedure | Describes static package memory usage |
| IS_ROLE_ENABLED Function | Determines if the named role is enabled for the session. |
| IS_SESSION_ALIVE Function | Determines if the specified session is active |
| LIST_CONTEXT Procedures | Returns a list of active namespace and context for the current session |
| MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE Procedure | Used to perform various actions (as specified by the <code>action_flags</code> parameter) on the session state of all PL/SQL program units active in the session |
| RESET_PACKAGE Procedure | De-instantiates all packages in the session |
| SESSION_IS_ROLE_ENABLED Function | Determines if the named role is enabled at the session level. |
| SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure | Resets the session-level SQL trace for the session from which it was called. |
| SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure | Enables session-level SQL trace for the invoking session |
| SET_CONTEXT Procedure | Sets or resets the value of a context attribute |
| SET_EDITION_DEFERRED Procedure | Requests a switch to the specified edition |
| SET_IDENTIFIER Procedure | Sets the identifier |
| SET-NLS Procedure | Sets Globalization Support (NLS) |
| SET_ROLE Procedure | Sets role |
| SET_SQL_TRACE Procedure | Turns tracing on or off |
| SLEEP Procedure | Suspends the session for a specified period of time. |
| SWITCH_CURRENT_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure | Facilitates changing the current resource consumer group of a user's current session |
| UNIQUE_SESSION_ID Function | Returns an identifier that is unique for all sessions currently connected to this database |

160.4.1 CLEAR_ALL_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure clears application context information in the specified namespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.CLEAR_ALL_CONTEXT
(namespace          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 160-2 CLEAR_ALL_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| namespace | The namespace where the application context information is to be cleared. Required. |

Usage Notes

- This procedure must be invoked directly or indirectly by the trusted package.
- Any changes in context value are reflected immediately and subsequent calls to access the value through SYS_CONTEXT return the most recent value.

160.4.2 CLEAR_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure clears application context in the specified namespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.CLEAR_CONTEXT
(namespace          VARCHAR2,
client_identifier  VARCHAR2
attribute          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 160-3 CLEAR_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| namespace | Namespace in which the application context is to be cleared. Required. For a session-local context, namespace must be specified. If namespace is defined as Session Local Context, then client_identifier is optional since it is only associated with a globally accessed context. For a globally accessed context, namespace must be specified. NULL is a valid value for client_identifier because a session with no identifier set can see a context that looks like the (namespace, attribute, value, username, null) set using SET_CONTEXT. |
| client_identifier | Applies to a global context and is optional for other types of contexts; 64-byte maximum |

Table 160-3 (Cont.) CLEAR_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| attribute | Specific attribute in the namespace to be cleared. Optional. the default is NULL. If you specify attribute as NULL, then (namespace, attribute, value) for that namespace are cleared from the session. If attribute is not specified, then all context information that has the namespace and client_identifier arguments is cleared. |

Usage Notes

- This procedure must be invoked directly or indirectly by the trusted package.
- Any changes in context value are reflected immediately and subsequent calls to access the value through SYS_CONTEXT return the most recent value.

160.4.3 CLEAR_IDENTIFIER Procedure

This procedure removes the `set_client_id` in the session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.CLEAR_IDENTIFIER;
```

Usage Notes

This procedure is executable by public.

160.4.4 CLOSE_DATABASE_LINK Procedure

This procedure closes an open database link. It is equivalent to the following SQL statement: `ALTER SESSION CLOSE DATABASE LINK <name>`

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.CLOSE_DATABASE_LINK (
    dblink VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 160-4 CLOSE_DATABASE_LINK Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| dblink | Name of the database link to close |

160.4.5 CURRENT_IS_ROLE_ENABLED Function

This function determines if the named role is currently enabled.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.CURRENT_IS_ROLE_ENABLED (  
    rolename    VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 160-5 CURRENT_IS_ROLE_ENABLED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------|
| rolename | Name of the role. |

Return Values

- TRUE-if the role is enabled.
- FALSE-if the role is not enabled.

160.4.6 FREE_UNUSED_USER_MEMORY Procedure

This procedure reclaims unused memory after performing operations requiring large amounts of memory (more than 100K).

Examples of operations that use large amounts of memory include:

- Large sorting where entire `sort_area_size` is used and `sort_area_size` is hundreds of KB.
- Compiling large PL/SQL packages, procedures, or functions.
- Storing hundreds of KB of data within PL/SQL indexed tables.

You can monitor user memory by tracking the statistics "session UGA memory" and "session PGA memory" in the `v$sesstat` or `v$statname` fixed views. Monitoring these statistics also shows how much memory this procedure has freed.

Note:

This procedure should only be used in cases where memory is at a premium. It should be used infrequently and judiciously.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.FREE_UNUSED_USER_MEMORY;
```

Return Values

The behavior of this procedure depends upon the configuration of the server operating on behalf of the client:

- **Dedicated server:** This returns unused PGA memory and session memory to the operating system. Session memory is allocated from the PGA in this configuration.
- **Shared server:** This returns unused session memory to the `shared_pool`. Session memory is allocated from the `shared_pool` in this configuration.

Usage Notes

In order to free memory using this procedure, the memory must not be in use.

After an operation allocates memory, only the same type of operation can reuse the allocated memory. For example, after memory is allocated for sort, even if the sort is complete and the memory is no longer in use, only another sort can reuse the sort-allocated memory. For both sort and compilation, after the operation is complete, the memory is no longer in use, and the user can call this procedure to free the unused memory.

An indexed table implicitly allocates memory to store values assigned to the indexed table's elements. Thus, the more elements in an indexed table, the more memory the RDBMS allocates to the indexed table. As long as there are elements within the indexed table, the memory associated with an indexed table is in use.

The scope of indexed tables determines how long their memory is in use. Indexed tables declared globally are indexed tables declared in packages or package bodies. They allocate memory from session memory. For an indexed table declared globally, the memory remains in use for the lifetime of a user's login (lifetime of a user's session), and is freed after the user disconnects from ORACLE.

Indexed tables declared locally are indexed tables declared within functions, procedures, or anonymous blocks. These indexed tables allocate memory from PGA memory. For an indexed table declared locally, the memory remains in use for as long as the user is still running the procedure, function, or anonymous block in which the indexed table is declared. After the procedure, function, or anonymous block is finished running, the memory is then available for other locally declared indexed tables to use (in other words, the memory is no longer in use).

Assigning an uninitialized, "empty" indexed table to an existing index table is a method to explicitly re-initialize the indexed table and the memory associated with the indexed table. After this operation, the memory associated with the indexed table is no longer in use, making it available to be freed by calling this procedure. This method is particularly useful on indexed tables declared globally which can grow during the lifetime of a user's session, as long as the user no longer needs the contents of the indexed table.

The memory rules associated with an indexed table's scope still apply; this method and this procedure, however, allow users to intervene and to explicitly free the memory associated with an indexed table.

Examples

The following PL/SQL illustrates the method and the use of procedure `FREE_UNUSED_USER_MEMORY`.

```

CREATE PACKAGE foobar
  type number_idx_tbl is table of number indexed by binary_integer;

  store1_table number_idx_tbl;    -- PL/SQL indexed table
  store2_table number_idx_tbl;    -- PL/SQL indexed table
  store3_table number_idx_tbl;    -- PL/SQL indexed table
  ...
END;                                -- end of foobar

DECLARE
  ...
  empty_table number_idx_tbl;     -- uninitialized ("empty") version
BEGIN
  FOR i in 1..1000000 loop
    store1_table(i) := i;         -- load data
  END LOOP;
  ...
  store1_table := empty_table;    -- "truncate" the indexed table
  ...
  -
  dbms_session.free_unused_user_memory; -- give memory back to system

  store1_table(1) := 100;         -- index tables still declared;
  store2_table(2) := 200;         -- but truncated.
  ...
END;

```

160.4.7 GET_PACKAGE_MEMORY_UTILIZATION Procedure

This procedure describes static package memory usage.

The output collections describe memory usage in each instantiated package. Each package is described by its owner name, package name, used memory amount, and unused allocated memory amount. The amount of unused memory is greater than zero because of memory fragmentation and also because once used free memory chunks initially go to a free list owned by the package memory heap. They are released back to the parent heap only when the [FREE_UNUSED_USER_MEMORY Procedure](#) is invoked.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SESSION.GET_PACKAGE_MEMORY_UTILIZATION (
  owner_names      OUT NOCOPY LNAME_ARRAY,
  unit_names       OUT NOCOPY LNAME_ARRAY,
  unit_types       OUT NOCOPY INTEGER_ARRAY,
  used_amounts     OUT NOCOPY INTEGER_ARRAY,
  free_amounts     OUT NOCOPY INTEGER_ARRAY);

```

Parameters

Table 160-6 GET_PACKAGE_MEMORY_UTILIZATION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| owner_name | Owner of package |
| unit_name | Name of package |
| unit_types | Value of the type# columns of the dictionary table obj\$ |
| used_amounts | Amount of allocated memory specified in bytes |

Table 160-6 (Cont.) GET_PACKAGE_MEMORY_UTILIZATION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>free_amounts</code> | Amount of available memory specified in bytes |

160.4.8 IS_ROLE_ENABLED Function

This function determines if the named role is enabled for this session.



Note:

This function is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 19c. Use `DBMS_SESSION.CURRENT_IS_ROLE_ENABLED` or `DBMS_SESSION.SESSION_IS_ROLE_ENABLED` instead.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.IS_ROLE_ENABLED (
    rolename    VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 160-7 IS_ROLE_ENABLED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| <code>rolename</code> | Name of the role.\ |

Return Values

Table 160-8 IS_ROLE_ENABLED Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>is_role_enabled</code> | TRUE or FALSE, depending on whether the role is enabled |

160.4.9 IS_SESSION_ALIVE Function

This function determines if the specified session is active.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.IS_SESSION_ALIVE (
    uniqueid VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 160-9 IS_SESSION_ALIVE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| uniqueid | Unique ID of the session: This is the same one as returned by UNIQUE_SESSION_ID. |

Return Values

Table 160-10 IS_SESSION_ALIVE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|------------------|---|
| is_session_alive | TRUE or FALSE, depending on whether the session is active |

160.4.10 LIST_CONTEXT Procedures

This procedure returns a list of active namespaces and contexts for the current session.

Syntax

```
TYPE AppCtxRecTyp IS RECORD (
    namespace VARCHAR2(30),
    attribute VARCHAR2(30),
    value      VARCHAR2(256));

TYPE AppCtxTabTyp IS TABLE OF AppCtxRecTyp INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

DBMS_SESSION.LIST_CONTEXT (
    list OUT AppCtxTabTyp,
    size OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 160-11 LIST_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| list | Buffer to store a list of application context set in the current session |

Return Values

Table 160-12 LIST_CONTEXT Procedure Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|---|
| list | A list of (namespace, attribute, values) set in current session |
| size | Returns the number of entries in the buffer returned |

Usage Notes

The context information in the list appears as a series of <namespace> <attribute> <value>. Because `list` is a table type variable, its size is dynamically adjusted to the size of returned list.

160.4.11 MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE Procedure

This procedure is used to perform various actions (as specified by the `action_flags` parameter) on the session state of all PL/SQL program units active in the session. This takes effect after the PL/SQL call that made the current invocation finishes running.

The procedure uses the `DBMS_SESSION` constants listed in [Table 160-14](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE(  
    action_flags IN PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 160-13 MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>action_flags</code> | <p>Bit flags that determine the action taken on PL/SQL program units:</p> <p><code>DBMS_SESSION.FREE_ALL_RESOURCES</code> (or 1)—frees all memory associated with each of the previously run PL/SQL programs from the session. Clears the current values of any package globals and closes cached cursors. On subsequent use, the PL/SQL program units are reinstantiated and package globals are reinitialized. Invoking <code>MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE</code> with the <code>DBMS_SESSION.FREE_ALL_RESOURCES</code> parameter provides functionality identical to the <code>DBMS_SESSION.RESET_PACKAGE()</code> interface.</p> <p><code>DBMS_SESSION.REINITIALIZE</code> (or 2)—reinitializes packages without actually being freed and recreated from scratch. Instead the package memory is reused. In terms of program semantics, the <code>DBMS_SESSION.REINITIALIZE</code> flag is similar to the <code>DBMS_SESSION.FREE_ALL_RESOURCES</code> flag in that both have the effect of reinitializing all packages.</p> <p>However, <code>DBMS_SESSION.REINITIALIZE</code> should exhibit better performance than the <code>DBMS_SESSION.FREE_ALL_RESOURCES</code> option because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packages are reinitialized without actually being freed and recreated from scratch. Instead the package memory gets reused. • Any open cursors are closed, semantically speaking. However, the cursor resource is not actually freed. It is simply returned to the PL/SQL cursor cache. The cursor cache is not flushed. Hence, cursors corresponding to frequently accessed static SQL in PL/SQL remains cached in the PL/SQL cursor cache and the application does not incur the overhead of opening, parsing, and closing a new cursor for those statements on subsequent use. • The session memory for PL/SQL modules without global state (such as types, stored-procedures) are not freed and recreated. |

Usage Notes

See the parameter descriptions in [Table 160-16](#) for the differences between the flags and why `DBMS_SESSION.REINITIALIZE` exhibits better performance than `DBMS_SESSION.FREE_ALL_RESOURCES`.

Table 160-14 Action_flags Constants for MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE

| Constant | Description |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <code>FREE_ALL_RESOURCES</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER:= 1</code> |
| <code>REINITIALIZE</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER:= 2</code> |

- Reinitialization refers to the process of resetting all package variables to their initial values and running the initialization block (if any) in the package bodies. Consider the package:


```
package P is
  n number;
  m number := P2.foo;
  d date := SYSDATE;
  cursor c is select * from emp;
  procedure bar;
end P;
/
package body P is
  v varchar2(20) := 'hello';
  procedure bar is
  begin
    ...
  end;
  procedure init_pkg is
  begin
    ....
  end;
begin
  -- initialization block
  init_pkg;
  ...
  ...
end P;
/
```

For the package P, reinitialization involves:

- Setting P.n to NULL
- Invoking function P2.foo and setting P.m to the value returned from P2.foo
- Setting P.d to the return value of SYSDATE built-in
- Closing cursor P.c if it was previously opened
- Setting P.v to 'hello'
- Running the initialization block in the package body
- The reinitialization for a package is done only if the package is actually referenced subsequently. Furthermore, the packages are reinitialized in the order in which they are referenced subsequently.
- When using FREE_ALL_RESOURCES or REINITIALIZE, make sure that resetting package variable values does not affect the application.
- Because DBMS_SESSION.REINITIALIZE does not actually cause all the package state to be freed, in some situations, the application could use significantly more session memory than if the FREE_ALL_RESOURCES flag or the RESET_PACKAGE procedure had been used. For instance, after performing DBMS_SESSION.MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE(DBMS_SESSION.REINITIALIZE), if the application does not refer to many of the packages that were previously referenced, then the session memory for those packages remains until the end of the session (or until DBMS_SESSION.RESET_PACKAGE is called).
- Because the client-side PL/SQL code cannot reference remote package variables or constants, you must explicitly use the values of the constants. For example, DBMS_SESSION.MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE(DBMS_SESSION.REINITIALIZE) does not compile on the client because it uses the constant DBMS_SESSION.REINITIALIZE.

Instead, use `DBMS_SESSION.MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE(2)` on the client, because the argument is explicitly provided.

Examples

This example illustrates the use of `DBMS_SESSION.MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE`. Consider a package `P` with some global state (a cursor `c` and a number `cnt`). When the package is first initialized, the package variable `cnt` is 0 and the cursor `c` is `CLOSED`. Then, in the session, change the value of `cnt` to 111 and also execute an `OPEN` operation on the cursor. If you call `print_status` to display the state of the package, you see that `cnt` is 111 and that the cursor is `OPEN`. Next, call `DBMS_SESSION.MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE`. If you print the status of the package `P` again using `print_status`, you see that `cnt` is 0 again and the cursor is `CLOSED`. If the call to `DBMS_SESSION.MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE` had not been made, then the second `print_status` would have printed 111 and `OPEN`.

```
create or replace package P is
  cnt    number := 0;
  cursor c is select * from emp;
  procedure print_status;
end P;
/
show errors;

create or replace package body P is
  procedure print_status is
  begin
    dbms_output.put_line('P.cnt = ' || cnt);
    if c%ISOPEN then
      dbms_output.put_line('P.c is OPEN');
    else
      dbms_output.put_line('P.c is CLOSED');
    end if;
  end;
end P;
/
show errors;

SQL> set serveroutput on;
SQL> begin
  2  P.cnt := 111;
  3  open p.c;
  4  P.print_status;
  5  end;
  6  /
P.cnt = 111
P.c is OPEN

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> begin
  2  dbms_session.modify_package_state(dbms_session.reinitialize);
  3  end;
  4  /

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> set serveroutput on;
SQL>
SQL> begin
  2  P.print_status;
```

```
3 end;  
4 /  
P.cnt = 0  
P.c is CLOSED
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

160.4.12 RESET_PACKAGE Procedure

This procedure de-instantiates all packages in this session. It frees the package state.

Note:

See "[SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure](#)". The `MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE` interface, introduced in Oracle9i, provides an equivalent of the `RESET_PACKAGE` capability. It is an efficient, lighter-weight variant for reinitializing the state of all PL/SQL packages in the session.

Memory used for caching the execution state is associated with all PL/SQL functions, procedures, and packages that were run in a session.

For packages, this collection of memory holds the current values of package variables and controls the cache of cursors opened by the respective PL/SQL programs. A call to `RESET_PACKAGE` frees the memory associated with each of the previously run PL/SQL programs from the session, and, consequently, clears the current values of any package globals and closes any cached cursors.

`RESET_PACKAGE` can also be used to reliably restart a failed program in a session. If a program containing package variables fails, then it is hard to determine which variables need to be reinitialized. `RESET_PACKAGE` guarantees that all package variables are reset to their initial values.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.RESET_PACKAGE;
```

Usage Notes

Because the amount of memory consumed by all executed PL/SQL can become large, you might use `RESET_PACKAGE` to trim down the session memory footprint at certain points in your database application. However, make sure that resetting package variable values does not affect the application. Also, remember that later execution of programs that have lost their cached memory and cursors will perform slower, because they need to re-create the freed memory and cursors.

`RESET_PACKAGE` does not free the memory, cursors, and package variables immediately when called.



Note:

RESET_PACKAGE only frees the memory, cursors, and package variables after the PL/SQL call that made the invocation finishes running.

For example, PL/SQL procedure P1 calls PL/SQL procedure P2, and P2 calls RESET_PACKAGE. The RESET_PACKAGE effects do not occur until procedure P1 finishes execution (the PL/SQL call ends).

Examples

This SQL*Plus script runs a large program with many PL/SQL program units that may or may not use global variables, but it doesn't need them beyond this execution:

```
EXECUTE large_plsql_program1;
```

To free up PL/SQL cached session memory:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SESSION.RESET_PACKAGE;
```

To run another large program:

```
EXECUTE large_plsql_program2;
```

160.4.13 SESSION_IS_ROLE_ENABLED Function

This function determines if the named role is enabled for the login user session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SESSION_IS_ROLE_ENABLED (
    rolename    VARCHAR2)
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 160-15 SESSION_IS_ROLE_ENABLED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------|
| rolename | Name of the role. |

Return Values

- TRUE-if the role is enabled.
- FALSE-if the role is not enabled.

160.4.14 SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure resets the session-level SQL trace for the session from which it was called. Client ID and service/module/action traces are not affected.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE;
```

160.4.15 SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables session-level SQL trace for the invoking session. Invoking this procedure results in SQL tracing of every SQL statement issued by the session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(  
    waits      IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
    binds      IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,  
    plan_stat  IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 160-16 SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| waits | Specifies if wait information is to be traced |
| binds | Specifies if bind information is to be traced |
| plan_stat | Frequency at which we dump row source statistics. Value should be 'NEVER', 'FIRST_EXECUTION' (equivalent to NULL) or 'ALL_EXECUTIONS'. |

160.4.16 SET_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure sets the context, of which there are four types: session local, globally initialized, externally initialized, and globally accessed.

Of its five parameters, only the first three are required; the final two parameters are optional, used only in globally accessed contexts. Further parameter information appears in the parameter table and the usage notes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SET_CONTEXT (  
    namespace VARCHAR2,  
    attribute  VARCHAR2,  
    value      VARCHAR2,  
    username   VARCHAR2,  
    client_id  VARCHAR2 );
```

Parameters

Table 160-17 SET_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| namespace | Namespace of the application context to be set, limited to 30 bytes |
| attribute | Attribute of the application context to be set, limited to 30 bytes |
| value | Value of the application context to be set, limited to 4 kilobytes. |
| username | Database username attribute of the application context. Default: NULL |
| client_id | Application-specific client_id attribute of the application context (64-byte maximum). Default: NULL |

Usage Notes

- The first three parameters are required for all types of context.
- The `username` parameter must be a valid SQL identifier.
- The `client_id` parameter must be a string of at most 64 bytes. It is case-sensitive and must match the argument provided for `set_identifier`.
- If the `namespace` parameter is a global context namespace, then the `username` parameter is matched against the current database user name in the session, and the `client_id` parameter is matched against the current `client_id` in the session. If these parameters are not set, NULL is assumed, enabling any user to see the context values.
- This procedure must be invoked directly or indirectly by the trusted package.
- The caller of SET_CONTEXT must be in the calling stack of a procedure that has been associated to the context namespace through a CREATE CONTEXT statement. The checking of the calling stack does not cross a DBMS boundary.
- No limit applies to the number of attributes that can be set in a namespace. An attribute retains its value during the user's session unless it is reset by the user.
- If the value of the parameter in the namespace has been set, SET_CONTEXT overwrites this value.
- Any changes in context value are reflected immediately and subsequent calls to access the value through SYS_CONTEXT return the most recent value.



See Also:

Oracle Database Security Guide for more information about

- "Setting the username and client ID"
- "Example: Creating a Global Application Context that Uses a Client Session ID"

160.4.17 SET_EDITION_DEFERRED Procedure

This procedure requests a switch to the specified edition. The switch takes effect at the end of the current client call.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SET_EDITION_DEFERRED (  
    edition    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 160-18 SET_EDITION_DEFERRED Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| edition | Name of the edition to which to switch. The contents of the string are processed as a SQL identifier; double quotation marks must surround the remainder of the string if special characters or lower case characters are present in the edition's actual name and, if double quotation marks are not used, the contents are set in uppercase. The caller must have <code>USE</code> privilege on the named edition. |

160.4.18 SET_IDENTIFIER Procedure

This procedure sets the client ID in the session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SET_IDENTIFIER (  
    client_id  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 160-19 SET_IDENTIFIER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| client_id | Case-sensitive application-specific identifier of the current database session. The maximum number of bytes for this parameter is 64 bytes. If the input exceeds 64 bytes, then <code>ORA-28264</code> is raised. |

Usage Notes

- `SET_IDENTIFIER` sets the session's client id to the given value. This value can be used to identify sessions in `v$session` by means of `v$session.client_identifier`. It can also be used to identify sessions by means of `sys_context('USERENV', 'CLIENT_IDENTIFIER')`.
- This procedure is executable by `PUBLIC`.

160.4.19 SET_NLS Procedure

This procedure sets up your Globalization Support (NLS). It is equivalent to the SQL statement: `ALTER SESSION SET <nls_parameter> = <value>`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SET_NLS (  
    param VARCHAR2,  
    value VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 160-20 SET_NLS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| param | Globalization Support parameter. The parameter name must begin with 'NLS'. |
| value | Parameter value. If the parameter is a text literal, then it needs embedded single-quotes. For example, "set_nls ('nls_date_format','DD-MON-YY')". |

160.4.20 SET_ROLE Procedure

This procedure enables and disables roles. It is equivalent to the `SET ROLE SQL` statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SET_ROLE (  
    role_cmd VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 160-21 SET_ROLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| role_cmd | Text is appended to "set role" and then run as SQL |

Usage Notes

Note that the procedure creates a new transaction if it is not invoked from within an existing transaction.

160.4.21 SET_SQL_TRACE Procedure

This procedure turns tracing on or off. It is equivalent to the SQL statement `ALTER SESSION SET SQL_TRACE`

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SET_SQL_TRACE (  
    sql_trace boolean);
```


Parameters**Table 160-22 SET_SQL_TRACE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| sql_trace | TRUE turns tracing on, FALSE turns tracing off |

160.4.22 SLEEP Procedure

This procedure suspends the session for a specified period of time.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SLEEP (
    seconds IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters**Table 160-23 SLEEP Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| seconds | Amount of time, in seconds, to suspend the session. The smallest increment can be entered in hundredths of a second; for example, 1.95 is a legal time value. |

160.4.23 SWITCH_CURRENT_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure

This procedure changes the current resource consumer group of a user's current session.

This lets you switch to a consumer group if you have the switch privilege for that particular group. If the caller is another procedure, then this enables the user to switch to a consumer group for which the owner of that procedure has switch privilege.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.switch_current_consumer_group (
    new_consumer_group    IN VARCHAR2,
    old_consumer_group    OUT VARCHAR2,
    initial_group_on_error IN BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters**Table 160-24 SWITCH_CURRENT_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| new_consumer_group | Name of consumer group to which you want to switch |
| old_consumer_group | Name of the consumer group from which you just switched out |

Table 160-24 (Cont.) SWITCH_CURRENT_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>initial_group_on_error</code> | If TRUE, then sets the current consumer group of the caller to his/her initial consumer group in the event of an error |

Return Values

This procedure outputs the old consumer group of the user in the parameter `old_consumer_group`.

 **Note:**

- The `old_consumer_group` parameter returns the name of old consumer group only if it were set explicitly. That is, you might get NULL if the old consumer group was set by some mapping rules.
- You can switch back to the old consumer group later using the value returned in `old_consumer_group`.

Exceptions**Table 160-25 SWITCH_CURRENT_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure Exceptions**

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| 29368 | Non-existent consumer group |
| 1031 | Insufficient privileges |
| 29396 | Cannot switch to OTHER_GROUPS consumer group |

Usage Notes

The owner of a procedure must have privileges on the group from which a user was switched (`old_consumer_group`) in order to switch them back. There is one exception: The procedure can always switch the user back to his/her initial consumer group (skipping the privilege check).

By setting `initial_group_on_error` to TRUE, `SWITCH_CURRENT_CONSUMER_GROUP` puts the current session into the default group, if it can't put it into the group designated by `new_consumer_group`. The error associated with the attempt to move a session into `new_consumer_group` is raised, even though the current consumer group has been changed to the initial consumer group.

Examples

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE high_priority_task is
    old_group varchar2(30);
    prev_group varchar2(30);
    curr_user varchar2(30);
BEGIN
```

```

-- switch invoker to privileged consumer group. If we fail to do so, an
-- error is thrown, but the consumer group does not change
-- because 'initial_group_on_error' is set to FALSE

dbms_session.switch_current_consumer_group('tkrogrp1', old_group, FALSE);
-- set up exception handler (in the event of an error, we do not want to
-- return to caller while leaving the session still in the privileged
-- group)

BEGIN
  -- perform some operations while under privileged group

EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    -- It is possible that the procedure owner does not have privileges
    -- on old_group. 'initial_group_on_error' is set to TRUE to make sure
    -- that the user is moved out of the privileged group in such a
    -- situation

    dbms_session.switch_current_consumer_group(old_group,prev_group,TRUE);
    RAISE;
  END;

-- we've succeeded. Now switch to old_group, or if cannot do so, switch
-- to caller's initial consumer group

  dbms_session.switch_current_consumer_group(old_group,prev_group,TRUE);
END high_priority_task;
/

```

160.4.24 UNIQUE_SESSION_ID Function

This function returns an identifier that is unique for all sessions currently connected to this database. Multiple calls to this function during the same session always return the same result.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SESSION.UNIQUE_SESSION_ID
  RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Pragmas

```

pragma restrict_references(unique_session_id,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS);

```

Return Values

Table 160-26 UNIQUE_SESSION_ID Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| unique_session_id | Returns up to 24 bytes |

160.4.25 USE_DEFAULT_EDITION_ALWAYS procedure

This procedure turns a mode 'on' or 'off' that disassociates the session from an edition at the end of each and every client call.

Following each call and before the next top level call, no edition will be in use by the session. The session will use the reigning database default edition on its next operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.USE_DEFAULT_EDITION_ALWAYS (
    mode_on IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 160-27 USE_DEFAULT_EDITION_ALWAYS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| mode_on | TRUE to turn on this mode, FALSE to turn off this mode. |

Usage Notes

- A choice of session edition that might otherwise occur due to use of ALTER SESSION SET EDITION, SET_EDITION_DEFERRED, USE_DEFAULT_EDITION_DEFERRED, or the edition-choosing aspect of ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER will be overridden by this mode.
- Turn this mode off before invoking the above mechanisms to avoid the overriding effect.

160.4.26 USE_DEFAULT_EDITION_DEFERRED procedure

This procedure disassociates the session from an edition.

The reset takes effect at the end of the current client call. Following this call, and before the next top level call, no edition will be in use by the session. The session will use the reigning database default edition on its next operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.USE_DEFAULT_EDITION_DEFERRED
```

161

DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN

The DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN package provides interfaces for administering and managing access control policies for the "database service firewall" feature. Each policy is represented by an access control list (ACL) containing hosts that are allowed access to a specific database service. Local listeners and server processes validate all inbound client connections against the ACL.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN Operational Notes](#)
- [DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

161.1 DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN Security Model

This package is owned by the DBSFUSER schema. The procedures in this package can be run only by the DBSFUSER user.

161.2 DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN Operational Notes

These operation notes apply to DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.

- An ACL contains entries, which are called "ace", for "access control entries".
- You add entries to an ACL using the [IP_ADD_ACE Procedure](#) and [IP_ADD_PDB_ACE Procedure](#). After calling these procedures, you call the [COMMIT_ACL Procedure](#) to send the updated ACL to the listeners. Similarly, if you remove entries from an ACL using the [IP_REMOVE_ACE Procedure](#), [IP_REMOVE_ACL Procedure](#), [IP_REMOVE_PDB_ACE Procedure](#), or [IP_REMOVE_PDB_ACL Procedure](#), you need to call the [COMMIT_ACL Procedure](#) to update the ACL on the listeners.
- Access control must be enabled using the new FIREWALL endpoint attribute and the new LOCAL_REGISTRATION_ADDRESS_listenerName parameter. The configuration can be done manually in listener.ora or through the Server Control Utility (SRVCTL). Refer to the *Oracle Database Net Services Reference* and the *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide* for configuration instructions.
- You can query the IP_ACL table to show the committed ACLs. But to see the ACLs that have been sent to the local listeners, you have to query the V\$IP_ACL or GV\$IP_ACL view. The IP_ACL table can contain ACLs that are not in [G]V\$IP_ACL because the database services for those ACLs were not running at the time of the commit. When the services are running, you can call the COMMIT_ACL procedure again to send the committed ACLs in the IP_ACL table to the local listeners.

In an Oracle RAC environment, GV\$IP_ACL can be used to query ACLs across the database cluster, and V\$IP_ACL to query ACLs in the connected instance.

161.3 DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN Examples

These three examples show how DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN can be used to administer and manage access control policies.

The following example adds three access control entries to the ACL and commits them.

```
## Connect to DBSFUSER
SQL> connect dbsfuser/<password>
Connected.

## Create an ACL for database service SVC1
SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.ip_add_ace('svc1','192.168.12.1');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.ip_add_ace('svc1','192.168.12.2');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.ip_add_ace('svc1','test02.example.com');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

## Commit the ACLs to the DB ACL table.
## This sends the ACLs for running services to ALL local Listeners
SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.commit_acl;
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

The following example retrieves the ACLs committed from the previous example.

```
SQL> select * from ip_acl;
SERVICE_NAME          HOST
-----
"SVC1.EXAMPLE.COM"    192.168.12.1
"SVC1.EXAMPLE.COM"    192.168.12.2
"SVC1.EXAMPLE.COM"    TEST02.EXAMPLE.COM

## View ACLs sent to the local Listeners
## NOTE: ACLs are sent ONLY to running services
SQL> select * from v$ip_acl;
SERVICE_NAME          HOST          CON_ID
-----
SVC1.EXAMPLE.COM      192.168.12.1      1
SVC1.EXAMPLE.COM      192.168.12.2      1
SVC1.EXAMPLE.COM      TEST02.EXAMPLE.COM 1
```

The following example adds access control entries for pluggable database "PDB1" using various host formats.

```
SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.ip_add_pdb_ace('pdb1','192.168.12.3');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.ip_add_pdb_ace('pdb1','192.168.12.0/23');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.ip_add_pdb_ace('pdb1','192.168.12.*');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.commit_acl;
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

161.4 Summary of DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 161-1 DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| COMMIT_ACL Procedure | Commits changes to the ACL tables, and propagates the changes to the local listeners for database instances. |
| IP_ADD_ACE Procedure | Adds an access control entry to the ACL for a database service. |
| IP_ADD_PDB_ACE Procedure | Adds an access control entry to the ACL for all the database services in a pluggable database (PDB). |
| IP_REMOVE_ACE Procedure | Removes an entry from the ACL for a database service. |
| IP_REMOVE_ACL Procedure | Removes all entries from the ACL for a database service. |
| IP_REMOVE_PDB_ACE Procedure | Removes an access control entry from the ACL for all the database services in a pluggable database (PDB). |
| IP_REMOVE_PDB_ACL Procedure | Removes all entries from the ACL for all the database services in a pluggable database (PDB). |

161.4.1 COMMIT_ACL Procedure

This procedure commits changes to the ACL tables. It also propagates the changes to the local listeners for database instances.

If you have changed access entries for database services, but the database services were not running at the time when you called the COMMIT_ACL procedure, then those changes will be committed to the ACL tables, but they will not be sent to the local listener. To send the entries to the listener, start up the database services, and call the COMMIT_ACL procedure again.

This procedure returns when the operation has completed successfully.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.COMMIT_ACL;
```

Parameters

None

161.4.2 IP_ADD_ACE Procedure

This procedure adds an access control entry to the ACL for a database service.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.IP_ADD_ACE (
  p_service_name IN VARCHAR2,
  p_host         IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 161-2 IP_ADD_ACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| p_service_name | The name of the database service for which you want to add an access control entry. |
| p_host | The host of the client that is allowed access to the service. This value can be a host name, an IPv4 address, or an IPv6 address. Wildcard "*" for IPv4 and CIDR format are also allowed. |

161.4.3 IP_ADD_PDB_ACE Procedure

This procedure adds an access control entry to the ACL for all the database services in a pluggable database (PDB).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.IP_ADD_PDB_ACE (
  p_pdb_name IN VARCHAR2,
  p_host     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 161-3 IP_ADD_PDB_ACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| p_pdb_name | The name of the PDB. |
| p_host | The host of the client that is allowed access to the database services in the PDB. This value can be a host name, an IPv4 address, or an IPv6 address. Wildcard "*" for IPv4 and CIDR format are also allowed. |

161.4.4 IP_REMOVE_ACE Procedure

This procedure removes an entry from the ACL for a database service.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.IP_REMOVE_ACE (
  p_service_name IN VARCHAR2,
  p_host         IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 161-4 IP_REMOVE_ACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| p_service_name | The name of the database service from which you want to remove an access control entry. |

Table 161-4 (Cont.) IP_REMOVE_ACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p_host | The host that you want to remove from the ACL. This value can be a host name, an IPv4 address, or an IPv6 address. Wildcard "*" for IPv4 and CIDR format are also allowed. This has to match the existing value exactly. You can query the IP_ACL table to get the list of entries for a database service. |

161.4.5 IP_REMOVE_ACL Procedure

This procedure removes all entries from the ACL for a database service.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.IP_REMOVE_ACL (
  p_service_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 161-5 IP_REMOVE_ACL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| p_service_name | The name of the database service whose ACL you want to clear. |

161.4.6 IP_REMOVE_PDB_ACE Procedure

This procedure removes an access control entry from the ACL for all the database services in the specified pluggable database (PDB).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.IP_REMOVE_PDB_ACE (
  p_pdb_name IN VARCHAR2,
  p_host     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 161-6 IP_REMOVE_PDB_ACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| p_pdb_name | The name of the PDB. |
| p_host | The host that you want to remove from the ACL. This value can be a host name, an IPv4 address, or an IPv6 address. Wildcard "*" for IPv4 and CIDR format are also allowed. This has to match the existing value exactly. You can query the IP_ACL table to get the list of entries for a database service. |

161.4.7 IP_REMOVE_PDB_ACL Procedure

This procedure removes all entries from the ACL for all the database services in the specified pluggable database (PDB).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.IP_REMOVE_PDB_ACL (  
    p_pdb_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 161-7 IP_REMOVE_PDB_ACL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|----------------------|
| p_pdb_name | The name of the PDB. |

DBMS_SODA

The `DBMS_SODA` package is a `PL/SQL` package implementing Simple Oracle Document Access (`SODA`). `SODA` allows you to use the Oracle Database as a NoSQL document store. The core abstraction provided by `SODA` is that of document collections. The `DBMS_SODA` package allows you to create, list, and delete document collections from `PL/SQL`, and to perform `CRUD` (create, replace, update, delete) operations on documents. All `DDL` functions are encapsulated within this package.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_SODA Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SODA Subprograms](#)
- [Summary of SODA Online Redefinition Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- [Oracle Database SODA for PL/SQL Developer's Guide](#)
- [SODA Types](#)

162.1 DBMS_SODA Security Model

This package is available to users with the `SODA_APP` role.

All `SODA` types (packages and types) are `SYS` types. `PUBLIC` is granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_SODA` described in this chapter.

162.2 Summary of DBMS_SODA Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_SODA` subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 162-1 DBMS_SODA Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Purpose |
|--|---|
| CREATE_COLLECTION Function | Creates a collection using the collection name and metadata. |
| DROP_COLLECTION Function | Drops an existing collection from the user's schema. This also removes all the documents in the collection. |
| GET_AS_OF_SCN Function | This function returns the current database SCN number. |

Table 162-1 (Cont.) DBMS_SODA Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Purpose |
|---|--|
| GET_AS_OF_TIMESTAMP Function | This function returns the current database timestamp value. |
| GET_DEFAULT_METADATA_AS_CLOB Function | This function returns the default metadata. |
| GET_DEFAULT_METADATA_AS_VARCHAR2 Function | This function returns the default metadata. |
| LIST_COLLECTION_NAMES Function | Lists the collection names in the user's schema as a table of NVARCHAR2. |
| OPEN_COLLECTION Function | Opens an existing collection. |

162.2.1 CREATE_COLLECTION Function

Creates a collection using the collection name and metadata. Uses the settings specified in the metadata and auto-assigns the ones that are not, and returns the collection object. If the metadata argument is omitted or set to `NULL`, a collection is created with default metadata. The returned collection is open for `read` and/or `write` operations. If a collection already exists, the function just opens and returns the collection object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.CREATE_COLLECTION (
    collection_Name      IN NVARCHAR2,
    metadata             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    create_Mode         IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CREATE_MODE_DDL)
RETURN SODA_Collection_T;
```

Parameters

Table 162-2 CREATE_COLLECTION Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>collection_Name</code> | The name of the collection. The value of <code>collection_Name</code> is case-sensitive. |
| <code>metadata</code> | The metadata of the collection in <code>VARCHAR2</code> format. |

Table 162-2 (Cont.) CREATE_COLLECTION Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| create_Mode | <p>Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_SODA.CREATE_MODE_DDL (default). First attempts to create a new table for the collection. If table exists already, tries to map that existing table to the collection. Minimal checking is performed to ensure the table shape matches supplied collection metadata (if not, then an error is returned). DBMS_SODA.CREATE_MODE_MAP. Tries to map an existing table to the collection. Minimal checking is performed to ensure the table shape matches supplied collection metadata (if not, then an error is returned). |

Return Values

The function returns a `Soda_Collection_T` object representing the collection.

Exceptions

- Descriptor Error—if the input descriptor is invalid
- Error—if an error occurs while creating the collection

**See Also:**

Oracle Database SODA for PL/SQL Developer's Guide

162.2.2 DROP_COLLECTION Function

Drops an existing collection from the user's schema. This also removes all the documents in the collection.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.DROP_COLLECTION (
    collection_Name    IN NVARCHAR2,
    purge              IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    drop_Mapped_Table IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 162-3 DROP_COLLECTION Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| collection_Name | The name of the collection. The value of collection_Name is case-sensitive. |
| purge | The default value is FALSE. |
| drop_Mapped_Table | The default value is FALSE. |

Return values

This function returns the following values:

- 1—if the collection was dropped successfully
- 0—if the collection does not exist

Exceptions

If an error occurs while dropping the collection, for example, due to uncommitted writes to the collection or privilege issues.

**See Also:**

Oracle Database SODA for PL/SQL Developer's Guide

162.2.3 GET_AS_OF_SCN Function

This function returns the current database SCN number.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.GET_AS_OF_SCN ( )
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Return values

This function returns the current database SCN number.

162.2.4 GET_AS_OF_TIMESTAMP Function

This function returns the current database timestamp value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.GET_AS_OF_TIMESTAMP ( )
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Return values

This function returns the current database timestamp value.

162.2.5 GET_DEFAULT_METADATA_AS_CLOB Function

This function returns the default metadata.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.GET_DEFAULT_METADATA_AS_CLOB ( )  
RETURN CLOB;
```

Return Values

This function returns the default metadata using the `CLOB` datatype.

162.2.6 GET_DEFAULT_METADATA_AS_VARCHAR2 Function

This function returns the default metadata.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.GET_DEFAULT_METADATA_AS_VARCHAR2 ( )  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

This function returns the default metadata using the `VARCHAR2` datatype.

162.2.7 LIST_COLLECTION_NAMES Function

This function returns a list of collection names in the user's schema as a table of `NVARCHAR2`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.LIST_COLLECTION_NAMES ( )  
RETURN SODA_CollName_List_T;
```

Return Values

This function returns a list of collection names as a table of `NVARCHAR2(255)`. The collection list is empty if there are no collections in the schema.

Exceptions

`Error`—if an error occurs while listing the collection names.

**See Also:**

Oracle Database SODA for PL/SQL Developer's Guide

162.2.8 OPEN_COLLECTION Function

Opens an existing collection for `read` and/or `write` operations.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.OPEN_COLLECTION (  
    collection_Name      IN NVARCHAR2)  
    RETURN SODA_Collection_T;
```

Parameters

Table 162-4 OPEN_COLLECTION Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>collection_Name</code> | The name of the collection. The value of <code>collection_Name</code> is case-sensitive. |

Return Values

This function returns the following values:

- a collection object which is open
- `NULL`, if the collection does not exist

Exceptions

`Error`—if an error occurs while creating the collection

See Also:

- [Opening an Existing Document Collection with SODA for PL/SQL](#)
- [Checking Whether a Given Collection Exists with SODA for PL/SQL](#)

162.3 Summary of SODA Online Redefinition Subprograms

This table lists the SODA Online Redefinition subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 162-5 SODA Online Redefinition Subprograms

| Subprogram | Purpose |
|--|---|
| ABORT_REDEF_COLLECTION Procedure | This procedure reverts the changes made to a collection if there are any errors in <code>CREATE_INTERIM_COLLECTION</code> , <code>START_REDEF_COLLECTION</code> , <code>COPY_COLLECTION_DEPENDENTS</code> , <code>SYNC_INTERIM_COLLECTION</code> , or due to any other reasons. |
| CAN_REDEF_COLLECTION Procedure | This procedure checks if the data table can be redefined. If the data table cannot be redefined, errors are raised. |
| COPY_COLLECTION_DEPENDENTS Procedure | This procedure copies all the dependents that are defined on the original table to the interim table. However, if the interim table is JSON type, constraints like <code>IS JSON NOT NULL</code> will not be copied because those are extraneous. |
| CREATE_INTERIM_COLLECTION Procedure | This procedure creates an interim SODA collection. The <code>interim_metadata</code> specifies the changes the user needs to make. For example, a delta applied as a patch to the original metadata. |
| FINISH_REDEF_COLLECTION Procedure | This procedure performs the following tasks in one atomic transaction. It introduces a downtime. This can only be called after every dependent required for a SODA data table is present on the interim collection, otherwise an error is raised. |
| START_REDEF_COLLECTION Procedure | This procedure starts the redefinition process. Copies the existing data from the original table to the interim table and performs the required transformations on the redefined columns. |
| SYNC_INTERIM_COLLECTION Procedure | This procedure synchronizes the changes to the interim table if the original data table was changed. This procedure can only be called after every dependent required for the SODA data table is present on the interim collection, otherwise, an error is raised. |
| TO_UUID Function | This function is used to remap the version column of the collection table during Data Pump Import to UUID values. This function is only for use with the <code>REMAP_DATA</code> feature of Data Pump. |

162.3.1 ABORT_REDEF_COLLECTION Procedure

This procedure reverts the changes made to a collection if there are any errors in CREATE_INTERIM_COLLECTION, START_REDEF_COLLECTION, COPY_COLLECTION_DEPENDENTS, SYNC_INTERIM_COLLECTION, or due to any other reasons.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.ABORT_REDEF_COLLECTION (
    collection_name      IN  NVARCHAR2,
    interim_collection_name IN NVARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 162-6 ABORT_REDEF_COLLECTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| collection_name | The name of the collection to be redefined. |
| interim_collection_name | The name used for the interim collection. |

162.3.2 CAN_REDEF_COLLECTION Procedure

This procedure checks if the data table can be redefined. If the data table cannot be redefined, errors are raised.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.CAN_REDEF_COLLECTION (
    collection_name IN NVARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 162-7 CAN_REDEF_COLLECTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| collection_name | The name of the collection to be redefined. |

162.3.3 COPY_COLLECTION_DEPENDENTS Procedure

This procedure copies all the dependents that are defined on the original table to the interim table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.COPY_COLLECTION_DEPENDENTS (
    collection_name      IN  NVARCHAR,
    interim_collection_name IN NVARCHAR2,
    ignore_error         IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL,
    num_errors           OUT PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 162-8 COPY_COLLECTION_DEPENDENTS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>collection_name</code> | The name of the collection to be redefined. |
| <code>interim_collection_name</code> | The name used for the interim collection. |
| <code>ignore_error</code> | Ignore the errors encountered in the process and proceed. |
| <code>num_errors</code> | The number of errors encountered in the process. |

162.3.4 CREATE_INTERIM_COLLECTION Procedure

This procedure creates an interim SODA collection. The `interim_metadata` specifies the changes the user needs to make. For example, a delta applied as a patch to the original metadata.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.CREATE_INTERIM_COLLECTION (
  collection_name      IN  NVARCHAR2,
  interim_collection_name  IN  NVARCHAR2,
  interim_metadata     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 162-9 CREATE_INTERIM_COLLECTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>collection_name</code> | The name of the collection to be redefined. |
| <code>interim_collection_name</code> | The name used for the interim collection. |
| <code>interim_metadata</code> | The metadata snippet specifying the columns that need to be redefined and how they need to be redefined. |

Usage Notes

The `interim_metadata` parameter can contain the following fields. An error is raised if other fields are present and if the fields are not the same as those in the metadata for the original collection.

- Set `contentColumn.sqlType` to `JSON` in order to redefine the `CONTENT` column to `JSON` type, automatically generating the `VERSION` column if needed.
- Set `versionColumn.method` to `UUID` to redefine the `VERSION` column to use `UUID`.
- Set `tableName` to specify a name for the data table of this interim collection. If this field is not present, a default data table name will be generated according to the rules of table name defaulting outlined in Default Naming of a Collection Table. However, if the table already exists, the collection is created using the `MAP` mode. In this scenario, make sure that the mapped table does not have any constraints defined.
- The user can combine the above fields in the supplied `interim_metadata` snippet. For example, the most common use case is to both redefine the content column to `JSON` type

and redefine the version column to UUID, which can be achieved by setting the interim_metadata parameter to {"contentColumn" : {"sqlType": "JSON"}, "versionColumn" : {"method": "UUID"}}.

162.3.5 FINISH_REDEF_COLLECTION Procedure

This procedure performs the following tasks in one atomic transaction. It introduces a downtime. This can only be called after every dependent required for a SODA data table is present on the interim collection, otherwise an error is raised.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.FINISH_REDEF_COLLECTION (
    collection_name          IN  NVARCHAR,
    interim_collection_name IN  NVARCHAR2,
    dml_lock_timeout        IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 162-10 FINISH_REDEF_COLLECTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| collection_name | The name of the collection to be redefined. |
| interim_collection_name | The name used for the interim collection. |
| dml_lock_timeout | The wait period in seconds. If the lock is not acquired within this wait period, an error occurs. |

Usage Notes

This action cannot be undone. After this procedure is executed, you cannot perform ROLLBACK procedure provided by the DBMS_REDEFINITION package.

Caution:

Before calling FINISH_REDEF_COLLECTION Procedure, the interim collection should be tried out to make sure it can be accessed and is working as expected. In case of any issues, use [ABORT_REDEF_COLLECTION Procedure](#).

It is very important to do this before calling FINISH_REDEF_COLLECTION because the latter cannot be reversed.

162.3.6 START_REDEF_COLLECTION Procedure

This procedure starts the redefinition process. Copies the existing data from the original table to the interim table and performs the required transformations on the redefined columns.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.START_REDEF_COLLECTION (
  collection_name          IN  NVARCHAR,
  interim_collection_name IN  NVARCHAR2,
  copy_vpd_opt            IN  DEFAULT NULL,
  refresh_dep_mviews     IN  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 162-11 START_REDEF_COLLECTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| collection_name | The name of the collection to be redefined. |
| interim_collection_name | The name used for the interim collection. |
| copy_vpd_opt | Can be either DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONST_VPD_MANUAL or DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONST_VPD_NONE. DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONST_VPD_MANUAL is used to indicate to copy VPD policies manually. DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONST_VPD_NONE is used to indicate that there are no VPD policies on the original table. If NULL, DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONST_VPD_NONE is used. |
| refresh_dep_mviews | Can be N or Y. When set to N, fast refresh of dependent materialized views is performed when the START_REDEF_TABLE procedure is run, each time the SYNC_INTERIM_TABLE procedure is run, and when the FINISH_REDEF_TABLE procedure is run. If NULL, N is used. |

162.3.7 SYNC_INTERIM_COLLECTION Procedure

This procedure synchronizes the changes to the interim table if the original data table was changed. This procedure can only be called after every dependent required for the SODA data table is present on the interim collection, otherwise, an error is raised.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.SYNC_INTERIM_COLLECTION (
  collection_name          IN  NVARCHAR,
  interim_collection_name IN  NVARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 162-12 SYNC_INTERIM_COLLECTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| collection_name | The name of the collection to be redefined. |
| interim_collection_name | The name used for the interim collection. |

162.3.8 TO_UUID Function

This function is used to remap the version column of the collection table during Data Pump Import to UUID values. This function is only for use with the `REMAP_DATA` feature of Data Pump.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.TO_UUID (  
    placeholder      IN    NVARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 162-13 TO_UUID Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| placeholder | This parameter is not used and can be ignored. It is used due to the syntactic constraints for the Data Pump <code>REMAP_DATA</code> function. |

Return values

This function returns a hexadecimal string that can be used as a `UUID` value.



See Also:

`REMAP_DATA` in the *Oracle® Database Utilities Guide*.

DBMS_SHARED_POOL

The `DBMS_SHARED_POOL` package provides access to the shared pool, which is the shared memory area where cursors and PL/SQL objects are stored. `DBMS_SHARED_POOL` enables you to display the sizes of objects in the shared pool, and mark them for keeping or not-keeping in order to reduce memory fragmentation.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SHARED_POOL Subprograms](#)

163.1 DBMS_SHARED_POOL Overview

The procedures provided here may be useful when loading large PL/SQL objects. When large PL/SQL objects are loaded, users response time is affected because of the large number of smaller objects that need to be aged out from the shared pool to make room (due to memory fragmentation). In some cases, there may be insufficient memory to load the large objects.

`DBMS_SHARED_POOL` is also useful for frequently executed triggers. You may want to keep compiled triggers on frequently used tables in the shared pool.

Additionally, `DBMS_SHARED_POOL` supports sequences. Sequence numbers are lost when a sequence is aged out of the shared pool. `DBMS_SHARED_POOL` is useful for keeping sequences in the shared pool and thus preventing the loss of sequence numbers.

163.2 DBMS_SHARED_POOL Operational Notes

To create `DBMS_SHARED_POOL`, run the `DBMSPOOL.SQL` script. The `PRVTPPOOL.PLB` script is automatically executed after `DBMSPOOL.SQL` runs. These scripts are *not* run by as part of standard database creation.

163.3 Summary of DBMS_SHARED_POOL Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_SHARED_POOL` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 163-1 *DBMS_SHARED_POOL Package Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| ABORTED_REQUEST_THRESHOLD Procedure | Sets the aborted request threshold for the shared pool |
| KEEP Procedure | Keeps an object in the shared pool |
| MARKHOT Procedure | Marks a library cache object as a hot object |

Table 163-1 (Cont.) DBMS_SHARED_POOL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| PURGE Procedure | Purges the named object or specified heap(s) of the object |
| SIZES Procedure | Shows objects in the shared pool that are larger than the specified size |
| UNKEEP Procedure | Unkeeps the named object |
| UNMARKHOT Procedure | Unmarks a library cache object as a hot object |

163.3.1 ABORTED_REQUEST_THRESHOLD Procedure

This procedure sets the aborted request threshold for the shared pool.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.ABORTED_REQUEST_THRESHOLD (
    threshold_size NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 163-2 ABORTED_REQUEST_THRESHOLD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| threshold_size | Size, in bytes, of a request which does not try to free unpinned (not "unkeep-ed") memory within the shared pool. The range of threshold_size is 5000 to ~2 GB inclusive. |

Exceptions

An exception is raised if the threshold is not in the valid range.

Usage Notes

Usually, if a request cannot be satisfied on the free list, then the RDBMS tries to reclaim memory by freeing objects from the LRU list and checking periodically to see if the request can be fulfilled. After finishing this step, the RDBMS has performed a near equivalent of an 'ALTER SYSTEM FLUSH SHARED_POOL'.

Because this impacts all users on the system, this procedure "localizes" the impact to the process failing to find a piece of shared pool memory of size greater than thresh_hold size. This user gets the 'out of memory' error without attempting to search the LRU list.

163.3.2 KEEP Procedure

This procedure keeps an object in the shared pool. Once an object has been kept in the shared pool, it is not subject to aging out of the pool. This may be useful for

frequently used large objects. When large objects are brought into the shared pool, several objects may need to be aged out to create a contiguous area large enough.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP (
    name          VARCHAR2,
    flag          CHAR DEFAULT 'P');

DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP (
    schema        VARCHAR2,
    objname       VARCHAR2,
    namespace     NUMBER,
    heaps         NUMBER,
    edition_name  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP (
    hash          VARCHAR2,
    namespace     NUMBER,
    heaps         NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 163-3 KEEP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| name | The name of the object to keep. |
| flag | A character string indicating the kind of object to keep in the shared pool. The string is not case sensitive. This parameter is optional. If the parameter is not specified, the package assumes that the first parameter is the name of a package/procedure/function and will resolve the name. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set to 'P' or 'p' to fully specify that the input is the name of a package/procedure/function. • Set to 'Q' or 'q' to specify that the input is the name of a sequence. • Set to 'R' or 'r' to specify that the input is the name of a trigger. • Set to 'T' or 't' to specify that the input is the name of a type. • Set to 'JS' or 'js' to specify that the input is the name of a java source. • Set to 'JC' or 'jc' to specify that the input is the name of a java class. • Set to 'JD' or 'jd' to specify that the input is the name of a java shared data. • Set to 'JR' or 'jr' to specify that the input is the name of a java resource. • Set to 'C' or 'c' to specify that the input is the name of a cursor. |
| schema | The user name or the schema to which the object belongs to. |
| objname | The name of the object to keep. |
| namespace | A number indicating the library cache namespace in which the object has to be searched for. |
| heaps | The heaps to keep. For example, if heap 0 and heap 6 are to be kept. |
| edition_name | The name of the edition that the target object resides in. This parameter is optional. |
| hash | A 16-byte hash value for the object. |

Exceptions

An exception is raised if the named object is not found.

Usage Notes

There are two kinds of objects:

- PL/SQL objects, triggers, sequences, types, and Java objects, which are specified by name.
- SQL cursor objects which are specified by a two-part number (indicating a location in the shared pool).

For example:

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP('scott.hispackage')
```

This keeps package `HISPACKAGE`, owned by `SCOTT`. The names for PL/SQL objects follow SQL rules for naming objects (for example, delimited identifiers and multibyte names are allowed). A cursor can be kept by `DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP('0034CFFF, 20348871', 'C')`, `0034CFFF` being the `ADDRESS` and `20348871` the `HASH_VALUE`. Note that the complete hexadecimal address must be in the first 8 characters.

163.3.3 MARKHOT Procedure

This procedure marks a library cache object as a hot object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.MARKHOT (
  schema          VARCHAR2,
  objname         VARCHAR2,
  namespace       NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  global          BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  edition_name    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.MARKHOT (
  hash           VARCHAR2,
  namespace      NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  global         BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 163-4 MARKHOT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| schema | User name or the schema to which the object belongs |
| objname | Name of the object |
| namespace | Number indicating the library cache namespace in which the object is to be searched. Views, such as <code>USER_OBJECTS</code> and <code>DBA_OBJECTS</code> , reflect the namespace as a number column, as do most dictionary tables such as <code>OBJ\$</code> . |
| global | If <code>TRUE</code> (default), mark the object hot on all Oracle RAC instances |
| hash | 16-byte hash value for the object |

Table 163-4 (Cont.) MARKHOT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>edition_name</code> | Denotes the name of the edition that the target object resides in. This parameter is optional. |

Exceptions

ORA-06502: An exception is raised if the named object cannot be found due to incorrect input

ORA-04043: An exception is raised if the named object cannot be found (bad namespace, or hash input)

Usage Notes

If a package or type's specification is marked hot or unhot, then the corresponding package or type body will be implicitly marked as hot or unhot.

Users can examine column, `V$DB_OBJECT_CACHE.PROPERTY`, to see whether or not the object has been marked hot. The values for `PROPERTY` are:

- `HOTCOPYnnn`- An object that is a hot copy with integer identifier of 'nnn'. For example, `HOTCOPY5`, `HOTCOPY94`, and `HOTCOPY125`.
- `HOTCOPY-As` above but the identifier is unknown
- `HOT`-The "root" kgl object that has been marked as hot
- `NULL`-A normal object

163.3.4 PURGE Procedure

This procedure purges the named object or specified heaps of the object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.PURGE (
    name          VARCHAR2,
    flag          CHAR DEFAULT 'P',
    heaps        NUMBER DEFAULT 1);
```

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.PURGE (
    schema        VARCHAR2,
    objname       VARCHAR2,
    namespace    NUMBER,
    heaps        NUMBER,
    edition_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.PURGE (
    hash         VARCHAR2,
    namespace    NUMBER,
    heaps        NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 163-5 PURGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| name | Name of the object to purge. The value for this identifier is the concatenation of the address and hash_value columns from the v\$sqlarea view. This is displayed by the SIZES procedure. Currently, TABLE and VIEW objects may not be purged. |
| flag | A character string indicating the kind of object to purge from the shared pool. The string is not case sensitive. This parameter is optional. If the parameter is not specified, the package assumes that the first parameter is the name of a package/procedure/function and will resolve the name. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to 'P' or 'p' to fully specify that the input is the name of a package/procedure/function. Set to 'Q' or 'q' to specify that the input is the name of a sequence. Set to 'R' or 'r' to specify that the input is the name of a trigger. Set to 'T' or 't' to specify that the input is the name of a type. Set to 'JS' or 'js' to specify that the input is the name of a java source. Set to 'JC' or 'jc' to specify that the input is the name of a java class. Set to 'JD' or 'jd' to specify that the input is the name of a java shared data. Set to 'JR' or 'jr' to specify that the input is the name of a java resource. Set to 'C' or 'c' to specify that the input is the name of a cursor. |
| heaps | Heaps to be purged. For example, if heap 0 and heap 6 are to be purged: 1<<0 1<<6 => hex 0x41 => decimal 65, so specify heaps =>65. Default value is 1, that is, heap 0 which means the whole object would be purged |
| schema | User name or the schema to which the object belongs |
| objname | Name of the object to purge |
| namespace | Parameter is a number indicating the library cache namespace in which the object is to be searched |
| hash | 16-byte hash value for the object |
| edition_name | The name of the edition that the target object resides in. This parameter is optional. |

Exceptions

ORA-6570: An exception is raised if the named object cannot be found

ORA-6570: An object cannot be purged it marked as permanently kept

Usage Notes

All objects supported by the [KEEP Procedure](#) are supported for PURGE.

163.3.5 SIZES Procedure

This procedure shows objects in the `shared_pool` that are larger than the specified size. The name of the object is also given, which can be used as an argument to either the `KEEP` or `UNKEEP` calls.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.SIZES (
    minsize NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 163-6 SIZES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>minsize</code> | Size, in kilobytes, over which an object must be occupying in the shared pool, in order for it to be displayed. |

Usage Notes

Issue the `SQLDBA` or `SQLPLUS` `'SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE XXXXX'` command prior to using this procedure so that the results are displayed.

163.3.6 UNKEEP Procedure

This procedure unkeeps the named object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.UNKEEP (
    name          VARCHAR2,
    flag          CHAR DEFAULT 'P');

DBMS_SHARED_POOL.UNKEEP (
    schema        VARCHAR2,
    objname       VARCHAR2,
    namespace     NUMBER,
    edition_name  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_SHARED_POOL.UNKEEP (
    hash          VARCHAR2,
    namespace     NUMBER);
```

WARNING:

This procedure may not be supported in the future if automatic mechanisms are implemented to make this unnecessary.

Parameters

Table 163-7 UNKEEP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| name | The name of the object to unkeep. |
| flag | A character string indicating what kind of object to keep the name identifies. The string is not case sensitive. This parameter is optional. If the parameter is not specified, the package assumes that the first parameter is the name of a package/procedure/function and will resolve the name. |
| schema | The user name or the schema to which the object belongs to. |
| objname | The name of the object to unkeep. |
| namespace | A number that indicates the library cache namespace in which the object has to be searched for. |
| edition_name | The name of the edition that the target object resides in. This parameter is optional. |
| hash | A 16-byte hash value for the object. |

Exceptions

ORA-06502: An exception is raised if the named object cannot be found

163.3.7 UNMARKHOT Procedure

This procedure unmarks a library cache object as a hot object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.UNMARKHOT (
  schema          VARCHAR2,
  objname         VARCHAR2,
  namespace       NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  global          BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  edition_name    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.UNMARKHOT (
  hash            VARCHAR2,
  namespace       NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  global          BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 163-8 UNMARKHOT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| schema | User name or the schema to which the object belongs |
| objname | Name of the object |

Table 163-8 (Cont.) UNMARKHOT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>namespace</code> | Number indicating the library cache namespace in which the object is to be searched |
| <code>global</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , unmark the object hot on all Oracle RAC instances. The default value of this parameter is <code>TRUE</code> . |
| <code>hash</code> | A 16-byte hash value for the object |
| <code>edition_name</code> | Denotes the name of the edition that the target object resides in. This parameter is optional. |

Exceptions

ORA-06502: An exception is raised if the named object cannot be found due to incorrect input

ORA-04043: An exception is raised if the named object cannot be found (bad namespace, or hash input, or non-existent object)

Usage Notes

If a package or type's specification is marked hot or unhot, then the corresponding package or type body will be implicitly marked as hot or unhot.

164

DBMS_SPACE

The `DBMS_SPACE` package enables you to analyze segment growth and space requirements.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SPACE Subprograms](#)

164.1 DBMS_SPACE Security Model

This package runs with `SYS` privileges. The execution privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package run under the caller security. The user must have `ANALYZE` privilege on the object.

164.2 DBMS_SPACE Data Structures

The `DBMS_SPACE` package defines an `OBJECT` type, a `RECORD` type, and a `TABLE` type.

OBJECT Types

[CREATE_TABLE_COST_COLINFO](#) Object Type

RECORD Types

[ASA_RECO_ROW](#) Record Type

TABLE Types

[ASA_RECO_ROW_TB](#) Table Type

164.2.1 DBMS_SPACE CREATE_TABLE_COST_COLINFO Object Type

This type describes the datatype and size of a column in the table.

Syntax

```
TYPE create_table_cost_colinfo IS OBJECT(  
    col_type    VARCHAR(200),  
    col_size    NUMBER)
```


Attributes**Table 164-1 CREATE_TABLE_COST_COLINFO Object Type**

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| col_type | Column type |
| col_size | Column size |

164.2.2 DBMS_SPACE ASA_RECO_ROW Record Type

This type contains the column type of individual columns returned by the ASA_RECOMMENDATIONS Function.

Syntax

```

TYPE asa_reco_row IS RECORD (
  tablespace_name    VARCHAR2(30),
  segment_owner     VARCHAR2(30),
  segment_name      VARCHAR2(30),  segment_type      VARCHAR2(18),
  partition_name    VARCHAR2(30),
  allocated_space   NUMBER,
  used_space        NUMBER,
  reclaimable_space NUMBER,
  chain_rowexcess   NUMBER,
  recommendations   VARCHAR2(1000),
  c1                VARCHAR2(1000),
  c2                VARCHAR2(1000),
  c3                VARCHAR2(1000),
  task_id           NUMBER,
  mesg_id           NUMBER);

```

Attributes**Table 164-2 ASA_RECO_ROW Attributes**

| Field | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| tablespace_name | Name of the tablespace containing the object |
| segment_owner | Name of the schema |
| segment_name | Name of the object |
| segment_type | Type of the segment 'TABLE','INDEX' and so on |
| partition_name | Name of the partition |
| allocated_space | Space allocated to the segment |
| used_space | Space actually used by the segment |
| reclaimable_space | Reclaimable free space in the segment |
| chain_rowexcess | Percentage of excess chain row pieces that can be eliminated |
| recommendations | Recommendation or finding for this segment |
| c1 | Command associated with the recommendation |
| c2 | Command associated with the recommendation |

Table 164-2 (Cont.) ASA_RECO_ROW Attributes

| Field | Description |
|---------|--|
| c3 | Command associated with the recommendation |
| task_id | Advisor Task that processed this segment |
| mesg_id | Message ID corresponding to the recommendation |

Related Topics

- [DBMS_SPACE ASA_RECOMMENDATIONS Function](#)
This function returns recommendations using the stored results of the auto segment advisor. This function returns results from the latest run on any given object.

164.2.3 DBMS_SPACE ASA_RECO_ROW_TB Table Type

The type `asa_reco_row_tb` is a table of `asa_reco_row`.

Syntax

```
TYPE asa_reco_row_tb IS TABLE OF asa_reco_row;
```

164.3 Summary of DBMS_SPACE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_SPACE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 164-3 DBMS_SPACE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ASA_RECOMMENDATIONS Function | Returns recommendations/findings of segment advisor run automatically by the system or manually invoked by the user |
| CREATE_INDEX_COST Procedure | Determines the cost of creating an index on an existing table |
| CREATE_TABLE_COST Procedures | Determines the size of the table given various attributes |
| FREE_BLOCKS Procedure | Returns information about free blocks in an object (table, index, or cluster) |
| ISDATAFILEDROPPABLE_NAME Procedure | Checks whether a datafile is droppable |
| OBJECT_DEPENDENT_SEGMENTS Function | Returns the list of segments that are associated with the object |
| OBJECT_GROWTH_TREND Function | A table function where each row describes the space usage of the object at a specific point in time |
| SPACE_USAGE Procedures | Returns information about free blocks in an auto segment space managed segment |
| UNUSED_SPACE Procedure | Returns information about unused space in an object (table, index, or cluster) |

164.3.1 DBMS_SPACE ASA_RECOMMENDATIONS Function

This function returns recommendations using the stored results of the auto segment advisor. This function returns results from the latest run on any given object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.ASA_RECOMMENDATIONS (
    all_runs          IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT := TRUE,
    show_manual       IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT := TRUE,
    show_findings     IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT := FALSE)
RETURN ASA_RECO_ROW_TB PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 164-4 ASA_RECOMMENDATIONS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| all_runs | Returns the results of all the auto advisor runs or only the results of the latest run. The valid values are TRUE and FALSE. The default value is TRUE. If TRUE, returns recommendations/findings for all runs of auto segment advisor. If FALSE, returns the results of the LATEST run only. LATEST does not make sense for manual invocation of segment advisor. This is applicable only for auto advisor. |
| show_manual | This parameter is used to indicate if the results of manual jobs should be included. If TRUE, results of manual tasks are shown. If FALSE, results of manual tasks are not shown. Specifying manual=true does not negate the specification of auto advisor tasks. However, the all_runs settings may override manual. If all_runs is FALSE, implying we only want to see the latest of auto advisor job, then manual may not be specified as TRUE. The valid values are TRUE and FALSE. The default value is TRUE. |
| show_findings | Shows only the findings instead of the recommendations. The valid values are TRUE and FALSE. The default value is FALSE. |

Table 164-5 Parameter Usage

| all_runs | show_manual | show_findings | Outcome |
|----------|-------------|---------------|---|
| TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | All findings from auto advisor and manual tasks. |
| TRUE | TRUE | FALSE | All recommendations from auto advisor and manual tasks. |
| TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | All findings from auto advisor tasks. |
| TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | All recommendations from all auto advisor tasks. |

Table 164-5 (Cont.) Parameter Usage

| all_runs | show_manual | show_findings | Outcome |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| FALSE | TRUE | TRUE | N/A |
| FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | N/A |
| FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | Findings for the latest auto advisor task. |
| FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | Recommendations from the latest auto advisor task. |

164.3.2 CREATE_INDEX_COST Procedure

This procedure determines the cost of creating an index on an existing table. The input is the DDL statement that will be used to create the index. The procedure will output the storage required to create the index.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.CREATE_INDEX_COST (
    ddl          IN   VARCHAR2,
    used_bytes   OUT  NUMBER,
    alloc_bytes  OUT  NUMBER,
    plan_table   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (create_index_cost,WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 164-6 CREATE_INDEX_COST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| ddl | The create index DDL statement |
| used_bytes | The number of bytes representing the actual index data |
| alloc_bytes | Size of the index when created in the tablespace |
| plan_table | Which plan table to use, default NULL |

Usage Notes

- The table on which the index is created must already exist.
- The computation of the index size depends on statistics gathered on the segment.
- It is imperative that the table must have been analyzed recently.
- In the absence of correct statistics, the results may be inaccurate, although the procedure will not raise any errors.

164.3.3 CREATE_TABLE_COST Procedures

This procedure is used in capacity planning to determine the size of the table given various attributes. The size of the object can vary widely based on the tablespace storage attributes, tablespace block size, and so on. There are two overloads of this procedure.

- The first version takes the column information of the table as argument and outputs the table size.
- The second version takes the average row size of the table as argument and outputs the table size.

This procedure can be used on tablespace of dictionary managed and locally managed extent management as well as manual and auto segment space management.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.CREATE_TABLE_COST (
    tablespace_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    avg_row_size       IN NUMBER,
    row_count          IN NUMBER,
    pct_free           IN NUMBER,
    used_bytes         OUT NUMBER,
    alloc_bytes        OUT NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_SPACE.CREATE_TABLE_COST (
    tablespace_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    colinfos           IN CREATE_TABLE_COST_COLUMNS,
    row_count          IN NUMBER,
    pct_free           IN NUMBER,
    used_bytes         OUT NUMBER,
    alloc_bytes        OUT NUMBER);
```

```
CREATE TYPE create_table_cost_colinfo IS OBJECT (
    COL_TYPE    VARCHAR(200),
    COL_SIZE    NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 164-7 CREATE_TABLE_COST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| tablespace_name | The tablespace in which the object will be created. The default is SYSTEM tablespace. |
| avg_row_size | The anticipated average row size in the table |
| colinfos | The description of the columns |
| row_count | The anticipated number of rows in the table |
| pct_free | The percentage of free space in each block for future expansion of existing rows due to updates |
| used_bytes | The space used by user data |
| alloc_bytes | The size of the object taking into account the tablespace extent characteristics |

Usage Notes

- The `used_bytes` represent the actual bytes used by the data. This includes the overhead due to the block metadata, `pctfree` etc.
- The `alloc_bytes` represent the size of the table when it is created in the tablespace. This takes into account, the size of the extents in the tablespace and tablespace extent management properties.

Examples

```
-- review the parameters
SELECT argument_name, data_type, type_owner, type_name
FROM all_arguments
WHERE object_name = 'CREATE_TABLE_COST'
AND overload = 2

-- examine the input parameter type
SELECT text
FROM dba_source
WHERE name = 'CREATE_TABLE_COST_COLUMNS';

-- drill down further into the input parameter type
SELECT text
FROM dba_source
WHERE name = 'create_table_cost_colinfo';

set serveroutput on

DECLARE
  ub NUMBER;
  ab NUMBER;
  c1 sys.create_table_cost_columns;
BEGIN
  c1 := sys.create_table_cost_columns( sys.create_table_cost_colinfo('NUMBER',10),
    sys.create_table_cost_colinfo('VARCHAR2',30),
    sys.create_table_cost_colinfo('VARCHAR2',30),
    sys.create_table_cost_colinfo('DATE',NULL));

  DBMS_SPACE.CREATE_TABLE_COST('SYSTEM',c1,100000,0,ub,ab);

  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Used Bytes: ' || TO_CHAR(ub));
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alloc Bytes: ' || TO_CHAR(ab));
END;
/
```

164.3.4 FREE_BLOCKS Procedure

This procedure returns information about free blocks in an object (table, index, or cluster).

See [SPACE_USAGE Procedures](#) for returning free block information in an auto segment space managed segment.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.FREE_BLOCKS (
  segment_owner  IN  VARCHAR2,
  segment_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  segment_type   IN  VARCHAR2,
```

```
freelist_group_id IN NUMBER,
free_blks          OUT NUMBER,
scan_limit         IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
partition_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(free_blocks,WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 164-8 FREE_BLOCKS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| segment_owner | Schema name of the segment to be analyzed |
| segment_name | Segment name of the segment to be analyzed |
| segment_type | Type of the segment to be analyzed (TABLE, INDEX, or CLUSTER): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TABLE • TABLE PARTITION • TABLE SUBPARTITION • INDEX • INDEX PARTITION • INDEX SUBPARTITION • CLUSTER • LOB • LOB PARTITION • LOB SUBPARTITION |
| freelist_group_id | Freelist group (instance) whose free list size is to be computed |
| free_blks | Returns count of free blocks for the specified group |
| scan_limit | Maximum number of free list blocks to read (optional). Use a scan limit of X you are interested only in the question, "Do I have X blocks on the free list?" |
| partition_name | Partition name of the segment to be analyzed. This is only used for partitioned tables. The name of subpartition should be used when partitioning is composite. |

Examples

The following uses the CLUS cluster in SCOTT schema with 4 freelist groups. It returns the number of blocks in freelist group 3 in CLUS.

```
DBMS_SPACE.FREE_BLOCKS('SCOTT', 'CLUS', 'CLUSTER', 3, :free_blocks);
```



Note:

An error is raised if `scan_limit` is not a positive number.

164.3.5 ISDATAFILEDROPPABLE_NAME Procedure

This procedure checks whether a datafile is droppable. This procedure may be called before actually dropping the file.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.ISDATAFILEDROPPABLE_NAME (
    filename    IN    VARCHAR2,
    value       OUT   NUMBER);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (free_blocks, WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 164-9 ISDATAFILEDROPPABLE_NAME Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| filename | Name of the file |
| value | Values: 0 if the file is not droppable, 1 if the file is droppable. |

Examples

```
DECLARE fname    VARCHAR2(100);  retval    NUMBER;
BEGIN  SELECT file_name INTO
fname FROM dba_data_files WHERE file_name like
'%empty%';
DBMS_SPACE.ISDATAFILEDROPPABLE_NAME (fname,
retval);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (retval);
END;
```

164.3.6 OBJECT_DEPENDENT_SEGMENTS Function

This table function, given an object, returns the list of segments that are associated with the object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.OBJECT_DEPENDENT_SEGMENTS (
    objowner    IN    VARCHAR2,
    objname     IN    VARCHAR2,
    partname    IN    VARCHAR2,
    objtype     IN    NUMBER)
RETURN dependent_segments_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 164-10 OBJECT_DEPENDENT_SEGMENTS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| objowner | The schema containing the object |
| objname | The name of the object |
| partname | The name of the partition |

Table 164-10 (Cont.) OBJECT_DEPENDENT_SEGMENTS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| objtype | Type of the object: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OBJECT_TYPE_TABLE constant positive := 1; • OBJECT_TYPE_NESTED_TABLE constant positive := 2; • OBJECT_TYPE_INDEX constant positive := 3; • OBJECT_TYPE_CLUSTER constant positive := 4; • OBJECT_TYPE_TABLE_PARTITION constant positive := 7; • OBJECT_TYPE_INDEX_PARTITION constant positive := 8; • OBJECT_TYPE_TABLE_SUBPARTITION constant positive := 9; • OBJECT_TYPE_INDEX_SUBPARTITION constant positive := 10; • OBJECT_TYPE_MV constant positive := 13; • OBJECT_TYPE_MVLOG constant positive := 14; |

Return Values

The content of one row of a dependent_segments_table:

```
TYPE object_dependent_segment IS RECORD (
  segment_owner      VARCHAR2(100),
  segment_name       VARCHAR2(100),
  segment_type        VARCHAR2(100),
  tablespace_name    VARCHAR2(100),
  partition_name      VARCHAR2(100),
  lob_column_name     VARCHAR2(100));
```

Table 164-11 OBJECT_DEPENDENT_SEGMENT Type Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| segment_owner | The schema containing the segment |
| segment_name | The name of the segment |
| segment_type | The type of the segment, such as table, index or LOB |
| tablespace_name | The name of the tablespace |
| partition_name | The name of the partition, if any |
| lob_column_name | The name of the LOB column, if any |

164.3.7 OBJECT_GROWTH_TREND Function

This is a table function. The output is one or more rows where each row describes the space usage of the object at a specific point in time.

Either the space usage totals will be retrieved from Automatic Workload Repository Facilities (AWRF), or the current space usage will be computed and combined with space usage deltas retrieved from AWRF.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.OBJECT_GROWTH_TREND (
    object_owner      IN   VARCHAR2,
    object_name       IN   VARCHAR2,
    object_type       IN   VARCHAR2,
    partition_name    IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    start_time        IN   TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL,
    end_time          IN   TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL,
    interval          IN   DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED DEFAULT NULL,
    skip_interpolated IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'FALSE',
    timeout_seconds   IN   NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    single_datapoint_flag IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TRUE')
RETURN object_growth_trend_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 164-12 OBJECT_GROWTH_TREND Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| object_owner | The schema containing the object |
| object_name | The name of the object |
| object_type | The type of the object |
| partition_name | The name of the partition |
| start_time | Statistics generated after this time will be used in generating the growth trend |
| end_time | Statistics generated until this time will be used in generating the growth trend |
| interval | The interval at which to sample |
| skip_interpolated | Whether interpolation of missing values should be skipped |
| timeout_seconds | The time-out value for the function in seconds |
| single_data_point_flag | Whether in the absence of statistics the segment should be sampled |

Return Values

The `object_growth_trend_row` and `object_growth_trend_table` are used by the `OBJECT_GROWTH_TREND` table function to describe its output.

```
TYPE object_growth_trend_row IS RECORD(
    timepoint      TIMESTAMP,
    space_usage    NUMBER,
    space_alloc    NUMBER,
    quality        VARCHAR(20));
```

Table 164-13 OBJECT_GROWTH_TREND_ROW Type Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| timepoint | The time at which the statistic was recorded |
| space_usage | The space used by data |
| space_alloc | The size of the segment including overhead and unused space |

Table 164-13 (Cont.) OBJECT_GROWTH_TREND_ROW Type Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| quality | The quality of result: "GOOD", "INTERPOLATED", "PROJECTION" |

```
TYPE object_growth_trend_table IS TABLE OF object_growth_trend_row;
```

164.3.8 SPACE_USAGE Procedures

This procedure has two variations to show space usage.

The first form of the procedure shows the space usage of data blocks under the segment High Water Mark. You can calculate usage for LOBS, LOB PARTITIONS and LOB SUBPARTITIONS. This procedure can only be used on tablespaces that are created with auto segment space management. The bitmap blocks, segment header, and extent map blocks are not accounted for by this procedure. Note that this overload cannot be used on SECUREFILE LOBS.



Note:

For LOB segments, the number of blocks that is returned from `full_blocks` and `unformatted_blocks` is actually the number of chunks for the LOB segment.

The second form of the procedure returns information about SECUREFILE LOB space usage. It will return the amount of space in blocks being used by all the SECUREFILE LOBS in the LOB segment. The procedure displays the space actively used by the LOB column, freed space that has retention expired, and freed space that has retention unexpired. Note that this overload can be used only on SECUREFILE LOBS.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.SPACE_USAGE (
    segment_owner      IN  VARCHAR2,
    segment_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
    segment_type       IN  VARCHAR2,
    unformatted_blocks OUT NUMBER,
    unformatted_bytes  OUT NUMBER,
    fs1_blocks         OUT NUMBER,
    fs1_bytes          OUT NUMBER,
    fs2_blocks         OUT NUMBER,
    fs2_bytes          OUT NUMBER,
    fs3_blocks         OUT NUMBER,
    fs3_bytes          OUT NUMBER,
    fs4_blocks         OUT NUMBER,
    fs4_bytes          OUT NUMBER,
    full_blocks        OUT NUMBER,
    full_bytes         OUT NUMBER,
    partition_name     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SPACE.SPACE_USAGE (
    segment_owner      IN  VARCHAR2,
```

```

segment_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
segment_type      IN   VARCHAR2,
segment_size_blocks OUT  NUMBER,
segment_size_bytes OUT  NUMBER,
used_blocks       OUT  NUMBER,
used_bytes        OUT  NUMBER,
expired_blocks    OUT  NUMBER,
expired_bytes     OUT  NUMBER,
unexpired_blocks  OUT  NUMBER,
unexpired_bytes   OUT  NUMBER,
partition_name    IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 164-14 SPACE_USAGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| segment_owner | Schema name of the segment to be analyzed |
| segment_name | Name of the segment to be analyzed |
| partition_name | Partition name of the segment to be analyzed |
| segment_type | Type of the segment to be analyzed (TABLE, INDEX, or CLUSTER): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TABLE • TABLE PARTITION • TABLE SUBPARTITION • INDEX • INDEX PARTITION • INDEX SUBPARTITION • CLUSTER • LOB • LOB PARTITION • LOB SUBPARTITION |
| unformatted_blocks | For LOB segments, the number of blocks that is returned from unformatted_blocks is actually the number of chunks for the LOB segment. |
| unformatted bytes | Total number of bytes unformatted |
| fs1_blocks | Number of blocks having at least 0 to 25% free space |
| fs1_bytes | Number of bytes having at least 0 to 25% free space |
| fs2_blocks | Number of blocks having at least 25 to 50% free space |
| fs2_bytes | Number of bytes having at least 25 to 50% free space |
| fs3_blocks | Number of blocks having at least 50 to 75% free space |
| fs3_bytes | Number of bytes having at least 50 to 75% free space |
| fs4_blocks | Number of blocks having at least 75 to 100% free space |
| fs4_bytes | Number of bytes having at least 75 to 100% free space |
| full_blocks | The number of blocks that is returned from full_blocks is actually the number of chunks for the LOB segment |
| full_bytes | Total number of bytes full in the segment |
| segment_size_blocks | Number of blocks allocated to the segment |
| segment_size_bytes | Number of bytes allocated to the segment |

Table 164-14 (Cont.) SPACE_USAGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| used_blocks | Number blocks allocated to the LOB that contains active data |
| used_bytes | Number bytes allocated to the LOB that contains active data |
| expired_blocks | Number of expired blocks used by the LOB to keep version data |
| expired_bytes | Number of expired bytes used by the LOB to keep version data |
| unexpired_blocks | Number of unexpired blocks used by the LOB to keep version data |
| unexpired_bytes | Number of unexpired bytes used by the LOB to keep version data |
| partition_name | Name of the partition (NULL if not a partition) |

Examples

```
variable unf number;
variable unfb number;
variable fs1 number;
variable fs1b number;
variable fs2 number;
variable fs2b number;
variable fs3 number;
variable fs3b number;
variable fs4 number;
variable fs4b number;
variable full number;
variable fullb number;

begin
dbms_space.space_usage('U1','T',
                      'TABLE',
                      :unf, :unfb,
                      :fs1, :fs1b,
                      :fs2, :fs2b,
                      :fs3, :fs3b,
                      :fs4, :fs4b,
                      :full, :fullb);

end;
/
print unf ;
print unfb ;
print fs4 ;
print fs4b;
print fs3 ;
print fs3b;
print fs2 ;
print fs2b;
print fs1 ;
print fs1b;
print full;
print fullb;
```

164.3.9 UNUSED_SPACE Procedure

This procedure returns information about unused space in an object (table, index, or cluster).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.UNUSED_SPACE (
    segment_owner      IN VARCHAR2,
    segment_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    segment_type       IN VARCHAR2,
    total_blocks       OUT NUMBER,
    total_bytes        OUT NUMBER,
    unused_blocks      OUT NUMBER,
    unused_bytes       OUT NUMBER,
    last_used_extent_file_id OUT NUMBER,
    last_used_extent_block_id OUT NUMBER,
    last_used_block    OUT NUMBER,
    partition_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 164-15 UNUSED_SPACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| segment_owner | Schema name of the segment to be analyzed |
| segment_name | Segment name of the segment to be analyzed |
| segment_type | Type of the segment to be analyzed (TABLE, INDEX, or CLUSTER): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TABLE • TABLE PARTITION • TABLE SUBPARTITION • INDEX • INDEX PARTITION • INDEX SUBPARTITION • CLUSTER • LOB • LOB PARTITION • LOB SUBPARTITION |
| total_blocks | Returns total number of blocks in the segment |
| total_bytes | Returns total number of blocks in the segment, in bytes |
| unused_blocks | Returns number of blocks which are not used |
| unused_bytes | Returns, in bytes, number of blocks which are not used |
| last_used_extent_file_id | Returns the file ID of the last extent which contains data |
| last_used_extent_block_id | Returns the starting block ID of the last extent which contains data |
| last_used_block | Returns the last block within this extent which contains data |
| partition_name | Partition name of the segment to be analyzed. This is only used for partitioned tables; the name of subpartition should be used when partitioning is compose. |

Examples

The following declares the necessary bind variables and executes.

```
DBMS_SPACE.UNUSED_SPACE('SCOTT', 'EMP', 'TABLE', :total_blocks,  
    :total_bytes, :unused_blocks, :unused_bytes, :lastextf,  
    :last_extb, :lastusedblock);
```

DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN

The `DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN` package provides functionality for locally managed tablespaces.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for an example and description of using `DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN`.

165.1 DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN Security Model

This package runs with `SYS` privileges; therefore, any user who has privilege to execute the package can manipulate the bitmaps.

165.2 DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN Constants

The `DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN` package provides constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

Table 165-1 DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--|----------|-------|---|
| <code>SEGMENT_VERIFY_EXTENTS</code> | POSITIVE | 1 | Verifies that the space owned by segment is appropriately reflected in the bitmap as used |
| <code>SEGMENT_VERIFY_EXTENTS_GLOBAL</code> | POSITIVE | 2 | Verifies that the space owned by segment is appropriately reflected in the bitmap as used and that no other segment claims any of this space to be used by it |
| <code>SEGMENT_MARK_CORRUPT</code> | POSITIVE | 3 | Marks a temporary segment as corrupt whereby facilitating its elimination from the dictionary (without space reclamation) |

Table 165-1 (Cont.) DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------|--|
| SEGMENT_MARK_VALID | POSITIVE | 4 | Marks a corrupt temporary segment as valid. It is useful when the corruption in the segment extent map or elsewhere has been resolved and the segment can be dropped normally. |
| SEGMENT_DUMP_EXTENT_MAP | POSITIVE | 5 | Dumps the extent map for a given segment |
| TABLESPACE_VERIFY_BITMAP | POSITIVE | 6 | Verifies the bitmap of the tablespace with extent maps of the segments in that tablespace to make sure everything is consistent |
| TABLESPACE_EXTENT_MAKE_FREE | POSITIVE | 7 | Marks the block range (extent) as free in the bitmaps |
| TABLESPACE_EXTENT_MAKE_USED | POSITIVE | 8 | Marks the block range (extent) as used in the bitmaps |
| SEGMENT_VERIFY_BASIC | POSITIVE | 9 | Performs the basic metadata checks |
| SEGMENT_VERIFY_DEEP | POSITIVE | 10 | Performs deep verification |
| SEGMENT_VERIFY_SPECIFIC | POSITIVE | 11 | Performs a specific check for the segment |
| HWM_CHECK | POSITIVE | 12 | Checks high water mark (HWM) |
| BMB_CHECK | POSITIVE | 13 | Checks integrity among L1, L2 and L3 BMBs (Bit Map Blocks) |
| SEG_DICT_CHECK | POSITIVE | 14 | Checks consistency of segment header with corresponding SEG entry |
| EXTENT_TS_BITMAP_CHECK | POSITIVE | 15 | Checks whether the tablespace bitmaps corresponding to the extent map are marked used |
| DB_BACKPOINTER_CHECK | POSITIVE | 16 | Checks whether the L1 BMBs, L2 BMBs, L3 BMBs and data blocks point to the same parent segment |
| EXTENT_SEGMENT_BITMAP_CHECK | POSITIVE | 17 | Checks whether the bitmap blocks are consistent with the extent map |
| BITMAPS_CHECK | POSITIVE | 18 | Checks from the datablocks that the bitmap states representing the blocks are consistent |
| TS_VERIFY_BITMAPS | POSITIVE | 19 | Checks whether the tablespace bitmaps are consistent with the extents belonging to that tablespace |
| TS_VERIFY_DEEP | POSITIVE | 20 | Performs TS_VERIFY_BITMAPS and TS_VERIFY_SEGMENTS with DEEP option |
| TS_VERIFY_SEGMENTS | POSITIVE | 21 | Performs ASSM_SEGMENT_VERIFY on all segments in the tablespace, taking either the BASIC or the DEEP option |

Table 165-1 (Cont.) DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| SEGMENTS_DUMP_BITMAP_SUMMARY | POSITIVE | 27 | Dumps only bitmap block summaries |

165.3 DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN Operational Notes

Before migrating the `SYSTEM` tablespace, certain conditions must be met. These conditions are enforced by the `TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_TO_LOCAL` procedure, except for the cold backup.

- The database must have a default temporary tablespace that is not `SYSTEM`.
- Dictionary-managed tablespaces cannot have any rollback segments.
- A locally managed tablespace must have at least one online rollback segment. If you are using automatic undo management, then an undo tablespace must be online.
- All tablespaces—except the tablespace containing the rollback segment or the undo tablespace—must be read-only.
- You must have a cold backup of the database.
- The system must be in restricted mode.

165.4 Summary of DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 165-2 DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ASSM_SEGMENT_VERIFY Procedure | Verifies segments created in ASSM (Automatic Segment-Space Management) tablespaces |
| ASSM_TABLESPACE_VERIFY Procedure | Verifies ASSM tablespaces |
| DROP_EMPTY_SEGMENTS Procedure | Drops segments from empty tables or table fragments and dependent objects |
| GET_SEGADV_ATTRIB Procedure | returns the values of attributes of <code>DBSM_SPACE_ADMIN</code> package |
| MATERIALIZER_DEFERRED_SEGMENTS Procedure | Materializes segments for tables and table fragments with deferred segment creation and their dependent objects |
| SEGMENT_CORRUPT Procedure | Marks the segment corrupt or valid so that appropriate error recovery can be done |
| SEGMENT_DROP_CORRUPT Procedure | Drops a segment currently marked corrupt (without reclaiming space) |
| SEGMENT_DUMP Procedure | Dumps the segment header and extent maps of a given segment |
| SEGMENT_VERIFY Procedure | Verifies the consistency of the extent map of the segment |

Table 165-2 (Cont.) DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| SET_SEGADV_ATTRIB Procedure | Sets/changes the values of attributes of DBSM_SPACE_ADMIN package |
| TABLESPACE_FIX_BITMAPS Procedure | Marks the appropriate block range (extent) as free or used in bitmap |
| TABLESPACE_FIX_SEGMENT_STAT ES Procedure | Fixes the state of the segments in a tablespace in which migration was aborted |
| TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_FROM_LOCAL Procedure | Migrates a locally managed tablespace to dictionary-managed tablespace |
| TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_TO_LOCAL Procedure | Migrates a tablespace from dictionary-managed format to locally managed format |
| TABLESPACE_REBUILD_BITMAPS Procedure | Rebuilds the appropriate bitmaps |
| TABLESPACE_REBUILD_QUOTAS Procedure | Rebuilds quotas for given tablespace |
| TABLESPACE_RELOCATE_BITMAPS Procedure | Relocates the bitmaps to the destination specified |
| TABLESPACE_VERIFY Procedure | Verifies that the bitmaps and extent maps for the segments in the tablespace are synchronized |

165.4.1 ASSM_SEGMENT_VERIFY Procedure

Given a segment definition, the procedure verifies the basic consistency of the space metadata blocks as well as consistency between space metadata and segment data blocks. This procedure verifies segments created in Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) tablespaces.

There is however a difference between basic verification and deep verification:

- Basic verification involves consistency checks of space metadata, such as integrity among level 1, level 2, level 3 bitmap blocks, consistency of segment extent map and level 1 bitmap ranges.
- Deep verification involves consistency checks between datablocks and space metadata blocks such as whether the datablocks point correctly to the parent level 1 bitmap blocks, and whether the freeness states in the datablocks are consistent with the freeness states of bits in level 1 bitmap blocks corresponding to the datablocks.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.ASSM_SEGMENT_VERIFY (
  segment_owner  IN VARCHAR2,
  segment_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  segment_type   IN VARCHAR2,
  partition_name IN VARCHAR2,
  verify_option  IN POSITIVE DEFAULT SEGMENT_VERIFY_BASIC,
  attrib         IN POSITIVE DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 165-3 ASSM_SEGMENT_VERIFY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| segment_owner | Schema that owns the segment |
| segment_name | Name of the segment to be verified |
| segment_type | Segment namespace is one of TABLE, TABLE PARTITION, TABLE SUBPARTITION, INDEX, INDEX PARTITION, INDEX SUBPARTITION, LOB, LOB PARTITION, LOB SUBPARTITION, CLUSTER |
| partition_name | Name of the partition or subpartition |
| verify_option | One of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEGMENT_VERIFY_BASIC := 9. Performs the basic metadata checks (Default) SEGMENT_VERIFY_DEEP := 10. Performs deep verification SEGMENT_VERIFY_SPECIFIC := 11. Performs a specific check for the segment |
| attrib | When option SEGMENT_VERIFY_SPECIFIC is specified as option, attrib can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HWM_CHECK := 12. Checks whether high water mark information is accurate BMB_CHECK := 13. Checks whether space bitmap blocks have correct backpointers to the segment header SEG_DICT_CHECK := 14. Checks whether dictionary information for segment is accurate EXTENT_TS_BITMAP_CHECK := 15. Checks whether extent maps are consistent with file level bitmaps DB_BACKPOINTER_CHECK := 16. Checks whether datablocks have correct backpointers to the space metadata blocks EXTENT_SEGMENT_BITMAP_CHECK := 17. Checks whether extent map in the segment matches the bitmaps in the segment BITMAPS_CHECK := 18. Checks whether space bitmap blocks are accurate |

Usage Notes

- Using this procedure requires SYSDBA privileges.
- You can determine the relative file # and header block # (header_relative_file and header_block parameters) by querying DBA_SEGMENTS.
- This procedure outputs a dump file named sid_ora_process_ID.trc to the location specified in the USER_DUMP_DEST initialization parameter.

165.4.2 ASSM_TABLESPACE_VERIFY Procedure

This procedure verifies all the segments created in an ASSM tablespace. The verification for each segment performs basic consistency checks of the space metadata blocks as well as consistency checks between space metadata and segment data blocks.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.ASSM_TABLESPACE_VERIFY (
    tablespace_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    ts_option        IN POSITIVE,
    segment_option   IN POSITIVE DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 165-4 ASSM_TABLESPACE_VERIFY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| tablespace_name | Name of the tablespace to verify. The tablespace must be an ASSM tablespace. |
| ts_option | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TS_VERIFY_BITMAPS := 19. The bitmaps are verified against the extents. This detects bits that are marked used or free wrongly and detects multiple allocation of extents. The file metadata is validated against file\$ and control file. TS_VERIFY_DEEP := 20. This option is used to verify the file bitmaps as well perform checks on all the segments. TS_VERIFY_SEGMENTS := 21. This option is used to invoke SEGMENT_VERIFY on all the segments in the tablespace. Optionally you can write a script that queries all the segments in the tablespace and invoke SEGMENT_VERIFY. |
| segment_option | <p>When TS_VERIFY_SEGMENTS is specified, segment_option can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEGMENT_VERIFY_BASIC := 9 SEGMENT_VERIFY_DEEP := 10 <p>The value of segment_option is NULL when TS_VERIFY_DEEP or TS_VERIFY_BITMAPS is specified.</p> |

Usage Notes

- Using this procedure requires SYSDBA privileges.
- This procedure outputs a dump file named `sid_ora_process_ID.trc` to the location specified in the `USER_DUMP_DEST` initialization parameter.

165.4.3 DROP_EMPTY_SEGMENTS Procedure

This procedure drops segments from empty tables or table fragments and dependent objects.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.DROP_EMPTY_SEGMENTS (  
  schema_name      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  table_name       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  partition_name   IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 165-5 DROP_EMPTY_SEGMENTS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|-------------------|
| schema_name | Name of schema |
| table_name | Name of table |
| partition_name | Name of partition |

Usage Notes

Given a schema name, this procedure scans all tables in the schema. For each table, if the table or any of its fragments are found to be empty, and the table satisfies certain criteria (restrictions being the same as those described in "Restrictions on Deferred Segment Creation"), then the empty table fragment and associated index segments are dropped along with the corresponding LOB data and index segments. A subsequent insert creates segments with the same properties.

Optionally:

- No `schema_name` is specified, in which case tables belonging to all schemas are scanned
- Both `schema_name` and `table_name` are specified to perform the operation on a specified table
- All three arguments are supplied, restricting the operation to the partition and its dependent objects

165.4.4 GET_SEGADV_ATTRIB Procedure

This procedure returns the values of attributes of `DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN` package.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.GET_SEGADV_ATTRIB(  
  attribute IN NUMBER,  
  value     OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 165-6 GET_SEGADV_ATTRIB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| attribute | Supported attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMP_ADVISOR — Provides an option to enable or disable Compression Advisor for Automatic Segment Advisor. By default Compression Advisor is enabled for Automatic Segment Advisor. COMP_LOB — Provides an option to enable or disable Compression Advisor for the tables with LOB columns while Automatic Segment Advisor is running. By default Compression Advisor is enabled for tables with LOB columns. |
| value | Supported values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ATTR_ENABLE : 1 ATTR_DISABLE : 0 |

165.4.5 MATERIALIZE_DEFERRED_SEGMENTS Procedure

This procedure materializes segments for tables and table fragments with deferred segment creation and their dependent objects.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.MATERIALIZE_DEFERRED_SEGMENTS (
  schema_name      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  table_name       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  partition_name   IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 165-7 MATERIALIZE_DEFERRED_SEGMENTS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|-------------------|
| schema_name | Name of schema |
| table_name | Name of table |
| partition_name | Name of partition |

Usage Notes

Given a schema name, this procedure scans all tables in the schema. For each table, if the deferred or delayed segment property is set for the table or any of its fragments, then a new segment is created for those fragments and their dependent objects.

Optionally:

- No `schema_name` is specified, in which case tables belonging to all schemas are scanned

- Both `schema_name` and `table_name` are specified to perform the operation on a specified table
- All three arguments are supplied, restricting the operation to the partition and its dependent objects

165.4.6 SEGMENT_CORRUPT Procedure

This procedure marks the segment corrupt or valid so that appropriate error recovery can be performed.

It cannot be used on the `SYSTEM` tablespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_CORRUPT (
    tablespace_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    header_relative_file IN    POSITIVE,
    header_block         IN    NUMBER,
    corrupt_option       IN    POSITIVE DEFAULT SEGMENT_MARK_CORRUPT);
```

Parameters

Table 165-8 SEGMENT_CORRUPT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <code>tablespace_name</code> | Name of tablespace in which segment resides |
| <code>header_relative_file</code> | Relative file number of segment header |
| <code>header_block</code> | Block number of segment header |
| <code>corrupt_option</code> | <code>SEGMENT_MARK_CORRUPT</code> (default) or <code>SEGMENT_MARK_VALID</code> |

Usage Notes

You can determine the relative file number and block number (`header_relative_file` and `header_block` parameter) of the segment header block by querying `DBA_SEGMENTS`.

Examples

The following example marks the segment as corrupt:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_CORRUPT('USERS', 4, 33,
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_MARK_CORRUPT);
```

Alternately, the next example marks a corrupt segment valid:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_CORRUPT('USERS', 4, 33,
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_MARK_VALID);
```

165.4.7 SEGMENT_DROP_CORRUPT Procedure

This procedure drops a segment currently marked corrupt (without reclaiming space).

For this to work, the segment must be marked *temporary*. To mark a corrupt segment as temporary, issue a `DROP` command on the segment.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_DROP_CORRUPT (
    tablespace_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    header_relative_file IN    POSITIVE,
    header_block         IN    NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 165-9 SEGMENT_DROP_CORRUPT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| tablespace_name | Name of tablespace in which segment resides |
| header_relative_file | Relative file number of segment header |
| header_block | Block number of segment header |

Usage Notes

- The space for the segment is not released, and it must be fixed by using the [TABLESPACE_FIX_BITMAPS Procedure](#) or the [TABLESPACE_REBUILD_BITMAPS Procedure](#).
- The procedure cannot be used on the SYSTEM tablespace.
- You can determine the relative file number and block number (header_relative_file and header_block parameter) of the segment header block by querying DBA_SEGMENTS.

Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_DROP_CORRUPT('USERS', 4, 33);
```

165.4.8 SEGMENT_DUMP Procedure

This procedure dumps the segment header and bitmap blocks of a specific segment to the location specified in the USER_DUMP_DEST initialization parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_DUMP (
    tablespace_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    header_relative_file IN    POSITIVE,
    header_block         IN    NUMBER,
    dump_option          IN    POSITIVE DEFAULT SEGMENT_DUMP_EXTENT_MAP);
```

Parameters

Table 165-10 SEGMENT_DUMP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| tablespace_name | Name of tablespace in which segment resides |
| header_relative_file | Relative file number of segment header |
| header_block | Block number of segment header |

Table 165-10 (Cont.) SEGMENT_DUMP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| dump_option | One of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEGMENT_DUMP_EXTENT_MAP SEGMENT_DUMP_BITMAP_SUMMARY |

Usage Notes

- You can produce a slightly abbreviated dump, which includes the segment header and bitmap block summaries, without percent-free states of each block if you pass SEGMENT_DUMP_BITMAP_SUMMARY as the dump_option parameter.
- You can determine the relative file number and block number (header_relative_file and header_block parameter) of the segment header block by querying DBA_SEGMENTS.HEADER_FILE. If HEADER_FILE is greater than 1023 then use DBA_DATA_FILES.RELATIVE_FNO.

Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_DUMP('USERS', 4, 33);
```

165.4.9 SEGMENT_VERIFY Procedure

This procedure checks the consistency of the segment extent map with the tablespace file bitmaps.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_VERIFY (
    tablespace_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    header_relative_file IN    POSITIVE,
    header_block         IN    NUMBER,
    verify_option        IN    POSITIVE DEFAULT SEGMENT_VERIFY_EXTENTS);
```

Parameters

Table 165-11 SEGMENT_VERIFY Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| tablespace_name | Name of tablespace in which segment resides |
| header_relative_file | Relative file number of segment header |
| header_block | Block number of segment header |
| verify_option | What kind of check to do: SEGMENT_VERIFY_EXTENTS or SEGMENT_VERIFY_EXTENTS_GLOBAL |

Usage Notes

- Anomalies are output as block range, bitmap-block, bitmap-block-range, anomaly-information, in the trace file for all block ranges found to have incorrect space representation. The kinds of problems which would be reported are free space not

considered free, used space considered free, and the same space considered used by multiple segments.

- You can determine the relative file number and block number (header_relative_file and header_block parameter) of the segment header block by querying DBA_SEGMENTS.

Examples

The following example verifies that the segment with segment header at relative file number 4, block number 33, has its extent maps and bitmaps synchronized.

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_VERIFY('USERS', 4, 33,
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_VERIFY_EXTENTS);
```

165.4.10 SET_SEGADV_ATTRIB Procedure

This procedure sets the values of attributes of DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN package.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SET_SEGADV_ATTRIB (
    attribute IN NUMBER,
    value     IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 165-12 SET_SEGADV_ATTRIB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| attribute | Supported attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COMP_ADVISOR — Provides an option to enable or disable Compression Advisor for Automatic Segment Advisor. By default Compression Advisor is enabled for Automatic Segment Advisor. • COMP_LOB — Provides an option to enable or disable Compression Advisor for the tables with LOB columns while Automatic Segment Advisor is running. By default Compression Advisor is enabled for tables with LOB columns. |
| value | Supported values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATTR_ENABLE : 1 • ATTR_DISABLE : 0 |

165.4.11 TABLESPACE_FIX_BITMAPS Procedure

This procedure marks the appropriate block range (extent) as free or used in bitmap. It cannot be used on the SYSTEM tablespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_FIX_BITMAPS (
    tablespace_name IN VARCHAR2,
    dbarange_relative_file IN POSITIVE,
    dbarange_begin_block IN POSITIVE,
```

```
dbarange_end_block    IN    POSITIVE,
fix_option            IN    POSITIVE);
```

Parameters

Table 165-13 TABLESPACE_FIX_BITMAPS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| tablespace_name | Name of tablespace |
| dbarange_relative_file | Relative file number of block range (extent) |
| dbarange_begin_block | Block number of beginning of extent |
| dbarange_end_block | Block number (inclusive) of end of extent |
| fix_option | One of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TABLESPACE_EXTENT_MAKE_FREE TABLESPACE_EXTENT_MAKE_USED |

Examples

The following example marks bits for 51 blocks for relative file number 4, beginning at block number 33 and ending at 83, as `USED` in bitmaps.

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_FIX_BITMAPS('USERS', 4, 33, 83,
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.EXTENT_MAKE_USED);
```

Alternatively, specifying an option of `TABLESPACE_EXTENT_MAKE_FREE` marks the bits free in bitmaps. The `BEGIN` and `END` blocks must be in extent boundary and be extent multiple; otherwise, an error is raised.

165.4.12 TABLESPACE_FIX_SEGMENT_STATES Procedure

This procedure fixes the state of the segments in a tablespace in which migration was aborted.

During tablespace migration to or from local, the segments are put in a transient state. If migration is aborted, then the segment states are corrected by `SMON` when event 10906 is set. A database with segments in such a transient state cannot be downgraded. The procedure can be used to fix the state of such segments.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_FIX_SEGMENT_STATES (
    tablespace_name    IN    VARCHAR);
```

Parameters

Table 165-14 TABLESPACE_FIX_SEGMENT_STATES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| tablespace_name | Name of the tablespace whose segments must be fixed |

Usage Notes

The tablespace must be kept online and read/write when this procedure is called.

Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_FIX_SEGMENT_STATES('TS1')
```

165.4.13 TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_FROM_LOCAL Procedure

This procedure migrates a locally managed tablespace to a dictionary-managed tablespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_FROM_LOCAL (
    tablespace_name      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 165-15 TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_FROM_LOCAL Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| tablespace_name | Name of tablespace |

Usage Notes

The tablespace must be kept online and read/write during migration. Migration of temporary tablespaces and migration of SYSTEM tablespaces are not supported.

Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_FROM_LOCAL('USERS');
```

165.4.14 TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_TO_LOCAL Procedure

This procedure migrates the tablespace from a dictionary-managed format to a locally managed format. Tablespaces migrated to locally managed format are user managed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_TO_LOCAL (
    tablespace_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    unit_size            IN      POSITIVE DEFAULT NULL,
    rfno                 IN      POSITIVE DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 165-16 TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_TO_LOCAL Procedure Parameters


| Parameter Name | Description |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| tablespace_name | Name of the tablespace to be migrated |

Table 165-16 (Cont.) TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_TO_LOCAL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|----------------|--|
| unit_size | Bitmap unit size (which is the size of the smallest possible chunk of space that can be allocated) in the tablespace specified in number of blocks |
| rfno | Relative File Number of the file where the bitmap blocks are placed |

Usage Notes

- Before you migrate the SYSTEM tablespace, migrate any dictionary-managed tablespaces that you want to use in read/write mode to locally managed. After the SYSTEM tablespace is migrated, you cannot change dictionary-managed tablespaces to read/write.

 **See Also:**
Oracle Database Administrator's Guide

- The tablespace must be kept online and read/write during migration. Note that temporary tablespaces cannot be migrated.
- Allocation Unit may be specified optionally. The default is calculated by the system based on the highest common divisor of all extents (used or free) for the tablespace. This number is further trimmed based on the MINIMUM EXTENT for the tablespace (5 if MINIMUM EXTENT is not specified). Thus, the calculated value will not be larger than the MINIMUM EXTENT for the tablespace. The last free extent in every file is ignored for GCD calculation. If you specify the unit size, then it must be a factor of the unit_size calculated by the system; otherwise an error message is returned.
- The Relative File Number parameter is used to place the bitmaps in a desired file. If space is not found in the file, then an error is issued. The data file specified must be part of the tablespace being migrated. If the dataflow is not specified, then the system chooses a dataflow in which to place the initial bitmap blocks. If space is not found for the initial bitmaps, then an error is raised.

Examples

To migrate a tablespace 'TS1' in 2KB blocksize with minimum extent size 1MB:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_TO_LOCAL('TS1', 512, 2);
```

The bitmaps are placed in file with relative file number 2.

165.4.15 TABLESPACE_REBUILD_BITMAPS Procedure

This procedure rebuilds the appropriate bitmaps. If no bitmap block is specified, then it rebuilds all bitmaps for the given tablespace.

The procedure cannot be used on the SYSTEM tablespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_REBUILD_BITMAPS (
    tablespace_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    bitmap_relative_file IN    POSITIVE  DEFAULT NULL,
    bitmap_block         IN    POSITIVE  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 165-17 TABLESPACE_REBUILD_BITMAPS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| tablespace_name | Name of tablespace |
| bitmap_relative_file | Relative file number of bitmap block to rebuild |
| bitmap_block | Block number of bitmap block to rebuild |

Usage Notes

Only full rebuild is supported.

Examples

The following example rebuilds bitmaps for all the files in the `USERS` tablespace.

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_REBUILD_BITMAPS('USERS');
```

165.4.16 TABLESPACE_REBUILD_QUOTAS Procedure

This procedure rebuilds quotas for the given tablespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_REBUILD_QUOTAS (
    tablespace_name      IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 165-18 TABLESPACE_REBUILD_QUOTAS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| tablespace_name | Name of tablespace |

Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_REBUILD_QUOTAS('USERS');
```

165.4.17 TABLESPACE_RELOCATE_BITMAPS Procedure

This procedure relocates the bitmaps to the destination specified.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_RELOCATE_BITMAPS (  
    tablespace_name    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    filno              IN    POSITIVE,  
    blkno              IN    POSITIVE);
```

Parameters

Table 165-19 TABLESPACE_RELOCATE_BITMAPS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| tablespace_name | Name of tablespace |
| filno | Relative File Number of the destination file |
| blkno | Block Number of the destination range |

Usage Notes

- Migration of a tablespace from dictionary-managed to locally managed format could result in the creation of `SPACE HEADER` segment that contains the bitmap blocks. The `SPACE HEADER` segment is treated as user data. If you explicitly resize a file at or below the space header segment, then an error is issued. Use the `TABLESPACE_RELOCATE_BITMAPS` command to move the control information to a different destination and then resize the file.
- This procedure cannot be used on the `SYSTEM` tablespace.
- The tablespace must be kept online and read/write during relocation of bitmaps. This can be done only on migrated locally managed tablespaces.

Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_RELOCATE_BITMAPS('TS1', 3, 4);
```

Moves the bitmaps to file 3, block 4.



Note:

The source and the destination addresses must not overlap. The destination block number is rounded down to the unit boundary. If there is user data in that location, then an error is raised.

165.4.18 TABLESPACE_VERIFY Procedure

This procedure verifies that the bitmaps and extent maps for the segments in the tablespace are synchronized.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_VERIFY (  
    tablespace_name      IN    VARCHAR2,  
    verify_option        IN    POSITIVE DEFAULT TABLESPACE_VERIFY_BITMAP);
```

Parameters

Table 165-20 TABLESPACE_VERIFY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| tablespace_name | Name of tablespace |
| verify_option | One option is supported: TABLESPACE_VERIFY_BITMAP |

Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_VERIFY('USERS');
```

DBMS_SPD

The `DBMS_SPD` package provides subprograms for managing SQL plan directives (SPD).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Views](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SPD Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- [DBMS_STATS](#)
- *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* regarding SQL plan directives

166.1 DBMS_SPD Overview

This package provides subprograms for managing SQL plan directives (SPD).

SPD are objects generated automatically by Oracle. For example, if Oracle detects that the single table cardinality estimated made by the optimizer is different from the actual number of rows returned when accessing the table, it will automatically create a directive to perform dynamic statistics for the table. When any SQL statement referencing the table is compiled, the optimizer will perform dynamic statistics for the table to get a more accurate estimate.

166.2 DBMS_SPD Security Model

`DBMS_SPD` is an invoker-rights package. The invoker requires `ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT` privilege for executing most of the subprograms in this package. Also, the subprograms commit the current transaction (if any), perform the operation, and then commit it again.

166.3 DBMS_SPD Views

The DBA view `DBA_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVES` shows all the directives created in the system and the view `DBA_SQL_PLAN_DIR_OBJECTS` displays the objects that are included in the directives.

166.4 Summary of DBMS_SPD Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_SPD` package subprograms.

Table 166-1 DBMS_SPD Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ALTER_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Changes different attributes of a SQL plan directive |
| CREATE_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Creates a staging table into which to pack (export) SQL plan directives. |
| DROP_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Drops a SQL plan directive |
| FLUSH_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure | Allows for manual flushing of the SQL plan directives that are automatically recorded in SGA memory while executing SQL statements. |
| GET_PREFS Function | Gets the values for preferences for SQL plan directives |
| PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE Function | Packs (exports) SQL plan directives into a staging table. |
| SET_PREFS Procedure | Allows the setting of different preferences for SQL plan directives |
| UNPACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE Function | Unpacks (imports) SQL plan directives from a staging table. |

166.4.1 ALTER_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure changes different attributes of a SQL plan directive.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPD.ALTER_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
    directive_id      IN      NUMBER,
    attribute_name    IN      VARCHAR2,
    attribute_value   IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 166-2 ALTER_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| directive_id | SQL plan directive ID |
| attribute_name | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENABLED AUTO_DROP |
| attribute_value | <p>Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENABLED: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If YES directive is enabled and may be used - If NO directive is not enabled and will not be used AUTO_DROP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If YES directive will be dropped automatically if not used for SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS. This is the default behavior. - If NO directive will not be dropped automatically |

Exceptions

- ORA-38171 `INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE`: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.
- ORA-28104 `INVALID_INPUT`: The input value is not valid.
- ORA-13158 `OBJECT_DOES_NOT_EXIST`: The specified object does not exist.

Usage Notes

The `ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT` privilege is required to execute this procedure.

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SPD.ALTER_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (12345, 'STATE', 'PERMANENT');
END;
```

166.4.2 CREATE_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure creates a staging table into which to pack (export) SQL plan directives.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPD.CREATE_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE (
  table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  table_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := USER,
  tablespace_name     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 166-3 *CREATE_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>table_name</code> | Name of staging table |
| <code>table_owner</code> | Name of schema owner of staging table. Default is current schema. |
| <code>tablespace_name</code> | Name of tablespace. Default <code>NULL</code> means create staging table in the default tablespace: |

Exceptions

- ORA-38171 `INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE`: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.
- ORA-28104 `INVALID_INPUT`: The input value is not valid.
- ORA-44001 `INVALID_SCHEMA`: The input schema does not exist.
- ORA-13159 `TABLE_ALREADY_EXISTS`: The specified table already exists.
- ORA-29304 `TABLESPACE_MISSING`: The specified tablespace does not exist.

Usage Notes

The `ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT` privilege is required to execute this procedure.

166.4.3 DROP_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure drops a SQL plan directive.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPD.DROP_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (  
    directive_id      IN      NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 166-4 *DROP_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| directive_id | SQL plan directive ID |

Exceptions

- ORA-38171 `INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE`: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.
- ORA-28104 `INVALID_INPUT`: The input value is not valid.
- ORA-13158 `OBJECT_DOES_NOT_EXIST`: The specified object does not exist.

Usage Notes

The `ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT` privilege is required to execute this procedure.

Examples

```
BEGIN  
    DBMS_SPD.DROP_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (12345);  
END;
```

166.4.4 FLUSH_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure allows for manual flushing of the SQL plan directives that are automatically recorded in SGA memory while executing SQL statements.

The information recorded in the SGA is periodically flushed by an Oracle background process. This procedure provides a way to flush the information manually.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPD.FLUSH_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE;
```

Exceptions

ORA-38171 `INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE`: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.

Usage Notes

The `ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT` privilege is required to execute this procedure.

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SPD.FLUSH_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE;
END;
```

166.4.5 GET_PREFS Function

This function returns the value for the specified preferences for SQL plan directives.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPD.GET_PREFS (
  pname      IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 166-5 *GET_PREFS Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pname | Preference name. The procedure supports the preference <code>SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS</code> . |

Return Values

Preference value

Exceptions

- ORA-38171 `INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE`: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.
- ORA-28104 `INVALID_INPUT`: The input value is not valid.

Usage Notes

- The `ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT` privilege is required to execute this procedure.
- `SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS` - SQL plan directives are purged if not used for more than the value set for this preference.

Examples

```
SELECT DBMS_SPD.GET_PREFS('SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS') FROM DUAL;
```

166.4.6 PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE Function

This function packs (exports) SQL plan directives into a staging table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPD.PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE (
    table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    table_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := USER,
    directive_id    IN NUMBER    := NULL,
    obj_list        IN OBJECTTAB := NULL)
RETURN NUMBER
```

Parameters

Table 166-6 *PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE* Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| table_name | Name of staging table |
| table_owner | Name of schema owner of staging table. Default is current schema. |
| directive_id | SQL plan directive ID. Default NULL means all directives in the system. |
| obj_list | Used to filter the directives to be packed based on the objects used in directives. If obj_list is not NULL, a directive is packed only if all the objects in the directive exist in obj_list. |

Return Values

Number of SQL plan directives packed.

Exceptions

- ORA-38171 INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.
- ORA-28104 INVALID_INPUT: The input value is not valid.
- ORA-44001 INVALID_SCHEMA: The input schema does not exist.
- ORA-29304 INVALID_STGTAB: The specified staging table is invalid or does not exist.
- ORA-13158 OBJECT_DOES_NOT_EXIST: The specified object does not exist.

Usage Notes

The ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege is required to execute this procedure.

Examples

```
-- Pack all directives in the system
SELECT DBMS_SPD.PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE('mydirtab') FROM DUAL;

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
```

```

-- Pack directives relevant to objects in SH schema
DECLARE
  my_list  DBMS_SPD.OBJECTTAB := DBMS_SPD.ObjectTab();
  dir_cnt  NUMBER;
BEGIN
  my_list.extend(1);
  my_list(1).owner := 'SH';           -- schema name
  my_list(1).object_name := NULL;     -- all tables in SH
  my_list(1).object_type := 'TABLE';  -- type of object

  dir_cnt :=
    DBMS_SPD.PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE('mydirtab', obj_list => my_list);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('dir_cnt = ' || dir_cnt);
END;

-- Pack directives relevant to tables SALES and CUSTOMERS in SH schema
DECLARE
  my_list  DBMS_SPD.OBJECTTAB := DBMS_SPD.ObjectTab();
  dir_cnt  NUMBER;
BEGIN
  my_list.extend(2);

  -- SALES table
  my_list(1).owner := 'SH';
  my_list(1).object_name := 'SALES';
  my_list(1).object_type := 'TABLE';

  -- CUSTOMERS table
  my_list(2).owner := 'SH';
  my_list(2).object_name := 'CUSTOMERS';
  my_list(2).object_type := 'TABLE';

  dir_cnt :=
    DBMS_SPD.PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE('mydirtab', obj_list => my_list);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('dir_cnt = ' || dir_cnt);
END;

```

166.4.7 SET_PREFS Procedure

This procedure allows the setting of different preferences for SQL plan directives.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SPD.SET_PREFS (
  pname      IN   VARCHAR2,
  pvalue     IN   VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 166-7 *SET_PREFS Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pname | Preference name. The procedure supports the preference SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS. |

Table 166-7 (Cont.) SET_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pvalue | <p>Preference value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS: SQL plan directives are purged if not used for more than the value set for this preference. Default is 53 (SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS_DEFAULT) weeks, which means a directive is purged if it has been left unused for little over a year. It can be set to any value greater than or equal to 0. Also value NULL can be passed to set the preference to default. |

Exceptions

- ORA-38171 INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.
- ORA-28104 INVALID_INPUT: The input value is not valid.

Usage Notes

- The ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege is required to execute this procedure.
- SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS - SQL plan directives are purged if not used for more than the value set for this preference.

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SPD.SET_PREFS('SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS', '4');
END;
```

166.4.8 UNPACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE Function

This procedure unpacks (imports) SQL plan directives from a staging table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPD.UNPACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE (
  table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := USER,
  directive_id    IN NUMBER    := NULL,
  obj_list        IN OBJECTTAB := NULL)
RETURN NUMBER
```

Parameters

Table 166-8 UNPACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| table_name | Name of staging table |
| table_owner | Name of schema owner of staging table. Default is current schema. |

Table 166-8 (Cont.) UNPACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| directive_id | SQL plan directive ID. Default NULL means all directives in the system. |
| obj_list | Used to filter the directives to be unpacked based on the objects used in directives. If obj_list is not NULL, a directive is unpacked only if all the objects in the directive exist in obj_list. |

Return Values

Number of SQL plan directives unpacked.

Exceptions

- ORA-38171 INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.
- ORA-28104 INVALID_INPUT: The input value is not valid.
- ORA-44001 INVALID_SCHEMA: The input schema does not exist.
- ORA-29304 INVALID_STGTAB: The specified staging table is invalid or does not exist.
- ORA-13158 OBJECT_DOES_NOT_EXIST: The specified object does not exist.

Usage Notes

The ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege is required to execute this procedure.

Examples

```
-- Unack all directives in the staging table
SELECT DBMS_SPD.UNPACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE('mydirtab') FROM DUAL;

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
-- Unpack directives relevant to objects in SH schema
DECLARE
  my_list DBMS_SPD.OBJECTTAB := DBMS_SPD.ObjectTab();
  dir_cnt number;
BEGIN
  my_list.extend(1);
  my_list(1).owner := 'SH';           -- schema name
  my_list(1).object_name := null;     -- all tables in SH
  my_list(1).object_type := 'TABLE';  -- type of object

  dir_cnt :=
    DBMS_SPD.UNPACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE('mydirtab', obj_list => my_list);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('dir_cnt = ' || dir_cnt);
END;

-- Unpack directives relevant to tables SALES and CUSTOMERS in SH schema
DECLARE
  my_list DBMS_SPD.OBJECTTAB := DBMS_SPD.ObjectTab();
  dir_cnt NUMBER;
begin
  my_list.extend(2);
```

```
-- SALES table
my_list(1).owner := 'SH';
my_list(1).object_name := 'SALES';
my_list(1).object_type := 'TABLE';

-- CUSTOMERS table
my_list(2).owner := 'SH';
my_list(2).object_name := 'CUSTOMERS';
my_list(2).object_type := 'TABLE';

dir_cnt :=
  DBMS_SPD.UNPACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE('mydirtab', obj_list => my_list);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('dir_cnt = ' || dir_cnt);
END;
```

DBMS_SPM

The `DBMS_SPM` package supports the SQL plan management feature by providing an interface for the DBA or other user to perform controlled manipulation of plan history and SQL plan baselines maintained for various SQL statements.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SPM Subprograms](#)



See Also:

For more information about "Using SQL Plan Management" in the *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide*

167.1 DBMS_SPM Overview

The `DBMS_SPM` package allows the user to manage SQL execution plans using SQL plan management.

SQL plan management prevents performance regressions resulting from sudden changes to the execution plan of a SQL statement by recording and evaluating the execution plans of SQL statements over time, and builds SQL plan baselines composed of a set of existing plans known to be efficient. The SQL plan baselines are then used to preserve performance of corresponding SQL statements, regardless of changes occurring in the system. Common usage scenarios where SQL plan management can improve or preserve SQL performance include:

- A database upgrade that installs a new optimizer version usually results in plan changes for a small percentage of SQL statements, with most of the plan changes resulting in either no performance change or improvement. However, certain plan changes may cause performance regressions. The use of SQL plan baselines significantly minimizes potential performance regressions resulting from a database upgrade.
- Ongoing system and data changes can impact plans for some SQL statements, potentially causing performance regressions. The use of SQL plan baselines helps to minimize performance regressions and stabilize SQL performance.
- Deployment of new application modules means introducing new SQL statements into the system. The application software may use appropriate SQL execution plans developed under a standard test configuration for the new SQL statements. If the system production

configuration differs significantly from the test configuration, SQL plan baselines can be evolved over time to produce better performance.

167.2 DBMS_SPM Security Model

The package is owned by `SYS`. The `EXECUTE` package privilege is required to execute its procedures. Any user granted the `ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT` privilege is able to execute the `DBMS_SPM` package.

167.3 DBMS_SPM Constants

The `DBMS_SPM` package provides constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

These are shown in the following table. These constants are defined as standard input for the `time_limit` parameter of the `EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE` Function.

Table 167-1 DBMS_SPM Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| <code>AUTO_LIMIT</code> | <code>INTEGER</code> | <code>2147483647</code> | Oracle determines the appropriate time spent by the <code>EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE</code> Function. |
| <code>NO_LIMIT</code> | <code>INTEGER</code> | <code>2147483647 -1</code> | There is no limit to the time spent by the <code>EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE</code> Function. |

167.4 DBMS_SPM Examples

These examples will help you understand use of `DBMS_SPM`.

Detailed examples are located under the following topics:

- [Migrating Stored Outlines to SQL Plan Baselines](#)
- [Migrating Outlines to Utilize SQL Plan Management Features](#)
- [Migrating Outlines to Preserve Stored Outline Behavior](#)
- [Performing Follow-Up Tasks After Stored Outline Migration](#)

167.5 DBMS_SPM Data Structures

The `DBMS_SPM` package defines a `TABLE` type.

Table Types

- [DBMS_SPM NAMELIST Table Type](#)

167.5.1 DBMS_SPM NAMELIST Table Type

This type allows for a list of names as an input parameter.

Syntax

```
TYPE name_list IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30);
```

167.6 Summary of DBMS_SPM Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS_SPM package subprograms.

Table 167-2 DBMS_SPM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ACCEPT_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Procedure | Accepts a plan based on the recommendation of an evolve task |
| ALTER_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function | Changes an attribute of a single plan or all plans associated with a SQL statement using the attribute name/value format |
| CANCEL_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure | Cancels a currently executing evolve task |
| CONFIGURE Procedure | Sets configuration options for SQL management base, in parameter/value format |
| CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK Function | Creates an advisor task and sets its parameters |
| CREATE_STGTAB_BASELINE Procedure | Creates a staging table that used for transporting SQL plan baselines from one system to another |
| DROP_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure | Drops an evolved task |
| DROP_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function | Drops a single plan, or all plans associated with a SQL statement |
| EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function | Evolves SQL plan baselines associated with one or more SQL statements |
| EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK Function | Executes a previously created evolve task |
| IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK Function | Implements a plan based on the recommendation of an evolve task |
| INTERRUPT_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure | Interrupts a currently executing evolve task |
| LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE Functions | Loads one or more plans present in the cursor cache for a SQL statement |
| LOAD_PLANS_FROM_AWR Function | Loads the SQL Management Base (SMB) with SQL plan baselines for a set of SQL statements using the plans from the AWR, and returns the number of plans loaded |
| LOAD_PLANS_FROM_SQLSET Function | Loads plans stored in a SQL tuning set (STS) into SQL plan baselines |
| MIGRATE_STORED_OUTLINES Functions | Migrates existing stored outlines to SQL plan baselines |

Table 167-2 (Cont.) DBMS_SPM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| PACK_STGTAB_BASELINE Function | Packs (exports) SQL plan baselines from SQL management base into a staging table |
| RESET_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure | Resets an evolve task to its initial state |
| RESUME_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure | Resumes a previously interrupted task |
| REPORT_AUTO_EVOLVE_TASK Function | Displays the results of an execution of an automatic evolve task. |
| REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK Function | Displays the results of an evolved task |
| SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure | Sets a parameter of an evolve task |
| UNPACK_STGTAB_BASELINE Function | Unpacks (imports) SQL plan baselines from a staging table into SQL management base |

167.6.1 ACCEPT_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Procedure

The procedure accepts a plan based on the recommendation of an evolve task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.ACCEPT_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (
  task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  object_id      IN  NUMBER      := NULL,
  task_owner     IN  VARCHAR2    := NULL,
  force         IN  BOOLEAN      := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 167-3 ACCEPT_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| task_name | Identifier of task to implement |
| object_id | Identifier of the advisor framework object that represents a single plan. If <code>NULL</code> , the report is generated for all objects. |
| task_owner | Owner of the evolve task. Defaults to the current schema owner. |
| force | Accept the plan even if the advisor did not recommend such an action. The default is <code>FALSE</code> requiring acceptance of the plan only if the plan is verified and shows sufficient improvement in benefit. |

167.6.2 ALTER_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function

This function changes an attribute of a single plan or all plans associated with a SQL statement using the attribute name/value format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.ALTER_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (
    sql_handle      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    plan_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    attribute_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute_value IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 167-4 ALTER_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| sql_handle | SQL statement handle. It identifies plans associated with a SQL statement for an attribute change. If NULL then plan_name must be specified. |
| plan_name | Plan name. It identifies a specific plan. Default NULL means set the attribute for all plans associated with a SQL statement identified by sql_handle. If NULL then sql_handle must be specified. |
| attribute_name | Name of plan attribute to set (see table below). |
| attribute_value | Value of plan attribute to use (see table below) |

Table 167-5 Names & Values for ALTER_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function Parameters

| Name | Description | Possible Values |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------|
| enabled | 'YES' means the plan is available for use by the optimizer. It may or may not be used depending on accepted status. | 'YES' or 'NO' |
| fixed | 'YES' means the SQL plan baseline is not evolved over time. A fixed plan takes precedence over a non-fixed plan. | 'YES' or 'NO' |
| autopurge | 'YES' means the plan is purged if it is not used for a time period. 'NO' means it is never purged. | 'YES' or 'NO' |
| plan_name | Name of the plan | String of up to 30 characters |
| description | Plan description. | String of up to 500 bytes |

Return Values

The number of plans altered.

Usage Notes

When a single plan is specified, one of various statuses, or plan name, or description can be altered. When all plans for a SQL statement are specified, one of various statuses, or description can be altered. This function can be called numerous times, each time setting a different plan attribute of same plan(s) or different plan(s).

167.6.3 CANCEL_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure

The procedure cancels a currently executing evolve task. All intermediate results are removed from the task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.CANCEL_EVOLVE_TASK (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 167-6 CANCEL_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| task_name | Identifier of task to cancel |

167.6.4 CONFIGURE Procedure

This procedure sets configuration options for the SQL management base and for the maintenance of SQL plan baselines. You can call this function multiple times, setting a different configuration option each time.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE (
    parameter_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter_value    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    allow              IN BOOLEAN := TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 167-7 CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| parameter_name | Name of parameter to set (see table below). |
| parameter_value | Value of parameter to use (see table below). The maximum length of parameter_value is 1000 characters. |
| allow | Whether to include (true) or exclude (false) matching SQL statements and plans for the auto_capture_* parameters. If null, then the procedure ignores the specified parameter. |

Table 167-8 Names and Values for CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description | Possible Values |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| auto_capture_action | Action to include (=) or exclude (<>) for SQL plan management automatic capture, depending on whether allow is TRUE or FALSE. A null value removes the filter for parameter_name entirely. | Action name, for example, R% |
| auto_capture_module | Module to include (=) or exclude (<>) for SQL plan management auto capture, depending on whether allow is TRUE or FALSE. A null value removes the filter for parameter_name entirely. The database only uses this filter when OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES is TRUE. | Module name, for example, LOGGER |
| auto_capture_parsing_schema_name | Parsing schema to include (=) or exclude (<>) for SQL plan management auto capture, depending on whether allow is TRUE or FALSE. A null value removes the filter for parameter_name entirely. The database only uses this filter when OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES is TRUE. | Schema name, for example, HR |
| auto_capture_sql_text | Search pattern to apply to SQL text of LIKE or NOT LIKE, depending on whether allow is TRUE or FALSE. A null value removes the filter for parameter_name entirely. The database only uses this filter when OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES is TRUE. | Text of a SQL statement, for example, SELECT a% |
| auto_spm_evolve_task | Setting to enable or disable the high-frequency SPM Evolve Advisor task. The high-frequency task runs every hour and runs for no longer than 30 minutes. These settings are not configurable. The frequent executions mean that the optimizer has more opportunities to find and evolve better performing plans. The default value is OFF, which means the high-frequency SPM Evolve Advisor task is disabled. In this release, AUTO is equivalent to OFF. The value of allow is ignored. Note: See <i>Oracle Database Licensing Information User Manual</i> for details on which features are supported for different editions and services. | ON, OFF, AUTO |
| plan_retention_weeks | Number of weeks to retain unused plans before the database purges them. A null value resets to the default value of 53 weeks, or 1 year plus 1 week. (This retains plans for annually executing queries.) The value of allow is ignored. | 5–523 (default is 53) |

Table 167-8 (Cont.) Names and Values for CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter Name | Description | Possible Values |
|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| space_budget_percent | Maximum percent of SYSAUX space that can be used for SQL management base. The database issues alerts when this amount is exceeded. A null value resets the percentage to the default value of 10%. The value of allow is ignored. | 1–50 (default is 10) |

Exceptions

Table 167-9 CONFIGURE Exceptions

| Error Number | Description |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| ORA-38133 | Invalid parameter name |
| ORA-38134 | Invalid parameter value |
| ORA-38150 | Not enough space for new filter |
| ORA-38151 | Module name too long |
| ORA-38152 | Action name too long |
| ORA-38304 | Missing or invalid user name |

Usage Notes

- When `parameter_name` is `auto_capture_sql_text`, the `parameter_value` is an automatic search filter. The filter uses the search pattern of `LIKE parameter_name` when `allow=>>true`. The filter uses the pattern `NOT LIKE parameter_name` when `allow=>>false`.

For all other non-null `parameter_name` values, the search pattern depends on the `allow` setting. The parameter uses an equal sign (=) when `allow=>>true`. The parameter uses a not-equal sign (<>) when `allow=>>false`.
- You can configure multiple automatic capture parameters of different types. You cannot specify multiple values for the same parameter. Instead, the values specified for a particular parameter are combined. For example, specifying `auto_capture_sql_text` to be `'%TABLE1%'`, `TRUE`, and `'%TABLE2%'`, `FALSE` will result in matching SQL text `LIKE '%TABLE1%'` and `NOT LIKE '%TABLE2%'`. The database uses these configuration settings only when the initialization parameter `OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES` is set to `TRUE`.
- A null value for `parameter_value` removes the filter for `parameter_name` entirely. By using `parameter_value=>''` in combination with `allow=FALSE`, you can filter out all values for a parameter, and then create a separate filter to include only specified values. The `DBA_SQL_MANAGEMENT_CONFIG` view shows the current filters.
- The default space budget for SQL management base is no more than ten percent of the size of `SYSAUX` tablespace. The space budget can be set to a maximum of 50%. The default unused plan retention period is one year and one week, which means a plan will be automatically purged if it has not been used for more than a

year. The retention period can be set to a maximum of 523 weeks (i.e. a little over 10 years).

- When the space occupied by SQL management base exceeds the defined space budget limit, a weekly database alert is generated.

Examples

The following example creates a filter for SQL text that is like `SELECT a%`:

```
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_SQL_TEXT', 'select a%', 'TRUE');
```

The following example filters out the `HR` parsing schema:

```
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_PARSING_SCHEMA_NAME', 'HR', 'FALSE');
```

The following example removes any existing filters for SQL text:

```
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_SQL_TEXT', NULL, NULL);
```

The following example removes any `LIKE` or `NOT LIKE` filters for the SQL text `select a%`:

```
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_SQL_TEXT', 'select a%', NULL);
```

The following example creates a filter with the predicate `(action LIKE 'R%') OR (action LIKE '%E_')`:

```
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_ACTION', 'R%', 'TRUE');
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_ACTION', '%E_', 'TRUE');
```

The following example creates a filter with the predicate `NOT(module LIKE 'LOGGER') AND NOT(module LIKE 'UTIL__')`:

```
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_MODULE', 'LOGGER', 'FALSE');
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_MODULE', 'UTIL__', 'FALSE');
```

167.6.5 CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK Function

The function has two overloads, both of which create an advisor task and sets its parameters. This version which takes a SQL handle creates an evolve task in order to evolve one or more plans for a given SQL statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK (
    sql_handle      IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    plan_name      IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    time_limit     IN  NUMBER     := DBMS_SPM.AUTO_LIMIT,
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    description    IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK (
    plan_list      IN  DBMS_SPM.NAME_LIST,
    time_limit     IN  NUMBER      := DBMS_SPM.AUTO_LIMIT,
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2    := NULL,
    description    IN  VARCHAR2    := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 167-10 CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| sql_handle | Handle of a SQL statement. The default NULL considers all SQL statements with non-accepted plans. |
| plan_list | List of plan names. The plans may belong to different SQL statements. |
| plan_name | Plan identifier. The default NULL considers all non-accepted plans of the specified SQL handle or all SQL statements if the SQL handle is NULL. |
| time_limit | Time limit in number of minutes. The time limit is global and it is used in the following manner. The time limit for first non-accepted plan is equal to the input value. The time limit for the second non-accepted plan is equal to (input value - time spent in first plan verification) and so on. The default DBMS_SPM.AUTO_LIMIT means let the system choose an appropriate time limit based on the number of plan verifications required to be done. The value DBMS_SPM.NO_LIMIT means no time limit. |
| task_name | Evolve task name |
| description | Description of the task (maximum 256 characters) |

Return Values

SQL evolve task unique name

167.6.6 CREATE_STGTAB_BASELINE Procedure

This procedure creates a staging table used for transporting SQL plan baselines from one system to another.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.CREATE_STGTAB_BASELINE (
    table_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    table_owner     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    tablespace_name IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 167-11 CREATE_STGTAB_BASELINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| table_name | Name of staging table to create for the purpose of packing and unpacking SQL plan baselines |
| table_owner | Name of owner of the staging table. Default NULL means current schema is the table owner. |
| tablespace_name | Name of tablespace. Default NULL means create staging table in the default tablespace. |

Usage Notes

The creation of staging table is the first step. To migrate SQL plan baselines from one system to another, the user/DBA has to perform a series of steps as follows:

1. Create a staging table in the source system
2. Select SQL plan baselines in the source system and pack them into the staging table
3. Export staging table into a flat file using Oracle EXP utility or Data Pump
4. Transfer flat file to the target system
5. Import staging table from the flat file using Oracle IMP utility or Data Pump
6. Select SQL plan baselines from the staging table and unpack them into the target system

167.6.7 DROP_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure

The procedure drops an evolved task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.DROP_EVOLVE_TASK (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 167-12 DROP_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| task_name | Identifier of task to drop |

167.6.8 DROP_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function

This function drops a single plan, or all plans associated with a SQL statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.DROP_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (
    sql_handle        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    plan_name         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 167-13 DROP_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| sql_handle | SQL statement handle. It identifies plans associated with a SQL statement that are to be dropped. If NULL then plan_name must be specified. |
| plan_name | Plan name. It identifies a specific plan. Default NULL means to drop all plans associated with the SQL statement identified by sql_handle. |

Return Values

The number of plans dropped

167.6.9 EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function

This function evolves SQL plan baselines associated with one or more SQL statements. A SQL plan baseline is evolved when one or more of its non-accepted plans is changed to an accepted plan or plans.

If interrogated by the user (parameter `verify = 'YES'`), the execution performance of each non-accepted plan is compared against the performance of a plan chosen from the associated SQL plan baseline. If the non-accepted plan performance is found to be better than SQL plan baseline performance, the non-accepted plan is changed to an accepted plan provided such action is permitted by the user (parameter `commit = 'YES'`).

The second form of the function employs a plan list format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (
  sql_handle   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  plan_name    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  time_limit   IN INTEGER   := DBMS_SPM.AUTO_LIMIT,
  verify       IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES',
  commit       IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES')
RETURN CLOB;

DBMS_SPM.EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (
  plan_list    IN DBMS_SPM.NAME_LIST,
  time_limit   IN INTEGER   := DBMS_SPM.AUTO_LIMIT,
  verify       IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES',
  commit       IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 167-14 EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| sql_handle | SQL statement identifier. Unless <code>plan_name</code> is specified, NULL means to consider all statements with non-accepted plans in their SQL plan baselines. |
| plan_name | Plan identifier. Default NULL means to consider all non-accepted plans in the SQL plan baseline of either the identified SQL statement or all SQL statements if <code>sql_handle</code> is NULL. |
| plan_list | A list of plan names. Each plan in the list can belong to same or different SQL statement. |
| time_limit | Time limit in number of minutes. This applies only if <code>verify = 'YES'</code> . The time limit is global and it is used as follows: The time limit for first non-accepted plan verification is set equal to the input value; the time limit for second non-accepted plan verification is set equal to (input value - time spent in first plan verification); and so on. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_SPM.AUTO_LIMIT (Default) lets the system choose an appropriate time limit based on the number of plan verifications required to be done. DBMS_SPM.NO_LIMIT means there is no time limit. A positive integer value represents a user specified time limit. |
| verify | Specifies whether to execute the plans and compare the performance before changing non-accepted plans into accepted plans. A performance verification involves executing a non-accepted plan and a plan chosen from corresponding SQL plan baseline and comparing their performance statistics. If non-accepted plan shows performance improvement, it is changed to an accepted plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'YES' (Default) - verifies that a non-accepted plan gives better performance before changing it to an accepted plan 'NO' - directs not to execute plans but only to change non-accepted plans into accepted plans |
| commit | Specifies whether to update the ACCEPTED status of non-accepted plans from 'NO' to 'YES'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'YES' (Default) - perform updates of qualifying non-accepted plans and generate a report that shows the updates and the result of performance verification when <code>verify = 'YES'</code>. 'NO' - generate a report without any updates. Note that <code>commit = 'NO'</code> together with <code>verify = 'NO'</code> represents a no-op. |

Return Values

A CLOB containing a formatted text report showing non-accepted plans in sequence, each with a possible change of its ACCEPTED status, and if `verify = 'YES'` the result of their performance verification.

Usage Notes

Invoking this subprogram requires the ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege.

167.6.10 EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK Function

The function executes a previously created evolve task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK (
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    execution_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    execution_desc IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 167-15 EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| task_name | Evolve task name |
| execution_name | Name to qualify and identify an execution. If not specified, it is generated by the advisor and returned by the function. |
| execution_desc | Description of the execution (maximum 256 characters) |

Return Values

Name of the new execution

167.6.11 IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK Function

The function implements all the actions recommended by an evolve task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK (
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    task_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    execution_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    force          IN BOOLEAN   := FALSE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 167-16 IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| task_name | Identifier of task to report |
| task_owner | Owner of the evolve task. Defaults to the current schema owner. |
| execution_name | Name to qualify and identify an execution. If NULL, the action will be taken for the last task execution. |

Table 167-16 (Cont.) IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| force | Accept all plans even if the advisor did not recommend such an action. The default is <code>FALSE</code> requiring acceptance of the plan only if the plan is verified and shows sufficient improvement in benefit. |

Return Values

The number of plans accepted

167.6.12 INTERRUPT_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure

The procedure interrupts a currently executing evolve task. The task ends its operations as at a normal exit and the user can access the intermediate results. The task can be resumed later.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.INTERRUPT_EVOLVE_TASK (
    task_name          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 167-17 INTERRUPT_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| task_name | Identifier of task to interrupt |

167.6.13 LOAD_PLANS_FROM_AWR Function

This function loads the SQL Management Base (SMB) with SQL plan baselines for a set of SQL statements using the plans from the AWR, and returns the number of plans loaded.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_AWR
    begin_snap      IN  NUMBER,
    end_snap        IN  NUMBER,
    basic_filter    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    fixed           IN  VARCHAR2 := 'NO',
    enabled         IN  VARCHAR2 := 'YES',
    commit_rows     IN  NUMBER := 1000)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 167-18 LOAD_PLANS_FROM_AWR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| begin_snap | Begin snapshot |
| end_snap | End snapshot |
| basic_filter | SQL predicate to filter the SQL from AWR. NULL means all plans in AWR are selected. Specifies the SQL predicate that filters the SQL from the shared SQL area defined on attributes of the SQLSET_ROW. |
| fixed | Default 'NO' means the loaded plans will not change the current 'fixed' property of the SQL plan baseline into which they are loaded. |
| enabled | Default 'YES' means the loaded plans will be considered by the optimizer |
| commit_rows | Number of SQL plans to load before doing a periodic commit. |
| dbid | The DBID that is used for imported or PDB-level AWR data. |

Usage Notes

Requires the `Administer SQL Management Object` privilege



See Also:

For information on the `SQLSET_ROW` objects, see [SQLSET_ROW Object Type](#).

167.6.14 LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE Functions

This function loads one or more plans present in the cursor cache for a SQL statement, or a set of SQL statements. It has four overloads: using SQL statement text, using SQL handle, using SQL ID, or using `attribute_name` and `attribute_value` pair.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE (
  sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  sql_text        IN CLOB,
  fixed           IN VARCHAR2 := 'NO',
  enabled         IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES')
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE (
  sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value IN NUMBER   := NULL,
```

```

    sql_handle      IN VARCHAR2,
    fixed           IN VARCHAR2 := 'NO',
    enabled         IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES')
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE (
    sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
    plan_hash_value IN NUMBER   := NULL,
    fixed           IN VARCHAR2 := 'NO',
    enabled         IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES')
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE (
    attribute_name IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute_value IN VARCHAR2,
    fixed           IN VARCHAR2 := 'NO',
    enabled         IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES')
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

```

Parameters

Table 167-19 LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| sql_id | SQL statement identifier. Identifies a SQL statement in the cursor cache. Note: In the third overload the text of identified SQL statement is extracted from cursor cache and is used to identify the SQL plan baseline into which the plan(s) are loaded. If the SQL plan baseline doesn't exist it is created. |
| plan_hash_value | Plan identifier. Default NULL means capture all plans present in the cursor cache for the SQL statement identified by SQL_ID. |
| sql_text | SQL text to use in identifying the SQL plan baseline into which the plans are loaded. If the SQL plan baseline does not exist, it is created. The use of text is crucial when the user tunes a SQL statement by adding hints to its text and then wants to load the resulting plan(s) into the SQL plan baseline of the original SQL statement. |
| sql_handle | SQL handle to use in identifying the SQL plan baseline into which the plans are loaded. The sql_handle must denote an existing SQL plan baseline. The use of handle is crucial when the user tunes a SQL statement by adding hints to its text and then wants to load the resulting plan(s) into the SQL plan baseline of the original SQL statement. |
| fixed | Default 'NO' means the loaded plans are used as non-fixed plans. Value 'YES' means the loaded plans are used as fixed plans and the SQL plan baseline will not be evolved over time. |
| attribute_name | One of possible attribute names: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SQL_TEXT" • 'PARSING_SCHEMA_NAME' • 'MODULE' • 'ACTION' |

Table 167-19 (Cont.) LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| attribute_value | Attribute value is used as a search pattern of LIKE predicate if attribute name is 'SQL_TEXT'. Otherwise, it is used as an equality search value. (for example, for specifying attribute_name => 'SQL_TEXT', and attribute_value => '% HR-123 %' means applying SQL_TEXT LIKE '% HR-123 %' as a selection filter. Similarly, specifying attribute_name => 'MODULE', and attribute_value => 'HR' means applying 'MODULE = 'HR' as a plan selection filter). The attribute value is upper-cased except when it is enclosed in double quotes or attribute name is 'SQL_TEXT'. |
| enabled | Default 'YES' means the loaded plans are enabled for use by the optimizer |

Return Values

Number of plans loaded

Usage Notes

Invoking this subprogram requires the ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege.

167.6.15 LOAD_PLANS_FROM_SQLSET Function

This function loads plans stored in a SQL tuning set (STS) into SQL plan baselines. The plans loaded from STS are not verified for performance but added as accepted plans to existing or new SQL plan baselines. This function can be used to seed SQL management base with new SQL plan baselines.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_SQLSET (
    sqlset_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    sqlset_owner     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    basic_filter     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    fixed            IN  VARCHAR2 := 'NO',
    enabled          IN  VARCHAR2 := 'YES'
    commit_rows     IN  NUMBER   := 1000)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 167-20 LOAD_PLANS_FROM_SQLSET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| sqlset_name | Name of the STS from where the plans are loaded into SQL plan baselines |
| sqlset_owner | Owner of STS. NULL means current schema is the owner. |

Table 167-20 (Cont.) LOAD_PLANS_FROM_SQLSET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>basic_filter</code> | A filter applied to the STS to select only qualifying plans to be loaded. The filter can take the form of any <code>WHERE</code> clause predicate that can specified against the view <code>DBA_SQLSET_STATEMENTS</code> . For example <code>basic_filter => 'sql_text like 'select /*LOAD_STS*/%'</code> or <code>basic_filter => 'sql_id='b62q7nc33gzwx''</code> . |
| <code>fixed</code> | Default 'NO' means the loaded plans are used as non-fixed plans. Value 'YES' means the loaded plans are used as fixed plans and the SQL plan baseline will not be evolved over time. |
| <code>enabled</code> | Default 'YES' means the loaded plans are enabled for use by the optimizer |
| <code>commit_rows</code> | Number of SQL plans to load before doing a periodic commit. This helps to shorten the undo log. |

Return Values

The number of plans loaded

Usage Notes

- To load plans from a remote system, first load the plans into an STS on the remote system, export/import the STS from remote to local system, and then use this function.
- To load plans from Automatic Workload Repository (AWR), first load the plans stored in AWR snapshots into an STS, and then use this procedure.
- The user can also capture plans resident in the cursor cache for one or more SQL statements into an STS, and then use this procedure.

167.6.16 MIGRATE_STORED_OUTLINE Functions

This function migrates stored outlines for one or more SQL statements to plan baselines in the SQL management base (SMB). Users can specify which stored outline(s) to be migrated based on outline name, SQL text, or outline category, or migrate all stored outlines in the system to SQL plan baselines.

This second overload of the function migrates stored outlines for one or more SQL statements to plan baselines in the SQL management base (SMB) given one or more outline names.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.MIGRATE_STORED_OUTLINE (
  attribute_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute_value     IN  CLOB,
  fixed               IN  VARCHAR2 := 'NO')
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_SPM.MIGRATE_STORED_OUTLINE (
  outln_list         IN  DBMS_SPM.NAME_LIST,
  fixed              IN  VARCHAR2 := 'NO')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 167-21 MIGRATE_STORED_OUTLINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>attribute_name</code> | Specifies the type of parameter used in <code>attribute_value</code> to identify the migrated stored outlines. It is case insensitive. Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>outline_name</code> <code>sql_text</code> <code>category</code> <code>all</code> |
| <code>attribute_value</code> | Based on <code>attribute_name</code> , this can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name of stored outline to be migrated SQL text of stored outlines to be migrated Category of stored outlines to be migrated NULL if <code>attribute_name</code> is <code>all</code> |
| <code>fixed</code> | NO (default) or YES. Specifies the "fixed" status of the plans generated during migration. By default, plans are generated as "non-fixed" plans. |
| <code>outln_list</code> | List of outline names to be migrated |

Return Values

A CLOB containing a formatted report to describe the statistics during the migration, including:

- Number of stored outlines successfully migrated
- Number of stored outlines (and also the corresponding outline names) failed to be migrated and the reasons for the failure

Usage Note

- When the user specifies an outline name, the function migrates stored outlines to plan baseline based on given outline name, which uniquely identifies a single stored outline to be migrated.
- When the user specifies SQL text, the function migrates all stored outlines created for a given SQL statement. A single SQL statement can have multiple stored outlines created for it under different category names. One plan baseline plan is created for each stored outline. The new plan baselines have category names set to `DEFAULT`. The module name of a plan baseline is set to be the same as the stored outline.
- When the user specifies a category name, the function migrates all stored outlines with the given category name. Only one stored outline exists per category per SQL statement. One plan baseline is created for each stored outline.
- When user specifies to migrate `all`, the function migrates all stored outlines in the system to plan baselines. One plan baseline is created for each stored outline.

167.6.17 PACK_STGTAB_BASELINE Function

This function packs (exports) SQL plan baselines from SQL management base into a staging table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.PACK_STGTAB_BASELINE (
  table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  sql_handle      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  plan_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  sql_text        IN CLOB      := NULL,
  creator         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  origin          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  enabled         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  accepted        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  fixed           IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  module          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  action          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 167-22 PACK_STGTAB_BASELINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| table_name | Name of staging table into which SQL plan baselines are packed (case insensitive unless double quoted) |
| table_owner | Name of staging table owner. Default NULL means current schema is the table owner |
| sql_handle | SQL handle (case sensitive) |
| plan_name | Plan name (case sensitive, % wildcards accepted) |
| sql_text | SQL text string (case sensitive, % wildcards accepted) |
| creator | Creator of SQL plan baseline (case insensitive unless double quoted) |
| origin | Origin of SQL plan baseline, should be 'MANUAL-LOAD', 'AUTO-CAPTURE', 'MANUAL_SQLTUNE' or 'AUTO-SQLTUNE' (case insensitive) |
| enabled | Must be 'YES' or 'NO' (case insensitive) |
| accepted | Must be 'YES' or 'NO' (case insensitive) |
| fixed | Must be 'YES' or 'NO' (case insensitive) |
| module | Module (case sensitive) |
| action | Action (case sensitive) |

Return Values

Number of SQL plan baselines packed

167.6.18 RESET_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure

This procedure resets an evolve task to its initial state.

All intermediate results will be removed from the task. Call this procedure on a task that is not currently executing.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.RESET_EVOLVE_TASK (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 167-23 RESET_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| task_name | Identifier of task to reset |

167.6.19 RESUME_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure

The procedure resumes a previously interrupted task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.RESUME_EVOLVE_TASK (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 167-24 RESUME_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| task_name | Identifier of task to resume |

167.6.20 REPORT_AUTO_EVOLVE_TASK Function

The procedure displays the results of an execution of an automatic evolve task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.REPORT_AUTO_EVOLVE_TASK (
    type          IN VARCHAR2 := TYPE_TEXT,
    level         IN VARCHAR2 := LEVEL_TYPICAL,
    section       IN VARCHAR2 := SECTION_ALL,
    object_id     IN NUMBER   := NULL,
    execution_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 167-25 REPORT_AUTO_EVOLVE_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| type | Type of the report. Possible values are TEXT, HTML, XML |
| level | Format of the report. Possible values are BASIC, TYPICAL, ALL. |
| section | Particular section in the report. Possible values are: SUMMARY, FINDINGS, PLANS, INFORMATION, ERRORS, ALL. |
| object_id | Identifier of the advisor framework object that represents a single plan. If NULL, the report is generated for all objects. |
| execution_name | Name to qualify and identify an execution. If NULL, the report is generated for the last task execution. |

Return Values

The report

167.6.21 REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK Function

The procedure displays the results of an evolved task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK (
  task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  type           IN  VARCHAR2 := TYPE_TEXT,
  level         IN  VARCHAR2 := LEVEL_TYPICAL,
  section       IN  VARCHAR2 := SECTION_ALL,
  object_id     IN  NUMBER   := NULL,
  task_owner    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  execution_name IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 167-26 REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| task_name | Identifier of task to report |
| type | Type of the report. Possible values are TEXT, HTML, XML |
| level | Format of the report. Possible values are BASIC, TYPICAL, ALL. |
| section | Particular section in the report. Possible values are: SUMMARY, FINDINGS, PLANS, INFORMATION, ERRORS, ALL. |
| object_id | Identifier of the advisor framework object that represents a single plan. If NULL, the report is generated for all objects. |
| task_owner | Owner of the evolve task. Defaults to the current schema owner. |
| execution_name | Name to qualify and identify an execution. If NULL, the report is generated for the last task execution. |

Return Values

The report

167.6.22 SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure

The procedure sets a parameter of an evolve task, either a VARCHAR2 or a NUMBER.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    parameter      IN  VARCHAR2,
    value          IN  NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_SPM.SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    parameter      IN  VARCHAR2,
    value          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 167-27 SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | Evolve task name |
| parameter | Name of the parameter to set (see following table) |
| value | Value of the parameter (see following table) |

The following table describes parameters for the SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER procedure.

Table 167-28 DBMS_SPM.SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Default |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| alternate_plan_source | <p>Determines which sources to search for additional plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AUTO (the database selects the source automatically) AUTOMATIC_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY CURSOR_CACHE SQL_TUNING_SET <p>You can combine multiple values with the plus sign (+).</p> | <p>The default depends on whether the SPM Evolve Advisor task is automated or manual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If automated, the default is AUTO. If manual, the default is CURSOR_CACHE+AUTOMATIC_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY. |

Table 167-28 (Cont.) DBMS_SPM.SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Default |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| alternate_plan_baseline | <p>Determines which alternative plans should be loaded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AUTO lets Autonomous Database choose whether to load plans for statements with or without baselines. EXISTING loads alternate plans with for statements with existing baselines. NEW loads alternative plans for statements without a baseline, in which case a new baseline is created. <p>You can combine multiple values with the plus sign (+), as in EXISTING+NEW.</p> | EXISTING |
| alternate_plan_limit | Specifies the maximum number of plans to load in total (that is, not the limit for each SQL statement). | <p>The default depends on whether the SPM Evolve Advisor task is automated or manual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If automated, the default is UNLIMITED. If manual, the default is 10. |
| accept_plans | <p>Specifies whether to accept recommended plans automatically.</p> <p>When ACCEPT_PLANS is true, SQL plan management automatically accepts all plans recommended by the task.</p> <p>When ACCEPT_PLANS is false, the task verifies the plans and generates a report of its findings, but does not evolve the plans automatically. You can use a report to identify new SQL plan baselines and accept them manually.</p> | true (regardless of whether the advisor is run automatically or manually) |
| time_limit | Global time limit in seconds. This is the total time allowed for the task. | <p>The default depends on whether the SPM Evolve Advisor task is automated or manual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If automated, the default is 3600. If manual, the default is 2147483646. |



See Also:

Oracle Database Licensing Information User Manual for details on which features are supported for different editions and services

167.6.23 UNPACK_STGTAB_BASELINE Function

This function unpacks (imports) SQL plan baselines from a staging table into SQL management base.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.UNPACK_STGTAB_BASELINE (
    table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    table_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    sql_handle      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    plan_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    sql_text        IN CLOB      := NULL,
    creator         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,    origin          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    enabled         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    accepted        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    fixed           IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    module          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    action          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 167-29 UNPACK_STGTAB_BASELINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| table_name | Name of staging table from which SQL plan baselines are unpacked (case insensitive unless double quoted) |
| table_owner | Name of staging table owner. Default NULL means current schema is the table owner |
| sql_handle | SQL handle (case sensitive) |
| plan_name | Plan name (case sensitive, % wildcards accepted) |
| sql_text | SQL text string (case sensitive, % wildcards accepted) |
| creator | Creator of SQL plan baseline (case insensitive unless double quoted) |
| origin | Origin of SQL plan baseline, should be 'MANUAL-LOAD', 'AUTO-CAPTURE', 'MANUAL_SQLTUNE' or 'AUTO-SQLTUNE' (case insensitive) |
| enabled | Must be 'YES' or 'NO' (case insensitive) |
| accepted | Must be 'YES' or 'NO' (case insensitive) |
| fixed | Must be 'YES' or 'NO' (case insensitive) |
| module | Module (case sensitive) |
| action | Action (case sensitive) |

Return Values

Number of plans unpacked

DBMS_SQL

The `DBMS_SQL` package provides an interface to use dynamic SQL to parse any data manipulation language (DML) or data definition language (DDL) statement using PL/SQL.

For example, you can enter a `DROP TABLE` statement from within a stored procedure by using the [PARSE Procedures](#) supplied with the `DBMS_SQL` package.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SQL Subprograms](#)

See Also:

For more information on native dynamic SQL, see *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*.

168.1 DBMS_SQL Overview

Oracle lets you write stored procedures and anonymous PL/SQL blocks that use dynamic SQL. Dynamic SQL statements are not embedded in your source program; rather, they are stored in character strings that are input to, or built by, the program at runtime. This enables you to create more general-purpose procedures. For example, dynamic SQL lets you create a procedure that operates on a table whose name is not known until runtime.

Native Dynamic SQL is an alternative to `DBMS_SQL` that lets you place dynamic SQL statements directly into PL/SQL blocks. In most situations, Native Dynamic SQL is easier to use and performs better than `DBMS_SQL`. However, Native Dynamic SQL itself has certain limitations:

- There is no support for so-called Method 4 (for dynamic SQL statements with an unknown number of inputs or outputs)
- There are some tasks that can only be performed using `DBMS_SQL`. For tasks that require `DBMS_SQL`, see *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*.

The ability to use dynamic SQL from within stored procedures generally follows the model of the Oracle Call Interface (OCI).

 **See Also:**

Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide

PL/SQL differs somewhat from other common programming languages, such as C. For example, addresses (also called pointers) are not user-visible in PL/SQL. As a result, there are some differences between the Oracle Call Interface and the `DBMS_SQL` package. These differences include the following:

- The OCI binds by address and the `DBMS_SQL` package binds by value.
- With `DBMS_SQL` you must call `VARIABLE_VALUE` to retrieve the value of an `OUT` parameter for an anonymous block, and you must call `COLUMN_VALUE` after fetching rows to retrieve the values of the columns in the rows into your program.
- The current release of the `DBMS_SQL` package does not provide `CANCEL` cursor procedures.
- Indicator variables are not required, because `NULLs` are fully supported as values of a PL/SQL variable.

168.2 DBMS_SQL Security Model

`DBMS_SQL` is a `SYS`-owned package compiled with `AUTHID CURRENT_USER`. Any `DBMS_SQL` subprogram called from an anonymous PL/SQL block runs with the privileges of the current user.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference for more information about using Invoker Rights or Definer Rights

Preventing Malicious or Accidental Access of Open Cursor Numbers

An error, `ORA-29471`, is raised when any `DBMS_SQL` subprogram is called with a cursor number that does not denote an open cursor. When the error is raised, an alert is issued to the alert log and `DBMS_SQL` becomes inoperable for the life of the session.

If the actual value for the cursor number in a call to the [IS_OPEN Function](#) denotes a cursor currently open in the session, the return value is `TRUE`. If the actual value is `NULL`, then the return value is `FALSE`. Otherwise, this raises an `ORA-29471` error.

Preventing Inappropriate Use of a Cursor

Cursors are protected from security breaches that subvert known existing cursors.

Checks are made when binding and executing. Optionally, checks may be performed for every single `DBMS_SQL` subprogram call. The check is:

- The `current_user` is the same on calling the subprogram as it was on calling the most recent parse.

- The enabled roles on calling the subprogram must be identical to the enabled roles on calling the most recent parse.
- The container is the same on calling the subprogram as it was on calling the most recent parse.

Consistent with the use of definer's rights subprograms, roles do not apply.

If either check fails, then an `ORA-29470` error is raised.

The mechanism for defining when checks are performed is a new overload for the `OPEN_CURSOR` subprogram, which takes a formal parameter, `security_level`, with allowed values `NULL`, `1` and `2`.

- When `security_level = 1` (or is `NULL`), the checks are made only when binding and executing.
- When `security_level = 2`, the checks are always made.

Upgrade Considerations

This security regime is stricter than those in the previous releases. As a consequence, users of `DBMS_SQL` may encounter runtime errors on upgrade.

168.3 DBMS_SQL Constants

The `DBMS_SQL Constants` package provides constants that are used with the `language_flag` parameter of the `PARSE` Procedures.

These constants are described in the following table.

Table 168-1 DBMS_SQL Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------|---------|------------|---|
| V6 | INTEGER | 0 | Specifies Oracle database version 6 behavior |
| NATIVE | INTEGER | 1 | Specifies normal behavior for the database to which the program is connected |
| V7 | INTEGER | 2 | Specifies Oracle database version 7 behavior |
| FOREIGN_SYNTA X | INTEGER | 4294967295 | Specifies a non-Oracle database syntax and behavior. The SQL statement to be parsed needs to be translated first using the SQL translation profile set in the database session. The SQL translation profile is a database schema object that directs how SQL statements are translated to Oracle. An error is raised if a profile is not set. |

Related Topics

- [PARSE Procedures](#)
This procedure parses the given statement in the given cursor. All statements are parsed immediately. In addition, DDL statements are run immediately when parsed.

168.4 DBMS_SQL Operational Notes

These operational notes describe processing queries, processing updates, inserts, and deletes, and locating errors.

Processing Queries

If you are using dynamic SQL to process a query, then you must perform the following steps:

1. Specify the variables that are to receive the values returned by the `SELECT` statement by calling the [DEFINE_COLUMN Procedures](#), the [DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG Procedure](#), or the [DEFINE_ARRAY Procedure](#).
2. Run your `SELECT` statement by calling the [EXECUTE Function](#).
3. Call the [FETCH_ROWS Function](#) (or `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH`) to retrieve the rows that satisfied your query.
4. Call [COLUMN_VALUE Procedure](#) or [COLUMN_VALUE_LONG Procedure](#) to determine the value of a column retrieved by the [FETCH_ROWS Function](#) for your query. If you used anonymous blocks containing calls to PL/SQL procedures, then you must call the [VARIABLE_VALUE Procedures](#) to retrieve the values assigned to the output variables of these procedures.

Processing Updates, Inserts, and Deletes

If you are using dynamic SQL to process an `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE`, then you must perform the following steps:

1. Run your `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE` statement by calling the [EXECUTE Function](#).
2. If statements have the `returning` clause, then you must call the [VARIABLE_VALUE Procedures](#) to retrieve the values assigned to the output variables.

Locating Errors

The `DBMS_SQL` package has additional functions for obtaining information about the last referenced cursor in the session. The values returned by these functions are meaningful only immediately after a SQL statement is run. In addition, some error-locating functions are meaningful only after certain `DBMS_SQL` calls. For example, you call the [LAST_ERROR_POSITION Function](#) immediately after calling one of the [PARSE Procedures](#).

168.5 DBMS_SQL Execution Flow

These functions comprise the `DBMS_SQL` execution flow.

1. [OPEN_CURSOR](#)
2. [PARSE](#)
3. [BIND_VARIABLE](#), [BIND_VARIABLE_PKG](#) or [BIND_ARRAY](#)
4. [DEFINE_COLUMN](#), [DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG](#) or [DEFINE_ARRAY](#)
5. [EXECUTE](#)

6. [FETCH_ROWS](#) or [EXECUTE_AND_FETCH](#)
7. [VARIABLE_VALUE](#), [VARIABLE_PKG](#), [COLUMN_VALUE](#) or [COLUMN_VALUE_LONG](#)
8. [CLOSE_CURSOR](#)

168.5.1 OPEN_CURSOR

To process a SQL statement, you must have an open cursor. When you call the `OPEN_CURSOR` Functions, you receive a cursor `ID` number for the data structure representing a valid cursor maintained by Oracle.

These cursors are distinct from cursors defined at the precompiler, OCI, or PL/SQL level, and are used only by the `DBMS_SQL` package.

Related Topics

- [OPEN_CURSOR Functions](#)
This function opens a new cursor.

168.5.2 PARSE

Every SQL statement must be parsed by calling the `PARSE` procedures. Parsing the statement checks the statement's syntax and associates it with the cursor in your program.

You can parse any DML or DDL statement. DDL statements are run on the parse, which performs the implied commit.

The execution flow of `DBMS_SQL` is shown in [Figure 168-1](#).

Figure 168-1 DBMS_SQL Execution Flow

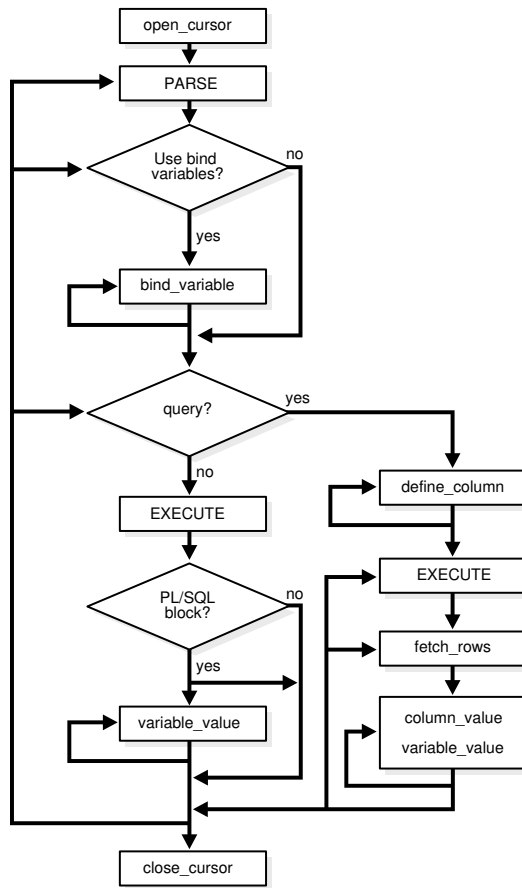


illustration: arpls008
 release: 9
 caption: DBMS_SQL Execution Flow
 date: 7/31/01
 platform: pc
 ref: ADG8013

Related Topics

- [PARSE Procedures](#)
 This procedure parses the given statement in the given cursor. All statements are parsed immediately. In addition, DDL statements are run immediately when parsed.

168.5.3 BIND_VARIABLE, BIND_VARIABLE_PKG or BIND_ARRAY

Many DML statements require that data in your program be input to Oracle. When you define a SQL statement that contains input data to be supplied at runtime, you must use placeholders in the SQL statement to mark where data must be supplied.

For each placeholder in the SQL statement, you must call one of the [BIND_ARRAY Procedures](#), or [BIND_VARIABLE Procedures](#), or the [BIND_VARIABLE_PKG Procedure](#) to supply the value of a variable in your program (or the values of an array) to the placeholder. When the SQL statement is subsequently run, Oracle uses the data that your program has placed in the output and input, or bind variables.

DBMS_SQL can run a DML statement multiple times — each time with a different bind variable. The `BIND_ARRAY` procedure lets you bind a collection of scalars, each value of which is used as an input variable once for each `EXECUTE`. This is similar to the array interface supported by the OCI.

Note that the datatype of the values bound to placeholders cannot be PL/SQL-only datatypes.

168.5.4 DEFINE_COLUMN, DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG, or DEFINE_ARRAY

The `DEFINE_COLUMN`, `DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG`, and `DEFINE_ARRAY` procedures specify the variables that receive `SELECT` values on a query.

The columns of the row being selected in a `SELECT` statement are identified by their relative positions as they appear in the select list, from left to right. For a query, you must call one of the define procedures ([DEFINE_COLUMN Procedures](#), [DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG Procedure](#), or [DEFINE_ARRAY Procedure](#)) to specify the variables that are to receive the `SELECT` values, much the way an `INTO` clause does for a static query.

Use the `DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG` procedure to define `LONG` columns, in the same way that `DEFINE_COLUMN` is used to define non-`LONG` columns. You must call `DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG` before using the [COLUMN_VALUE_LONG Procedure](#) to fetch from the `LONG` column.

Use the `DEFINE_ARRAY` procedure to define a PL/SQL collection into which you want to fetch rows in a single `SELECT` statement. `DEFINE_ARRAY` provides an interface to fetch multiple rows at one fetch. You must call `DEFINE_ARRAY` before using the `COLUMN_VALUE` procedure to fetch the rows.

168.5.5 EXECUTE

Call the `EXECUTE` Function to run your SQL statement.

Related Topics

- [EXECUTE Function](#)
This function executes a given cursor. This function accepts the `ID` number of the cursor and returns the number of rows processed.

168.5.6 FETCH_ROWS or EXECUTE_AND_FETCH

The `FETCH_ROWS` Function retrieves the rows that satisfy the query. Each successive fetch retrieves another set of rows, until the fetch is unable to retrieve any more rows. Instead of calling `EXECUTE` Function and then `FETCH_ROWS`, you may find it more efficient to call `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH` Function if you are calling `EXECUTE` for a single execution.

Related Topics

- [FETCH_ROWS Function](#)
This function fetches a row from a given cursor.
- [EXECUTE Function](#)
This function executes a given cursor. This function accepts the `ID` number of the cursor and returns the number of rows processed.
- [EXECUTE_AND_FETCH Function](#)
This function executes the given cursor and fetches rows.

168.5.7 VARIABLE_VALUE, VARIABLE_VALUE_PKG, COLUMN_VALUE, or COLUMN_VALUE_LONG

The type of call determines which procedure or function to use.

For queries, call the [COLUMN_VALUE Procedure](#) to determine the value of a column retrieved by the [FETCH_ROWS Function](#).

For anonymous blocks containing calls to `PL/SQL` procedures or DML statements with `returning` clause, call the [VARIABLE_VALUE Procedures](#) or the [VARIABLE_VALUE_PKG Procedure](#) to retrieve the values assigned to the output variables when statements were run.

To fetch only part of a `LONG` database column (which can be up to two gigabytes in size), use the [DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG Procedure](#). You can specify the offset (in bytes) into the column value, and the number of bytes to fetch.

168.5.8 CLOSE_CURSOR

When you no longer need a cursor for a session, close the cursor by calling the `CLOSE_CURSOR` Procedure. If you are using an Oracle Open Gateway, then you may need to close cursors at other times as well. Consult your *Oracle Open Gateway* documentation for additional information.

Related Topics

- [CLOSE_CURSOR Procedure](#)
This procedure closes a given cursor.

168.6 DBMS_SQL Exceptions

This exception is raised by the `COLUMN_VALUE` Procedure or the `VARIABLE_VALUE` Procedures when the type of the given `OUT` parameter (for where to put the requested value) is different from the type of the value.

```
inconsistent_type EXCEPTION;  
pragma exception_init(inconsistent_type, -6562);
```

Related Topics

- [COLUMN_VALUE Procedure](#)
This procedure returns the value of the cursor element for a given position in a given cursor. This procedure is used to access the data fetched by calling `FETCH_ROWS`.
- [VARIABLE_VALUE Procedures](#)
This procedure returns the value of the named variable for a given cursor. It is used to return the values of bind variables inside PL/SQL blocks or DML statements with `returning` clause.

168.7 DBMS_SQL Examples

These example procedures use the `DBMS_SQL` package.

Example : Using DBMS_SQL Demo

This example does not need dynamic SQL because the text of the statement is known at compile time, but it illustrates the basic concept underlying the package.

The `DEMO` procedure deletes all of the employees from the `EMP` table whose salaries are greater than the salary that you specify when you run `DEMO`.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE demo(salary IN NUMBER) AS  
    cursor_name INTEGER;  
    rows_processed INTEGER;  
BEGIN  
    cursor_name := dbms_sql.open_cursor;  
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor_name, 'DELETE FROM emp WHERE sal > :x',  
                   DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);  
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(cursor_name, ':x', salary);  
    rows_processed := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(cursor_name);  
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(cursor_name);  
EXCEPTION  
WHEN OTHERS THEN  
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(cursor_name);  
END;
```

Example 2

The following sample procedure is passed a SQL statement, which it then parses and runs:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE exec(string IN varchar2) AS  
    cursor_name INTEGER;  
    ret INTEGER;  
BEGIN
```

```
cursor_name := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
```

DDL statements are run by the parse call, which performs the implied commit.

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor_name, string, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
ret := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(cursor_name);
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(cursor_name);
END;
```

Creating such a procedure enables you to perform the following operations:

- The SQL statement can be dynamically generated at runtime by the calling program.
- The SQL statement can be a DDL statement or a DML without binds.

For example, after creating this procedure, you could make the following call:

```
exec('create table acct(c1 integer)');
```

You could even call this procedure remotely, as shown in the following example. This lets you perform remote DDL.

```
exec@domain.com('CREATE TABLE acct(c1 INTEGER)');
```

Example 3

The following sample procedure is passed the names of a source and a destination table, and copies the rows from the source table to the destination table. This sample procedure assumes that both the source and destination tables have the following columns:

```
id          of type NUMBER
name        of type VARCHAR2(30)
birthdate  of type DATE
```

This procedure does not need the use of dynamic SQL; however, it illustrates the concepts of this package.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE copy (
    source      IN VARCHAR2,
    destination IN VARCHAR2) IS
    id_var      NUMBER;
    name_var    VARCHAR2(30);
    birthdate_var DATE;
    source_cursor INTEGER;
    destination_cursor INTEGER;
    ignore      INTEGER;
BEGIN

    -- Prepare a cursor to select from the source table:
    source_cursor := dbms_sql.open_cursor;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(source_cursor,
        'SELECT id, name, birthdate FROM ' || source,
        DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(source_cursor, 1, id_var);
    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(source_cursor, 2, name_var, 30);
    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(source_cursor, 3, birthdate_var);
    ignore := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(source_cursor);

    -- Prepare a cursor to insert into the destination table:
```

```

destination_cursor := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(destination_cursor,
               'INSERT INTO ' || destination ||
               ' VALUES (:id_bind, :name_bind, :birthdate_bind)',
               DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);

-- Fetch a row from the source table and insert it into the destination table:
LOOP
  IF DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(source_cursor)>0 THEN
    -- get column values of the row
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(source_cursor, 1, id_var);
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(source_cursor, 2, name_var);
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(source_cursor, 3, birthdate_var);

    -- Bind the row into the cursor that inserts into the destination table. You
    -- could alter this example to require the use of dynamic SQL by inserting an
    -- if condition before the bind.
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(destination_cursor, ':id_bind', id_var);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(destination_cursor, ':name_bind', name_var);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(destination_cursor, ':birthdate_bind',
                           birthdate_var);

    ignore := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(destination_cursor);
  ELSE
    -- No more rows to copy:
    EXIT;
  END IF;
END LOOP;

-- Commit and close all cursors:
COMMIT;
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(source_cursor);
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(destination_cursor);
EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(source_cursor) THEN
      DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(source_cursor);
    END IF;
    IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(destination_cursor) THEN
      DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(destination_cursor);
    END IF;
    RAISE;
END;
/

```

Example 4: RETURNING clause

With this clause, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements can return values of expressions in bind variables.

If a single row is inserted, updated, or deleted, then use DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE to bind these outbinds. To get the values in these bind variables, call DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE



Note:

This process is similar to DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE, which must be called after running a PL/SQL block with an outbind inside DBMS_SQL.

i) Single-row insert

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE single_Row_insert
  (c1 NUMBER, c2 NUMBER, r OUT NUMBER) IS
  c NUMBER;
  n NUMBER;
  BEGIN
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'INSERT INTO tab VALUES (:bnd1, :bnd2) ' ||
      'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd3', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd1', c1);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd2', c2);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd3', r);
    n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
    DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd3', r); -- get value of outbind variable
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
  END;
/

```

ii) Single-row update

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE single_Row_update
  (c1 NUMBER, c2 NUMBER, r out NUMBER) IS
  c NUMBER;
  n NUMBER;
  BEGIN
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'UPDATE tab SET c1 = :bnd1, c2 = :bnd2 ' ||
      'WHERE rownum < 2 ' ||
      'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd3', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd1', c1);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd2', c2);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd3', r);
    n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
    DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd3', r); -- get value of outbind variable
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
  END;
/

```

iii) Single-row delete

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE single_Row_Delete
  (c1 NUMBER, r OUT NUMBER) IS
  c NUMBER;
  n number;
  BEGIN
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'DELETE FROM tab WHERE ROWNUM = :bnd1 ' ||
      'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd2', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd1', c1);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd2', r);
    n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
    DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd2', r); -- get value of outbind variable
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
  END;
/

```

iv) Multiple-row insert

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE multi_Row_insert
(c1 DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE, c2 DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE,
 r OUT DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE) is
c NUMBER;
n NUMBER;
BEGIN
c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'insert into tab VALUES (:bnd1, :bnd2) ' ||
'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd3', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd1', c1);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd2', c2);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd3', r);
n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd3', r);-- get value of outbind variable
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
END;
/

```

v) Multiple-row update.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE multi_Row_update
(c1 NUMBER, c2 NUMBER, r OUT DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE) IS
c NUMBER;
n NUMBER;
BEGIN
c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'UPDATE tab SET c1 = :bnd1 WHERE c2 = :bnd2 ' ||
'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd3', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd1', c1);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd2', c2);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd3', r);
n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd3', r);-- get value of outbind variable
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
END;
/

```

Note:

bnd1 and bnd2 can be arrays too. The value of the expression for all the rows updated will be in bnd3. There is no way to determine which rows were updated for each value of bnd1 and bnd2.

vi) Multiple-row delete

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE multi_row_delete
(c1 DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE,
 r OUT DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE) is
c NUMBER;
n NUMBER;
BEGIN
c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'DELETE FROM tab WHERE c1 = :bnd1' ||
'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd2', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd1', c1);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd2', r);
n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd2', r);-- get value of outbind variable

```

```

        DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
    END;
/

```

vii) outbind in bulk PL/SQL

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE foo (n NUMBER, square OUT NUMBER) IS
BEGIN square := n * n; END;/

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE bulk_plsql
    (n DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE, square OUT DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE) IS
c NUMBER;
r NUMBER;
BEGIN
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'BEGIN foo(:bnd1, :bnd2); END;', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd1', n);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd2', square);
    r := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
    DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd2', square);
END;
/

```

Note:

DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY of number_Table internally binds a number. The number of times statement is run depends on the number of elements in an inbind array.

Example 5: Binds and Defines of User-defined Types in DBMS_SQL

```

CREATE TYPE dnames_var IS VARRAY(7) OF VARCHAR2(30)
/

CREATE TABLE depts (region VARCHAR2(25), dept_names dnames_var)
/
INSERT INTO depts VALUES('Europe', dnames_var('Shipping','Sales','Finance'))
/
INSERT INTO depts VALUES('Americas', dnames_var('Sales','Finance','Shipping'))
/
INSERT INTO depts VALUES('Asia',
dnames_var('Finance','Payroll','Shipping','Sales'))
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE update_depts(new_dnames dnames_var, region VARCHAR2)
IS
    some_dnames dnames_var;
    c          NUMBER;
    r          NUMBER;
    sql_stmt   VARCHAR2(32767) :=
        'UPDATE depts SET dept_names = :b1 WHERE region = :b2 RETURNING dept_names
        INTO :b3';
BEGIN
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;

    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, sql_stmt, dbms_sql.native);

```

```

DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'b1', new_dnames);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'b2', region);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'b3', some_dnames);

r := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);

-- Get value of outbind variable
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'b3', some_dnames);

DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

-- select dept_names
sql_stmt := 'SELECT dept_names FROM depts WHERE region = :b1';

c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, sql_stmt, dbms_sql.native);

DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(c, 1, some_dnames);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'b1', region);

r := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE_AND_FETCH(c);

DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 1, some_dnames);

DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

-- loop through some_dnames collections
FOR i IN some_dnames.FIRST .. some_dnames.LAST LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Dept. Name = ' || some_dnames(i) || ' Updated!');
END LOOP;
END;
/

DECLARE
    new_dnames dnames_var;
BEGIN
    new_dnames := dnames_var('Benefits', 'Advertising', 'Contracting',
                             'Executive', 'Marketing');
    update_depts(new_dnames, 'Asia');
END;
/

```

168.8 DBMS_SQL Data Structures

The `DBMS_SQL` package defines `RECORD` type and `TABLE` type data structures.

RECORD Types

- [DBMS_SQL DESC_REC Record Type](#) (deprecated)
- [DBMS_SQL DESC_REC2 Record Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL DESC_REC3 Record Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL DESC_REC4 Record Type](#)

TABLE Types for DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedures

- [DBMS_SQL DESC_TAB Table Type](#)

- [DBMS_SQL DESC_TAB2 Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL DESC_TAB3 Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL DESC_TAB4 Table Type](#)

TABLE Types For Scalar and LOB Collections

DBMS_SQL bulk operations are only supported with these predefined DBMS_SQL TABLE types.

- [DBMS_SQL BFILE_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL BINARY_DOUBLE_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL BINARY_FLOAT_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL BLOB_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL CLOB_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL DATE_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL INTERVAL_DAY_TO_SECOND_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL INTERVAL_YEAR_TO_MONTH_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL JSON_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL NUMBER_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL TIME_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL TIME_WITH_TIME_ZONE_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL TIMESTAMP_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL TIMESTAMP_WITH_LTZ_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL TIMESTAMP_WITH_TIME_ZONE_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL UROWID_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL VARCHAR2_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL VARCHAR2A Table Type](#)
- [DBMS_SQL VARCHAR2S Table Type](#)

168.8.1 DBMS_SQL DESC_REC Record Type

This record type holds the describe information for a single column in a dynamic query.



Note:

This type has been deprecated in favor of the [DESC_REC2 Record Type](#).

It is the element type of the [DESC_TAB](#) table type and the [DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedure](#).

Syntax

```

TYPE desc_rec IS RECORD (
    col_type          BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_max_len       BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_name          VARCHAR2(32)   := '',
    col_name_len      BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_schema_name   VARCHAR2(32)   := '',
    col_schema_name_len BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_precision     BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_scale         BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_charsetid     BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_charsetform   BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_null_ok       BOOLEAN        := TRUE);
TYPE desc_tab IS TABLE OF desc_rec INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

```

Fields**Table 168-2 DESC_REC Fields**

| Field | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| col_type | Type of column |
| col_max_len | Maximum column length |
| col_name | Name of column |
| col_name_len | Length of column name |
| col_schema_name | Column schema name |
| col_schema_name_len | Length of column schema name |
| col_precision | Precision of column |
| col_scale | Scale of column |
| col_charsetid | Column character set id |
| col_charsetform | Column character set form |
| col_null_ok | NULL column flag; TRUE, if NULL possible |

168.8.2 DBMS_SQL DESC_REC2 Record Type

DESC_REC2 is the element type of the DESC_TAB2 table type and the DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 Procedure.

This record type is identical to DESC_REC except for the col_name field, which has been expanded to the maximum possible size for VARCHAR2. It is therefore preferred to DESC_REC because column name values can be greater than 32 characters. DESC_REC is deprecated as a result.

Syntax

```

TYPE desc_rec2 IS RECORD (
    col_type          binary_integer := 0,
    col_max_len       binary_integer := 0,
    col_name          varchar2(32767) := '',
    col_name_len      binary_integer := 0,
    col_schema_name   varchar2(32)   := '',

```

```

col_schema_name_len binary_integer := 0,
col_precision       binary_integer := 0,
col_scale           binary_integer := 0,
col_charsetid       binary_integer := 0,
col_charsetform     binary_integer := 0,
col_null_ok         boolean         := TRUE);

```

Fields

Table 168-3 DESC_REC2 Fields

| Field | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| col_type | Type of column |
| col_max_len | Maximum column length |
| col_name | Name of column |
| col_name_len | Length of column name |
| col_schema_name | Column schema name |
| col_schema_name_len | Length of column schema name |
| col_precision | Precision of column |
| col_scale | Scale of column |
| col_charsetid | Column character set id |
| col_charsetform | Column character set form |
| col_null_ok | NULL column flag; TRUE, if NULL possible |

Related Topics

- [DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 Procedure](#)
This procedure describes the specified column. This is an alternative to DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedure.

168.8.3 DBMS_SQL DESC_REC3 Record Type

DESC_REC3 is the element type of the DESC_TAB3 table type and the DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 Procedure.

DESC_REC3 is identical to DESC_REC2 except for two additional fields to hold the type name (type_name) and type name len (type_name_len) of a column in a dynamic query. These two fields hold the type name and type name length when the column is a user-defined type (a collection or object type). The col_type_name and col_type_name_len fields are only populated when the col_type field's value is 109, the Oracle type number for user-defined types.

Syntax

```

TYPE desc_rec3 IS RECORD (
  col_type           binary_integer := 0,
  col_max_len       binary_integer := 0,
  col_name          varchar2(32767) := '',
  col_name_len      binary_integer := 0,
  col_schema_name   varchar2(32)   := '',
  col_schema_name_len binary_integer := 0,
  col_precision     binary_integer := 0,

```

```

col_scale          binary_integer := 0,
col_charsetid     binary_integer := 0,
col_charsetform   binary_integer := 0,
col_null_ok       boolean := TRUE,
col_type_name     varchar2(32767) := '',
col_type_name_len binary_integer := 0);

```

Fields

Table 168-4 DESC_REC3 Fields

| Field | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| col_type | Type of column |
| col_max_len | Maximum column length |
| col_name | Name of column |
| col_name_len | Length of column name |
| col_schema_name | Column schema name |
| col_schema_name_len | Length of column schema name |
| col_precision | Precision of column |
| col_scale | Scale of column |
| col_charsetid | Column character set ID |
| col_charsetform | Column character set form |
| col_null_ok | NULL column flag; TRUE, if NULL possible |
| col_type_name | User-define type column type name, this field is valid when col_type is 109 |
| col_type_name_len | Length of user-define type column type name, this field is valid when col_type is 109 |

Related Topics

- [DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 Procedure](#)
This procedure describes the specified column. This is an alternative to DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedure.

168.8.4 DBMS_SQL DESC_REC4 Record Type

DESC_REC4 is the element type of the DESC_TAB4 table type and the DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 Procedure.

DESC_REC4 is identical to DESC_REC3 except that it supports longer identifiers in the fields that hold the schema name (col_schema_name) and type name (col_type_name) of a column in a dynamic query.

Syntax

```

TYPE desc_rec4 IS RECORD (
  col_type          binary_integer := 0,
  col_max_len       binary_integer := 0,
  col_name          varchar2(32767) := '',
  col_name_len      binary_integer := 0,
  col_schema_name   DBMS_ID := '',

```



```

col_schema_name_len    binary_integer := 0,
col_precision          binary_integer := 0,
col_scale              binary_integer := 0,
col_charsetid          binary_integer := 0,
col_charsetform        binary_integer := 0,
col_null_ok            boolean := TRUE,
col_type_name          DBMS_ID := '',
col_type_name_len      binary_integer := 0);

```

See Also:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference for more information about the predefined subtype `DBMS_ID`.

Fields

Table 168-5 DESC_REC4 Fields

| Field | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| col_type | Type of column |
| col_max_len | Maximum column length |
| col_name | Name of column |
| col_name_len | Length of column name |
| col_schema_name | Column schema name |
| col_schema_name_len | Length of column schema name |
| col_precision | Precision of column |
| col_scale | Scale of column |
| col_charsetid | Column character set ID |
| col_charsetform | Column character set form |
| col_null_ok | NULL column flag; TRUE, if NULL possible |
| col_type_name | User-define type column type name, this field is valid when col_type is 109 |
| col_type_name_len | Length of user-define type column type name, this field is valid when col_type is 109 |

Related Topics

- [DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 Procedure](#)
This procedure describes the specified column. This is an alternative to DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedure.

168.8.5 DBMS_SQL BFILE_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `BFILE`.

Syntax

```
TYPE bfile_table IS TABLE OF BFILE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

168.8.6 DBMS_SQL BINARY_DOUBLE_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of BINARY_DOUBLE.

Syntax

```
TYPE binary_double_table IS TABLE OF BINARY_DOUBLE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

168.8.7 DBMS_SQL BINARY_FLOAT_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of BINARY_FLOAT.

Syntax

```
TYPE binary_float_table IS TABLE OF BINARY_FLOAT INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

168.8.8 DBMS_SQL BLOB_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of BLOB.

Syntax

```
TYPE blob_table IS TABLE OF BLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

168.8.9 DBMS_SQL CLOB_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of CLOB.

Syntax

```
TYPE clob_table IS TABLE OF CLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

168.8.10 DBMS_SQL DATE_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of DATE.

Syntax

```
type date_table IS TABLE OF DATE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

168.8.11 DBMS_SQL DESC_TAB Table Type

This is a table of DESC_REC Record Type.

Syntax

```
TYPE desc_tab IS TABLE OF desc_rec INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Related Topics

- [DBMS_SQL DESC_REC Record Type](#)
This record type holds the describe information for a single column in a dynamic query.

168.8.12 DBMS_SQL DESC_TAB2 Table Type

This is a table of DESC_REC2 Record Type.

Syntax

```
TYPE desc_tab2 IS TABLE OF desc_rec2 INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Related Topics

- [DBMS_SQL DESC_REC2 Record Type](#)
DESC_REC2 is the element type of the DESC_TAB2 table type and the DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 Procedure.

168.8.13 DBMS_SQL DESC_TAB3 Table Type

This is a table of DESC_REC3 Record Type.

Syntax

```
TYPE desc_tab3 IS TABLE OF desc_rec3 INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Related Topics

- [DBMS_SQL DESC_REC3 Record Type](#)
DESC_REC3 is the element type of the DESC_TAB3 table type and the DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 Procedure.

168.8.14 DBMS_SQL DESC_TAB4 Table Type

This is a table of DBMS_SQL DESC_REC4 Record Type.

Syntax

```
TYPE DESC_TAB4 IS TABLE OF DESC_REC4 INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Related Topics

- [DBMS_SQL DESC_REC4 Record Type](#)
DESC_REC4 is the element type of the DESC_TAB4 table type and the DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 Procedure.

168.8.15 DBMS_SQL INTERVAL_DAY_TO_SECOND_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED.

Syntax

```
TYPE interval_day_to_second_Table IS TABLE OF  
DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY binary_integer;
```

168.8.16 DBMS_SQL INTERVAL_YEAR_TO_MONTH_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED`.

Syntax

```
TYPE interval_year_to_month_table IS TABLE OF YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED  
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

168.8.17 DBMS_SQL JSON_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `JSON`.

Syntax

```
TYPE JSON_TABLE IS TABLE OF JSON INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Related Topics

- [BIND_ARRAY Procedures](#)
- [COLUMN_VALUE Procedure](#)
- [DEFINE_ARRAY Procedure](#)
- [DBMS_JSON Constants](#)

168.8.18 DBMS_SQL NUMBER_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `NUMBER`.

Syntax

```
TYPE number_table IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

168.8.19 DBMS_SQL TIME_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `TIME_UNCONSTRAINED`.

Syntax

```
TYPE time_table IS TABLE OF TIME_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

168.8.20 DBMS_SQL TIME_WITH_TIME_ZONE_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `TIME_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED`.

Syntax

```
TYPE time_with_time_zone_table IS TABLE OF TIME_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED  
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;;
```

168.8.21 DBMS_SQL TIMESTAMP_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED`.

Syntax

```
TYPE timestamp_table IS TABLE OF TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

168.8.22 DBMS_SQL TIMESTAMP_WITH_LTZ_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `TIMESTAMP_LTZ_UNCONSTRAINED`

Syntax

```
TYPE timestamp_with_ltz_table IS TABLE OF  
TIMESTAMP_LTZ_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY binary_integer;
```

168.8.23 DBMS_SQL TIMESTAMP_WITH_TIME_ZONE_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED`.

Syntax

```
TYPE timestamp_with_time_zone_Table IS TABLE OF  
TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY binary_integer;
```

168.8.24 DBMS_SQL UROWID_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `UROWID`.

Syntax

```
TYPE urowid_table IS TABLE OF UROWID INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

168.8.25 DBMS_SQL VARCHAR2_TABLE Table Type

This is table of `VARCHAR2(2000)`.

Syntax

```
TYPE varchar2_table IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(2000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

168.8.26 DBMS_SQL VARCHAR2A Table Type

This is table of `VARCHAR2(32767)`.

Syntax

```
TYPE varchar2a IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

168.8.27 DBMS_SQL VARCHAR2S Table Type

This is table of VARCHAR2 (256).



Note:

This type has been superseded by the [VARCHAR2A Table Type](#). Although it is currently retained for backward compatibility of legacy code, it is in the process of deprecation and will be de-supported in a future release.

Syntax

```
TYPE varchar2s IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(256) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

168.9 Summary of DBMS_SQL Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_SQL subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 168-6 DBMS_SQL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| BIND_ARRAY Procedures | Binds a given value to a given collection. |
| BIND_VARIABLE Procedures | Binds a given value to a given variable. |
| BIND_VARIABLE_PKG Procedure | Binds a given value to a given package variable. |
| CLOSE_CURSOR Procedure | Closes given cursor and frees memory. |
| COLUMN_VALUE Procedure | Returns value of the cursor element for a given position in a cursor. |
| COLUMN_VALUE_LONG Procedure | Returns a selected part of a LONG column, that has been defined using <code>DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG</code> . |
| DEFINE_ARRAY Procedure | Defines a collection to be selected from the given cursor, used only with <code>SELECT</code> statements. |
| DEFINE_COLUMN Procedures | Defines a column to be selected from the given cursor, used only with <code>SELECT</code> statements. |
| DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR Procedure | Defines a column of type <code>CHAR</code> to be selected from the given cursor, used only with <code>SELECT</code> statements. |
| DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG Procedure | Defines a <code>LONG</code> column to be selected from the given cursor, used only with <code>SELECT</code> statements. |
| DEFINE_COLUMN_RAW Procedure | Defines a column of type <code>RAW</code> to be selected from the given cursor, used only with <code>SELECT</code> statements. |
| DEFINE_COLUMN_ROWID Procedure | Defines a column of type <code>ROWID</code> to be selected from the given cursor, used only with <code>SELECT</code> statements. |
| DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedure | Describes the columns for a cursor opened and parsed through <code>DBMS_SQL</code> . |
| DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 Procedure | Describes the specified column, an alternative to DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedure . |

Table 168-6 (Cont.) DBMS_SQL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 Procedure | Describes the specified column, an alternative to DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedure . |
| EXECUTE Function | Executes a given cursor. |
| EXECUTE_AND_FETCH Function | Executes a given cursor and fetch rows. |
| FETCH_ROWS Function | Fetches a row from a given cursor. |
| GET_NEXT_RESULT Procedures | Gets the statement of the next result returned to the caller of the recursive statement or, if this caller sets itself as the client for the recursive statement, the next result returned to this caller as client. |
| IS_OPEN Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if given cursor is open. |
| LAST_ERROR_POSITION Function | Returns byte offset in the SQL statement text where the error occurred. |
| LAST_ROW_COUNT Function | Returns cumulative count of the number of rows fetched |
| LAST_ROW_ID Function | Returns <code>ROWID</code> of last row processed. |
| LAST_SQL_FUNCTION_CODE Function | Returns SQL function code for statement. |
| OPEN_CURSOR Functions | Returns cursor ID number of new cursor. |
| PARSE Procedures | Parses given statement. |
| RETURN_RESULT Procedures | Returns the result of an executed statement to the client application. |
| TO_CURSOR_NUMBER Function | Takes an <code>OPENED</code> strongly or weakly-typed ref cursor and transforms it into a <code>DBMS_SQL</code> cursor number. |
| TO_REFCURSOR Function | Takes an <code>OPENED</code> , <code>PARSED</code> , and <code>EXECUTED</code> cursor and transforms/migrates it into a PL/SQL manageable <code>REF CURSOR</code> (a weakly-typed cursor) that can be consumed by PL/SQL native dynamic SQL switched to use native dynamic SQL. |
| VARIABLE_VALUE Procedures | Returns value of named variable for given cursor. |
| VARIABLE_VALUE_PKG Procedure | Returns value of named variable for given cursor. It is used to return the values of bind variables inside PL/SQL blocks or DML statements with returning clause for a declared package. The type of the variable must be declared in the package specification. |

168.9.1 BIND_ARRAY Procedures

This procedure binds a given value or set of values to a given variable in a cursor, based on the name of the variable in the statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY (
    c                IN INTEGER,
    name             IN VARCHAR2,
    <table_variable> IN <datatype>
    [,index1        IN INTEGER,
    index2          IN INTEGER] );
```

Where the `<table_variable>` and its corresponding `<datatype>` can be any one of the following matching pairs:

```

clob_tab      Clob_Table
bflt_tab      Binary_Float_Table
bdbl_tab      Binary_Double_Table
blob_tab      Blob_Table
bfile_tab     Bfile_Table
date_tab      Date_Table
j_tab         Json_Table
num_tab       Number_Table
urowid_tab    Urowid_Table
vchr2_tab     Varchar2_Table
tm_tab        Time_Table
ttz_tab       Time_With_Time_Zone_Table
tms_tab       Timestamp_Table
tstz_tab      Timestamp_With_ltz_Table
tstz_tab      Timestamp_With_Time_Zone_Table
ids_tab       Interval_Day_To_Second_Table
iym_tab       Interval_Year_To_Month_Table

```

Notice that the `BIND_ARRAY` procedure is overloaded to accept different datatype.

Parameters

Table 168-7 BIND_ARRAY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>c</code> | ID number of the cursor to which you want to bind a value. |
| <code>name</code> | Name of the collection in the statement. |
| <code>table_variable</code> | Local variable that has been declared as <code><datatype></code> . |
| <code>index1</code> | Index for the table element that marks the lower bound of the range. |
| <code>index2</code> | Index for the table element that marks the upper bound of the range. |

Usage Notes

For binding a range, the table must contain the elements that specify the range — `tab(index1)` and `tab(index2)` — but the range does not have to be dense. `index1` must be less than or equal to `index2`. All elements between `tab(index1)` and `tab(index2)` are used in the bind.

If you do not specify indexes in the bind call, and two different binds in a statement specify tables that contain a different number of elements, then the number of elements actually used is the minimum number between all tables. This is also the case if you specify indexes — the minimum range is selected between the two indexes for all tables.

Not all bind variables in a query have to be array binds. Some can be regular binds and the same value are used for each element of the collections in expression evaluations (and so forth).

Bulk Array Binds

Bulk selects, inserts, updates, and deletes can enhance the performance of applications by bundling many calls into one. The `DBMS_SQL` package lets you work on collections of data using the PL/SQL table type.

Table items are unbounded homogeneous collections. In persistent storage, they are like other relational tables and have no intrinsic ordering. But when a table item is brought into the workspace (either by querying or by navigational access of persistent data), or when it is created as the value of a PL/SQL variable or parameter, its elements are given subscripts that can be used with array-style syntax to get and set the values of elements.

The subscripts of these elements need not be dense, and can be any number including negative numbers. For example, a table item can contain elements at locations -10, 2, and 7 only.

When a table item is moved from transient workspace to persistent storage, the subscripts are not stored; the table item is unordered in persistent storage.

At bind time the table is copied out from the PL/SQL buffers into local DBMS_SQL buffers (the same as for all scalar types) and then the table is manipulated from the local DBMS_SQL buffers. Therefore, if you change the table after the bind call, then that change does not affect the way the execute acts.

Types for Scalar and LOB Collections

You can declare a local variable as one of the following table-item types, which are defined as public types in DBMS_SQL.

```

TYPE binary_double_table
    IS TABLE OF BINARY_DOUBLE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE binary_float_table
    IS TABLE OF BINARY_FLOAT INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE bfile_table IS TABLE OF BFILE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE blob_table IS TABLE OF BLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE clob_table IS TABLE OF CLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE date_table IS TABLE OF DATE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE interval_day_to_second_Table
    IS TABLE OF dsinterval_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE interval_year_to_MONTH_Table
    IS TABLE OF yminterval_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE json_table IS TABLE OF JSON INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE number_table IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE time_table IS TABLE OF time_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE time_with_time_zone_table
    IS TABLE OF time_tz_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE timestamp_table
    IS TABLE OF timestamp_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE timestamp_with_ltz_Table
    IS TABLE OF timestamp_ltz_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE timestamp_with_time_zone_Table
    IS TABLE OF timestamp_tz_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE urowid_table IS TABLE OF UROWID INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE varchar2_table IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(2000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

```

Example 168-1 Examples Using Bulk DML

This series of examples shows how to use bulk array binds (table items) in the SQL DML statements `INSERT`, `UPDATE` and `DELETE`.

Here is an example of a bulk `INSERT` statement that demonstrates adding seven new employees to the `emp` table:

```
DECLARE
  stmt VARCHAR2(200);
  empno_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  empname_array DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2_TABLE;
  jobs_array DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2_TABLE;
  mgr_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  hiredate_array DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2_TABLE;
  sal_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  comm_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  deptno_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  c NUMBER;
  dummy NUMBER;
BEGIN
  empno_array(1) := 9001;
  empno_array(2) := 9002;
  empno_array(3) := 9003;
  empno_array(4) := 9004;
  empno_array(5) := 9005;
  empno_array(6) := 9006;
  empno_array(7) := 9007;

  empname_array(1) := 'Dopey';
  empname_array(2) := 'Grumpy';
  empname_array(3) := 'Doc';
  empname_array(4) := 'Happy';
  empname_array(5) := 'Bashful';
  empname_array(6) := 'Sneezy';
  empname_array(7) := 'Sleepy';

  jobs_array(1) := 'Miner';
  jobs_array(2) := 'Miner';
  jobs_array(3) := 'Miner';
  jobs_array(4) := 'Miner';
  jobs_array(5) := 'Miner';
  jobs_array(6) := 'Miner';
  jobs_array(7) := 'Miner';

  mgr_array(1) := 9003;
  mgr_array(2) := 9003;
  mgr_array(3) := 9003;
  mgr_array(4) := 9003;
  mgr_array(5) := 9003;
  mgr_array(6) := 9003;
  mgr_array(7) := 9003;

  hiredate_array(1) := '06-DEC-2006';
  hiredate_array(2) := '06-DEC-2006';
  hiredate_array(3) := '06-DEC-2006';
  hiredate_array(4) := '06-DEC-2006';
  hiredate_array(5) := '06-DEC-2006';
  hiredate_array(6) := '06-DEC-2006';
  hiredate_array(7) := '06-DEC-2006';
```

```
sal_array(1) := 1000;
sal_array(2) := 1000;
sal_array(3) := 1000;
sal_array(4) := 1000;
sal_array(5) := 1000;
sal_array(6) := 1000;
sal_array(7) := 1000;

comm_array(1) := 0;
comm_array(2) := 0;
comm_array(3) := 0;
comm_array(4) := 0;
comm_array(5) := 0;
comm_array(6) := 0;
comm_array(7) := 0;

deptno_array(1) := 11;
deptno_array(2) := 11;
deptno_array(3) := 11;
deptno_array(4) := 11;
deptno_array(5) := 11;
deptno_array(6) := 11;
deptno_array(7) := 11;

stmt := 'INSERT INTO emp VALUES (
    :num_array, :name_array, :jobs_array, :mgr_array, :hiredate_array,
    :sal_array, :comm_array, :deptno_array)';
c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':num_array', empno_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':name_array', empname_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':jobs_array', jobs_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':mgr_array', mgr_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':hiredate_array', hiredate_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':sal_array', sal_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':comm_array', comm_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':deptno_array', deptno_array);

dummy := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
    IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(c) THEN
        DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
    END IF;
    RAISE;
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;
```

Here is an example of a bulk UPDATE statement that demonstrates updating salaries for four existing employees in the emp table:

```
DECLARE
    stmt VARCHAR2(200);
    empno_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
    salary_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
    c NUMBER;
    dummy NUMBER;
BEGIN

    empno_array(1) := 7369;
```

```

empno_array(2) := 7876;
empno_array(3) := 7900;
empno_array(4) := 7934;

salary_array(1) := 10000;
salary_array(2) := 10000;
salary_array(3) := 10000;
salary_array(4) := 10000;

stmt := 'update emp set sal = :salary_array
        WHERE empno = :num_array';
c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':num_array', empno_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':salary_array', salary_array);
dummy := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
    IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(c) THEN
        DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
    END IF;
    RAISE;
END;
/

```

In a **DELETE** statement, for example, you could bind an array in the **WHERE** clause and have the statement be run for each element in the array:

```

DECLARE
    stmt VARCHAR2(200);
    dept_no_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
    c NUMBER;
    dummy NUMBER;
begin
    dept_no_array(1) := 10; dept_no_array(2) := 20;
    dept_no_array(3) := 30; dept_no_array(4) := 40;
    dept_no_array(5) := 30; dept_no_array(6) := 40;
    stmt := 'delete from emp where deptno = :dept_array';
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':dept_array', dept_no_array, 1, 4);
    dummy := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

    EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
        IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(c) THEN
            DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
        END IF;
        RAISE;
END;
/

```

In the preceding example, only elements 1 through 4 are used as specified by the **BIND_ARRAY** call. Each element of the array potentially deletes a large number of employees from the database.

168.9.2 BIND_VARIABLE Procedures

These procedures bind a given value or set of values to a given variable in a cursor, based on the name of the variable in the statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN <datatype>);
```

Where <datatype> can be any one of the following types:

```
ADT (user-defined object types)
BINARY_DOUBLE
BINARY_FLOAT
BFILE
BLOB
BOOLEAN
CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
DATE
DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED
NESTED table
NUMBER
OPAQUE types
REF
TIME_UNCONSTRAINED
TIME_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_LTZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED
UROWID
VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
VARRAY
YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED
```

Notice that `BIND_VARIABLE` is overloaded to accept different datatype.

The following syntax is also supported for `BIND_VARIABLE`. The square brackets `[]` indicate an optional parameter for the `BIND_VARIABLE` procedure.

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS [,out_value_size IN INTEGER]);
```

To bind `CHAR`, `RAW`, and `ROWID` data, you can use the following variations on the syntax:

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_CHAR (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN CHAR CHARACTER SET ANY_CS [,out_value_size IN INTEGER]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_RAW (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN RAW [,out_value_size IN INTEGER]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_ROWID (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN ROWID);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(bind_variable,WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 168-8 BIND_VARIABLE Procedures Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| c | ID number of the cursor to which you want to bind a value. |
| name | Name of the variable in the statement. The length of the bind variable name must be <=30 bytes. |
| value | Value that you want to bind to the variable in the cursor. For IN and IN/OUT variables, the value has the same type as the type of the value being passed in for this parameter. |
| out_value_size | Maximum expected OUT value size, in bytes, for the VARCHAR2, RAW, CHAR OUT or IN/OUT variable. If no size is given, then the length of the current value is used. This parameter must be specified if the value parameter is not initialized. |

Usage Notes

If the variable is an IN or IN/OUT variable or an IN collection, then the given bind value must be valid for the variable or array type. Bind values for OUT variables are ignored.

The bind variables or collections of a SQL statement are identified by their names. When binding a value to a bind variable or bind array, the string identifying it in the statement must contain a leading colon, as shown in the following example:

```
SELECT emp_name FROM emp WHERE SAL > :X;
```

For this example, the corresponding bind call would look similar to

```
BIND_VARIABLE(cursor_name, ':X', 3500);
```

or

```
BIND_VARIABLE (cursor_name, 'X', 3500);
```

168.9.3 BIND_VARIABLE_PKG Procedure

This procedure binds a variable given value or set of values to a given variable in a cursor, based on the name of the variable in the statement. The type of the variable must be declared in the package specification. Bulk operations are not supported for these types.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_PKG (
    c           IN INTEGER,
```

```
name          IN VARCHAR2,
value         IN <datatype>;
```

Where <datatype> can be any one of the following data types:

- RECORD
- VARRAY
- NESTED TABLE
- INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER TABLE
- INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER TABLE

Table 168-9 BIND_VARIABLE_PKG Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | ID number of the cursor from which to get the values. |
| name | Name of the variable in the statement for which you are retrieving the value. |
| value | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single row option: Returns the value of the variable for the specified position. Oracle raises the exception <code>ORA-06562, inconsistent_type</code>, if the type of this output parameter differs from the actual type of the value, as defined by the call to <code>BIND_VARIABLE_PKG</code>. • Array option: Local variable that has been declared <table_type> |

Example 168-2 Dynamic SQL using DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_PKG to Bind a Package Variable

The variables types are declared in the package specification. The `BIND_VARIABLE_PKG` is used to bind the variable `v1` in the cursor SQL statement.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE ty_pkg AS
  TYPE rec IS RECORD ( n1 NUMBER, n2 NUMBER);
  TYPE trec IS TABLE OF REC INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
  TYPE trect IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
  TYPE trecv IS VARRAY(100) OF NUMBER;
END ty_pkg;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE dyn_sql_ibbi AS
  dummy NUMBER;
  cur NUMBER;
  v1 ty_pkg.trec;
  str VARCHAR2(3000);
  n1 NUMBER;
  n2 NUMBER;
BEGIN
  FOR i in 1..3 LOOP
    v1(i).n1 := i*10;
    v1(i).n2 := i*20;
  END LOOP;
```

```

str := 'SELECT * FROM TABLE(:v1)' ;
cur := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR();
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cur, str, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_PKG(cur, ':v1', v1);
dummy := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(cur);
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(cur, 1, n1);
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(cur, 2, n2);

LOOP
  IF DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(cur) > 0 THEN
    -- get column values of the row
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(cur, 1, n1);
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(cur, 2, n2);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('n1 = '||n1||' n2 = '||n2);
  ELSE
    -- No more rows
    EXIT;
  END IF;
END LOOP;
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(cur);
END dyn_sql_ibbi;
/
EXEC dyn_sql_ibbi;

n1 = 10 n2 = 20
n1 = 20 n2 = 40
n1 = 30 n2 = 60

```

168.9.4 CLOSE_CURSOR Procedure

This procedure closes a given cursor.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR (
  c      IN OUT INTEGER);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(close_cursor,RNDS,WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 168-10 CLOSE_CURSOR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Mode | Description |
|-----------|------|---|
| c | IN | ID number of the cursor that you want to close. |
| c | OUT | Cursor is set to null. After you call CLOSE_CURSOR, the memory allocated to the cursor is released and you can no longer fetch from that cursor. |

168.9.5 COLUMN_VALUE Procedure

This procedure returns the value of the cursor element for a given position in a given cursor. This procedure is used to access the data fetched by calling `FETCH_ROWS`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE (
  c           IN  INTEGER,
  position    IN  INTEGER,
  value       OUT <datatype>
  [,column_error OUT NUMBER]
  [,actual_length OUT INTEGER]);
```

Where square brackets [] indicate optional parameters and <datatype> can be any one of the following types:

```
BINARY_DOUBLE
BINARY_FLOAT
BFILE
BLOB
CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
DATE
DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED
NUMBER
TIME_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIME_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_LTZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED
UROWID
VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED
user-defined object types
collections (VARARRAYs and nested tables)
REFs
Opaque types
```

For variables containing CHAR, RAW, and ROWID data, you can use the following variations on the syntax:

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE_CHAR (
  c           IN  INTEGER,
  position    IN  INTEGER,
  value       OUT CHAR CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
  [,column_error OUT NUMBER]
  [,actual_length OUT INTEGER]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE_RAW (
  c           IN  INTEGER,
  position    IN  INTEGER,
  value       OUT RAW
  [,column_error OUT NUMBER]
  [,actual_length OUT INTEGER]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE_ROWID (
  c           IN  INTEGER,
  position    IN  INTEGER,
  value       OUT ROWID
```

```
[,column_error    OUT NUMBER]
[,actual_length   OUT INTEGER]);
```

The following syntax enables the `COLUMN_VALUE` procedure to accommodate bulk operations:

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE (
  c              IN          INTEGER,
  position      IN          INTEGER,
  <param_name>  IN OUT NOCOPY <table_type>);
```

Where the `<param_name>` and its corresponding `<table_type>` can be any one of these matching pairs:

```
bdbl_tab      Binary_Double_Table
bflt_tab      Binary_Float_Table
bf_tab        Bfile_Table
bl_tab        Blob_Table
cl_tab        Clob_Table
d_tab         Date_Table
ids_tab       Interval_Day_To_Second_Table
iym_tab       Interval_Year_To_Month_Table
j_tab         Json_table
n_tab         Number_Table
tm_tab        Time_Table
ttz_tab       Time_With_Time_Zone_Table
tms_tab       Timestamp_Table
tstz_tab      Timestamp_With_ltz_Table
tstz_tab      Timestamp_With_Time_Zone_Table
ur_tab        Urowid_Table
c_tab         Varchar2_Table
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(column_value,RNDS,WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 168-11 COLUMN_VALUE Procedure Parameters (Single Row)

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>c</code> | ID number of the cursor from which you are fetching the values. |
| <code>position</code> | Relative position of the column in the cursor. The first column in a statement has position 1. |
| <code>value</code> | Returns the value at the specified column. Oracle raises exception <code>ORA-06562, inconsistent_type</code> , if the type of this output parameter differs from the actual type of the value, as defined by the call to <code>DEFINE_COLUMN</code> . |
| <code>column_error</code> | Returns any error code for the specified column value. |
| <code>actual_length</code> | The actual length, before any truncation, of the value in the specified column. |

Table 168-12 COLUMN_VALUE Procedure Parameters (Bulk)

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <code>c</code> | ID number of the cursor from which you are fetching the values. |

Table 168-12 (Cont.) COLUMN_VALUE Procedure Parameters (Bulk)

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| position | Relative position of the column in the cursor. The first column in a statement has position 1. |
| <param_name> | Local variable that has been declared <table_type>. <param_name> is an IN OUT NOCOPY parameter for bulk operations. For bulk operations, the subprogram appends the new elements at the appropriate (implicitly maintained) index. For instance if on utilizing the DEFINE_ARRAY Procedure a batch size (the <code>cnt</code> parameter) of 10 rows was specified and a start index (<code>lower_bound</code>) of 1 was specified, then the first call to this subprogram after calling the FETCH_ROWS Function will populate elements at index 1..10, and the next call will populate elements 11..20, and so on. |

Exceptions

INCONSISTENT_TYPE (ORA-06562) is raised if the type of the given OUT parameter value is different from the actual type of the value. This type was the given type when the column was defined by calling procedure `DEFINE_COLUMN`.

168.9.6 COLUMN_VALUE_LONG Procedure

This procedure gets part of the value of a long column.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE_LONG (
    c           IN  INTEGER,
    position    IN  INTEGER,
    length      IN  INTEGER,
    offset      IN  INTEGER,
    value       OUT VARCHAR2,
    value_length OUT INTEGER);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (column_value_long, RNDS, WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 168-13 COLUMN_VALUE_LONG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| c | Cursor ID number of the cursor from which to get the value. |
| position | Position of the column of which to get the value. |
| length | Number of bytes of the long value to fetch. |
| offset | Offset into the long field for start of fetch. |
| value | Value of the column as a VARCHAR2. |
| value_length | Number of bytes actually returned in value. |

168.9.7 DEFINE_ARRAY Procedure

This procedure defines the collection for column into which you want to fetch rows (with a `FETCH_ROWS` call). This procedure lets you do batch fetching of rows from a single `SELECT` statement. A single fetch call brings over a number of rows into the PL/SQL aggregate object.

When you fetch the rows, they are copied into `DBMS_SQL` buffers until you run a `COLUMN_VALUE` call, at which time the rows are copied into the table that was passed as an argument to the `COLUMN_VALUE` call.

Scalar and LOB Types for Collections

You can declare a local variable as one of the following table-item types, and then fetch any number of rows into it using `DBMS_SQL`. (These are the same types as you can specify for the `BIND_ARRAY` procedure.)

```

TYPE binary_double_table
    IS TABLE OF BINARY_DOUBLE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE binary_float_table
    IS TABLE OF BINARY_FLOAT INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE bfile_table IS TABLE OF BFILE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE blob_table IS TABLE OF BLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE clob_table IS TABLE OF CLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE date_table IS TABLE OF DATE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE interval_day_to_second_Table
    IS TABLE OF dsinterval_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE interval_year_to_MONTH_Table
    IS TABLE OF yminterval_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE json_table IS TABLE OF JSON INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE number_table IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE time_table IS TABLE OF time_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE time_with_time_zone_table
    IS TABLE OF time_tz_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE timestamp_table
    IS TABLE OF timestamp_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE timestamp_with_ltz_Table
    IS TABLE OF timestamp_ltz_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE timestamp_with_time_zone_Table
    IS TABLE OF timestamp_tz_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE urowid_table IS TABLE OF UROWID INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE varchar2_table IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(2000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

```

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    position    IN INTEGER,
    <table_variable> IN <datatype>
    cnt         IN INTEGER,
    lower_bnd   IN INTEGER);

```

Where `<table_variable>` and its corresponding `<datatype>` can be any one of the following matching pairs, `DEFINE_ARRAY` being overloaded to accept different datatypes:

```
clob_tab      Clob_Table
bflt_tab      Binary_Float_Table
bdbl_tab      Binary_Double_Table
blob_tab      Blob_Table
bfile_tab     Bfile_Table
date_tab      Date_Table
j_tab         Json_Table
num_tab       Number_Table
urowid_tab    Urowid_Table
vchr2_tab     Varchar2_Table
tm_tab        Time_Table
ttz_tab       Time_With_Time_Zone_Table
tms_tab       Timestamp_Table
tstz_tab      Timestamp_With_ltz_Table
tstz_tab      Timestamp_With_Time_Zone_Table
ids_tab       Interval_Day_To_Second_Table
iym_tab       Interval_Year_To_Month_Table
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(define_array,RNDS,WNDS);
```

The subsequent `FETCH_ROWS` call fetch "count" rows. When the `COLUMN_VALUE` call is made, these rows are placed in positions `lower_bnd`, `lower_bnd+1`, `lower_bnd+2`, and so on. While there are still rows coming, the user keeps issuing `FETCH_ROWS/COLUMN_VALUE` calls. The rows keep accumulating in the table specified as an argument in the `COLUMN_VALUE` call.

Parameters

Table 168-14 `DEFINE_ARRAY` Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>c</code> | ID number of the cursor to which you want to bind an array. |
| <code>position</code> | Relative position of the column in the array being defined. The first column in a statement has position 1. |
| <code>table_variable</code> | Local variable that has been declared as <code><datatype></code> . |
| <code>cnt</code> | Number of rows that must be fetched. |
| <code>lower_bnd</code> | Results are copied into the collection, starting at this lower bound index. |

Usage Notes

The count (`cnt`) must be an integer greater than zero; otherwise an exception is raised. The `lower_bnd` can be positive, negative, or zero. A query on which a `DEFINE_ARRAY` call was issued cannot contain array binds.

Examples

```
PROCEDURE BULK_PLSQL(deptid NUMBER)
    TYPE namelist IS TABLE OF employees.last_name%TYPE;
```

```

TYPE sallist IS TABLE OF employees.salary%TYPE;
names    namelist;
sals     sallist;
c        NUMBER;
r        NUMBER;
sql_stmt VARCHAR2(32767) :=
    'SELECT last_name, salary FROM employees WHERE department_id = :b1';

BEGIN
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, sql_stmt, dbms_sql.native);

    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'b1', deptid);

    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 1, names, 5);
    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 2, sals, 5);

    r := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);

    LOOP
        r := DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(c);
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 1, names);
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 2, sals);
        EXIT WHEN r != 5;
    END LOOP;

    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

    -- loop through the names and sals collections
    FOR i IN names.FIRST .. names.LAST LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Name = ' || names(i) || ', salary = ' || sals(i));
    END LOOP;
END;
/

```

Example 168-3 Example: Defining an Array

The following examples show how to use the `DEFINE_ARRAY` procedure:

```

declare
    c        NUMBER;
    d        NUMBER;
    n_tab    DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
    indx     NUMBER := -10;
BEGIN
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'select n from t order by 1', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);

    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 1, n_tab, 10, indx);

    d := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
    loop
        d := DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(c);

        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 1, n_tab);

        EXIT WHEN d != 10;
    END LOOP;

    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

```

```

EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
  IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(c) THEN
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
  END IF;
  RAISE;
END;
/

```

Each time the preceding example calls [FETCH_ROWS Function](#), it fetches 10 rows that are kept in `DBMS_SQL` buffers. When the [COLUMN_VALUE Procedure](#) is called, those rows move into the PL/SQL table specified (in this case `n_tab`), at positions -10 to -1, as specified in the `DEFINE` statements. When the second batch is fetched in the loop, the rows go to positions 0 to 9; and so on.

A current index into each array is maintained automatically. This index is initialized to "indx" at `EXECUTE` time and is updated every time `COLUMN_VALUE` is called. If you reexecute at any point, then the current index for each `DEFINE` is reinitialized to "indx".

In this way the entire result of the query is fetched into the table. When `FETCH_ROWS` cannot fetch 10 rows, it returns the number of rows actually fetched (if no rows could be fetched, then it returns zero) and exits the loop.

Here is another example of using the `DEFINE_ARRAY` procedure:

Consider a table `MULTI_TAB` defined as:

```

CREATE TABLE multi_tab (num NUMBER,
                        dat1 DATE,
                        var VARCHAR2(24),
                        dat2 DATE)

```

To select everything from this table and move it into four PL/SQL tables, you could use the following simple program:

```

DECLARE
  c          NUMBER;
  d          NUMBER;
  n_tab     DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  d_tab1    DBMS_SQL.DATE_TABLE;
  v_tab     DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2_TABLE;
  d_tab2    DBMS_SQL.DATE_TABLE;
  indx      NUMBER := 10;
BEGIN

  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'select * from multi_tab order by 1', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);

  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 1, n_tab, 5, indx);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 2, d_tab1, 5, indx);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 3, v_tab, 5, indx);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 4, d_tab2, 5, indx);

  d := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);

  LOOP
    d := DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(c);

    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 1, n_tab);
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 2, d_tab1);
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 3, v_tab);

```

```

        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 4, d_tab2);

        EXIT WHEN d != 5;
    END LOOP;

    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

/*

```

The four tables can be used for anything. One usage might be to use `BIND_ARRAY` to move the rows to another table by using a statement such as `'INSERT into SOME_T values (:a, :b, :c, :d);`

```

*/

EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
    IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(c) THEN
        DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
    END IF;
    RAISE;
END;
/

```

168.9.8 DEFINE_COLUMN Procedures

This procedure defines a column to be selected from the given cursor. This procedure is only used with `SELECT` cursors.

The column being defined is identified by its relative position in the `SELECT` list of the statement in the given cursor. The type of the `COLUMN` value determines the type of the column being defined.

See also the [DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR Procedure](#), [DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG Procedure](#), [DEFINE_COLUMN_RAW Procedure](#) and [DEFINE_COLUMN_ROWID Procedure](#).

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN (
    c                IN INTEGER,
    position         IN INTEGER,
    column           IN <datatype>);

```

Where <datatype> can be any one of the following types:

```

BINARY_DOUBLE
BINARY_FLOAT
BFILE
BLOB
CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
DATE
DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED
NUMBER
TIME_UNCONSTRAINED
TIME_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_LTZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED
UROWID
YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED
user-defined object types

```


collections (VARRAYs and nested tables)
REFs
Opaque types

Note that `DEFINE_COLUMN` is overloaded to accept different datatypes.

The following syntax is also supported for the `DEFINE_COLUMN` procedure:

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    position    IN INTEGER,
    column      IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    column_size IN INTEGER);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(define_column,RNDS,WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 168-15 `DEFINE_COLUMN` Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>c</code> | ID number of the cursor for the row being defined to be selected |
| <code>position</code> | Relative position of the column in the row being defined. The first column in a statement has position 1. |
| <code>column</code> | Value of the column being defined. The type of this value determines the type for the column being defined. |
| <code>column_size</code> | Maximum expected size of the column value in bytes for columns of type <code>VARCHAR2</code> . |

Usage Notes

When using character length semantics the maximum number of bytes that can be returned for a column value of type `VARCHAR2` is calculated as: `column_size * maximum character byte size for the current character set`. For example, specifying the `column_size` as 10 means that a maximum of 30 (10*3) bytes can be returned when using character length semantics with a UTF8 character set regardless of the number of characters this represents.

168.9.9 `DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR` Procedure

This procedure defines a column with `CHAR` data to be selected from the given cursor. This procedure is only used with `SELECT` cursors.

The column being defined is identified by its relative position in the `SELECT` list of the statement in the given cursor. The type of the `COLUMN` value determines the type of the column being defined.

See also the [DEFINE_COLUMN Procedures](#), [DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG Procedure](#), [DEFINE_COLUMN_RAW Procedure](#) and [DEFINE_COLUMN_ROWID Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR (
    c           IN INTEGER,
```

```

position      IN INTEGER,
column        IN CHAR CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
column_size   IN INTEGER);

```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(define_column,RNDS,WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 168-16 DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| c | ID number of the cursor for the row being defined to be selected |
| position | Relative position of the column in the row being defined. The first column in a statement has position 1. |
| column | Value of the column being defined. The type of this value determines the type for the column being defined. |
| column_size | Maximum expected size of the column value in characters for columns of type CHAR. |

168.9.10 DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG Procedure

This procedure defines a `LONG` column for a `SELECT` cursor. The column being defined is identified by its relative position in the `SELECT` list of the statement for the given cursor. The type of the `COLUMN` value determines the type of the column being defined.

See also the [DEFINE_COLUMN Procedures](#), [DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR Procedure](#), [DEFINE_COLUMN_RAW Procedure](#) and [DEFINE_COLUMN_ROWID Procedure](#).

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG (
  c          IN INTEGER,
  position   IN INTEGER);

```

Parameters

Table 168-17 DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | ID number of the cursor for the row being defined to be selected. |
| position | Relative position of the column in the row being defined. The first column in a statement has position 1. |

168.9.11 DEFINE_COLUMN_RAW Procedure

This procedure defines a column of type `RAW` to be selected from the given cursor.

This procedure is only used with `SELECT` cursors.

The column being defined is identified by its relative position in the `SELECT` list of the statement in the given cursor. The type of the `COLUMN` value determines the type of the column being defined.

See also the [DEFINE_COLUMN Procedures](#), [DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR Procedure](#), [DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG Procedure](#) and [DEFINE_COLUMN_ROWID Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN_RAW (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    position    IN INTEGER,
    column      IN RAW,
    column_size IN INTEGER);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(define_column,RNDS,WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 168-18 DEFINE_COLUMN_RAW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>c</code> | ID number of the cursor for the row being defined to be selected. |
| <code>position</code> | Relative position of the column in the row being defined. The first column in a statement has position 1. |
| <code>column</code> | Value of the column being defined. The type of this value determines the type for the column being defined. |
| <code>column_size</code> | Maximum expected size of the column value in bytes for columns of <code>RAW</code> type. |

168.9.12 DEFINE_COLUMN_ROWID Procedure

This procedure defines a column of type `ROWID` to be selected from the given cursor. This procedure is only used with `SELECT` cursors.

The column being defined is identified by its relative position in the `SELECT` list of the statement in the given cursor. The type of the `COLUMN` value determines the type of the column being defined.

See also the [DEFINE_COLUMN Procedures](#), [DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR Procedure](#), [DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG Procedure](#) and [DEFINE_COLUMN_RAW Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN_ROWID (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    position    IN INTEGER,
    column      IN ROWID);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(define_column,RNDS,WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 168-19 DEFINE_COLUMN_ROWID Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | ID number of the cursor for the row being defined to be selected |
| position | Relative position of the column in the row being defined. The first column in a statement has position 1. |
| column | Value of the column being defined. The type of this value determines the type for the column being defined. |

168.9.13 DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedure

This procedure describes the columns for a cursor opened and parsed through `DBMS_SQL`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS (
    c          IN  INTEGER,
    col_cnt   OUT INTEGER,
    desc_t    OUT DESC_TAB);
```

Parameters

Table 168-20 DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | ID number of the cursor for the columns being described |
| col_cnt | Number of columns in the select list of the query |
| desc_t | Describe table to fill in with the description of each of the columns of the query |

Example 168-4 Describe Columns

This code can be used as a substitute to the SQL*Plus `DESCRIBE` call by using a `SELECT *` query on the table that you want to describe.

```
DECLARE
    c          NUMBER;
    d          NUMBER;
    col_cnt   INTEGER;
    f          BOOLEAN;
    rec_tab   DBMS_SQL.DESC_TAB;
    col_num   NUMBER;
    PROCEDURE print_rec(rec in DBMS_SQL.DESC_REC) IS
    BEGIN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_type           = ' || rec.col_type);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_maxlen       = ' || rec.col_max_len);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_name         = ' || rec.col_name);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_name_len     = ' || rec.col_name_len);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_schema_name  = ' || rec.col_schema_name);
```

```

        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_schema_name_len = ' ||
rec.col_schema_name_len);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_precision      = ' ||
rec.col_precision);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_scale        = ' || rec.col_scale);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('col_null_ok          = ');
        IF (rec.col_null_ok) THEN
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('true');
        ELSE
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('false');
        END IF;
    END;
BEGIN
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;

    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'SELECT * FROM scott.bonus', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);

    d := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);

    DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS(c, col_cnt, rec_tab);

/*
 * Following loop could simply be for j in 1..col_cnt loop.
 * Here we are simply illustrating some of the PL/SQL table
 * features.
 */
    col_num := rec_tab.first;
    IF (col_num IS NOT NULL) THEN
        LOOP
            print_rec(rec_tab(col_num));
            col_num := rec_tab.next(col_num);
            EXIT WHEN (col_num IS NULL);
        END LOOP;
    END IF;

    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
END;
/

```

168.9.14 DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 Procedure

This procedure describes the specified column. This is an alternative to DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedure.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 (
    c           IN  INTEGER,
    col_cnt     OUT INTEGER,
    desc_t      OUT DESC_TAB2);

```

Pragmas

```

PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(describe_columns2,WNDS);

```

Parameters

Table 168-21 DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | ID number of the cursor for the columns being described. |
| col_cnt | Number of columns in the select list of the query. |
| desc_t | Describe table to fill in with the description of each of the columns of the query. This table is indexed from one to the number of elements in the select list of the query. |

Related Topics

- [DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedure](#)
This procedure describes the columns for a cursor opened and parsed through DBMS_SQL.

168.9.15 DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 Procedure

This procedure describes the specified column. This is an alternative to DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  col_cnt   OUT INTEGER,
  desc_t    OUT DESC_TAB3);
```

```
BMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  col_cnt   OUT INTEGER,
  desc_t    OUT DESC_TAB4);
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(describe_columns3,WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 168-22 DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | ID number of the cursor for the columns being described. |
| col_cnt | Number of columns in the select list of the query. |
| desc_t | Describe table to fill in with the description of each of the columns of the query. This table is indexed from one to the number of elements in the select list of the query. |

Usage Notes

The cursor passed in by the cursor ID has to be OPENED and PARSED, otherwise an "invalid cursor id" error is raised.

Examples

```

CREATE TYPE PROJECT_T AS OBJECT
  ( projname          VARCHAR2(20),
    mgr               VARCHAR2(20))
/

CREATE TABLE projecttab(deptno NUMBER, project HR.PROJECT_T)
/

DECLARE
  curid          NUMBER;
  desctab        DBMS_SQL.DESC_TAB3;
  colcnt         NUMBER;
  sql_stmt       VARCHAR2(200) := 'select * from projecttab';
BEGIN

  curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;

  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid, sql_stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);

  DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3(curid, colcnt, desctab);

  FOR i IN 1 .. colcnt LOOP
    IF desctab(i).col_type = 109 THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(desctab(i).col_name || ' is user-defined type: ');
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(desctab(i).col_schema_name || '.' ||
                            desctab(i).col_type_name);
    END IF;
  END LOOP;

  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
END;
/

```

Output:

```
PROJECT is user-defined type: HR.PROJECT_T
```

Related Topics

- [DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedure](#)
This procedure describes the columns for a cursor opened and parsed through DBMS_SQL.

168.9.16 EXECUTE Function

This function executes a given cursor. This function accepts the ID number of the cursor and returns the number of rows processed.

The return value is only valid for INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements; for other types of statements, including DDL, the return value is undefined and must be ignored.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE (
  c      IN INTEGER)
RETURN INTEGER;

```

Parameters

Table 168-23 EXECUTE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | Cursor ID number of the cursor to execute. |

Return Values

Returns number of rows processed

Usage Notes

The `DBMS_SQL` cursor that is returned by the [TO_CURSOR_NUMBER Function](#) performs in the same way as a `DBMS_SQL` cursor that has already been executed. Consequently, calling `EXECUTE` for this cursor will cause an error.

168.9.17 EXECUTE_AND_FETCH Function

This function executes the given cursor and fetches rows.

This function provides the same functionality as calling `EXECUTE` and then calling `FETCH_ROWS`. Calling `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH` instead, however, may reduce the number of network round-trips when used against a remote database.

The `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH` function returns the number of rows actually fetched.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE_AND_FETCH (
    c          IN INTEGER,
    exact      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (execute_and_fetch,WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 168-24 EXECUTE_AND_FETCH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | ID number of the cursor to execute and fetch. |
| exact | Set to <code>TRUE</code> to raise an exception if the number of rows actually matching the query differs from one. Note: Oracle does not support the exact fetch <code>TRUE</code> option with <code>LONG</code> columns. Even if an exception is raised, the rows are still fetched and available. |

Return Values

Returns designated rows

168.9.18 FETCH_ROWS Function

This function fetches a row from a given cursor.

You can call `FETCH_ROWS` repeatedly as long as there are rows remaining to be fetched. These rows are retrieved into a buffer, and must be read by calling `COLUMN_VALUE`, for each column, after each call to `FETCH_ROWS`.

The `FETCH_ROWS` function accepts the ID number of the cursor to fetch, and returns the number of rows actually fetched.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS (
    c          IN INTEGER)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(fetch_rows,WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 168-25 `FETCH_ROWS` Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| c | ID number. |

Return Values

Returns a row from a given cursor

168.9.19 GET_NEXT_RESULT Procedures

This procedure gets the statement of the next result returned to the caller of the recursive statement or, if this caller sets itself as the client for the recursive statement, the next result returned to this caller as client.

The statements are returned in same order as they are returned by the [RETURN_RESULT Procedures](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.GET_NEXT_RESULT (
    c          IN          INTEGER,
    rc         OUT        SYS_REFCURSOR);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.GET_NEXT_RESULT (
    c          IN          INTEGER,
    rc         OUT        INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 168-26 GET_NEXT_RESULT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | Recursive statement cursor |
| rc | Cursor or ref cursor of the statement of the next returned result |

Exceptions

ORA-01403 no_data_found: This is raised when there is no further returned statement result.

Usage Notes

- After the cursor of a statement result is retrieved, the caller must close the cursor properly when it is no longer needed.
- The cursors for all unretrieved returned statements will be closed after the cursor of the recursive statement is closed.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  c INTEGER;
  rc SYS_REFCURSOR;
BEGIN
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR(treat_as_client_for_results => TRUE);
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c           => c,
                 statement   => 'begin proc; end;');
  DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
  LOOP
    BEGIN
      DBMS_SQL.GET_NEXT_RESULT(c, rc);
    EXCEPTIONS
      WHEN no_data_found THEN
        EXIT;
    END;
  LOOP
    FETCH rc INTO ...
    ...
  END LOOP;
END LOOP;
END;
```

168.9.20 IS_OPEN Function

This function checks to see if the given cursor is currently open.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN (
  c           IN INTEGER)
  RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(is_open,RNDS,WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 168-27 IS_OPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | Cursor ID number of the cursor to check. |

Return Values

Returns `TRUE` for any cursor number that has been opened but not closed, and `FALSE` for a `NULL` cursor number. Note that the [CLOSE_CURSOR Procedure](#) Procedure `NULLS` out the cursor variable passed to it.

Exceptions

ORA-29471 DBMS_SQL access denied: This is raised if an invalid cursor ID number is detected. Once a session has encountered and reported this error, every subsequent DBMS_SQL call in the same session will raise this error, meaning that DBMS_SQL is non-operational for this session.

168.9.21 LAST_ERROR_POSITION Function

This function returns the byte offset in the SQL statement text where the error occurred. The first character in the SQL statement is at position 0.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.LAST_ERROR_POSITION  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(last_error_position,RNDS,WNDS);
```

Return Values

Returns the byte offset in the SQL statement text where the error occurred

Usage Notes

Call this function after a `PARSE` call, before any other DBMS_SQL procedures or functions are called.

168.9.22 LAST_ROW_COUNT Function

This function returns the cumulative count of the number of rows fetched.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.LAST_ROW_COUNT  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(last_row_count,RNDS,WNDS);
```

Return Values

Returns the cumulative count of the number of rows fetched

Usage Notes

Call this function after a `FETCH_ROWS` or an `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH` call. If called after an `EXECUTE` call, then the value returned is zero.

168.9.23 LAST_ROW_ID Function

This function returns the `ROWID` of the last row processed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.LAST_ROW_ID  
    RETURN ROWID;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(last_row_id,RNDS,WNDS);
```

Return Values

Returns the `ROWID` of the last row processed

Usage Notes

Call this function after a `FETCH_ROWS` or an `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH` call.

168.9.24 LAST_SQL_FUNCTION_CODE Function

This function returns the SQL function code for the statement.

These codes are listed in the *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide*.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.LAST_SQL_FUNCTION_CODE  
    RETURN INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(last_sql_function_code,RNDS,WNDS);
```

Return Values

Returns the SQL function code for the statement

Usage Notes

You must call this function immediately after the SQL statement is run; otherwise, the return value is undefined.

168.9.25 OPEN_CURSOR Functions

This function opens a new cursor.

The `security_level` parameter allows for application of fine-grained control to the security of the opened cursor.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR (
    treat_as_client_for_results    IN    BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR (
    security_level                IN    INTEGER,
    treat_as_client_for_results    IN    BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 168-28 OPEN_CURSOR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| <code>security_level</code> | <p>Specifies the level of security protection to enforce on the opened cursor. Valid security level values are 0, 1, and 2. When a NULL argument value is provided to this overload, as well as for cursors opened using the overload of <code>open_cursor</code> without the <code>security_level</code> parameter, the default security level value 1 will be enforced on the opened cursor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 0 - allows all DBMS_SQL operations on the cursor without any security checks. The cursor may be fetched from, and even re-bound and re-executed, by code running with a different effective userid or roles than those in effect at the time the cursor was parsed. This level of security is off by default. Level 1 - requires that the referenced container, effective userid, and roles of the caller to DBMS_SQL for bind and execute operations on this cursor must be the same as those of the caller of the most recent parse operation on this cursor. Level 2 - requires that the referenced container, effective userid, and roles of the caller to DBMS_SQL for all bind, execute, define, describe, and fetch operations on this cursor must be the same as those of the caller of the most recent parse operation on this cursor. |
| <code>treat_as_client_for_results</code> | <p>Allows the caller of the recursive statement to set itself as the client to receive the statement results returned from the recursive statement to client. The statement results returned may be retrieved by the GET_NEXT_RESULT Procedures.</p> |

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(open_cursor,RNDS,WNDS);
```

Return Values

Returns the cursor ID number of the new cursor

Usage Notes

- When you no longer need this cursor, you must close it explicitly by calling the [CLOSE_CURSOR Procedure](#).
- You can use cursors to run the same SQL statement repeatedly or to run a new SQL statement. When a cursor is reused, the contents of the corresponding cursor data area are reset when the new SQL statement is parsed. It is never necessary to close and reopen a cursor before reusing it.

168.9.26 PARSE Procedures

This procedure parses the given statement in the given cursor. All statements are parsed immediately. In addition, DDL statements are run immediately when parsed.

There are multiple versions of the `PARSE` procedure:

- Taking a `VARCHAR2` statement as an argument
- Taking a segmented string, one taking `VARCHAR2A`, a `TABLE OF VARCHAR2 (32767)`, and another, taking `VARCHAR2S`, a `TABLE OF VARCHAR2 (256)`, as argument. These overloads concatenate elements of a PL/SQL table statement and parse the resulting string. You can use these procedures to parse a statement that is longer than the limit for a single `VARCHAR2` variable by splitting up the statement.
- Taking a `CLOB` statement as an argument. You can use the `CLOB` overload version of the parse procedure to parse a SQL statement larger than 32K bytes.

Syntax

Each version has multiple overloads.

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE (
    c                IN    INTEGER,
    statement        IN    VARCHAR2,
    language_flag   IN    INTEGER[
[,edition          IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL],
    apply_crossedition_trigger IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    fire_apply_trigger IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE]
[,schema          IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL]
[,container       IN    VARCHAR2]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE (
    c                IN    INTEGER,
    statement        IN    CLOB,
    language_flag   IN    INTEGER[
[,edition          IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL],
    apply_crossedition_trigger IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    fire_apply_trigger IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE]
[,schema          IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL]
[,container       IN    VARCHAR2]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE (
    c                IN    INTEGER,
    statement        IN    VARCHAR2A,
```

```

        lb                IN    INTEGER,
        ub                IN    INTEGER,
        lfflg            IN    BOOLEAN,
        language_flag    IN    INTEGER[
[,edition              IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL],
        apply_crossedition_trigger IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
        fire_apply_trigger    IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE]
[,schema              IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL]
[,container           IN    VARCHAR2]);

DBMS_SQL.PARSE (
    c                IN    INTEGER,
    statement        IN    VARCHAR2s,
    lb                IN    INTEGER,
    ub                IN    INTEGER,
    lfflg            IN    BOOLEAN,
    language_flag    IN    INTEGER[
[,edition              IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL],
    apply_crossedition_trigger IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    fire_apply_trigger    IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE]
[,schema              IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL]
[,container           IN    VARCHAR2]);

```

Parameters

Table 168-29 PARSE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| c | ID number of the cursor in which to parse the statement. |
| statement | <p>SQL statement to be parsed. SQL statements larger than 32K that may be stored in CLOBs.</p> <p>Unlike a PL/SQL statement, your SQL statement must not include a final semicolon. For example:</p> <pre>DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor1, 'BEGIN proc; END;', 2);</pre> <pre>DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor1, 'INSERT INTO tab VALUES(1)', 2);</pre> |
| lb | Lower bound for elements in the statement |
| ub | Upper bound for elements in the statement |
| lfflg | If TRUE, then insert a linefeed after each element on concatenation. |
| language_flag | Specifies the behavior for the SQL statement. For more information about the possible values and its corresponding behaviors, see DBMS_SQL Constants |
| edition | <p>Specifies the edition in which to run the statement under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If NULL and container is NULL, the statement will be run in the current edition. • If a valid container is specified, passing NULL indicates the statement is to run in the target container's default edition. • Given the user and the edition with which the statement is to be executed, the user must have USE privilege on the edition. <p>The following general conditions apply. The contents of the string are processed as a SQL identifier; double quotation marks must surround the remainder of the string if special characters or lowercase characters are present in the edition's actual name, and if double quotation marks are not used the contents will be uppercased.</p> |

Table 168-29 (Cont.) PARSE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| <code>apply_crossedition_trigger</code> | Specifies the unqualified name of a forward crossedition trigger that is to be applied to the specified SQL. The name is resolved using the <code>edition</code> and <code>current_schema</code> setting in which the statement is to be executed. The trigger must be owned by the user that will execute the statement. If a non-NULL value is specified, the specified crossedition trigger will be executed assuming <code>fire_apply_trigger</code> is TRUE, the trigger is enabled, the trigger is defined on the table which is the target of the statement, the type of the statement matches the trigger's <code>dml_event_clause</code> , any effective WHEN and UPDATE OF restrictions are satisfied, and so on. Other forward crossedition triggers may also be executed, selected using the "crossedition trigger DML rules" applied as if the specified trigger was doing a further DML to the table that is the target of the statement. Non-crossedition triggers and reverse crossedition triggers will not be executed. The contents of the string are processed as a SQL identifier; double quotation marks must surround the remainder of the string if special characters or lowercase characters are present in the trigger's actual name, and if double quotation marks are not used, the contents will be uppercased. |
| <code>fire_apply_trigger</code> | Indicates whether the specified <code>apply_crossedition_trigger</code> is itself to be executed, or must only be a guide used in selecting other triggers. This is typically set FALSE when the statement is a replacement for the actions the <code>apply_crossedition_trigger</code> would itself perform. If FALSE, the specified trigger is not executed, but other triggers are still selected for firing as if the specified trigger was doing a DML to the table that is the target of the statement. The <code>apply_crossedition_trigger</code> and <code>fire_apply_trigger</code> parameters are ignored if the statement is not a DML. |
| <code>schema</code> | Specifies the schema in which to resolve unqualified object names. If NULL, the current schema is the effective user's schema. |
| <code>container</code> | Name of the target container in which the cursor is to run. If NULL or unspecified, the name of the target container is that of the calling container and no container switch is performed. If a valid container name is specified, the current user must be a common user with SET CONTAINER privilege to switch to the target container. If a container switch completes, the effective user will have its default roles. |

Usage Notes

- Using DBMS_SQL to dynamically run DDL statements can cause the program to stop responding. For example, a call to a procedure in a package results in the package being locked until the execution returns to the user side. Any operation that results in a conflicting lock, such as dynamically trying to drop the package before the first lock is released, stops the program from running.
- Because client-side code cannot reference remote package variables or constants, you must explicitly use the values of the constants.

For example, the following code does *not* compile on the client:

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cur_hdl, stmt_str, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE); -- uses constant
DBMS_SQL.NATIVE
```

The following code works on the client, because the argument is explicitly provided:

DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cur_hdl, stmt_str, 1); -- compiles on the client

- The VARCHAR2S type is currently supported for backward compatibility of legacy code. However, you are advised to use VARCHAR2A both for its superior capability and because VARCHAR2S will be deprecated in a future release.
- To parse SQL statements larger than 32 KB, the new CLOB overload version of the PARSE procedure can be used instead of the VARCHAR2A overload.
- If the container parameter value is the same as the calling container, a container switch will not occur. However, the default roles of the current user will be in effect.

Exceptions

If you create a type, procedure, function, or package using DBMS_SQL that has compilation warnings, an ORA-24344 exception is raised, and the PL/SQL unit is still created.

168.9.27 RETURN_RESULT Procedures

This procedure returns the result of an executed statement to the client application.

The result can be retrieved later by the client. Alternatively, it can return the statement result to and be retrieved later by the immediate caller that executes a recursive statement in which this statement result will be returned.

The caller can be:

- A PL/SQL stored procedure executing the recursive statement using DBMS_SQL
- A Java stored procedure using JDBC
- A .NET stored procedure using ADO.NET
- An external procedure using the Oracle Call Interface (OCI)

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.RETURN_RESULT(
  rc          IN OUT    SYS_REFCURSOR,
  to_client   IN        BOOLEAN          DEFAULT TRUE);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.RETURN_RESULT(
  rc          IN OUT    INTEGER,
  to_client   IN        BOOLEAN          DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 168-30 RETURN_RESULT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| rc | Statement cursor or ref cursor |
| to_client | Returns (or does not return) the statement result to the client. If not, it is returned to the immediate caller. |

Usage Notes

- Currently only a SQL query can be returned, and the return of statement results over remote procedure calls is not supported.
- Once the statement is returned, it is no longer accessible except by the client or the immediate caller to which it is returned.
- Statement results cannot be returned when the statement being executed by the client or any intermediate recursive statement is a SQL query and an error is raised.
- A ref cursor being returned can be strongly or weakly-typed.
- A query being returned can be partially fetched.
- Because EXECUTE IMMEDIATE statement provides no interface to retrieve the statement results returned from its recursive statement, the cursors of the statement results returned to the caller of the EXECUTE IMMEDIATE statement will be closed when the statement completes. To retrieve the returned statement results from a recursive statement in PL/SQL, use DBMS_SQL to execute the recursive statement.

Examples

```
CREATE PROCEDURE proc AS
  rc1 sys_refcursor;
  rc2 sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN rc1 FOR SELECT * FROM t1;
  DBMS_SQL.RETURN_RESULT(rc1);
  OPEN rc2 FOR SELECT * FROM t2;
  DBMS_SQL.RETURN_RESULT(rc2);
END;
/
```

168.9.28 TO_CURSOR_NUMBER Function

This function takes an OPENED strongly or weakly-typed ref cursor and transforms it into a DBMS_SQL cursor number.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.TO_CURSOR_NUMBER (
  rc IN OUT SYS_REFCURSOR)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 168-31 TO_CURSOR_NUMBER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| rc | REF CURSOR to be transformed into a cursor number |

Return Values

Returns a DBMS_SQL manageable cursor number transformed from a REF CURSOR

Usage Notes

- The REF CURSOR passed in has to be OPENED, otherwise an error is raised.
- Once the REF CURSOR is transformed into a DBMS_SQL cursor number, the REF CURSOR is no longer accessible by any native dynamic SQL operations.
- The DBMS_SQL cursor that is returned by this subprogram performs in the same way as a DBMS_SQL cursor that has already been executed.

Examples

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE DO_QUERY(sql_stmt VARCHAR2) IS
  TYPE CurType IS REF CURSOR;
  src_cur      CurType;
  curid        NUMBER;
  desctab      DBMS_SQL.DESC_TAB;
  colcnt       NUMBER;
  namevar      VARCHAR2(50);
  numvar       NUMBER;
  datevar      DATE;
  empno        NUMBER := 100;
BEGIN

  -- sql_stmt := 'select ..... from employees where employee_id = :b1';
  OPEN src_cur FOR sql_stmt USING empno;

  -- Switch from native dynamic SQL to DBMS_SQL
  curid := DBMS_SQL.TO_CURSOR_NUMBER (src_cur);

  DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS(curid, colcnt, desctab);

  -- Define columns
  FOR i IN 1 .. colcnt LOOP
    IF desctab(i).col_type = 2 THEN
      DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid, i, numvar);
    ELSIF desctab(i).col_type = 12 THEN
      DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid, i, datevar);
    .....
    ELSE
      DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid, i, namevar, 25);
    END IF;
  END LOOP;

  -- Fetch Rows
  WHILE DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(curid) > 0 LOOP
    FOR i IN 1 .. colcnt LOOP
      IF (desctab(i).col_type = 1) THEN
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid, i, namevar);
      ELSIF (desctab(i).col_type = 2) THEN
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid, i, numvar);
      ELSIF (desctab(i).col_type = 12) THEN
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid, i, datevar);
      ....
    END IF;
  END LOOP;
END LOOP;

  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);

```

```
END;
/
```

168.9.29 TO_REFCURSOR Function

This function takes an `OPENED`, `PARSED`, and `EXECUTED` cursor and transforms/migrates it into a PL/SQL manageable `REF CURSOR` (a weakly-typed cursor) that can be consumed by PL/SQL native dynamic SQL switched to use native dynamic SQL.

This subprogram is only used with `SELECT` cursors.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.TO_REFCURSOR(
    cursor_number IN OUT INTEGER)
RETURN SYS_REFCURSOR;
```

Parameters

Table 168-32 TO_REFCURSOR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>cursor_number</code> | Cursor number of the cursor to be transformed into <code>REF CURSOR</code> |

Return Values

Returns a PL/SQL `REF CURSOR` transformed from a `DBMS_SQL` cursor number

Usage Notes

- The cursor passed in by the `cursor_number` has to be `OPENED`, `PARSED`, and `EXECUTED`; otherwise an error is raised.
- Once the `cursor_number` is transformed into a `REF CURSOR`, the `cursor_number` is no longer accessible by any `DBMS_SQL` operations.
- After a `cursor_number` is transformed into a `REF CURSOR`, using `DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN` to check to see if the `cursor_number` is still open results in an error.
- If the cursor number was last parsed with a valid container parameter, it cannot be converted to a `REF CURSOR`.

Examples

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE DO_QUERY(mgr_id NUMBER) IS
    TYPE CurType IS REF CURSOR;
    src_cur          CurType;
    curid            NUMBER;
    sql_stmt         VARCHAR2(200);
    ret              INTEGER;
    empnos           DBMS_SQL.Number_Table;
    depts            DBMS_SQL.Number_Table;
BEGIN

    -- DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR
    curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;

    sql_stmt := 'SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID from employees where MANAGER_ID
```

```

= :b1';

DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid, sql_stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(curid, 'b1', mgr_id);
ret := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(curid);

-- Switch from DBMS_SQL to native dynamic SQL
src_cur := DBMS_SQL.TO_REFCURSOR(curid);

-- Fetch with native dynamic SQL
FETCH src_cur BULK COLLECT INTO empnos, depts;

IF empnos.COUNT > 0 THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EMPNO DEPTNO');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
  -- Loop through the empnos and depts collections
  FOR i IN 1 .. empnos.COUNT LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(empnos(i) || ' ' || depts(i));
  END LOOP;
END IF;
-- Close cursor
CLOSE src_cur;
END;
/

```

168.9.30 VARIABLE_VALUE Procedures

This procedure returns the value of the named variable for a given cursor. It is used to return the values of bind variables inside PL/SQL blocks or DML statements with **returning clause**.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  value     OUT NOCOPY <datatype>);

```

Where <datatype> can be any one of the following types:

```

ADT (user-defined object types)
BINARY_DOUBLE
BINARY_FLOAT
BFILE
BLOB
BOOLEAN
CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
DATE
DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED
NESTED table
NUMBER
OPAQUE types
REF
TIME_UNCONSTRAINED
TIME_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_LTZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED
UROWID

```

```

VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
VARRAY
YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED

```

For variables containing CHAR, RAW, and ROWID data, you can use the following variations on the syntax:

```

DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE_CHAR (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  value      OUT CHAR CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);

```

```

DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE_RAW (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  value      OUT RAW);

```

```

DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE_ROWID (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  value      OUT ROWID);

```

The following syntax enables the VARIABLE_VALUE procedure to accommodate bulk operations:

```

DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  value      OUT NOCOPY <table_type>);

```

For bulk operations, <table_type> must be a supported DBMS_SQL predefined TABLE type.

See [DBMS_SQL Data Structures](#)

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(variable_value,RNDS,WNDS);
```

Parameters

Table 168-33 VARIABLE_VALUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | ID number of the cursor from which to get the values. |
| name | Name of the variable for which you are retrieving the value. |
| value | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single row option: Returns the value of the variable for the specified position. Oracle raises the exception <code>ORA-06562, inconsistent_type</code>, if the type of this output parameter differs from the actual type of the value, as defined by the call to <code>BIND_VARIABLE</code>. Array option: Local variable that has been declared <table_type>. For bulk operations, value is an <code>OUT NOCOPY</code> parameter. |

168.9.31 VARIABLE_VALUE_PKG Procedure

This procedure returns the value of the named variable for a given cursor.

It is used to return the values of bind variables of collection or record types inside PL/SQL blocks or DML statements with `returning` clause for a declared package. The type of the variable must be declared in the package specification. Bulk operations are not supported for these types.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE_PKG (
  c          IN   INTEGER,
  name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  value     OUT NOCOPY <table_type>);
```

Where <datatype> can be any one of the following data types:

- RECORD
- VARRAY
- NESTED TABLE
- INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER TABLE
- INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER TABLE

Parameters

Table 168-34 VARIABLE_VALUE_PKG Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | ID number of the cursor from which to get the values. |
| name | Name of the variable for which you are retrieving the value. |
| value | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single row option: Returns the value of the variable for the specified position. Oracle raises the exception <code>ORA-06562, inconsistent_type</code>, if the type of this output parameter differs from the actual type of the value, as defined by the call to <code>BIND_VARIABLE_PKG</code>. • Array option: Local variable that has been declared <table_type>. |

Example 168-5 Dynamic SQL using DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE_PKG to Get the Value of a Bind Variable

The data types are declared in the package specification. The `VARIABLE_VALUE_PKG` is used to get the value of the bind variable `v2` in the cursor SQL statement.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE ty_pkg AS
TYPE rec IS RECORD
  ( n1 NUMBER,
```

```
        n2 NUMBER);
TYPE trect IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
END ty_pkg;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE dyn_sql_nt AS
    dummy NUMBER;
    cur    NUMBER;
    v1 ty_pkg.trect;
    v2 ty_pkg.trect;
    str VARCHAR2(3000);
BEGIN
    v1 := ty_pkg.trect(1000);
    str := 'declare v1 ty_pkg.trect; begin v1:=v1; v1(1) := 2000; :v2 :=
v1; end;' ;
    cur := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR();
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cur, str, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_PKG(cur, ':v1', v1);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_PKG(cur, ':v2', v2);
    dummy := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(cur);
    DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE_PKG(cur, ':v2', v2);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('n = '
    || v2(1));
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(cur);
END dyn_sql_nt;
/
EXEC dyn_sql_nt;

n = 2000
```


DBMS_SQL_MONITOR

The `DBMS_SQL_MONITOR` package provides information about Real-Time SQL Monitoring and Real-Time Database Operation Monitoring.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_SQL_MONITOR Overview](#)
- [DBMS_SQL_MONITOR Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_SQL_MONITOR Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SQL_MONITOR Subprograms](#)



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE](#)

169.1 DBMS_SQL_MONITOR Overview

The `DBMS_SQL_MONITOR` package provides information about Real-Time SQL Monitoring and Real-Time Database Operation Monitoring.

These features provide automatic monitoring of SQL statements, PL/SQL blocks, or composite database operations that are considered high-cost. A simple database operation is a single SQL statement or PL/SQL procedure or function. A composite database operation is activity between two defined points in time in a database session. The monitored data is collected in the `V$SQL_MONITOR` and `V$SQL_PLAN_MONITOR` views.

The following subprograms begin and end monitoring of a composite database operation:

- [BEGIN_OPERATION Function](#)
- [END_OPERATION Procedure](#)

The following subprograms report on monitoring data collected in `V$SQL_MONITOR` and `V$SQL_PLAN_MONITOR`:

- [REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function](#)
- [REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_XML Function](#)
- [REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST Function](#)
- [REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST_XML Function](#)

169.2 DBMS_SQL_MONITOR Security Model

This package is available to `PUBLIC` and executes with invoker's rights privileges. The reporting functions require privileges to select data from the catalog as provided by the role `SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE`.

169.3 DBMS_SQL_MONITOR Constants

The `DBMS_SQL_MONITOR` package uses the constants shown in the following table.

Table 169-1 DBMS_SQL_MONITOR Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--|
| <code>FORCE_TRACKING</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(30)</code> | <code>'Y'</code> | Force track the composite database operation when the operation starts |
| <code>NO_FORCE_TRACKING</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(30)</code> | <code>'N'</code> | Do not force track the composite database operation when the operation starts. It is only tracked when it has consumed 5 seconds of CPU or I/O time. |

169.4 Summary of DBMS_SQL_MONITOR Subprograms

This table lists and describes the `DBMS_SQL_MONITOR` package subprograms.

Table 169-2 DBMS_SQL_MONITOR Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| BEGIN_OPERATION Function | This function starts a database operation in the current session. |
| END_OPERATION Procedure | This function ends a database operation in the current session. If the specified database operation does not exist, then this function has no effect. |
| REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function | This function builds a detailed report with monitoring information for a SQL statement, PL/SQL block, or database operation. |
| REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_XML Function | This function is identical to the <code>REPORT_SQL_MONITOR</code> function, except that the return type is <code>XMLType</code> . |
| REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST Function | This function builds a report for all or a subset of database operations that have been monitored by Oracle Database. |
| REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST_XML Function | This function is identical to the <code>REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST</code> function, except that it returns <code>XMLType</code> . |

169.4.1 BEGIN_OPERATION Function

This function starts a database operation in the current session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.BEGIN_OPERATION (
  dbop_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  dbop_eid       IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  forced_tracking IN VARCHAR2 := NO_FORCE_TRACKING,
  attribute_list IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  session_id     IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  session_serial IN NUMBER   := NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 169-3 *BEGIN_OPERATION Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| dbop_name | Name for the composite database operation. |
| dbop_eid | Unique identifier for the current execution of the composite database operation. |
| forced_tracking | Whether tracking is forced. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORCE_TRACKING - forces the composite database operation to be tracked when the operation starts. You can also use the string variable Y. NO_FORCE_TRACKING - tracks the operation only when it has consumed at least 5 seconds of CPU or I/O time. You can also use the string variable N. See " DBMS_SQL_MONITOR Constants ". |
| attribute_list | List of user-created attributes. It is a comma-separated list of name-value pairs (for example, 'table_name=emp, operation=load'). |
| session_id | Session ID of the session to be monitored. If omitted (or null), then the database monitors the current session. |
| session_serial | Serial number of the session to be monitored. If omitted (or null), then the database uses only the session ID to determine the session. |

Return Values

This function returns the database operation execution ID. If the value is null for dbop_eid, then the database generates a unique value.

169.4.2 END_OPERATION Procedure

This procedure ends a database operation in the current session. If the specified database operation does not exist, then this function has no effect.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.END_OPERATION (
    dbop_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    dbop_eid       IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 169-4 END_OPERATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| dbop_name | Name of a composite database operation |
| dbop_eid | Unique identifier for the current execution of the composite database operation |

169.4.3 REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function

This function builds a detailed report with monitoring information for a SQL statement, PL/SQL block, or database operation.

For each operation, it gives key information and associated global statistics. Use this function to get detailed monitoring information for a database operation.

The target database operation for this report can be:

- The last database operation monitored by Oracle Database (default, no parameter).
- The last database operation executed in the specified session and monitored by Oracle Database. The session is identified by its session ID and optionally its serial number (-1 is current session).
- The last execution of a specific database operation identified by its `sql_id`.
- A specific execution of a database operation identified by the combination `sql_id`, `sql_exec_start`, and `sql_exec_id`.
- The last execution of a specific database operation identified by `dbop_name`.
- The specific execution of a database operation identified by the combination `dbop_name`, `dbop_exec_id`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.REPORT_SQL_MONITOR (
    sql_id          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    dbop_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    dbop_exec_id    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    session_id      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    session_serial  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

sql_exec_start      IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
sql_exec_id         IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
inst_id            IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
start_time_filter   IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
end_time_filter     IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
instance_id_filter  IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
parallel_filter     IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
plan_line_filter    IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
event_detail        IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'YES',
bucket_max_count    IN NUMBER     DEFAULT 128,
bucket_interval     IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
base_path           IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
last_refresh_time   IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
report_level        IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
type               IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'TEXT',
sql_plan_hash_value IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
con_name           IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;

```

Parameters

Table 169-5 *REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| sql_id | SQL_ID of the simple database operation for which monitoring information should be displayed. Use NULL (default) to display monitoring information for the last simple database operation monitored by Oracle. |
| dbop_name | DBOP_NAME for which monitoring information of the composite database operation is displayed |
| dbop_exec_id | Execution ID for the composite database operation for which monitoring information is displayed |
| session_id | Targets only the subset of statements executed and monitored on behalf of the specified session. Default is NULL. Use -1 or USERENV('SID') for the current session. |
| session_serial | In addition to session_id, you can specify the session serial number to ensure the desired session incarnation is targeted. This is ignored when session_id is NULL. |
| sql_exec_start | Time at which execution of the monitored SQL was started. Only applicable when sql_id is specified. Used to display monitoring information for a particular execution of sql_id. When NULL (default), the last execution of sql_id is shown. |
| sql_exec_id | A numeric ID generated internally by SQL monitor to identify different executions of the same SQL statement. Thus each execution will have the same sql_id but a different sql_exec_id. Only applicable when sql_id is specified and is used to display monitoring information for a particular execution of sql_id. When NULL (default), the last execution of sql_id is shown. |
| inst_id | Looks only at queries started on the specified instance. Use -1 to target the current instance. The default, NULL will target all instances. |
| start_time_filter | If not NULL, the report shows activity from V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY started after this date. If NULL, the reported activity starts once the targeted database operation has started. |

Table 169-5 (Cont.) REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| end_time_filter | If not NULL, the report shows activity from V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY started before this date. If NULL, the reported activity ends when the targeted database operation has ended or SYSDATE if the operation is still executing. |
| instance_id_filter | Only looks at activity for the specified instance. Use NULL (the default) to target all instances. Only relevant if the query runs in parallel. |
| parallel_filter | Parallel filter applies only to parallel execution and allows you to select only a subset of the processes involved in the parallel execution. The string parallel_filter can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NULL - target all parallel execution servers as wells as the query coordinator • ['qc'] [servers (<svr_grp>[,] <svr_set>[,] <svr_num>)] where any NULL value is interpreted as ALL |
| plan_line_filter | Selects activity and execution statistics for the specified line number in the plan of a SQL. |
| event_detail | When set to NO, the activity is aggregated by wait_class only. Use YES (default) to aggregate by wait_class, event_name. |
| bucket_max_count | Specifies the maximum number of buckets to create in the report |
| bucket_interval | Represents the exact time interval, in seconds, of all histogram buckets. If specified, bucket_max_count is ignored. |
| base_path | URL path for flex HTML resources since flex HTML format requires access to external files (Java scripts and the flash swf file). |
| last_refresh_time | If not NULL (default), the time when the report was last retrieved (SYSDATE attribute of the report tag). Use this option when you want to display the report of an running query and when that report is refreshed on a regular basis. This optimizes the size of the report since only the new changed information will be returned. In particular, the following will be optimized: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SQL text will not be returned when this option is specified • Activity histogram will start at the bucket that intersects that time. The entire content of the bucket is returned, even if last_refresh_time is after the start of that bucket |

Table 169-5 (Cont.) REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| report_level | <p>Level of detail for the report. Of the following, only one can be specified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NONE: Minimum possible BASIC: This is equivalent to <code>sql_text-plan-xplan-sessions-instance-activity_histogram-plan_histogram-metrics</code> where the token "-" implies that report section will not be included in the report. TYPICAL: Everything but <code>plan_histogram</code> ALL: Everything <p>In addition, individual report sections can also be enabled or disabled by using a <code>±section_name</code>. Several sections are defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> XPLAN: Shows explain plan. ON by default. PLAN: Shows plan monitoring statistics. ON by default. SESSIONS: Show session details. Applies only to parallel queries. ON by default. INSTANCE: Shows instance details. Applies only to parallel and cross instance queries. ON by default. PARALLEL: An umbrella parameter for specifying sessions as well as instance details ACTIVITY: Shows activity summary at global level, plan line level and session INSTANCE LEVEL: (If applicable). ON by default. BINDS: Shows bind information when available. ON by default. METRICS: Shows metric data (such as CPU and IOs) over time. ON by default ACTIVITY_HISTOGRAM: Shows a histogram of the overall query activity. ON by default. PLAN_HISTOGRAM: Shows activity histogram at plan line level. OFF by default. OTHER: Other information. ON by default. <p>In addition, SQL text can be specified at different levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -SQL_TEXT: No SQL text in report +SQL_TEXT: Alright with partial SQL text, that is, up to the first 2000 chars as stored in <code>GV\$SQL_MONITOR</code> SQL_FULLTEXT: No full SQL text, that is, <code>+sql_text</code> +SQL_FULLTEXT: Show full SQL text (default) |
| type | <p>Report type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TEXT: text report (default) HTML: simple HTML report ACTIVE: database active report. Some information (explain plan, <code>activity_histogram</code>, <code>metrics</code> and <code>plan_histogram</code>) is only shown when this type is selected XML: raw data for the report |
| sql_plan_hash_value | Targets only those with the specified plan hash value. Default is NULL. |
| con_name | Container name in a multitenant database. |

Return Values

SQL monitor report, an XML document.

Usage Notes

The user invoking this function must have privilege to access the following fixed views:

- GV\$SQL_MONITOR
- GV\$SQL_PLAN_MONITOR
- GV\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY
- GV\$SESSION_LONGOPS
- GV\$SQL if SQL full text is requested and its length is greater than 2 KB

169.4.4 REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_XML Function

This function is identical to the `REPORT_SQL_MONITOR` function, except that the return type is `XMLType`.

Related Topics

- [REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function](#)
This function builds a detailed report with monitoring information for a SQL statement, PL/SQL block, or database operation.

169.4.5 REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST Function

This function builds a report for all or a subset of database operations that have been monitored by Oracle Database.

For each database operation, it gives key information and associated global statistics.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST (
  sql_id              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  dbop_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  monitor_type       IN NUMBER   DEFAULT MONITOR_TYPE_ALL,
  session_id         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  session_serial     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  inst_id            IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  active_since_date  IN DATE     DEFAULT NULL,
  active_since_sec   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  last_refresh_time  IN DATE     DEFAULT NULL,
  report_level       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  auto_refresh       IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  base_path          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  type               IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TEXT',
  con_name           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```


Parameters

Table 169-6 *REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| sql_id | SQL_ID of the simple database operation for which monitoring information should be displayed. Use NULL (default) to display monitoring information for the last operation monitored by Oracle Database. |
| dbop_name | DBOP_NAME for which monitoring information of the composite database operation is displayed. |
| monitor_type | Monitor type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MONITOR_TYPE_SQL returns only simple database operations MONITOR_TYPE_DBOP returns composite database operations MONITOR_TYPE_ALL returns all types |
| session_id | Targets only the subset of database operations executed and monitored on behalf of the specified session. Default is NULL. Use -1 or USERENV('SID') for the current session. |
| session_serial | In addition to session_id, you can specify the session serial number to ensure the desired session incarnation is targeted. This is ignored when session_id is NULL. |
| inst_id | Looks only at monitored database operations originating from the specified instance. Use -1 to target the instance where the report executed. To target all instances, use NULL (default). |
| active_since_date | If not NULL (default), returns monitored database operations that have been active since the specified time. This includes all operations that are executing, as well as all operations that have completed their execution after the specified start time. |
| active_since_sec | If not NULL (default), returns monitored database operations that have been active since the specified time. This includes all operations that are executing, as well as all operations that have completed their execution after the specified date and time. In this case, the start time is specified relative to the current SYSDATE minus a specified number of seconds. For example, use 3600 to limit the report to all operations that have been active in the past 1 hour. |
| last_refresh_time | If not NULL (default), the time when the list report was last retrieved. This optimizes the case where an application shows the list and refreshes the report on a regular basis (such as once every 5 seconds). In this case, the report will show details about the execution of monitored queries that have been active since the specified last_refresh_time. For other queries, the report returns the execution key (sql_id, sql_exec_start, and sql_exec_id). Also, for queries that have their first refresh time after the specified date, only the SQL execution key and statistics are returned. |
| report_level | Level of detail for the report. The level can be BASIC (SQL text up to 200 character), TYPICAL (which include full SQL text assuming that cursor has not aged out, in which case the SQL text is included up to 2000 characters), or ALL which is the same as TYPICAL. |
| auto_refresh | Specifies the duration in seconds after which report data will be automatically refreshed while the monitored SQL or database operation is still executing. This applies to active report types. |

Table 169-6 (Cont.) REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| base_path | URL path for flex HTML resources since flex HTML format requires access to external files (java scripts and the flash swf file). |
| type | Report type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TEXT: text report (default) HTML: simple HTML report ACTIVE: database active report. Some information (explain plan, activity_histogram, metrics, and plan_histogram) is only shown when this type is selected. XML: raw data for the report |
| con_name | Container name in a multitenant database. |

Return Values

A report in text, XML, or HTML format that contains the list of the database operations monitored.

Usage Notes

- Use the [REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function](#) to get detailed monitoring information for a single database operation.
- The user invoking this function needs to have the privilege to access the fixed views `GV$SQL_MONITOR` and `GV$SQL`.

169.4.6 REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST_XML Function

This function is identical to the `REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST` function, except that it returns `XMLType`.

Related Topics

- [REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST Function](#)
This function builds a report for all or a subset of database operations that have been monitored by Oracle Database.

DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR

The `DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR` package provides an interface for creating, configuring, and using SQL translation profiles.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR Subprograms](#)



See Also:

SQL Translation Framework Architecture and Overview in *Oracle Database Migration Guide*

170.1 DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR Security Model

`DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR` is an invoker's rights package.

When translating a SQL statement or error, the translator package procedure will be invoked with the same current user and current schema as those in which the SQL statement being parsed. The owner of the translator package must be granted the `TRANSLATE SQL` user privilege on the current user.

Additionally, the current user must be granted the `EXECUTE` privilege on the translator package.

170.2 DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR Constants

`DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR` defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These are shown in the following table.

Table 170-1 DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR Constants

| Constant | Value | Type | Description |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---|
| ATTR_EDITIONABLE | 'EDITIONABLE' | VARCHAR2 (30) | Name of the SQL translation profile attribute that specifies whether the SQL translation profile becomes an editioned or noneditioned object if editioning is later enabled for the schema object type SQL translation profile in the owner's schema (see Operational Notes) |
| ATTR_FOREIGN_SQL_SYNTAX | 'FOREIGN_SQL_SYNTAX' | VARCHAR2 (30) | Name of the SQL translation profile attribute that indicates if the profile is for translation of foreign SQL syntax (see Operational Notes) |
| ATTR_LOG_TRANSLATION_ERROR | 'TRANSLATION_ERROR' | VARCHAR2 (30) | Name of the SQL translation profile attribute that controls if the profile should log translation error in the database alert log (see Operational Notes) |
| ATTR_RAISE_TRANSLATION_ERROR | 'TRANSLATION_ERROR' | VARCHAR2 (30) | Name of the SQL translation profile attribute that controls if the profile should raise translation error if a SQL statement or error fails to be translated (see Operational Notes) |
| ATTR_TRANSLATE_NEW_SQL | 'TRANSLATE_NEW_SQL' | VARCHAR2 (30) | Name of the SQL translation profile attribute that controls if the profile should translate new SQL statements and errors (see Operational Notes) |
| ATTR_TRACE_TRANSLATION | 'TRACE_TRANSLATION' | VARCHAR2 (30) | Name of the SQL translation profile attribute that controls tracing (see Operational Notes) |
| ATTR_TRANSLATOR | 'TRANSLATOR' | VARCHAR2 (30) | Name of the SQL translation profile attribute that specifies the translator package (see Operational Notes) |
| ATTR_VALUE_TRUE | 'TRUE' | VARCHAR2 (30) | Value to set a SQL translation profile attribute to true (see Operational Notes) |
| ATTR_VALUE_FALSE | 'FALSE' | VARCHAR2 (30) | Value to set a SQL translation profile attribute to false (see Operational Notes) |

170.3 DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR Operational Notes

The subprograms that modify a profile have DDL transaction semantics and when invoked will commit any open transaction in the session.

ATTR_EDITIONABLE Constant

Editionable is true by default.

ATTR_FOREIGN_SQL_SYNTAX Constant

Foreign SQL syntax is true by default.

ATTR_LOG_TRANSLATION_ERROR Constant

- If log translation is enabled in a SQL translation profile, an alert log is written to the database alert log if no custom translation is found for a SQL statement or error. This allows the user to catch any error in the custom translation in a profile.
- Log translation error is false by default.

ATTR_RAISE_TRANSLATION_ERROR Constant

Raise translation error is false by default.

ATTR_TRANSLATE_NEW_SQL Constant

- The name of the SQL translation profile attribute that controls if the profile should translate new SQL statements and errors. If so, the translator package, if registered, will translate a new SQL statement or error not already translated in custom translations, and also register the new translation as custom translation. If not, any new SQL statement or error encountered will result in a translation error
- Translate new SQL statements and errors is true by default.

ATTR_TRACE_TRANSLATION Constant

- If tracing is enabled in a SQL translation profile, any SQL statement or error translated by the profile in a database session and its translation is written to the database session's trace file.
- Tracing is disabled by default.

ATTR_TRANSLATOR Constant

- The translator package must be a PL/SQL package with the following three procedures. The [TRANSLATE_SQL Procedure](#) and the [TRANSLATE_ERROR Procedure](#) are called to translate SQL statements and errors. The names of the parameters of the translate procedures must be followed.

```
PROCEDURE TRANSLATE_SQL(  
    sql_text          IN CLOB,  
    translated_text  OUT CLOB);
```

```
PROCEDURE TRANSLATE_ERROR(  
    error_code        IN BINARY_INTEGER,  
    translated_code   OUT BINARY_INTEGER,  
    translated_sqlstate OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters:

```
profile_name      - profile name  
sql_text          - SQL statement to be translated  
translated_text   - translated SQL statement  
error_code        - Oracle error code  
translated_code   - translated error code  
translated_sqlstate - translated SQLSTATE
```

- When NULL is returned in translated_text, translated_code, or translated_sqlstate, it means that no translation is required and the original SQL statement, error code, or SQLSTATE is used instead.
- The name of the translator package follows the naming rules for database packages of the form [schema.]package_name. When the schema and package names are used, they

are set to uppercase by default unless surrounded by double quotation marks. For example, setting a translator package, `translator => 'dbms_tsqL_translator'` is the same as `translator => 'Dbms_Tsql_Translator'` and `translator => 'DBMS_TSQL_TRANSLATOR'`, but not the same as `translator => "dbms_tsqL_translator"`. The default schema name is the profile owner.

- The translator attribute is not set by default.

ATTR_VALUE_TRUE Constant

The value to set a SQL translation profile attribute to true.

ATTR_VALUE_FALSE Constant

The value to set a SQL translation profile attribute to false.

170.4 DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR Exceptions

This table lists the exceptions raised by the `DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR` package.

Table 170-2 Exceptions Raised by DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR

| Exception | Error Code | Description |
|------------------------|------------|---|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | 29261 | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |
| INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE | 1031 | User has insufficient privilege for the operation |
| NO_SUCH_PROFILE | 24252 | Profile does not exist |
| NO_SUCH_USER | 1918 | Profile owner does not exist |
| NO_TRANSLATION_FOUND | 24253 | No translation of the SQL statement or error code found |
| PROFILE_EXISTS | 955 | Profile already exists |

170.5 DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR Examples

This is an example of basic SQL translation using `DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR`.

Basic SQL Translation

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.CREATE_PROFILE(
    profile_name => 'tsql_application');
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.SET_ATTRIBUTE(
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',
    attribute_name => DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.ATTR_TRANSLATOR,
    attribute_value => 'migration_repo.sybase_tsqL_translator');
END;
```

170.6 Summary of DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 170-3 DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CREATE_PROFILE Procedure | Creates a SQL translation profile |
| DEREGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure | Deregisters the custom translation of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile |
| DEREGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure | Deregisters the translation of an Oracle error code and <code>SQLSTATE</code> in a SQL translation profile |
| DROP_PROFILE Procedure | Drops a SQL translation profile and its contents |
| ENABLE_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure | Enables or disables a custom translation of an Oracle error code in a SQL translation profile |
| ENABLE_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure | Enables or disables a custom translation of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile |
| EXPORT_PROFILE Procedure | Exports the content of a SQL translation profile |
| IMPORT_PROFILE Procedure | Imports the content of a SQL translation profile |
| REGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure | Registers a custom translation of an Oracle error code and <code>SQLSTATE</code> in a SQL translation profile |
| REGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure | Registers a custom translation of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile |
| SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure | Sets an attribute of a SQL translation profile |
| SQL_HASH Function | Computes the hash value of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile |
| SQL_ID Function | Computes the SQL identifier of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile |
| TRANSLATE_ERROR Procedure | Translates an Oracle error code and an ANSI <code>SQLSTATE</code> using a SQL translation profile |
| TRANSLATE_SQL Procedure | Translates a SQL statement using a SQL translation profile |

170.6.1 CREATE_PROFILE Procedure

This procedure creates a SQL translation profile.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.CREATE_PROFILE (
    profile_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 170-4 CREATE_PROFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-----------------|
| profile_name | Name of profile |

Exceptions

Table 170-5 CREATE_PROFILE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |
| INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE | User has insufficient privilege for the operation |
| NO_SUCH_USER | Profile owner does not exist |
| PROFILE_EXISTS | Profile already exists |

Usage Notes

- A SQL translation profile is a database schema object that resides in SQL translation profile namespace. Its name follows the naming rules for database objects of the form [schema.]name. When the schema and profile names are used in the DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR package, they are uppercased unless surrounded by double quotation marks. For example, the translation profile profile_name => 'tsql_application' is the same as profile_name => 'Tsql_Application' and profile_name => 'TSQL_APPLICATION', but not the same as profile_name => 'tsql_application'.
- A SQL translation profile is an editionable object type.
- A SQL translation profile cannot be created as a common object in a multitenant container database (CDB).
- To destroy a SQL translation profile, use the [DROP_PROFILE Procedure](#).

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.CREATE_PROFILE(profile_name => 'tsql_application');
END;
```

170.6.2 DEREGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure

This procedure deregisters the custom translation of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.DEREGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION (
  profile_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  sql_text          IN  CLOB);
```


Parameters

Table 170-6 *DEREGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-----------------|
| profile_name | Name of profile |
| sql_text | SQL statement |

Exceptions

Table 170-7 *DEREGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure Exceptions*

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |
| INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE | User has insufficient privilege for the operation |
| NO_SUCH_USER | Profile owner does not exist |
| PROFILE_EXISTS | Profile already exists |

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.DEREGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION (
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',
    sql_text     => 'select top 5 * from emp');
END;
```

170.6.3 DEREGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure

This procedure deregisters the translation of an Oracle error code and `SQLSTATE` in a SQL translation profile.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.DEREGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION (
  profile_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  error_code       IN  PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 170-8 *DEREGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-------------------|
| profile_name | Name of profile |
| error_code | Oracle error code |

Exceptions

Table 170-9 DEREGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |
| INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE | User has insufficient privilege for the operation |
| NO_SUCH_USER | Profile owner does not exist |
| NO_SUCH_PROFILE | Profile does not exist |

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.DEREGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION(
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',
    error_code   => 1);
END;
```

170.6.4 DROP_PROFILE Procedure

This procedure drops a SQL translation profile and its contents.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.DROP_PROFILE (
  profile_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 170-10 DROP_PROFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-----------------|
| profile_name | Name of profile |

Exceptions

Table 170-11 DROP_PROFILE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |
| INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE | User has insufficient privilege for the operation |
| NO_SUCH_USER | Profile owner does not exist |
| NO_SUCH_PROFILE | Profile does not exist |

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.DROP_PROFILE (
```

```

        profile_name => 'tsql_application');
END;
```

170.6.5 ENABLE_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure

This procedure enables or disables a custom translation of an Oracle error code in a SQL translation profile.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.ENABLE_ERROR_TRANSLATION (
    profile_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    sql_text        IN  CLOB,
    enable          IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 170-12 *ENABLE_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| profile_name | Name of profile |
| sql_text | SQL statement |
| enable | Enable or disable the translation |

Exceptions

Table 170-13 *ENABLE_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure Exceptions*

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |
| INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE | User has insufficient privilege for the operation |
| NO_SUCH_USER | Profile owner does not exist |
| NO_SUCH_PROFILE | Profile does not exist |

Examples

```

BEGIN
    DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.ENABLE_ERROR_TRANSLATION(
        profile_name => 'tsql_application',
        sql_text     => 'SELECT TOP 5 * FROM emp'
        enable       => TRUE);
END;
```

170.6.6 ENABLE_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure

This procedure enables or disables a custom translation of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.ENABLE_SQL_TRANSLATION (
    profile_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
```

```
sql_text      IN CLOB,  
enable        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 170-14 *ENABLE_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| profile_name | Name of profile |
| sql_text | SQL statement |
| enable | Enable or disable the translation |

Exceptions

Table 170-15 *ENABLE_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure Exceptions*

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |
| INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE | User has insufficient privilege for the operation |
| NO_SUCH_USER | Profile owner does not exist |
| NO_SUCH_PROFILE | Profile does not exist |

Examples

```
BEGIN  
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.ENABLE_SQL_TRANSLATION(  
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',  
    sql_text     => 'select top 5 * from emp',  
    enable       => TRUE);  
END;
```

170.6.7 EXPORT_PROFILE Procedure

This procedure exports the content of a SQL translation profile.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.EXPORT_PROFILE (  
  profile_name IN VARCHAR2,  
  content      OUT NOCOPY CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 170-16 *EXPORT_PROFILE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--------------------|
| profile_name | Name of profile |
| content | Content of profile |

Exceptions

Table 170-17 EXPORT_PROFILE Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |
| INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE | User has insufficient privilege for the operation |
| NO_SUCH_USER | Profile owner does not exist |
| NO_SUCH_PROFILE | Profile does not exist |

Usage Notes

- The content of the SQL translation profile is exported in XML format as follows. Note that the profile name will not be exported.

```
SQLTranslationProfile Translator="translator package name"
                      ForeignSQLSyntax="TRUE|FALSE"
                      TranslateNewSQL="TRUE|FALSE"
                      RaiseTranslationError="TRUE|FALSE"
                      LogTranslationError="TRUE|FALSE"
                      TraceTranslation="TRUE|FALSE"
                      Editionable="TRUE|FALSE">
  <SQLTranslations>
    <SQLTranslation Enabled="TRUE|FALSE">
      <SQLText>original SQL text</SQLText>
      <TranslatedText>translated SQL text</TranslatedText>
    </SQLTranslation>
    ...
  </SQLTranslations>
  <ErrorTranslations>
    <ErrorTranslation Enabled="TRUE|FALSE">
      <ErrorCode>Oracle error code</ErrorCode>
      <TranslatedCode>translated error code</TranslatedCode>
      <TranslatedSQLSTATE>translated SQLSTATE</TranslatedSQLSTATE>
    </ErrorTranslation>
    ...
  </ErrorTranslations>
</SQLTranslationProfile>
```

- To import the content to a SQL translation profile, use the [IMPORT_PROFILE Procedure](#).

Examples

```
DECLARE
  content CLOB;
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.EXPORT_PROFILE(
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',
    content      => content);
END;
```

170.6.8 IMPORT_PROFILE Procedure

This procedure imports the content of a SQL translation profile.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.IMPORT_PROFILE (
  profile_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  content           IN  CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 170-18 *IMPORT_PROFILE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--------------------|
| profile_name | Name of profile |
| content | Content of profile |

Exceptions

Table 170-19 *IMPORT_PROFILE Procedure Exceptions*

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |
| INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE | User has insufficient privilege for the operation |
| NO_SUCH_USER | Profile owner does not exist |

Usage Notes

- The content of the SQL translation profile must be in XML format as used by the [EXPORT_PROFILE Procedure](#). All elements and attributes are optional.
- If the profile does not exist, it is created. If it exists, the content overrides any existing attribute, translator package, SQL or error translation registration.
- To export the content to a SQL translation profile, use the [EXPORT_PROFILE Procedure](#).

Examples

```
DECLARE
  content CLOB;
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.IMPORT_PROFILE(
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',
    content      => content);
END;
```

170.6.9 REGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure

This procedure registers a custom translation of an Oracle error code and `SQLSTATE` in a SQL translation profile.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.REGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION (
  profile_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  error_code       IN  PLS_INTEGER,
  translated_code   IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  translated_sqlstate IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  enable           IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 170-20 REGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <code>profile_name</code> | Name of profile |
| <code>error_code</code> | Oracle error code |
| <code>translated_code</code> | Translated error code |
| <code>translated_sqlstate</code> | Translated <code>SQLSTATE</code> |
| <code>enable</code> | Enable or disable the translation |

Exceptions

Table 170-21 REGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <code>BAD_ARGUMENT</code> | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |
| <code>INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE</code> | User has insufficient privilege for the operation |
| <code>NO_SUCH_USER</code> | Profile owner does not exist |
| <code>NO_SUCH_PROFILE</code> | Profile does not exist |

Usage Notes

- When the Oracle Database translates an Oracle error code using a translation profile, it searches for the registered custom translation first, and only invokes the translator package if no match is found.
- When a translation is registered in a profile, it may be disabled. Oracle Database does not search for disabled translations.
- The old translation of the error code and `SQLSTATE`, if present, is replaced with the new translation.
- To deregister a translation, use the [DEREGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure](#).

Examples

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.REGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION(
        profile_name => 'tsql_application',
        error_code   => 1,
        translated_code => 2601);
END;
```

170.6.10 REGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure

This procedure registers a custom translation of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.REGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION (
    profile_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    sql_text         IN CLOB,
    translated_text  IN CLOB DEFAULT NULL,
    enable           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 170-22 REGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| profile_name | Name of profile |
| sql_text | SQL statement |
| translated_text | Translated SQL statement |
| enable | Enable or disable the translation |

Exceptions

Table 170-23 REGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |
| INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE | User has insufficient privilege for the operation |
| NO_SUCH_USER | Profile owner does not exist |
| NO_SUCH_PROFILE | Profile does not exist |

Usage Notes

- When the Oracle Database translates a statement using a translation profile, it searches for the registered custom translation first, and only invokes the translator package if no match is found.
- When a translation is registered in a profile, it may be disabled. Oracle Database does not search for disabled translations.

- When `translated_text` is NULL, no translation is required and the original statement is used.
- The old translation of the SQL statement, if present, is replaced with the new translation.
- To deregister a translation, use the [DEREGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure](#).

Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.REGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION(
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',
    sql_text     => 'select top 5 * from emp',
    translated_text => 'SELECT * FROM emp WHERE rownum <= :SYS_N_001');
END;
```

170.6.11 SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure sets an attribute of a SQL translation profile.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.SET_ATTRIBUTE (
  profile_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute_name IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute_value IN  VARCHAR2;)
```

Parameters

Table 170-24 *SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| <code>profile_name</code> | Name of profile |
| <code>attribute_name</code> | Name of attribute |
| <code>attribute_value</code> | Value of attribute |

Exceptions

Table 170-25 *SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Exceptions*

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <code>BAD_ARGUMENT</code> | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |
| <code>INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE</code> | User has insufficient privilege for the operation |
| <code>NO_SUCH_USER</code> | Profile owner does not exist |
| <code>NO_SUCH_PROFILE</code> | Profile does not exist |

Usage Notes

See [Constants](#)

170.6.12 SQL_HASH Function

This procedure computes the hash value of a SQL statement in the session's SQL translation profile.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.SQL_HASH (
    sql_text          IN CLOB)
RETURN NUMBER DETERMINISTIC;
```

Parameters

Table 170-26 SQL_HASH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------|
| sql_text | SQL statement |

Return Values

Returns hash value of the SQL statement in the SQL translation profile

Exceptions

Table 170-27 SQL_HASH Function Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|--------------|--|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |

Examples

```
DECLARE
    sqltext CLOB;
    txltext CLOB;
    sqlhash NUMBER;
BEGIN
    sqltext := 'SELECT TOP 1 * FROM emp';
    sqlhash := DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.SQL_HASH (sqltext);
    SELECT translated_text INTO txltext
    FROM user_sql_translations
    WHERE sql_hash = sqlhash
    AND DBMS_LOB.COMPARE (sql_text, sqltext) = 0;
END;
```

170.6.13 SQL_ID Function

This procedure computes the SQL identifier of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.SQL_ID (
    sql_text          IN CLOB)
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Parameters

Table 170-28 *SQL_ID Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------|
| sql_text | SQL statement |

Return Values

Returns the SQL ID of the SQL statement in the SQL translation profile

Exceptions

Table 170-29 *SQL_ID Function Exceptions*

| Exception | Description |
|--------------|--|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |

Examples

```

DECLARE
  sqltext CLOB;
  sqlid   VARCHAR2(13);
BEGIN
  sqltext := 'SELECT TOP 1 * FROM emp';
  sqlid   := DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.SQL_ID (sqltext);
END;

```

170.6.14 TRANSLATE_ERROR Procedure

This procedure translates an Oracle error code and an ANSI SQLSTATE using the session's SQL translation profile

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.TRANSLATE_ERROR (
  error_code          IN          PLS_INTEGER,
  translated_code     OUT         PLS_INTEGER,
  translated_sqlstate OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 170-30 *TRANSLATE_ERROR Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| error_code | Oracle error code |
| translated_code | Translated error code |
| translated_sqlstate | Translated SQLSTATE |

Exceptions

Table 170-31 TRANSLATE_ERROR Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |
| INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE | User has insufficient privilege for the operation |
| NO_SUCH_USER | Profile owner does not exist |
| NO_SUCH_PROFILE | Profile does not exist |
| NO_TRANSLATION_FOUND | No translation of the SQL statement or error code is found |

Examples

```

DECLARE
    translated_code      BINARY_INTEGER;
    translated_sqlstate  VARCHAR2(5);
BEGIN
    DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.TRANSLATE_ERROR(
        error_code        => 1,
        translated_code    => translated_code,
        translated_sqlstate => translated_sqlstate);
END;
```

170.6.15 TRANSLATE_SQL Procedure

This procedure translates a SQL statement using a SQL translation profile.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.TRANSLATE_SQL (
    sql_text          IN          CLOB,
    translated_text   OUT NOCOPY CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 170-32 TRANSLATE_SQL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| sql_text | SQL statement |
| translated_text | Translated SQL statement |

Exceptions

Table 170-33 TRANSLATE_SQL Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface |
| INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE | User has insufficient privilege for the operation |
| NO_SUCH_USER | Profile owner does not exist |

Table 170-33 (Cont.) TRANSLATE_SQL Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| NO_SUCH_PROFILE | Profile does not exist |

Examples

```
ALTER SESSION SET SQL_TRANSLATION_PROFILE = tsql_application;
```

```
DECLARE
    translated_text CLOB;
BEGIN
    DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.TRANSLATE_SQL(
        sql_text      => 'select top 5 * from emp',
        translated_text => translated_text);
END;
```

DBMS_SQLDIAG

The DBMS_SQLDIAG package provides an interface to the SQL Diagnosability functionality.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_SQLDIAG Overview](#)
- [DBMS_SQLDIAG Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_SQLDIAG Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SQLDIAG Subprograms](#)

See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for more information about "Managing Diagnostic Data"

171.1 DBMS_SQLDIAG Overview

In the rare case that a SQL statement fails with a critical error, you can run the SQL Repair Advisor to try to repair the failed statement by using the DBMS_SQLDIAG package subprograms.

The SQL Repair Advisor analyzes the statement and in many cases recommends a patch to repair the statement. If you implement the recommendation, the applied SQL patch circumvents the failure by causing the query optimizer to choose an alternate execution plan for future executions.

See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for more information about how to run the SQL Repair Advisor using the DBMS_SQLDIAG package subprograms.

171.2 DBMS_SQLDIAG Security Model

You must have the `ADVISOR` role to execute the DBMS_SQLDIAG package.

171.3 DBMS_SQLDIAG Constants

DBMS_SQLDIAG defines constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following tables:

- [Table 171-1](#) describes the name of SQL repair advisor as seen by the advisor framework

- [Table 171-2](#) describes SQLDIAG advisor task scope parameter values
- [Table 171-3](#) describes SQLDIAG advisor `time_limit` constants
- [Table 171-4](#) describes possible formats for a report
- [Table 171-5](#) describes possible levels of detail in the report
- [Table 171-6](#) describes possible report sections (comma delimited)
- [Table 171-7](#) describes possible values for the `problem_type` parameter of the `CREATE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK` Functions
- [Table 171-8](#) describes possible values for the `_sql_findings_mode` parameter

Table 171-1 DBMS_SQLDIAG Constants - SQLDIAG Advisor Name

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|
| ADV_SQL_DIAG_NAME | VARCHAR2 (18) | SQL Repair Advisor | Name of SQL repair advisor as seen by the advisor framework |

Table 171-2 DBMS_SQLDIAG Constants - SQLDIAG Advisor Task Scope Parameter Values

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE | VARCHAR2 (13) | COMPREHENSIVE | Detailed analysis of the problem which may take more time to execute |
| SCOPE_LIMITED | VARCHAR2 (7) | LIMITED | Brief analysis of the problem |

Table 171-3 DBMS_SQLDIAG Constants - SQLDIAG Advisor time_limit Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------|--------|-------|--|
| TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT | NUMBER | 1800 | Default time limit for analysis of the problem |

Table 171-4 DBMS_SQLDIAG Constants - Report Type (possible values) Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------|--------------|-------|---|
| TYPE_HTML | VARCHAR2 (4) | HTML | Report from the REPORT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Function in HTML form |
| TYPE_TEXT | VARCHAR2 (4) | TEXT | Report from the REPORT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Function in text form |

Table 171-4 (Cont.) DBMS_SQLDIAG Constants - Report Type (possible values) Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------|--------------|-------|--|
| TYPE_XML | VARCHAR2 (3) | XML | Report from the REPORT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Function in XML form |

Table 171-5 DBMS_SQLDIAG Constants - Report Level (possible values) Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------|--------------|---------|---|
| LEVEL_ALL | VARCHAR2 (3) | ALL | Complete report including annotations about statements skipped over |
| LEVEL_BASIC | VARCHAR2 (5) | BASIC | Shows information about every statement analyzed, including recommendations not implemented |
| LEVEL_TYPICAL | VARCHAR2 (7) | TYPICAL | Simple report shows only information about the actions taken by the advisor. |

Table 171-6 DBMS_SQLDIAG Constants - Report Section (possible values) Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|
| SECTION_ALL | VARCHAR2 (3) | ALL | All statements |
| SECTION_ERRORS | VARCHAR2 (6) | ERRORS | Statements with errors |
| SECTION_FINDINGS | VARCHAR2 (8) | FINDINGS | Tuning findings |
| SECTION_INFORMATION | VARCHAR2 (11) | INFORMATION | General information |
| SECTION_PLANS | VARCHAR2 (5) | PLANS | Explain plans |
| SECTION_SUMMARY | VARCHAR2 (7) | SUMMARY | Summary information |

Table 171-7 DBMS_SQLDIAG Constants - Problem Type Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|--|
| PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE | NUMBER | 1 | User suspects this is a performance problem |
| PROBLEM_TYPE_WRONG_RESULTS | NUMBER | 2 | User suspects the query is giving inconsistent results |
| PROBLEM_TYPE_COMPILATION_ERROR | NUMBER | 3 | User sees a crash in compilation |

Table 171-7 (Cont.) DBMS_SQLDIAG Constants - Problem Type Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| PROBLEM_TYPE_EXECUTION_ERR OR | NUMBER | 4 | User sees a crash in execution |
| PROBLEM_TYPE_ALT_PLAN_GEN | NUMBER | 5 | User to explore all alternative plans |

Table 171-8 DBMS_SQLDIAG Constants - Findings Filter Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|---|
| SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_ALL | NUMBER | 1 | Show all possible findings |
| SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_VALIDAT ION | NUMBER | 2 | Show status of validation rules over structures |
| SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_FEATURE S | NUMBER | 3 | Show only features used by the query |
| SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_FILTER_ PLANS | NUMBER | 4 | Show the alternative plans generated by the advisor |
| SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_CR_DIFF | NUMBER | 5 | Show difference between two plans |
| SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_MASK_VA RIANT | NUMBER | 6 | Mask info for testing |
| SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_OBJ_FEA TURES | NUMBER | 7 | Show features usage history |
| SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_BASIC_I NFO | NUMBER | 8 | Show the alternative plans generated by the advisor |

171.4 Summary of DBMS_SQLDIAG Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_SQLDIAG subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 171-9 DBMS_SQLDIAG Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| ACCEPT_SQL_PATCH Function & Procedure | Accepts a recommended SQL patch as recommended by the specified SQL diagnosis task |
| ALTER_SQL_PATCH Procedure | Alters specific attributes of an existing SQL patch object |
| CANCEL_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure | Cancels a diagnostic task |
| CREATE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Functions | Creates a diagnostic task in order to diagnose a single SQL statement |

Table 171-9 (Cont.) DBMS_SQLDIAG Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| CREATE_SQL_PATCH Function | Creates an SQL patch based on a set of user specified hints for specific statements identified by SQL text. |
| CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure | Creates the staging table used for transporting SQL patches from one system to another |
| DROP_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure | Drops a diagnostic task |
| DROP_SQL_PATCH Procedure | Drops the named SQL patch from the database |
| EXECUTE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure | Executes a diagnostic task |
| EXPLAIN_SQL_TESTCASE Function | Explains a SQL test case |
| EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedures | Exports a SQL test case to a directory |
| EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE_DIR_BY_INC Function | Generates a SQL Test Case corresponding to the incident ID passed as an argument. |
| EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE_DIR_BY_TXT Function | Generates a SQL Test Case corresponding to the SQL passed as an argument |
| GET_FIX_CONTROL Function | Returns the value of fix control for a given bug number |
| GET_SQL Function | Imports a SQL test case |
| IMPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedures | Imports a SQL test case into a schema |
| INCIDENTID_2_SQL Procedure | Initializes a <code>sql_setrow</code> from an incident ID |
| INTERRUPT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure | Interrupts a diagnostic task |
| LOAD_SQLSET_FROM_TCB Function | Loads a <code>SQLSET</code> from Test Case Builder (TCB) file |
| PACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure | SQL patches into the staging table created by the CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure |
| REPLAY_SQL_TESTCASE Function | Reports on a diagnostic task |
| REPORT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Function | Reports on a diagnostic task |
| RESET_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure | Resets a diagnostic task |
| RESUME_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure | Resumes a diagnostic task |
| SET_DIAGNOSIS_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure | Sets a diagnosis task parameter |
| SQL_DIAGNOSE_AND_REPAIR Function | Diagnoses a given SQL statement for a given SQL ID for the given problem type. |
| UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure | Unpacks from the staging table populated by a call to the PACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure , using the patch data stored in the staging table to create patches on this system |

171.4.1 ACCEPT_SQL_PATCH Function & Procedure

This procedure accepts a recommended SQL patch as recommended by the specified SQL diagnosis task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.ACCEPT_SQL_PATCH (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    object_id      IN  NUMBER := NULL,
    name           IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    description    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    category       IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    task_owner     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    replace        IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    force_match    IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.ACCEPT_SQL_PATCH (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    object_id      IN  NUMBER := NULL,
    name           IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    description    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    category       IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    task_owner     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    replace        IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    force_match    IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 171-10 ACCEPT_SQL_PATCH Function & Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| taskname | Name of the SQL diagnosis task |
| object_id | Identifier of the advisor framework object representing the SQL statement associated to the diagnosis task |
| name | Name of the patch. It cannot contain double quotation marks. The name is case sensitive. If not specified, the system will generate a unique name for the SQL patch. |
| description | User specified string describing the purpose of this SQL patch. Maximum size of description is 500. |
| category | Category name which must match the value of the <code>SQLDIAGNOSE_CATEGORY</code> parameter in a session for the session to use this patch. It defaults to the value <code>DEFAULT</code> . This is also the default of the <code>SQLDIAGNOSE_CATEGORY</code> parameter. The category must be a valid Oracle identifier. The category name specified is always converted to upper case. The combination of the normalized SQL text and category name create a unique key for a patch. An accept will fail if this combination is duplicated. |
| task_owner | Owner of the diagnosis task. This is an optional parameter that has to be specified to accept a SQL Patch associated to a diagnosis task owned by another user. The current user is the default value. |

Table 171-10 (Cont.) ACCEPT_SQL_PATCH Function & Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| replace | If the patch already exists, it will be replaced if this argument is TRUE. It is an error to pass a name that is already being used for another signature/category pair, even with replace set to TRUE. |
| force_match | If TRUE this causes SQL Patches to target all SQL statements which have the same text after normalizing all literal values into bind variables. (Note that if a combination of literal values and bind values is used in a SQL statement, no bind transformation occurs.) This is analogous to the matching algorithm used by the FORCE option of the CURSOR_SHARING parameter. If FALSE, literals are not transformed. This is analogous to the matching algorithm used by the EXACT option of the CURSOR_SHARING parameter. |

Return Values

Name of the SQL patch

Usage Notes

Requires CREATE ANY SQL PROFILE privilege

171.4.2 ALTER_SQL_PATCH Procedure

This procedure alters specific attributes of an existing SQL patch object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.ALTER_SQL_PATCH (
    name           IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute_name IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute_value IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 171-11 ALTER_SQL_PATCH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| name | Name of SQL patch to alter. |
| attribute_name | Name of SQL patch to alter. Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> STATUS -> can be set to ENABLED or DISABLED NAME -> can be reset to a valid name (must be a valid Oracle identifier and must be unique). DESCRIPTION -> can be set to any string of size no more than 500 CATEGORY -> can be reset to a valid category name (must be valid Oracle identifier and must be unique when combined with normalized SQL text) This parameter is mandatory and is case sensitive. |

Table 171-11 (Cont.) ALTER_SQL_PATCH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| attribute_value | New value of the attribute. See attribute_name for valid attribute values. This parameter is mandatory. |

Usage Notes

Requires ALTER ANY SQL PATCH privilege

171.4.3 CANCEL_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure

This procedure cancels a diagnostic task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.CANCEL_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
    taskname          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 171-12 CANCEL_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| taskname | Name of task |

171.4.4 CREATE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Functions

This function creates a diagnostic task in order to diagnose a single SQL statement. It returns a SQL diagnosis task unique name

Syntax

Prepares the diagnosis of a single statement given its text:

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.CREATE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
    sql_text          IN  CLOB,
    bind_list         IN  sql_binds := NULL,
    user_name         IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    scope             IN  VARCHAR2 := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
    time_limit        IN  NUMBER   := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
    task_name         IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    description       IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    problem_type      IN  NUMBER   := PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Prepares the diagnosis of a single statement from the Cursor Cache given its identifier:

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.CREATE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
    sql_id            IN  VARCHAR2,
    plan_hash_value   IN  NUMBER   := NULL,
    scope             IN  VARCHAR2 := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
    time_limit        IN  NUMBER   := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
```

```

task_name          IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
description        IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
problem_type       IN  NUMBER     := PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Prepares the diagnosis of a Sqlset:

```

DBMS_SQLDIAG.CREATE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
  sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  rank1            IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  rank2            IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  rank3            IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_percentage IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  result_limit     IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  scope            IN VARCHAR2 := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit       IN NUMBER   := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  plan_filter      IN VARCHAR2 := 'MAX_ELAPSED_TIME',
  sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  problem_type     IN NUMBER   := PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE) RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 171-13 CREATE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| sql_text | Text of a SQL statement |
| bind_list | Set of bind values |
| user_name | Username for who the statement/sqlset will be diagnosed |
| scope | Diagnosis scope (limited/comprehensive) |
| time_limit | Maximum duration in seconds for the diagnosis session |
| task_name | Optional diagnosis task name |
| description | Maximum of 256 SQL diagnosis session description |
| problem_type | Determines the goal of the task. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROBLEM_TYPE_WRONG_RESULTS PROBLEM_TYPE_COMPILATION_ERROR PROBLEM_TYPE_EXECUTION_ERROR |
| sql_id | Identifier of the statement |
| plan_hash_value | Hash value of the SQL execution plan |
| sqlset_name | Sqlset name |
| basic_filter | SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set (STS) |
| object_filter | Object filter |
| rank(i) | Order-by clause on the selected SQL |
| result_percentage | Percentage on the sum of a ranking measure |
| result_limit | Top L(imit) SQL from (filtered/ranked) SQL |

Table 171-13 (Cont.) CREATE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| plan_filter | Plan filter. It is applicable in case there are multiple plans (plan_hash_value). This filter allows selecting one plan (plan_hash_value) only. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAST_GENERATED: plan with most recent timestamp • FIRST_GENERATED: opposite to LAST_GENERATED • LAST_LOADED: plan with most recent first_load_time stat info • FIRST_LOADED: opposite to LAST_LOADED • MAX_ELAPSED_TIME: plan with maximum elapsed time • MAX_BUFFER_GETS: plan with maximum buffer gets • MAX_DISK_READS: plan with maximum disk reads • MAX_DIRECT_WRITES: plan with maximum direct writes • MAX_OPTIMIZER_COST: plan with maximum optimum cost |
| sqlset_owner | Owner of the sqlset, or null for current schema owner |

171.4.5 CREATE_SQL_PATCH Function

This function creates a SQL patch based on a set of user specified hints for specific statements identified by SQL text.

A SQL patch is usually created automatically by the SQL Repair Advisor to prevent any errors during the compilation or execution of a SQL statement. This function provides a way to manually create a SQL patch based on a set of hints that resolves the error.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.CREATE_SQL_PATCH (
    sql_text      IN  CLOB,
    hint_text     IN  CLOB,
    name          IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    description   IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    category      IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    validate      IN  BOOLEAN    := TRUE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.CREATE_SQL_PATCH (
    sql_id       IN  VARCHAR2,
    hint_text    IN  CLOB,
    name         IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    description  IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    category     IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    validate     IN  BOOLEAN    := TRUE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 171-14 CREATE_SQL_PATCH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| sql_text | Text of the SQL statement |
| sql_id | The SQL identifier for the SQL statement |
| hint_text | Hints to include in the SQL patch |
| name | Optional SQL patch name |
| description | Description of the SQL patch |
| category | Category name |
| validate | Whether to validate the provided hints |

Return Values

Both functions return the SQL patch name.

171.4.6 CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure

This procedure creates the staging table used for transporting SQL patches from one system to another.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPATCH (
  table_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  schema_name     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  tablespace_name IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 171-15 CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| table_name | (Mandatory) Name of the table to create (case-sensitive) |
| schema_name | Schema to create the table in, or NULL for current schema (case-sensitive) |
| tablespace_name | Tablespace to store the staging table within, or NULL for current user's default tablespace (case-sensitive) |

171.4.7 DROP_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure

This procedure drops a diagnostic task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.DROP_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
  taskname      IN  VARCHAR2);
```


Parameters**Table 171-16 DROP_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| taskname | Name of task |

171.4.8 DROP_SQL_PATCH Procedure

This procedure drops the named SQL patch from the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.DROP_SQL_PATCH (
    name      IN VARCHAR2,  ignore  IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters**Table 171-17 DROP_SQL_PATCH Function & Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | Name of patch to be dropped. The name is case sensitive. |
| ignore | Ignore errors due to object not existing. |

Usage Notes

Requires `DROP ANY SQL PATCH` privilege

171.4.9 EXECUTE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure

This procedure executes a diagnostic task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.EXECUTE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
    taskname      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 171-18 EXECUTE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| taskname | Name of task |

171.4.10 EXPLAIN_SQL_TESTCASE Function

This procedure explains a SQL test case.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.EXPLAIN_SQL_TESTCASE (
    sqlTestCase      IN  CLOB)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 171-19 EXPLAIN_SQL_TESTCASE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| sqlTestCase | XML document describing the SQL test case |

171.4.11 EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedures

This procedure exports a SQL test case to a directory.

Syntax

This variant has to be provided with the SQL information.

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE (
    directory          IN          VARCHAR2,
    sql_text           IN          CLOB,
    user_name          IN          VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    bind_list          IN          sql_binds := NULL,
    exportEnvironment  IN          BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    exportMetadata     IN          BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    exportData         IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    exportPkgbody      IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    samplingPercent    IN          NUMBER := 100,
    ctrlOptions        IN          VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    timeLimit          IN          NUMBER := 0,
    testcase_name      IN          VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    testcase           IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB,
    preserveSchemaMapping IN      BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    version            IN          VARCHAR2 := 'COMPATIBLE');
```

This variant extracts the SQL information from an incident file.

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE (
    directory          IN          VARCHAR2,
    incident_id        IN          VARCHAR2,
    exportEnvironment  IN          BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    exportMetadata     IN          BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    exportData         IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    exportPkgbody      IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    samplingPercent    IN          NUMBER := 100,
    ctrlOptions        IN          VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    timeLimit          IN          NUMBER :=
        DBMS_SQLDIAG.TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
    testcase_name      IN          VARCHAR2 := NULL,
```

```

testcase          IN OUT NOCOPY  CLOB,
preserveSchemaMapping  IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE)
version           IN          VARCHAR2 := 'COMPATIBLE');

```

This variant allow the SQL Test case to be generated from a cursor present in the cursor cache. Use V\$SQL to get the SQL identifier and the SQL hash value.

```

DBMS_SQLDIAG.EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE (
  directory          IN          VARCHAR2,
  sql_id             IN          VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value    IN          NUMBER := NULL,
  exportEnvironment  IN          BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  exportMetadata     IN          BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  exportData         IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  exportPkgbody      IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  samplingPercent    IN          NUMBER := 100,
  ctrlOptions        IN          VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  timeLimit          IN          NUMBER :=
                                DBMS_SQLDIAG.TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  testcase_name      IN          VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  testcase           IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB,
  preserveSchemaMapping  IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE)
  version           IN          VARCHAR2 := 'COMPATIBLE');

```

Parameters

Table 171-20 EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| directory | Directory to store the various generated files |
| sql_text | Text of the SQL statement to export |
| incident_id | Incident ID containing the offending SQL |
| sql_id | Identifier of the statement in the cursor cache |
| username | Name of the user schema to use to parse the SQL, defaults to SYS |
| bind_list | List of bind values associated to the statement |
| exportEnvironment | TRUE if the compilation environment should be exported |
| exportMetadata | TRUE if the definition of the objects referenced in the SQL should be exported |
| exportData | TRUE if the data of the objects referenced in the SQL should be exported |
| exportPkgbody | TRUE if the body of the packages referenced in the SQL are exported |
| samplingPercent | If is TRUE, specify the sampling percentage to use to create the dump file |

Table 171-20 (Cont.) EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| ctrlOptions | <p>Opaque control parameters. For example, to execute three times, set ctrlOptions with the following string: '<parameter name="mexec_count">3</parameter>'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name="capture" - BASIC (default) or WITH_RUNTIME_INFO. This parameter defines the mode of TCB capture. <p>BASIC: runs as Oracle release 11g TCB and captures all the information that is captured in that release as well as AWR reports, SQL monitor reports and parameter information.</p> <p>WITH_RUNTIME_INFO: TCB captures runtime information for the SQL, such as dynamic sampling data, list of binds, Dynamic Plan info, along with information captured under BASIC mode.</p> <p>Note this must be the same value as used in the IMPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedures.</p> name="mexec_count"—Value is any positive number (N). This parameter tells TCB to execute the statement for N time and capture runtime info at end of each execution. name="stat_history_since"—Value is date. The object statistics history is exported using this parameter. Statistics history after date specified will be exported. name="compress"—This option is used to compress the SQL Test Case Builder output files into a zip file. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES NO <p>The default value is NO.</p> name="diag_event"—This option is used to specify the level of trace information to include in the SQL Test Case Builder output. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADS COMPILER SQLEXEC_LOW SQLEXEC_MEDIUM SQLEXEC_HIGH SQLEXEC_HIGHEST <p>The default value is ADS + COMPILER.</p> name="problem_type"—This option is used to assign an issue type for a SQL Test Case Builder test case. For example, if a test case is related to performance regression issue, then you can assign the value of PERFORMANCE to the problem_type option. The possible values are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PERFORMANCE WRONG_RESULTS COMPILATION_ERROR EXECUTION_ERROR <p>The default value is PERFORMANCE.</p> |

Table 171-20 (Cont.) EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| timeLimit | How much time should we spend exporting the SQL test case |
| testcaseName | An optional name for the SQL test case. This is used to prefix all the generated scripts |
| testcase | Resulting testcase |
| preserveSchemaMapping | TRUE if the schema (or schemas) are not re-mapped from the original environment to the test environment |
| version | Version of database objects to be extracted. This option is only valid for EXPORT. Database objects or attributes incompatible with the version will not be extracted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMPATIBLE - (default) the version of the metadata corresponds to the database compatibility level and the compatibility release level for feature (as given in the V\$COMPATIBILITY view). Database compatibility must be set to 9.2 or higher. LATEST - the version of the metadata that specifies the current database version. A specific database version. For example, if '10.0.0', this cannot be lower than Oracle Database release 10.0.0. |

Usage Notes

- A SQL test case generates a set of files needed to help reproduce a SQL failure on a different machine. It contains:
 - a dump file containing schemas objects and statistics (.dmp)
 - the explain plan for the statements (in advanced mode)
 - diagnostic information gathered on the offending statement
 - an import script to execute to reload the objects
 - a SQL script to replay system statistics of the source
 - a table of contents file describing the SQL test case
 - metadata. (xxxxmain.xml)
 - a README.txt file that explain the usage of the TCB
 - the outlines used by the statement (ol.xml)
 - a list of parameters set in the exporting db/env (prmimp.sql)
 - a SQL monitor report, if any (smrpt.html)
 - an AWR report, if any (awrrpt.html)
 - a list of binds used in this statement (bndlst.xml)
- You should not run Test Case Builder (TCB) under user SYS. Instead, use another user who can be granted the DBA privilege.
- The default setting for TCB is that data is not exported. However, in some cases data is required, such as to diagnose an outcome with a result that is not optimal.

To export data, call `EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE` with `exportData=>TRUE` and the data will be imported by default, unless turned OFF by `importData=>FALSE`.

- TCB includes PL/SQL package spec by default, but not the PL/SQL package body. However, you may need to have the package body as well, for example, to invoke the PL/SQL functions, or because you have a Virtual Private Database (VPD) function defined in a package. To export a PL/SQL package body, call `EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE` with `exportPkgbody=>TRUE`. To import a PL/SQL package body, call [IMPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedures](#) with `importPkgbody=>TRUE`.
- To export objects statistics history, the database compatibility should be set to 12.0 or higher.
- This procedure does not export data and statistics on a Global Temporary Table (GTT).

Examples

The user can specify multiple parameters in the `ctrlOptions` encapsulated either by using the `<parameters>` parent tag or without the parent tag.

Using the `<parameters>` tag

```
<parameters>
<parameter name="capture">with_runtime_info</parameter>
<parameter name="mexec_count">1</parameter>
</parameters>
```

Without the `<parameters>` tag

```
<parameter name="capture">with_runtime_info</parameter>
<parameter name="mexec_count">1</parameter>
```

The `compress` option that you can specify in the `ctrlOptions` parameter:

```
opt := '<parameters>
      <parameter name="capture">with_runtime_info</parameter>
      <parameter name="compress">yes</parameter>
      </parameters>';
```

The `diag_event` option that you can specify in the `ctrlOptions` parameter:

```
opt := '<parameters>
      <parameter name="capture">with_runtime_info</parameter>
      <parameter name="compress">yes</parameter>
      </parameters>';
```

The `problem_type` option that you can specify in the `ctrlOptions` parameter:

```
opt := '<parameters>
      <parameter name="capture">with_runtime_info</parameter>
      <parameter name="compress">yes</parameter>
      </parameters>';
```

171.4.12 EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE_DIR_BY_INC Function

This function generates a SQL test case corresponding to the incident ID passed as an argument. It creates a set of scripts and dump file in the directory passed as an argument.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE_DIR_BY_INC (
  incident_id      IN   NUMBER,
  directory        IN   VARCHAR2,
  exportEnvironment IN  VARCHAR2 := 'TRUE',
  exportMetadata  IN  VARCHAR2 := 'TRUE',
  exportData      IN  VARCHAR2 := 'FALSE',
  samplingPercent IN  VARCHAR2 := '100',
  ctrlOptions     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  version         IN  VARCHAR2 := 'COMPATIBLE')
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 171-21 EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE_DIR_BY_INC Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| incident_id | Incident ID containing the offending SQL. For more information about Incidents, see <i>Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide</i> . |
| directory | Directory path to the generated files |
| exportEnvironment | TRUE if the compilation environment should be exported |
| exportMetadata | TRUE if the definition of the objects referenced in the SQL should be exported |
| exportData | TRUE if the data of the objects referenced in the SQL should be exported |
| samplingPercent | If is TRUE, specify the sampling percentage to use to create the dump file |

Table 171-21 (Cont.) EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE_DIR_BY_INC Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctrlOptions | <p>Opaque control parameters. For example, to execute three times, set ctrlOptions with the following string: '<parameter name="mexec_count">3</parameter>'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> capture - BASIC (default) or WITH_RUNTIME_INFO. This parameter defines the mode of TCB capture. BASIC: runs as Oracle release 11g TCB and captures all the information that is captured in that release as well as AWR reports, SQL monitor reports and parameter information. WITH_RUNTIME_INFO: TCB captures runtime information for the SQL, such as dynamic sampling data, list of binds, Dynamic Plan info, along with information captured under BASIC mode. name=mexec_count - Value is any positive number (N). This parameter tells TCB to execute the statement for N time and capture runtime info at end of each execution. name=stat_history_since - Value is date. The object statistics history is exported using this parameter. Statistics history after date specified will be exported. |
| version | <p>Version of database objects to be extracted. This option is only valid for EXPORT. Database objects or attributes incompatible with the version will not be extracted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMPATIBLE - (default) the version of the metadata corresponds to the database compatibility level and the compatibility release level for feature (as given in the V\$COMPATIBILITY view). Database compatibility must be set to 9.2 or higher. LATEST - the version of the metadata that specifies the current database version. A specific database version. For example, if '10.0.0', this cannot be lower than Oracle Database release 10.0.0. |

171.4.13 EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE_DIR_BY_TXT Function

This function generates a SQL Test Case corresponding to the SQL passed as an argument. It creates a set of scripts and dump files in the directory passed as an argument.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLDIAG.EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE_DIR_BY_TXT (
  incident_id      IN   NUMBER,
  directory        IN   VARCHAR2,
  sql_text         IN   CLOB,
  user_name        IN   VARCHAR2 := 'SYS',
  exportEnvironment IN  VARCHAR2 := 'TRUE',
  exportMetadata   IN  VARCHAR2 := 'TRUE',
  exportData       IN  VARCHAR2 := 'FALSE',
  samplingPercent  IN  VARCHAR2 := '100',
  ctrlOptions      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL
  version          IN  VARCHAR2 := 'COMPATIBLE')
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```


Parameters

Table 171-22 EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE_DIR_BY_TXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| incident_id | Incident ID containing the offending SQL |
| directory | Directory to store the various generated files |
| sql_text | Text of the SQL statement to explain |
| username | Name of the user schema to use to parse the SQL, defaults to SYS |
| exportEnvironment | TRUE if the compilation environment should be exported |
| exportMetadata | TRUE if the definition of the objects referenced in the SQL should be exported |
| exportData | TRUE if the data of the objects referenced in the SQL should be exported |
| samplingPercent | If is TRUE, specify the sampling percentage to use to create the dump file |
| ctrlOptions | <p>Opaque control parameters. For example, to execute three times, set <code>ctrlOptions</code> with the following string: '<code><parameter name="mexec_count">3</parameter></code>'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> capture - BASIC (default) or WITH_RUNTIME_INFO. This parameter defines the mode of TCB capture. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BASIC: runs as Oracle Release 11g TCB and captures all the information that is captured in that release as well as AWR reports, SQL monitor reports and parameter information. WITH_RUNTIME_INFO: TCB captures runtime information for the SQL, such as dynamic sampling data, list of binds, Dynamic Plan info, along with information captured under BASIC mode. name=mexec_count - Value is any positive number (N). This parameter tells TCB to execute the statement for N time and capture runtime info at end of each execution. name=stat_history_since - Value is date. The object statistics history is exported using this parameter. Statistics history after date specified will be exported. |
| version | <p>Version of database objects to be extracted. This option is only valid for EXPORT. Database objects or attributes incompatible with the version will not be extracted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMPATIBLE - (default) the version of the metadata corresponds to the database compatibility level and the compatibility release level for feature (as given in the V\$COMPATIBILITY view). Database compatibility must be set to 9.2 or higher. LATEST - the version of the metadata that specifies the current database version. A specific database version. For example, if '10.0.0', this cannot be lower than Oracle Database Release 10.0.0. |

171.4.14 GET_FIX_CONTROL Function

This function returns the value of fix control for a given bug number.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.GET_FIX_CONTROL (
    bug_number IN NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 171-23 GET_FIX_CONTROL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-------------|
| bug_number | Bug number |

171.4.15 GET_SQL Function

This function loads a `sql_setrow` from the trace file associated to an the given incident ID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.GET_SQL (
    incident_id IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN SQLSET_ROW;
```

Parameters

Table 171-24 GET_SQL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| incident_id | Identifier of the incident |

171.4.16 IMPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedures

This procedure imports a SQL test case into a schema.

Syntax

This variant requires a source directory and SQL Testcase metadata object (in XML format).

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.IMPORT_SQL_TESTCASE (
    directory          IN VARCHAR2,
    sqlTestCase        IN CLOB,
    importEnvironment  IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    importMetadata     IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    importData         IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    importPkgbody      IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    importDiagnosis    IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    ignoreStorage      IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    ctrlOptions        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    preserveSchemaMapping IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

This variant requires a source directory name of SQL Testcase metadata file.

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.IMPORT_SQL_TESTCASE (
  directory          IN  VARCHAR2,
  filename           IN  VARCHAR2,
  importEnvironment IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  importMetadata    IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  importData        IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  importPkgbody     IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  importDiagnosis   IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  ignoreStorage     IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  ctrlOptions       IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  preserveSchemaMapping IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 171-25 IMPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| directory | Directory containing test case files |
| filename | Name of a file containing an XML document describing the SQL test case |
| importEnvironment | TRUE if the compilation environment should be imported |
| importMetadata | TRUE if the definition of the objects referenced in the SQL should be imported |
| importData | TRUE if the data of the objects referenced in the SQL should be imported |
| importPkgbody | TRUE if the body of the packages referenced in the SQL are imported |
| importDiagnosis | TRUE if the diagnostic information associated to the task should be imported |
| ignoreStorage | TRUE if the storage attributes should be ignored |
| ctrlOptions | Opaque control parameters, of which only <code>capture</code> is valid for this subprogram. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>capture</code> - BASIC (default) or WITH_RUNTIME_INFO. This parameter defines the mode of TCB capture. <p>BASIC: runs as Oracle Release 11g TCB and captures all the information that is captured in that release as well as AWR reports, SQL monitor reports and parameter information.</p> <p>WITH_RUNTIME_INFO: TCB captures runtime information for the SQL, such as dynamic sampling data, list of binds, Dynamic Plan info, along with information captured under BASIC mode.</p> |
| preserveSchemaMapping | TRUE if the schema (or schemas) are not re-mapped from the original environment to the test environment (schema mapping in the target database will be identical to the source database). Note that when an import is run with <code>preservesSchemaMapping</code> set to TRUE, if the objects in the schemas exists then the import will overwrite the existing objects. |

Usage Notes

- A SQL test case generates a set of files needed to help reproduce a SQL failure on a different machine. It contains:
 - a dump file containing schemas objects and statistics (.dmp)
 - the explain plan for the statements (in advanced mode)
 - diagnostic information gathered on the offending statement
 - an import script to execute to reload the objects
 - a SQL script to replay system statistics of the source
 - a table of contents file describing the SQL test case
 - metadata. (xxxxxmain.xml)
 - a README.txt file that explain the usage of the TCB
 - the outlines used by the statement (ol.xml)
 - a list of parameters set in the exporting db/env (prmimp.sql)
 - a SQL monitor report, if any (smrpt.html)
 - an AWR report, if any (awrrpt.html)
 - a list of binds used in this statement (bndlst.xml)
- You should not run Test Case Builder (TCB) under user SYS. Instead, use another user who can be granted the DBA privilege
- The default setting for TCB is that data is not exported. However, in some cases data is required, such as to diagnose an outcome with a result that is not optimal. To export data, call [EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedures](#) with `exportData=>TRUE` and the data will be imported by default, unless turned OFF by `importData=>FALSE`.
- TCB includes PL/SQL package spec by default, but not the PL/SQL package body. However, you may need to have the package body as well, for example, to invoke the PL/SQL functions, or because you have a Virtual Private Database (VPD) function defined in a package. To export a PL/SQL package body, call [EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedures](#) with `exportPkgbody=>TRUE`. To import a PL/SQL package body, call [IMPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedures](#) with `importPkgbody=>TRUE`.
- The `capture` value used when invoking the [EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedures](#) must be used when calling this procedure.

171.4.17 INCIDENTID_2_SQL Procedure

This procedure initializes a `sql_setrow` from an incident ID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.INCIDENTID_2_SQL (
  incident_id  IN      VARCHAR2,
  sql_stmt    OUT     SQLSET_ROW,
  problem_type OUT     NUMBER,
  err_code    OUT     BINARY_INTEGER,
  err_mesg    OUT     VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 171-26 INCIDENTID_2_SQL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| incident_id | Identifier of the incident |
| sql_stmt | Resulting SQL |
| problem_type | Tentative type of SQL problem (currently among PROBLEM_TYPE_COMPILATION_ERROR and PROBLEM_TYPE_EXECUTION_ERROR) |
| err_code | Error code if any otherwise it is set to NULL |
| err_msg | Error message if any otherwise it is set to NULL |

171.4.18 INTERRUPT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure

This procedure interrupts a diagnostic task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.INTERRUPT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
    taskname          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 171-27 INTERRUPT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| taskname | Name of task |

171.4.19 LOAD_SQLSET_FROM_TCB Function

This function loads a SQLSET from a Test Case Builder file.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.LOAD_SQLSET_FROM_TCB (
    directory          IN  VARCHAR2,
    filename           IN  VARCHAR2,
    sqlset_name        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 171-28 LOAD_SQLSET_FROM_TCB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------|
| directory | Name of directory |
| filename | Name of file |

Table 171-28 (Cont.) LOAD_SQLSET_FROM_TCB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|----------------|
| sqlset_name | Name of SQLSET |

171.4.20 PACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure

This procedure packs SQL patches into the staging table created by a call to the CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.PACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH (
  patch_name          IN  VARCHAR2 := '%',
  patch_category     IN  VARCHAR2 := 'DEFAULT',
  staging_table_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 171-29 PACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| patch_name | Name of patch to pack (% wildcards acceptable, case-sensitive) |
| patch_category | Category to which to pack patches (% wildcards acceptable, case-insensitive) |
| staging_table_name | (Mandatory) Name of the table to use (case-sensitive) |
| staging_schema_owner | Schema where the table resides, or NULL for current schema (case-sensitive) |

Usage Notes

- **Requires:** ADMINISTER SQL PLAN MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege and INSERT privilege on the staging table
- By default, we move all SQL patches in category DEFAULT. Note that the subprogram issues a COMMIT after packing each SQL patch, so if an error is raised in mid-execution, some patches may be in the staging table.

Related Topics

- [CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure](#)
This procedure creates the staging table used for transporting SQL patches from one system to another.

171.4.21 REPLAY_SQL_TESTCASE Function

This function automates the reproduction of the SQL Test Case.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.REPLAY_SQL_TESTCASE (
    directory      IN  VARCHAR2,
    filename       IN  VARCHAR2,
    ctrlOptions    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    format         IN  VARCHAR2 := 'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.REPLAY_SQL_TESTCASE (
    directory      IN  VARCHAR2,
    sqlTestCase    IN  CLOB,
    ctrlOptions    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    format         IN  VARCHAR2 := 'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 171-30 REPLAY_SQL_TESTCASE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| directory | Directory containing test case files |
| filename | Name of a file containing an XML document describing the SQL test case |
| ctrlOptions | <p>Opaque control parameters. For example, to execute three times, set <code>ctrlOptions</code> with the following string: '<parameter name="mexec_count">3</parameter>'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> replay - EXPLAIN (default), OUTLINE, EXECUTION or OUTLINE EXECUTION. This parameter defines TCB replay functionality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EXPLAIN: Replay explains the statement without using outlines OUTLINE: Replay uses outlines mode and explains the statement using outlines EXECUTION: Replay executes the statement without using outlines OUTLINE EXECUTION: Replay executes the statement using outlines <p>Note that if the user gives an incorrect parameter value, then the <code>replay</code> runs in default mode and no error is thrown.</p> name=mexec_count - Value is any positive number (N). This parameter tells TCB to execute the statement for N time and capture runtime info at end of each execution. |
| sqlTestCase | SQL test case |
| format | Format of the replay report. Possible formats are: TEXT, XML and HTML.. |

Examples

TCB Replay Mode: Execute

```
SELECT /* tcbdynpl_1 */ /*+ gather_plan_statistics */ * FROM (SELECT * FROM emp where
emp.sal > 100) emp, dept WHERE emp.deptno = dept.deptno And emp.sal > 1000 /*
tcbdynpl_1 */
```

Explain Plan

Plan Hash Value : 2219294842

| Id | Operation | Name | Rows |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------------|------|
| 0 | SELECT STATEMENT | | 13 |
| * 1 | HASH JOIN | | 13 |
| 2 | NESTED LOOPS | | |
| 3 | NESTED LOOPS | | 13 |
| 4 | STATISTICS COLLECTOR | | |
| 5 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | DEPT | 4 |
| * 6 | INDEX RANGE SCAN | EMP_IDX_DEPTNO | |
| * 7 | TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID | EMP | 3 |
| * 8 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | EMP | 13 |

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
* 1 - access("EMP"."DEPTNO"="DEPT"."DEPTNO")
* 6 - access("EMP"."DEPTNO"="DEPT"."DEPTNO")
* 7 - filter("EMP"."SAL">1000)
* 8 - filter("EMP"."SAL">1000)
```

Runtime Plan

Plan Hash Value : 2219294842

| Id | Operation | Name | E-Card | A-Card |
|-----|-------------------|------|--------|--------|
| 0 | SELECT STATEMENT | | | 0 |
| * 1 | HASH JOIN | | 13 | 0 |
| 2 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | DEPT | 4 | 0 |
| * 3 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | EMP | 13 | 0 |

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
* 1 - access("EMP"."DEPTNO"="DEPT"."DEPTNO")
* 3 - filter("EMP"."SAL">1000)
```

REPLAY Note:

```
- Replay used dynamic sampling
- Replay forced Dynamic plan
```


171.4.22 REPORT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Function

This function reports on a diagnostic task. It returns a CLOB containing the desired report.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.REPORT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
  taskname          IN  VARCHAR2,
  type              IN  VARCHAR2  := TYPE_TEXT,
  level            IN  VARCHAR2  := LEVEL_TYPICAL,
  section          IN  VARCHAR2  := SECTION_ALL,
  object_id        IN  NUMBER    := NULL,
  result_limit     IN  NUMBER    := NULL,
  owner_name       IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 171-31 REPORT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| taskname | Name of task to report |
| type | Type of the report. Possible values are: TEXT, HTML, XML (see Table 171-4). |
| level | Format of the recommendations. Possible values are TYPICAL, BASIC, ALL (Table 171-5). |
| section | Particular section in the report. Possible values are: SUMMARY, FINDINGS, PLAN, INFORMATION, ERROR, ALL (Table 171-6). |
| object_id | Identifier of the advisor framework object that represents a given statement in a SQL Tuning Set (STS). |
| result_limit | Number of statements in a STS for which the report is generated |
| owner_name | Name of the task execution to use. If NULL, the report will be generated for the last task execution. |

171.4.23 RESET_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure

This procedure resets a diagnostic task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.RESET_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
  taskname          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 171-32 RESET_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| taskname | Name of task |

171.4.24 RESUME_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure

This procedure resumes a diagnostic path.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.RESUME_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
    taskname          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 171-33 RESUME_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| taskname | Name of task |

171.4.25 SET_DIAGNOSIS_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure is called to update the value of a SQL diagnosis parameter of type VARCHAR2.

The task must be set to its initial state before calling this procedure. The diagnosis parameters that can be set by this procedure are:

- `MODE`: diag scope (comprehensive, limited)
- `_SQLDIAG_FINDING_MODE`: findings in the report (see "Table 171-8" for possible values)

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.SET_DIAGNOSIS_TASK_PARAMETER (
    taskname          IN  VARCHAR2,
    parameter         IN  VARCHAR2,  value          IN  NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 171-34 SET_DIAGNOSIS_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| taskname | Identifier of the task to execute |
| parameter | Name of the parameter to set |
| value | New value of the specified parameter |

171.4.26 SQL_DIAGNOSE_AND_REPAIR Function

Diagnoses a given SQL statement for a given SQL ID for the given problem type. This function creates an incident, populate incident metadata with required information like, SQL ID, SQL text, compilation environment, and so on. It also creates a diagnostic task, executes it and accepts SQL PATCH recommendation for a given SQL ID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.SQL_DIAGNOSE_AND_REPAIR (
  sql_text          IN   CLOB,
  bind_list         IN   sql_binds := NULL,
  scope             IN   VARCHAR2 := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit        IN   NUMBER    := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  problem_type      IN   NUMBER    := PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE,
  auto_apply_patch  IN   VARCHAR2  := YES)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.SQL_DIAGNOSE_AND_REPAIR (
  sql_id           IN   VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value  IN   NUMBER    := NULL,
  scope            IN   VARCHAR2 := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit       IN   NUMBER    := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  problem_type     IN   NUMBER    := PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE,
  auto_apply_patch IN   VARCHAR2 := YES)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.SQL_DIAGNOSE_AND_REPAIR (
  incident_id      IN   VARCHAR2,
  scope            IN   VARCHAR2 := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit       IN   NUMBER    := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  problem_type     IN   NUMBER    := PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE,
  auto_apply_patch IN   VARCHAR2 := YES)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 171-35 SQL_DIAGNOSE_AND_REPAIR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| sql_text | Text of the SQL statement. |
| sql_id | SQL ID of the SQL query. |
| plan_hash_value | The plan to be used for diagnosis. The default value is NULL. |
| bind_list | Binds to be used for diagnosis. The default value is NULL. |
| scope | The scope of diagnostic advisor. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCOPE_LIMITED—only index and plan analyze are invoked for a given SQL. SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE—besides index and plan analyze, auto-tune is called first to tune the statement. The default value is SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE. |
| time_limit | Time limit for diagnostic task. The default value is TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT. |

Table 171-35 (Cont.) SQL_DIAGNOSE_AND_REPAIR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| problem_type | <p>Problem type that is being diagnosed. The following problem type are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE—performance problem. PROBLEM_TYPE_WRONG_RESULTS—incorrect results. PROBLEM_TYPE_COMPILATION_ERROR—crash during compilation of the statement. PROBLEM_TYPE_EXECUTION_ERROR—crash during execution of the statement. <p>The default value is PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE.</p> |
| auto_apply_patch | <p>A value that decides if the recommended SQL patch needs to be accepted. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES—accepts the recommended SQL patch. NO—does not accept recommended SQL patch automatically. <p>User need to manually accept the SQL patch.</p> <p>The default value is YES.</p> |

171.4.27 UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure

This procedure unpacks from the staging table populated by a call to the PACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure. It uses the patch data stored in the staging table to create patches on this system. Users can opt to replace existing patches with patch data when they exist already. In this case, note that it is only possible to replace patches referring to the same statement if the names are the same (see the ACCEPT_SQL_PATCH Function & Procedure).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.UPPACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH (
    patch_name          IN  VARCHAR2 := '%',
    patch_category      IN  VARCHAR2 := '%',
    replace             IN  BOOLEAN,
    staging_table_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
    staging_schema_owner IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 171-36 UPPACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| patch_name | Name of patch to unpack (% wildcards acceptable, case-sensitive) |
| patch_category | Category from which to unpack patches (% wildcards acceptable, case-insensitive) |

Table 171-36 (Cont.) UPPACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| replace | Replace patches if they already exist. Note that patches cannot be replaced if there is one in the staging table with the same name as an active patch on different SQL. The subprogram raises an error if there an attempt to create a patch that already exists. |
| staging_table_name | (Mandatory) Name of the table to use (case-sensitive) |
| staging_schema_owner | Schema where the table resides, or NULL for current schema (case-sensitive) |

Usage Notes

- **Requires:** ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege and SELECT or READ privilege on the staging table
- By default, all SQL patches in the staging table are moved. The function commits after successfully loading each patch. If it fails in creating an individual patch, it raises an error and does not proceed to those remaining in the staging table.

Related Topics

- [PACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure](#)
This procedure packs SQL patches into the staging table created by a call to the CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure.
- [ACCEPT_SQL_PATCH Function & Procedure](#)
This procedure accepts a recommended SQL patch as recommended by the specified SQL diagnosis task.

DBMS_SQLPA

The DBMS_SQLPA package provides the interface to implement the SQL Performance Analyzer.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SQLPA Subprograms](#)

172.1 DBMS_SQLPA Overview

The DBMS_SQLPA package provides a capacity to help users predict the impact of system environment changes on the performance of a SQL workload. The interface lets users build and then compare two different versions of the workload performance, analyze the differences between the two versions, and unmask the SQL statements that might be impacted by the changes.

The package provides a task-oriented interface to implement the SQL Performance Analyzer. For example

1. You use the [CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK Functions](#) to create an analysis task for a single statement or a group of SQL statements.
2. The [EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK Function & Procedure](#) executes a previously created analysis task.
3. The [REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK Function](#) displays the results of an analysis task.

172.2 DBMS_SQLPA Security Model

This package is available to PUBLIC and performs its own security checking. All analysis task interfaces (XXX_ANALYSIS_TASK) require privilege ADVISOR.

172.3 Summary of DBMS_SQLPA Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_SQLPA subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 172-1 DBMS_SQLPA Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CANCEL_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure | Cancels the currently executing task analysis of one or more SQL statements |
| CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK Functions | Creates an advisor task to process and analyze one or more SQL statements |
| DROP_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure | Drops a SQL analysis task |

Table 172-1 (Cont.) DBMS_SQLPA Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK Function & Procedure | Executes a previously created analysis task |
| INTERRUPT_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure | Interrupts the currently executing analysis task |
| REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK Function | Displays the results of an analysis task |
| RESET_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure | Resets the currently executing analysis task to its initial state |
| RESUME_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure | Resumes a previously interrupted analysis task that was created to process a SQL tuning set. |
| SET_ANALYSIS_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures | Sets the SQL analysis task parameter value |
| SET_ANALYSIS_DEFAULT_PARAMETER Procedures | Sets the SQL analysis task parameter default value |

172.3.1 CANCEL_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure

This procedure cancels the currently executing analysis task. All intermediate result data is removed from the task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLPA.CANCEL_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 172-2 CANCEL_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| task_name | Name of the task to cancel |

Examples

Canceling a task when there is a need to stop it executing and it is not required to view any already-completed results:

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.CANCEL_ANALYSIS_TASK(:my_task);
```

172.3.2 CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK Functions

These functions create an advisor task to process and analyze one or more SQL statements.



Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

You can use different forms of this function to:

- Create an analysis task for a single statement given its text.
- Create an analysis task for a single statement from the cursor cache given its identifier.
- Create an analysis task for a single statement from the workload repository given a range of snapshot identifiers.
- Create an analysis task for a SQL tuning set.

In all cases, the function creates an advisor task and sets its parameters.

Syntax

SQL text format. This form of the function is called to prepare the analysis of a single statement given its text.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(  
    sql_text          IN CLOB,  
    bind_list         IN sql_binds := NULL,  
    parsing_schema    IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,  
    task_name         IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,  
    description       IN VARCHAR2  := NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

SQL ID format. This form of the function is called to prepare the analysis of a single statement from the cursor cache given its identifier.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(  
    sql_id           IN VARCHAR2,  
    plan_hash_value  IN NUMBER     := NULL,  
    task_name        IN VARCHAR2   := NULL,  
    con_name         IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT,  
    description       IN VARCHAR2   := NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Workload Repository format. This form of the function is called to prepare the analysis of a single statement from the workload repository given a range of snapshot identifiers.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(  
    dbid             IN NUMBER      DEFAULT,  
    begin_snap       IN NUMBER,  
    end_snap         IN NUMBER,  
    sql_id           IN VARCHAR2,
```



```

plan_hash_value IN NUMBER      := NULL,
task_name       IN VARCHAR2    := NULL,
description     IN VARCHAR2    := NULL)
con_name        IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT,
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

SQLSET format. This form of the function is called to prepare the analysis of a SQL tuning set.

```

DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
  sqlset_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  con_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT,
  order_by        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  top_sql         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  task_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  sqlset_owner    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 172-3 *CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK* Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| sql_text | Text of a SQL statement |
| bind_list | A set of bind values |
| parsing_schema | Name of the schema where the statement can be compiled |
| task_name | Optional analysis task name |
| dbid | The DBID for imported or PDB-level AWR data. If NULL, then the current database DBID is used |
| con_name | Container for the SPA task. The semantics depend on the function format: For the SQL ID format, this parameter specifies the container from which the database fetches the SQL statement for using with SPA. SPA will analyze the statement in this container. If null, then the database uses the current PDB for SPA analysis. For the AWR format, this parameter specifies the container from whose AWR data the database fetches the SQL statement for using with SPA. SPA will analyze the statement in this container. If null, then the database uses the current PDB for SPA analysis. The following statements are true of all function formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a non-CDB, this parameter is ignored. • In a PDB, this parameter must be null or match the container name of the PDB. Otherwise, error occurs. • In a CDB root, this parameter must be null or match the container name of a container in this CDB. Otherwise, error occurs. |
| description | Description of the SQL analysis task to a maximum of 256 characters |
| sql_id | Identifier of a SQL statement |
| plan_hash_value | Hash value of the SQL execution plan |
| begin_snap | Begin snapshot identifier |

Table 172-3 (Cont.) CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| end_snap | End snapshot identifier |
| sqlset_name | SQL tuning set name |
| basic_filter | SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set |
| order_by | Order-by clause on the selected SQL |
| top_sql | Top N SQL after filtering and ranking |
| sqlset_owner | The owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for the current schema owner |

Return Values

A SQL analysis task name that is unique by user (two different users can give the same name to their advisor tasks).

Examples

```
variable stmt_task VARCHAR2(64);
variable sts_task  VARCHAR2(64);

-- Sql text format
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    sql_text => 'select quantity_sold from sales s, times t where s.time_id =
t.time_id and s.time_id = TO_DATE(''24-NOV-00'')');

-- Sql id format (cursor cache)
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    sql_id    => 'ay1m3ssvtrh24');

-- Workload repository format
exec :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    begin_snap => 1,
    end_snap   => 2,
    sql_id     => 'ay1m3ssvtrh24');

-- Sql tuning set format (first we need to load an STS, then analyze it)
EXEC :sts_task := DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK( -
    sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
    order_by    => 'BUFFER_GETS', -
    description => 'process workload ordered by buffer gets');
```

172.3.3 DROP_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure

This procedure drops a SQL analysis task. The task and all its result data are deleted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLPA.DROP_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 172-4 DROP_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| task_name | The name of the analysis task to drop |

172.3.4 EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK Function & Procedure

This function and procedure executes a previously created analysis task, the function version returning the new execution name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLPA.EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    execution_type     IN VARCHAR2          := 'test execute',
    execution_name     IN VARCHAR2          := NULL,
    execution_params   IN dbms_advisor.argList := NULL,
    execution_desc     IN VARCHAR2          := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
DBMS_SQLPA.EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    execution_type     IN VARCHAR2          := 'test execute',
    execution_name     IN VARCHAR2          := NULL,
    execution_params   IN dbms_advisor.argList := NULL,
    execution_desc     IN VARCHAR2          := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 172-5 EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK Function & Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| task_name | Identifier of the task to execute |

Table 172-5 (Cont.) EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK Function & Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| execution_type | Type of the action to perform by the function. If NULL it will default to the value of the <code>DEFAULT_EXECUTION_TYPE</code> parameter. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [TEST] EXECUTE - test-execute every SQL statement and collect its execution plans and execution statistics. The resulting plans and statistics will be stored in the advisor framework. This is default. EXPLAIN PLAN - generate explain plan for every statement in the SQL workload. This is similar to the EXPLAIN PLAN command. The resulting plans will be stored in the advisor framework in association with the task. COMPARE [PERFORMANCE] - analyze and compare two versions of SQL performance data. The performance data is generated by test-executing or generating explain plan of the SQL statements. Use this option when two executions of type EXPLAIN_PLAN or TEST_EXECUTE already exist in the task CONVERT SQLSET - used to read the statistics captured in a SQL Tuning Set and model them as a task execution. This can be used when you wish to avoid executing the SQL statements because valid data for the experiment already exists in the SQL Tuning Set. |
| execution_name | A name to qualify and identify an execution. If not specified, it will be generated by the advisor and returned by function. |
| execution_params | List of parameters (name, value) for the specified execution. The execution parameters have effect only on the execution for which they are specified. They will override the values for the parameters stored in the task (set through the SET_ANALYSIS_DEFAULT_PARAMETER Procedures). |
| execution_desc | A 256-length string describing the execution |

Usage Notes

SQL performance analyzer task can be executed multiples times without having to reset it. For example, when a task is created to perform a change impact analysis on a SQL workload, the created task has to be executed before making any change in the system environment to build a version of the workload that will be used as a reference for performance analysis. Once the change has been made, a second execution is required to build the post-change version of the workload. Finally, the task has to be executed a third time to let the advisor analyze and compare the performance of the workload in both versions.

Examples

1. Create a task with a purpose of change impact analysis

```
EXEC :tname := DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    sqlset_name => 'my_sts');
```

2. Make baseline or the before change execution

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name      => :tname,
    execution_type => 'test execute',
    execution_name => 'before_change');
```

3. Make change

...

4. Make the after change version of the workload performance

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name      => :tname, -
    execution_type => 'test execute',
    execution_name => 'after_change')
```

5. Compare the two versions of the workload

By default we always compare the results of the two last executions. The SQL Performance Analyzer uses the `elapsed_time` as a default metric for comparison. Here we are changing it to `buffer_gets` instead.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.SET_ANALYSIS_TASK_PARAMETER(
    :tname, 'comparison_metric', 'buffer_gets');
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name      => :tname, -
    execution_type => 'compare performance', -
    execution_name => 'after_change');
```

Use the following call if you would like to explicitly specify the two executions to compare as well as the comparison metric to use.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name      => :tname, -
    execution_type => 'compare performance',
    execution_params => dbms_advisor.arglist(
        'execution_name1',
        'before_change',
        'execution_name2',
        'after_change',
        'comparison_metric',
        'buffer_gets'));
```

172.3.5 INTERRUPT_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure

This procedure interrupts the currently executing analysis task. All intermediate result data will not be removed from the task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLPA.INTERRUPT_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 172-6 INTERRUPT_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | Identifier of the analysis task to interrupt |

Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.INTERRUPT_ANALYSIS_TASK(:my_task);
```

172.3.6 REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK Function

This procedure displays the results of an analysis task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLPA.REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    type           IN  VARCHAR2      := 'TEXT',
    level          IN  VARCHAR2      := 'TYPICAL',
    section        IN  VARCHAR2      := 'SUMMARY',
    object_id      IN  NUMBER        := NULL,
    top_sql        IN  NUMBER        := 100,
    execution_name IN  VARCHAR2      := NULL,
    task_owner     IN  VARCHAR2      := NULL,
    order_by       IN  VARCHAR2      := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 172-7 REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| task_name | Name of the task to report |
| type | Type of the report to produce. Possible values are TEXT (default), HTML, XML and ACTIVE (see Usage Notes). |
| level | Level of detail in the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALL - details of all SQL • BASIC - currently the same as typical • CHANGED - only SQL with changed performance • CHANGED_PLANS - only SQL with plan changes • ERRORS - SQL with errors only • IMPROVED - only improved SQL • REGRESSED - only regressed SQL • TIMEOUT - only SQL which timed-out during execution • TYPICAL (default) - show information about every statement analyzed, including changing and errors • UNCHANGED - only SQL with unchanged performance • UNCHANGED_PLANS - only SQL with unchanged plans • UNSUPPORTED - only SQL not supported by SPAs |

Table 172-7 (Cont.) REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| section | Optionally limit the report to a single section (ALL for all sections): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUMMARY (default) - workload summary only ALL - summary and details on SQL |
| object_id | Identifier of the advisor framework object that represents a given SQL in a tuning set (STS) |
| top_sql | Number of SQL statements in a STS for which the report is generated |
| execution_name | Name of the task execution to use. If NULL, the report will be generated for the last task execution. |
| task_owner | Owner of the relevant analysis task. Defaults to the current schema owner. |
| order_by | How to sort SQL statements in the report (summary and body). Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHANGE_DIFF - sort SQL statements by change difference in SQL performance in terms of the comparison Metric NULL (default) - order SQL statement by impact on workload SQL_IMPACT - order SQL statement by change impact on SQL WORKLOAD_IMPACT - same as NULL METRIC_DELTA - same as CHANGE_DIFF |

Return Values

A CLOB containing the desired report.

Usage Notes

ACTIVE reports have a rich, interactive user interface similar to Enterprise Manager while not requiring any EM installation. The report file built is in HTML format so it can be interpreted by most modern browsers. The code powering the active report is downloaded transparently by the web browser when the report is first viewed, hence viewing it requires outside connectivity.

Examples

```
-- Get the whole report for the single statement case.
SELECT DBMS_SQLPA.REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK(:stmt_task) from dual;

-- Show me the summary for the sts case.
SELECT DBMS_SQLPA.REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK(:sts_task, 'TEXT', 'TYPICAL', 'SUMMARY')
FROM DUAL;

-- Show me the findings for the statement I'm interested in.
SELECT DBMS_SQLPA.REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK(:sts_task, 'TEXT', 'TYPICAL', 'ALL', 5)
from dual;
```

172.3.7 RESET_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure

This procedure is called on an analysis task that is not currently executing to prepare it for re-execution.

All intermediate result data will be deleted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLPA.RESET_ANALYSIS_TASK(
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 172-8** RESET_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | Identifier of the analysis task to reset |

Examples

```
-- reset and re-execute a task
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.RESET_ANALYSIS_TASK(:sts_task);

-- re-execute the task
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK(:sts_task);
```

172.3.8 RESUME_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure

This procedure resumes a previously interrupted or `FAILED` (with a fatal error) task execution.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLPA.RESUME_ANALYSIS_TASK(
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 172-9** RESUME_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| task_name | Identifier of the analysis task to resume |
| basic_filter | A SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set. Note that this filter will be applied in conjunction with the basic filter (parameter <code>basic_filter</code>) that was specified when calling the CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK Functions . |

Usage Notes

Resuming a single SQL analysis task (a task that was created to analyze a single SQL statement as compared to a SQL Tuning Set) is not supported.

Examples

```
-- Interrupt the task
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.INTERRUPT_ANALYSIS_TASK(:conc_task);

-- Once a task is interrupted, we can elect to reset it, resume it, or check
-- out its results and then decide. For this example we will just resume.
```



```
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.RESUME_ANALYSIS_TASK(:conc_task);
```

172.3.9 SET_ANALYSIS_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures

This procedure sets the SQL analysis task parameter value.

Syntax

This form of the procedure updates the value of a SQL analysis parameter of type VARCHAR2.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.SET_ANALYSIS_TASK_PARAMETER(
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  parameter          IN VARCHAR2,
  value              IN VARCHAR2,
  test_execute_dop   IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
  compare_resultset  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

This form of the procedure updates the value of a SQL analysis parameter of type NUMBER.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.SET_ANALYSIS_TASK_PARAMETER(
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  parameter          IN VARCHAR2,
  value              IN NUMBER,
  test_execute_dop   IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
  compare_resultset  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 172-10 SET_ANALYSIS_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | Identifier of the task to execute |
| parameter | Name of the parameter to set. The possible analysis parameters that can be set by this procedure are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> APPLY_CAPTURED_COMPILEENV: indicates whether the advisor could use the compilation environment captured with the SQL statements. The default is 0 (that is, NO). BASIC_FILTER: basic filter for SQL tuning set CELL_SIMULATION_ENABLED: for more details, see the helper script tcellsim.sql in the ADMIN directory. COMPARISON_METRIC: specify an expression of execution statistics to use in performance comparison (Example: buffer_gets, cpu_time + buffer_gets * 10) DATABASE_LINK: can be set to the global name of a PUBLIC database link. When it is set, SQL Performance Analyzer will use the database link for all TEST EXECUTE and EXPLAIN PLAN operations by sending the SQL statements to the remote database to be processed remotely. The analysis results will still be stored on the local database. DAYS_TO_EXPIRE: number of days until the task is deleted DEFAULT_EXECUTION_TYPE: the task will default to this type of execution when none is specified by the EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK Function & Procedure. |

Table 172-10 (Cont.) SET_ANALYSIS_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| parameter (contd.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DISABLE_MULTI_EXEC: SQL statements are executed multiple times and runtime statistics are then averaged. Set this parameter to TRUE to disable this capability. In this case, each SQL in the SQL tuning set is executed only once. • EXECUTE_TRIGGERS: Set this parameter to TRUE to execute all statement-level triggers in the FULLDML mode. If the parameter is set to FALSE, then the triggers will not be executed even in FULLDML mode of test execution. Any changes incurred due to potential execution of triggers are always rolled back by SPA. The default value of this parameter is FALSE. • EXECUTION_DAYS_TO_EXPIRE: number of days until the task's executions will be deleted (without deleting the task) • EXECUTE_FULLDML: TRUE to execute DML statement fully, including acquiring row locks and modifying rows; FALSE (default) to execute only the query part of the DML without modifying data. When TRUE, SQL Performance Analyzer will issue a rollback following DML execution to prevent persistent changes from being made by the DML. • EXECUTION_NAME1: name of the first task execution to analyze • EXECUTION_NAME2: name of the second task execution to analyze • LOCAL_TIME_LIMIT: per-statement time out (seconds) • METRIC_DELTA_THRESHOLD: threshold of the difference between the SQL performance metric before and after the change. The default value is zero. • NUM_ROWS_TO_FETCH: specifies the number of rows to be fetched for an SQL query. You can use one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ALL_ROWS: Fetches all the rows for an SQL query – AVERAGE: Number of result rows is calculated as the ratio of total rows processed and total executions for each SQL in the STS – AUTO: Number of result rows is determined using the value of <code>optimizer_mode</code> parameter of the optimizer environment captured in the STS. If the value of <code>optimizer_mode</code> is ALL_ROWS, then all result rows will be fetched. If its value is FIRST_ROWS_n, then <code>n</code> result rows will be fetched by the SPA. – A valid number: Fetches the exact number of rows specified by in the SQL query <p>The default value is ALL_ROWS.</p> • PLAN_FILTER: plan filter for SQL tuning set (see SELECT_SQLSET for possible values) • PLAN_LINES_COMPARISON: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ALWAYS --line by line comparison of plans in all scenarios.- AUTO -Line by Line comparison of plans only if <code>phv2</code> is not available and <code>phv1</code> is different- NONE (default) - line by line comparison of plans only if <code>phv</code> is unknown |

Table 172-10 (Cont.) SET_ANALYSIS_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RANK_MEASURE1: first ranking measure for SQL tuning set RANK_MEASURE2: second possible ranking measure for SQL tuning set RANK_MEASURE3: third possible ranking measure for SQL tuning set REPLACE_SYSDATE_WITH: Returns a fixed date for all calls to SYSDATE within the SPA task execution. You can use one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CURRENT_SYSDATE: SYSDATE calls return the current date. SQLSET_SYSDATE: SYSDATE calls return the value of the column LAST_EXEC_START_TIME in the STS The default value is CURRENT_SYSDATE. RESUME_FILTER: a extra filter for SQL tuning sets besides BASIC_FILTER SQL_IMPACT_THRESHOLD: threshold of a change impact on a SQL statement. Same as the previous parameter, but at the level of the SQL statement. SQL_LIMIT: maximum number of SQL statements to process SQL_PERCENTAGE: percentage filter of SQL tuning set statements SQLSET_NAME: name of the SQL tuning set to associate to the specified task or task execution. This parameter is mainly using in comparing two SQL tuning sets using SPA. SQLSET_OWNER: owner of the SQL tuning set specified using task parameter SQLSET_NAME. TIME_LIMIT: global time out (seconds) WORKLOAD_IMPACT_THRESHOLD: threshold of a SQL statement impact on a workload. Statements which workload change impact is below the absolute value of this threshold will be ignored and not considered for improvement or regression. CON_DBID_MAPPING: provide a mapping of multitenant container database (CDB) IDs. When it is set, SQL Performance Analyzer uses the new CDB ID when it finds a match for the old CDB ID and executes the SQL in that container. |
| parameter (contd.) | |
| value | New value of the specified parameter |
| test_execute_dop | Specifies the requested level of concurrency with which a SPA task should be executed. Values 0 or 1 indicate that the SPA task will run with no additional processes as it used to run in releases prior to Oracle Database 18c Release. A value of n (higher than 1) means that n background SPA processes are being requested to concurrently process the input workload. |

Table 172-10 (Cont.) SET_ANALYSIS_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>compare_resultset</code> | <p>Directs SPA to detect if the result-sets between the two trials being compared are different. If differences are seen in the result-sets of any SQL statement between the two trials being compared, the SPA comparison report will indicate this for every such SQL statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If set to <code>TRUE</code> the result set comparison will be performed • If set to <code>FALSE</code> result set comparison will not be performed. |

Usage Notes

The actual number of processes granted might be equal to or lower than the number requested using the `test_execute_dop` parameter. This parameter applies only to `test-execute` or `explain plan type` of trials that process a SQL Tuning set.

Examples

To request two concurrent processes to execute the SPA task:

```
dbms_sqlpa.set_analysis_task_parameter(:tname,'TEST_EXECUTE_DOP',2)
```

To enable result-set validation

```
exec
dbms_sqlpa.set_analysis_task_parameter(:atname,'COMPARE_RESULTSET','TRUE')
```

To disable result-set validation:

```
exec
dbms_sqlpa.set_analysis_task_parameter(:atname,'COMPARE_RESULTSET','FALSE')
```

172.3.10 SET_ANALYSIS_DEFAULT_PARAMETER Procedures

This procedure sets the SQL analysis task parameter default value.

Syntax

This form of the procedure updates the default value of an analyzer parameter of type `VARCHAR2`.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.SET_ANALYSIS_DEFAULT_PARAMETER(
  parameter IN VARCHAR2,
  value     IN VARCHAR2);
```

This form of the procedure updates the default value of an analyzer parameter of type `NUMBER`.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.SET_ANALYSIS_DEFAULT_PARAMETER(
    parameter IN VARCHAR2,
    value     IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 172-11 SET_ANALYSIS_DEFAULT_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| parameter | <p>Name of the parameter to set. The possible analysis parameters that can be set by this procedure are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPLY_CAPTURED_COMPILEENV: indicates whether the advisor could use the compilation environment captured with the SQL statements. The default is 0 (that is, NO). • BASIC_FILTER: basic filter for SQL tuning set • COMPARISON_METRIC: specify an expression of execution statistics to use in performance comparison (Example: <code>buffer_gets, cpu_time + buffer_gets * 10</code>) • DATABASE_LINK: can be set to the global name of a PUBLIC database link. When it is set, SQL Performance Analyzer will use the database link for all <code>TEST EXECUTE</code> and <code>EXPLAIN PLAN</code> operations by sending the SQL statements to the remote database to be processed remotely. The analysis results will still be stored on the local database. • DAYS_TO_EXPIRE: number of days until the task is deleted • DEFAULT_EXECUTION_TYPE: the task will default to this type of execution when none is specified by the EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK Function & Procedure. • EXECUTE_FULLDML: <code>TRUE</code> to execute DML statement fully, including acquiring row locks and modifying rows; <code>FALSE</code> (default) to execute only the query part of the DML without modifying data. When <code>TRUE</code>, SQL Performance Analyzer will issue a rollback following DML execution to prevent persistent changes from being made by the DML. • EXECUTION_DAYS_TO_EXPIRE: number of days until the tasks's executions will be deleted (without deleting the task) • EXECUTION_NAME1: name of the first task execution to analyze • EXECUTION_NAME2: name of the second task execution to analyze • LOCAL_TIME_LIMIT: per-statement time out (seconds) |

Table 172-11 (Cont.) SET_ANALYSIS_DEFAULT_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| parameter (contd.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLAN_FILTER: plan filter for SQL tuning set (see SELECT_SQLSET for possible values) • RANK_MEASURE1: first ranking measure for SQL tuning set • RANK_MEASURE2: second possible ranking measure for SQL tuning set • RANK_MEASURE3: third possible ranking measure for SQL tuning set • RESUME_FILTER: a extra filter for SQL tuning sets besides BASIC_FILTER • SQL_IMPACT_THRESHOLD: threshold of a change impact on a SQL statement. Same as the previous parameter, but at the level of the SQL statement. • SQL_LIMIT: maximum number of SQL statements to process • SQL_PERCENTAGE: percentage filter of SQL tuning set statements • TIME_LIMIT: global time out (seconds) • WORKLOAD_IMPACT_THRESHOLD: threshold of a SQL statement impact on a workload. Statements which workload change impact is below the absolute value of this threshold will be ignored and not considered for improvement or regression. |
| value | New value of the specified parameter |

DBMS_SQLQ

The `DBMS_SQLQ` package provides the interface for configuring quarantine thresholds for execution plans of SQL statements. If any of the Resource Manager thresholds is equal to or less than the quarantine threshold specified in a SQL statement's quarantine configuration, then the SQL statement is not allowed to run, if it uses the execution plan specified in its quarantine configuration.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_SQLQ Overview](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SQLQ Subprograms](#)

173.1 DBMS_SQLQ Overview

The `DBMS_SQLQ` package provides the interface for configuring quarantine thresholds for execution plans of SQL statements. If any of the Resource Manager thresholds is equal to or less than the quarantine threshold specified in a SQL statement's quarantine configuration, then the SQL statement is not allowed to run, if it uses the execution plan specified in its quarantine configuration.

You can use the `DBMS_SQLQ` package subprograms to:

- create quarantine configurations for execution plans of SQL statements and specify quarantine thresholds for their resource consumption
- query quarantine thresholds specified in quarantine configurations
- delete quarantine configurations
- transfer quarantine configurations from one database to another

173.2 Summary of DBMS_SQLQ Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_SQLQ` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 173-1 DBMS_SQLQ Package Subprograms

| Procedure | Description |
|--|---|
| ALTER_QUARANTINE Procedure | Specifies a quarantine threshold in a quarantine configuration for execution plans of a SQL statement |
| CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_ID Function | Creates a quarantine configuration for execution plans of a SQL statement using SQL ID |
| CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_TEXT Function | Creates a quarantine configuration for execution plans of a SQL statement using SQL text |
| CREATE_STGTAB_QUARANTINE Procedure | Creates a staging table to store quarantine configurations |
| DROP_QUARANTINE Procedure | Deletes a quarantine configuration |

Table 173-1 (Cont.) DBMS_SQLQ Package Subprograms

| Procedure | Description |
|---|--|
| GET_PARAM_VALUE_QUARANTINE Function | Returns the value for a quarantine threshold specified in a quarantine configuration |
| PACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE Function | Adds one or more quarantine configurations to a staging table |
| UNPACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE Function | Creates quarantine configurations in a database from a staging table |

173.2.1 ALTER_QUARANTINE Procedure

This procedure specifies a quarantine threshold for a resource in a quarantine configuration for execution plans of a SQL statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLQ.ALTER_QUARANTINE (
    quarantine_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter_value    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 173-2 ALTER_QUARANTINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| quarantine_name | Name of the quarantine configuration. |
| parameter_name | Name of the resource for which quarantine threshold needs to be specified. You can specify any one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPU_TIME: CPU time ELAPSED_TIME: Elapsed time IO_MEGABYTES: I/O in megabytes IO_REQUESTS: Number of physical I/O requests IO_LOGICAL: Number of logical I/O requests ENABLED: Flag to enable or disable the quarantine configuration. Specify YES to enable it and NO to disable it. The default value is YES. AUTOPURGE: Flag to enable or disable automatic purging of the quarantine configuration. If it is set to YES, the quarantine configuration is automatically purged after 53 weeks, if not used. If it is set to NO, the quarantine configuration is never purged. The default value is YES. |

Table 173-2 (Cont.) ALTER_QUARANTINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| parameter_value | Quarantine threshold for the resource specified in parameter_name. |

Examples

In the following example, the quarantine threshold specified for CPU time is 5 seconds and elapsed time is 10 seconds for the quarantine configuration

SQL_QUARANTINE_3z0mwuq3aqsm8cfe7a0e4.

```
BEGIN

  DBMS_SQLQ.ALTER_QUARANTINE (
    QUARANTINE_NAME => 'SQL_QUARANTINE_3z0mwuq3aqsm8cfe7a0e4',
    PARAMETER_NAME  => 'CPU_TIME',
    PARAMETER_VALUE => '5');

  DBMS_SQLQ.ALTER_QUARANTINE (
    QUARANTINE_NAME => 'SQL_QUARANTINE_3z0mwuq3aqsm8cfe7a0e4',
    PARAMETER_NAME  => 'ELAPSED_TIME',
    PARAMETER_VALUE => '10');

END;
/
```

When the SQL statement is executed using the execution plan specified in the quarantine configuration, and if the Resource Manager threshold for CPU time is 5 seconds or less, or elapsed time is 10 seconds or less, then the SQL statement is not allowed to run.

173.2.2 CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_ID Function

This function creates a quarantine configuration for execution plans of a SQL statement based on SQL ID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_ID (
  sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters**Table 173-3 CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_ID Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| sql_id | SQL ID of the SQL statement. |

Table 173-3 (Cont.) CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_ID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| plan_hash_value | Hash value of the execution plan of the SQL statement. Default value is NULL. When it is NULL, the quarantine configuration applies to all the execution plans of the SQL statement. |

Return Value

Name of the quarantine configuration.

Examples

The following example creates a quarantine configuration for the SQL statement having the SQL ID of 8vu7s907prbgr. The quarantine configuration applies to all the execution plans of the SQL statement.

```
DECLARE
    quarantine_config VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    quarantine_config := DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_ID(SQL_ID =>
'8vu7s907prbgr');
END;
/
```

The following example creates a quarantine configuration for the execution plan having the hash value of 3488063716 for the SQL statement having the SQL ID of 8vu7s907prbgr.

```
DECLARE
    quarantine_config VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    quarantine_config := DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_ID(SQL_ID =>
'8vu7s907prbgr', PLAN_HASH_VALUE => '3488063716');
END;
/
```

173.2.3 CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_TEXT Function

This function creates a quarantine configuration for execution plans of a SQL statement based on SQL text.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_TEXT (
    sql_text          IN CLOB,
    plan_hash_value  IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 173-4 CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_TEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| sql_text | SQL statement. |
| plan_hash_value | Hash value of the execution plan of the SQL statement. Default value is NULL. When it is NULL, the quarantine configuration applies to all the execution plans of the SQL statement. |

Return Value

Name of the quarantine configuration.

Examples

The following example creates a quarantine configuration that applies to all the execution plans of the SQL statement 'select count(*) from emp'.

```
DECLARE
  quarantine_config VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  quarantine_config := DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_TEXT(SQL_TEXT =>
to_clob('select count(*) from emp'));
END;
/
```

The following example creates a quarantine configuration for the execution plan having the hash value of 3488063716 for the SQL statement having the SQL text of 'select count(*) from emp'.

```
DECLARE
  quarantine_config VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  quarantine_config := DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_TEXT(SQL_TEXT =>
to_clob('select count(*) from emp'), PLAN_HASH_VALUE => '3488063716');
END;
/
```

173.2.4 CREATE_STGTAB_QUARANTINE Procedure

This procedure creates a staging table to store the quarantine configurations, so that the staging table can be exported from the current database and imported into another database, thus enabling the quarantine configurations to be used across databases.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_STGTAB_QUARANTINE (
  staging_table_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_table_owner  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  tablespace_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 173-5 CREATE_STGTAB_QUARANTINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| staging_table_name | Name of the staging table. |
| staging_table_owner | Name of the schema owner of the staging table. Default value is NULL, which means the database user executing this procedure is set as the staging table owner. |
| tablespace_name | Name of the tablespace in which the staging table needs to be created. Default value is NULL, which means the staging table is created in the default tablespace of the database. |

Examples

The following example creates the staging table `TBL_STG_QUARANTINE` in the default tablespace of the database and sets its table owner to the database user executing this procedure.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_STGTAB_QUARANTINE(STAGING_TABLE_NAME => 'TBL_STG_QUARANTINE');
END;
/
```

173.2.5 DROP_QUARANTINE Procedure

This procedure deletes a quarantine configuration.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLQ.DROP_QUARANTINE(quarantine_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 173-6 DROP_QUARANTINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| quarantine_name | Name of the quarantine configuration to delete. |

Examples

The following example deletes the quarantine configuration having the name `SQL_QUARANTINE_3z0mwuq3aqsm8cfe7a0e4`.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLQ.DROP_QUARANTINE('SQL_QUARANTINE_3z0mwuq3aqsm8cfe7a0e4');
END;
/
```

173.2.6 GET_PARAM_VALUE_QUARANTINE Function

This function returns the quarantine threshold for a resource specified in a quarantine configuration.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLQ.GET_PARAM_VALUE_QUARANTINE (
    quarantine_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter_name  IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 173-7 GET_PARAM_VALUE_QUARANTINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| quarantine_name | Name of the quarantine configuration. |
| parameter_name | Resource for which the quarantine threshold needs to be retrieved. |

Return Value

Returns the quarantine threshold for a resource specified in a quarantine configuration.

Examples

The following example returns the quarantine threshold for CPU time specified in the quarantine configuration having the name `SQL_QUARANTINE_3z0mwuq3aqsm8cfe7a0e4`.

```
DECLARE
    quarantine_config_setting_value VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    quarantine_config_setting_value := DBMS_SQLQ.GET_PARAM_VALUE_QUARANTINE (
        QUARANTINE_NAME =>
        'SQL_QUARANTINE_3z0mwuq3aqsm8cfe7a0e4',
        PARAMETER_NAME  => 'CPU_TIME');
END;
```

173.2.7 PACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE Function

This function adds one or more quarantine configurations into a staging table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLQ.PACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE (
    staging_table_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    staging_table_owner IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    name                IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
    sql_text            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%');
```

```

    enabled          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 173-8 PACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| staging_table_name | Name of the staging table in which the quarantine configurations need to be added. |
| staging_table_owner | Name of the schema owner of the staging table. Default value is NULL, which means the database user executing this procedure is set as the staging table owner. |
| name | Name of the quarantine configuration. Its value is case-sensitive and it accepts wildcard characters. |
| sql_text | SQL statement text. Its value is case-sensitive and it accepts wildcard characters. |
| enabled | Flag indicating whether the quarantine configuration should be enabled or disabled. If it is set to YES, then the quarantine configuration is enabled, else it is disabled. Default value is NULL, which means the quarantine configuration is disabled by default. |

Return Value

Number of quarantine configurations added to the staging table.

Examples

The following example adds all the quarantine configurations having the names starting with SQL_QUARANTINE_ into the staging table TBL_STG_QUARANTINE.

```

DECLARE
    quarantine_configs NUMBER;
BEGIN
    quarantine_configs := DBMS_SQLQ.PACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE (
        STAGING_TABLE_NAME => 'TBL_STG_QUARANTINE',
        NAME => 'SQL_QUARANTINE_%');
END;
```

173.2.8 UNPACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE Function

This function creates quarantine configurations in a database from a staging table.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLQ.UNPACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE (
    staging_table_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    staging_table_owner IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    name               IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
```

```

    sql_text          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
    enabled           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 173-9 UNPACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| staging_table_name | Name of the staging table from which the quarantine configurations need to be created in the database. |
| staging_table_owner | Name of the schema owner of the staging table. Default value is <code>NULL</code> , which means the database user executing this procedure is set as the staging table owner. |
| name | Name of the quarantine configuration. Its value is case-sensitive and it accepts wildcard characters. |
| sql_text | SQL statement text. Its value is case-sensitive and it accepts wildcard characters. |
| enabled | Flag indicating whether the quarantine configuration should be enabled or disabled. If its value is <code>YES</code> , then the quarantine configuration is enabled, else it is disabled. Default value is <code>NULL</code> , which means the quarantine configuration is disabled by default. |

Return Value

Number of quarantine configurations created in the database from the staging table.

Examples

The following example creates the quarantine configurations in the database from all the quarantine configurations stored in the staging table `TBL_STG_QUARANTINE`.

```

DECLARE
    quarantine_configs NUMBER;
BEGIN
    quarantine_configs := DBMS_SQLQ.UNPACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE (
        STAGING_TABLE_NAME => 'TBL_STG_QUARANTINE');
END;
```

DBMS_SQLSET

The `DBMS_SQLSET` package provides an interface to manage SQL tuning sets.

This package provides the same subprograms, although in some cases with slightly different names, as the SQL tuning set subprograms in `DBMS_SQLTUNE`. The difference is that `DBMS_SQLSET` does not require the Oracle Tuning Pack.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_SQLSET Overview](#)
- [DBMS_SQLSET Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_SQLSET Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SQLSET Subprograms](#)

174.1 DBMS_SQLSET Overview

Use this package to manage SQL tuning sets.

**Note:**

All `DBMS_SQLSET` subprograms have equivalents in the `DBMS_SQLTUNE` package.

SQL tuning sets store SQL statements along with the following information:

- The execution context, such as the parsing schema name and bind values
- Execution statistics such as average elapsed time and execution count
- Execution plans, which are the sequence of operations that the database performs to run SQL statements
- Row source statistics such as the number of rows processed for each operation executed within the plan

You can create SQL tuning sets by filtering or ranking SQL statements from several sources:

- The shared SQL area using the [SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE Function](#)
- Top SQL statements from the Automatic Workload Repository using the [SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Function](#)
- Other SQL tuning sets using the [SELECT_SQLSET Function](#)
- SQL Performance Analyzer task comparison results using the [SELECT_SQLPA_TASK Function](#)
- SQL Trace files using the [SELECT_SQL_TRACE Function](#)
- A user-defined workload

The complete group of subprograms listed in [Summary of DBMS_SQLSET Subprograms](#) facilitates this functionality. As examples:

- The [CREATE_SQLSET Procedure and Function](#) creates a SQL tuning set object in the database.
- The [LOAD_SQLSET Procedure](#) populates the SQL tuning set with a set of selected SQL.
- The [CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE Procedure](#) collects SQL statements from the shared SQL area over a specified time interval, attempting to build a realistic picture of database workload.

174.2 DBMS_SQLSET Security Model

This package is available to `PUBLIC` and performs its own security checking.

SQL tuning set subprograms require either the `ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET` or the `ADMINISTER ANY SQL TUNING SET` privilege. Users having the `ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET` privilege can only create and modify a SQL tuning set that they own. The `ADMINISTER ANY SQL TUNING SET` privilege allows users to manipulate all SQL tuning sets, even those owned by other users. For example, you can use [CREATE_SQLSET Procedure and Function](#) to create a SQL tuning set to be owned by a different user. In this case, the different user need not have the `ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET` privilege to manipulate the SQL tuning set.

174.3 DBMS_SQLSET Data Structures

The `SELECT_*` subprograms in the `DBMS_SQLTUNE` package return objects of the `SQLSET_ROW` type.

Object Types

- [SQLSET_ROW Object Type](#)

174.3.1 SQLSET_ROW Object Type

The `SQLSET_ROW` object models the content of a SQL tuning set for the user.

Logically, a SQL tuning set is a collection of `SQLSET_ROW` objects. Each `SQLSET_ROW` contains a single SQL statement along with its execution context, statistics, binds, and plan. The `SELECT_*` subprograms each model a data source as a collection of `SQLSET_ROW` objects, with each object uniquely identified by (`sql_id`, `plan_hash_value`). Similarly, the `LOAD_SQLSET` procedure takes as input a cursor whose row type is `SQLSET_ROW`, treating each `SQLSET_ROW` in isolation according to the policies requested by the user.

Several subprograms package accept basic filters on the content of a SQL tuning set or data source. These filters are expressed in terms of the attributes within the `SQLSET_ROW` as defined.

Syntax

```
CREATE TYPE sqlset_row AS object (  
    sql_id                VARCHAR(13),
```

```

force_matching_signature NUMBER,
sql_text                 CLOB,
object_list              sql_objects,
bind_data                RAW(2000),
parsing_schema_name     VARCHAR2(30),
module                  VARCHAR2(48),
action                  VARCHAR2(32),
elapsed_time            NUMBER,
cpu_time                NUMBER,
buffer_gets             NUMBER,
disk_reads              NUMBER,
direct_writes           NUMBER,
rows_processed          NUMBER,
fetches                 NUMBER,
executions              NUMBER,
end_of_fetch_count      NUMBER,
optimizer_cost          NUMBER,
optimizer_env           RAW(2000),
priority                NUMBER,
command_type            NUMBER,
first_load_time         VARCHAR2(19),
stat_period             NUMBER,
active_stat_period      NUMBER,
other                   CLOB,
plan_hash_value         NUMBER,
sql_plan                sql_plan_table_type,
bind_list               sql_binds,
con_dbid                NUMBER,
last_exec_start_time    VARCHAR2(19))

```

Attributes

Table 174-1 SQLSET_ROW Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| sql_id | Unique SQL ID. |
| forcing_matching_signature | Signature with literals, case, and whitespace removed. |
| sql_text | Full text for the SQL statement. |
| object_list | Currently not implemented. |
| bind_data | Bind data as captured for this SQL. Note that you cannot stipulate an argument for this parameter and also for <code>bind_list</code> - they are mutually exclusive. |
| parsing_schema_name | Schema where the SQL is parsed. |
| module | Last application module for the SQL. |
| action | Last application action for the SQL. |
| elapsed_time | Sum total elapsed time for this SQL statement. |
| cpu_time | Sum total CPU time for this SQL statement. |
| buffer_gets | Sum total number of buffer gets. |

Table 174-1 (Cont.) SQLSET_ROW Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| disk_reads | Sum total number of disk reads. |
| direct_writes | Sum total number of direct path writes. |
| rows_processed | Sum total number of rows processed by this SQL. |
| fetches | Sum total number of fetches. |
| executions | Total executions of this SQL statement. |
| end_of_fetch_count | Number of times the SQL statement was fully executed with all of its rows fetched. |
| optimizer_cost | Optimizer cost for this SQL. |
| optimizer_env | Optimizer environment for this SQL statement. |
| priority | User-defined priority (1,2,3). |
| command_type | Statement type, such as INSERT or SELECT. |
| first_load_time | Load time of the parent cursor. |
| stat_period | Period of time (seconds) when the statistics of this SQL statement were collected. |
| active_stat_period | Effective period of time (in seconds) during which the SQL statement was active. |
| other | Other column for user-defined attributes. |
| plan_hash_value | Plan hash value of the plan. |
| sql_plan | Execution plan for the SQL statement. |
| bind_list | List of user-specified binds for the SQL statement. This is used for user-specified workloads. Note that you cannot stipulate an argument for this parameter and also for bind_data: they are mutually exclusive. |
| con_dbid | DBID of the PDB or CDB root. |
| last_exec_start_time | Most recent execution start time of this SQL statement. |

174.4 Summary of DBMS_SQLSET Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_SQLSET subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 174-2 DBMS_SQLSET Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ADD_REFERENCE Function | This procedure adds a new reference to an existing SQL tuning set to indicate its use by a client. |
| CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE Procedure | This procedure captures a workload from the shared SQL area into a SQL tuning set. |
| CREATE_SQLSET Procedure and Function | This procedure or function creates a SQL tuning set object in the database. |

Table 174-2 (Cont.) DBMS_SQLSET Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| CREATE_STGTAB Procedure | This procedure creates a staging table through which SQL tuning sets are imported and exported. |
| DELETE_SQLSET Procedure | This procedure deletes a set of SQL statements from a SQL tuning set. |
| DROP_SQLSET Procedure | This procedure drops a SQL tuning set if it is not active. |
| LOAD_SQLSET Procedure | This procedure populates the SQL tuning set with a set of selected SQL statements. You can call the procedure multiple times to add new SQL statements or replace attributes of existing statements. |
| PACK_STGTAB Procedure | This procedure copies one or more SQL tuning sets from their location in the SYS schema to a staging table created by the CREATE_STGTAB procedure. |
| REMAP_STGTAB Procedure | This procedure changes the tuning set names and owners in the staging table so that they can be unpacked with different values. |
| REMOVE_REFERENCE Procedure | This procedure deactivates a SQL tuning set to indicate that it is no longer used by the client. |
| SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE Function | This function collects SQL statements from the workload repository. |
| SELECT_SQL_TRACE Function | This table function reads the content of one or more trace files and returns the SQL statements it finds in the format of <code>sqlset_row</code> . |
| SELECT_SQLPA_TASK Function | This function collects SQL statements from a SQL Performance Analyzer comparison task. |
| SELECT_SQLSET Function | This is a table function that reads the contents of a SQL tuning set. |
| SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Function | This function collects SQL statements from the workload repository. |
| UNPACK_STGTAB Procedure | This procedure copies one or more SQL tuning sets from their location in the staging table into the SQL tuning sets schema, making them proper SQL tuning sets. |
| UPDATE_SQLSET Procedures | This overloaded procedure updates selected fields for SQL statements in a SQL tuning set. |

174.4.1 ADD_REFERENCE Function

This procedure adds a new reference to an existing SQL tuning set to indicate its use by a client.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.ADD_REFERENCE (  
    sqlset_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    description IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    sqlset_owner IN VARCHAR2 :=NULL)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

The parameters are identical for `DBMS_SQLTUNE.ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE` and `DBMS_SQLSET.ADD_REFERENCE`.

Table 174-3 ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE and ADD_REFERENCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>sqlset_name</code> | Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set. |
| <code>description</code> | Provides an optional description of the usage of SQL tuning set. The description is truncated if longer than 256 characters. |
| <code>sqlset_owner</code> | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or <code>NULL</code> for the current schema owner. |

Return Values

The identifier of the added reference.

Usage Notes

Adding a reference to a SQL tuning set prevents the tuning set from being modified while it is being used. Invoking SQL Tuning Advisor on the SQL tuning set adds a reference automatically, so use `ADD_REFERENCE` only when the automatically generated reference is not sufficient. The `ADD_REFERENCE` function returns a reference ID that you can later supply to the `REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE` procedure. Query the `DBA_SQLSET_REFERENCES` view to find all references to a specified SQL tuning set.

Examples

This example generates a reference to the SQL tuning set named `my_workload` and stores it in the `b_rid` variable.

```
VARIABLE b_rid NUMBER;  
EXEC :b_rid := DBMS_SQLSET.ADD_REFERENCE(sqlset_name => 'my_workload',  
description => 'my sts ref');
```

174.4.2 CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE Procedure

This procedure captures a workload from the shared SQL area into a SQL tuning set.

The procedure polls the cache multiple times over a time period, and updates the workload data stored there. It can execute over as long a period as required to capture an entire system workload.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE (
    sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    time_limit       IN POSITIVE := 1800,
    repeat_interval  IN POSITIVE := 300,
    capture_option   IN VARCHAR2 := 'MERGE',
    capture_mode     IN NUMBER    := MODE_REPLACE_OLD_STATS,
    basic_filter     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    sqlset_owner    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    recursive_sql   IN VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL);
```

Parameters

The parameters are the same for both `DBMS_SQLTUNE.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET` and `DBMS_SQLSET.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE`.

Table 174-4 CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET and CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>sqlset_name</code> | Specifies the SQL tuning set name |
| <code>time_limit</code> | Defines the total amount of time, in seconds, to execute. |
| <code>repeat_interval</code> | Defines the amount of time, in seconds, to pause between sampling. |
| <code>capture_option</code> | Specifies whether to insert new statements, update existing statements, or both. Values are <code>INSERT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> , or <code>MERGE</code> . The values are the same as for <code>load_option</code> in <code>load_sqlset</code> . |
| <code>capture_mode</code> | Specifies the capture mode (<code>UPDATE</code> and <code>MERGE</code> capture options). Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>MODE_REPLACE_OLD_STATS</code> — Replaces statistics when the number of executions is greater than the number stored in the SQL tuning set <code>MODE_ACCUMULATE_STATS</code> — Adds new values to current values for SQL that is already stored. Note that this mode detects if a statement has been aged out, so the final value for a statistics is the sum of the statistics of all cursors that statement existed under. |
| <code>basic_filter</code> | Defines a filter to apply to the shared SQL area for each sample. If <code>basic_filter</code> is not set by the caller, then the subprogram captures only statements of type <code>CREATE TABLE</code> , <code>INSERT</code> , <code>SELECT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> , <code>DELETE</code> , and <code>MERGE</code> . |
| <code>sqlset_owner</code> | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set or <code>NULL</code> for current schema owner |

Table 174-4 (Cont.) CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET and CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>recursive_sql</code> | Defines a filter that includes recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set (<code>HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL</code>) or excludes it (<code>NO_RECURSIVE_SQL</code>). |

Examples

In this example capture takes place over a 30-second period, polling the cache once every five seconds. This captures all statements run during that period but not before or after. If the same statement appears a second time, the process replaces the stored statement with the new occurrence.

Note that in production systems the time limit and repeat interval would be set much higher. You should tune the `time_limit` and `repeat_interval` parameters based on the workload time and shared SQL area turnover properties of your system.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE( -
                                     sqlset_name    =>
'my_workload', -
                                     time_limit     => 30, -
                                     repeat_interval => 5);
```

In the following call you accumulate execution statistics as you go. This option produces an accurate picture of the cumulative activity of each cursor, even across age-outs, but it is more expensive than the previous example.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE( -
                                     sqlset_name    => 'my_workload', -
                                     time_limit     => 30, -
                                     repeat_interval => 5, -
                                     capture_mode   =>
DBMS_SQLSET.MODE_ACCUMULATE_STATS);
```

This call performs a very inexpensive capture where you only insert new statements and do not update their statistics once they have been inserted into the SQL tuning set

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE( -
                                     sqlset_name    => 'my_workload', -
                                     time_limit     => 30, -
                                     repeat_interval => 5, -
                                     capture_option  => 'INSERT');
```

174.4.3 CREATE_SQLSET Procedure and Function

This procedure or function creates a SQL tuning set object in the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_SQLSET (  
    sqlset_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    description IN VARCHAR2 := NULL  
    sqlset_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_SQLSET (  
    sqlset_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    description IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    sqlset_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 174-5 CREATE_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| sqlset_name | Specifies the name of the created SQL tuning set. The name is the name passed to the function. If no name is passed to the function, then the function generates an automatic name. |
| description | Provides an optional description of the SQL tuning set. |
| sqlset_owner | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for the current schema owner. |

Return Values

Specifies the name of the created SQL tuning set. The name is the name passed to the function. If no name is passed to the function, then the function generates an automatic name.

Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_SQLSET(-  
    sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -  
    description => 'complete application workload');
```


174.4.4 CREATE_STGTAB Procedure

This procedure creates a staging table through which SQL tuning sets are imported and exported.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_STGTAB (
    table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    tablespace_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    db_version      IN NUMBER   := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 174-6 CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET and CREATE_STGTAB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| table_name | Specifies the of the table to create. The name is case sensitive. |
| schema_name | Defines the schema in which to create the table, or NULL for the current schema. The name is case sensitive. |
| tablespace_name | Specifies the tablespace in which to store the staging table, or NULL for the default tablespace of the current user. The name is case sensitive. |
| db_version | Specifies the database version that determines the format of the staging table. You can also create an older database version staging table to export an STS to an older database version. Use one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NULL (default) — Specifies the current database version. • STS_STGTAB_10_2_VERSION — Specifies the 10.2 database version. • STS_STGTAB_11_1_VERSION — Specifies the 11.1 database version. • STS_STGTAB_11_2_VERSION — Specifies the 11.2 database version. • STS_STGTAB_12_1_VERSION — Specifies the 12.1 database version. • STS_STGTAB_12_2_VERSION — Specifies the 12.2 database version. |

Examples

Create a staging table for packing and eventually exporting a SQL tuning sets:

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_STGTAB(table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
```

Create a staging table to pack a SQL tuning set in Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1.0.2) format:

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_STGTAB (
        table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET_121'
    ,    db_version => DBMS_SQLSET.STS_STGTAB_12_1_VERSION );
END;
```

174.4.5 DELETE_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure deletes a set of SQL statements from a SQL tuning set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.DELETE_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  sqlset_owner  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 174-7 DELETE_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| sqlset_name | Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set. |
| basic_filter | Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set. This basic filter is used as a where clause on the SQL tuning set content to select a desired subset of SQL from the SQL tuning set. |
| sqlset_owner | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for current schema owner. |

Examples

```
-- Delete all statements in a sql tuning set.
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.DELETE_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload');

-- Delete all statements in a sql tuning set which ran for less than a second
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.DELETE_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
                               basic_filter => 'elapsed_time < 1000000');
```

174.4.6 DROP_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure drops a SQL tuning set if it is not active.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.DROP_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  sqlset_owner  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 174-8 DROP_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| sqlset_name | Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set. |

Table 174-8 (Cont.) DROP_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| sqlset_owner | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for current schema owner. |

Usage Notes

You cannot drop a SQL tuning set when it is referenced by one or more clients.

Examples

```
-- Drop the sqlset.
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.DROP_SQLSET ('my_workload');
```

174.4.7 LOAD_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure populates the SQL tuning set with a set of selected SQL statements. You can call the procedure multiple times to add new SQL statements or replace attributes of existing statements.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.LOAD_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  populate_cursor  IN sqlset_cursor,
  load_option      IN VARCHAR2 := 'INSERT',
  update_option    IN VARCHAR2 := 'REPLACE',
  update_condition IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  update_attributes IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ignore_null      IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  commit_rows      IN POSITIVE := NULL,
  sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 174-9 LOAD_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| sqlset_name | Specifies the name of SQL tuning set to be loaded. |
| populate_cursor | Specifies the cursor reference to the SQL tuning set to be loaded. |
| load_option | Specifies which statements are loaded into the SQL tuning set. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> INSERT (default) — Adds only new statements. UPDATE — Updates existing the SQL statements and ignores any new statements. MERGE — Inserts new statements and updates the information of the existing ones. |

Table 174-9 (Cont.) LOAD_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| update_option | <p>Specifies how existing SQL statements are updated.</p> <p>This parameter is considered only if <code>load_option</code> is specified with <code>UPDATE</code> or <code>MERGE</code> as an option. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>REPLACE</code> (default) — Updates the statement using the new statistics, bind list, object list, and so on. • <code>ACCUMULATE</code> — Combines attributes when possible (for example, statistics such as <code>elapsed_time</code>), and otherwise replaces the existing values (for example, module and action) with the provided values. The SQL statement attributes that can be accumulated are: <code>elapsed_time</code>, <code>buffer_gets</code>, <code>direct_writes</code>, <code>disk_reads</code>, <code>row_processed</code>, <code>fetches</code>, <code>executions</code>, <code>end_of_fetch_count</code>, <code>stat_period</code> and <code>active_stat_period</code>. |
| update_condition | <p>Specifies when to perform the update.</p> <p>The procedure only performs the update when the specified condition is satisfied. The condition can refer to either the data source or destination. The condition must use the following prefixes to refer to attributes from the source or the destination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>OLD</code> — Refers to statement attributes from the SQL tuning set (destination). • <code>NEW</code> — Refers to statement attributes from the input statements (source). |
| update_attributes | <p>Specifies the list of SQL statement attributes to update during a merge or update.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>NULL</code> (default) — Specifies the content of the input cursor except the execution context. On other terms, it is equivalent to <code>ALL</code> without execution contexts such as module and action. • <code>BASIC</code> — Specifies statistics and binds only. • <code>TYPICAL</code> — Specifies <code>BASIC</code> with SQL plans (without row source statistics) and without an object reference list. • <code>ALL</code> — Specifies all attributes, including the execution context attributes such as module and action. • List of comma separated attribute names to update: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <code>EXECUTION_CONTEXT</code> – <code>EXECUTION_STATISTICS</code> – <code>SQL_BINDS</code> – <code>SQL_PLAN</code> – <code>SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS</code> (similar to <code>SQL_PLAN</code> with added row source statistics) |
| ignore_null | <p>Specifies whether to update attributes when the new value is <code>NULL</code>.</p> <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure does not update an attribute when the new value is <code>NULL</code>. That is, do not override with <code>NULL</code> values unless intentional.</p> |

Table 174-9 (Cont.) LOAD_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>commit_rows</code> | Specifies whether to commit statements after DML. If a value is provided, then the load commits after each specified number of statements is inserted. If <code>NULL</code> is provided, then the load commits only once, at the end of the operation. Providing a value for this argument enables you to monitor the progress of a SQL tuning set load operation in the <code>DBA_SQLSET</code> views. The <code>STATEMENT_COUNT</code> value increases as new SQL statements are loaded. |
| <code>sqlset_owner</code> | Defines the owner of the SQL tuning set, or the current schema owner (or <code>NULL</code> for the current owner). |

Exceptions

- This procedure returns an error when `sqlset_name` is invalid, or a corresponding SQL tuning set does not exist, or the `populate_cursor` is incorrect and cannot be executed.
- Exceptions are also raised when invalid filters are provided. Filters can be invalid either because they don't parse (for example, they refer to attributes not in `sqlset_row`), or because they violate the user's privileges.

Usage Notes

Rows in the input `populate_cursor` must be of type `SQLSET_ROW`.

Examples

In this example, you create and populate a SQL tuning set with all shared SQL area statements with an elapsed time of 5 seconds or more, excluding statements that belong to `SYS` schema. You select all attributes of the SQL statements and load them in the tuning set using the default mode. The default mode loads only new statements because the SQL tuning set is empty.

```
-- create the tuning set
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_SQLSET('my_workload');

-- populate the tuning set from the shared SQL area
DECLARE
  cur DBMS_SQLSET.SQLSET_CURSOR;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
      FROM table(
        DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
          'parsing_schema_name <> 'SYS' AND elapsed_time > 5000000',
          NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, 1, NULL,
          'ALL')) P;

  DBMS_SQLSET.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload',
    populate_cursor => cur);
```

```
END;
/
```

Now you want to augment this information with what is stored in the workload repository (AWR). You populate the tuning set with 'ACCUMULATE' as your `update_option` because it is assumed the cursors currently in the cache have aged out since the snapshot was taken.

You omit the `elapsed_time` filter because it is assumed that any statement captured in AWR is important, but still you throw away the SYS-parsed cursors to avoid recursive SQL.

```
DECLARE
  cur DBMS_SQLSET.SQLSET_CURSOR;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
      FROM table(
        DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY(1,2,
                                                'parsing_schema_name <>'
                                                'SYS',
                                                NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL,
                                                1,
                                                NULL,
                                                'ALL')) P;

  DBMS_SQLSET.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name      => 'my_workload',
                          populate_cursor => cur,
                          load_option     => 'MERGE',
                          update_option   => 'ACCUMULATE');
END;
```

The following example is a simple load that only inserts new statements from the workload repository, skipping existing ones (in the SQL tuning set). Note that 'INSERT' is the default value for the `load_option` argument of the `LOAD_SQLSET` procedure.

```
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
      FROM table(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY(1,2)) P;
  DBMS_SQLSET.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload', populate_cursor =>
cur);
END;
/
```

The next example demonstrates a load with `UPDATE` option. This updates statements that already exist in the SQL tuning set but does not add new ones. By default, old statistics are replaced by their new values.

```
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
```

```

SELECT VALUE(P)
FROM table(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE) P;

DBMS_SQLSET.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name      => 'my_workload',
                        populate_cursor => cur,
                        load_option     => 'UPDATE');

END;
/

```

174.4.8 PACK_STGTAB Procedure

This procedure copies one or more SQL tuning sets from their location in the SYS schema to a staging table created by the CREATE_STGTAB procedure.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB (
  sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  staging_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  db_version       IN NUMBER   := NULL);

```

Parameters

The parameters are identical for the DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET and DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB procedures.

Table 174-10 PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET and PACK_STGTAB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| sqlset_name | Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set to pack. The name is case sensitive. Wildcard characters (%) are permitted. |
| sqlset_owner | Specifies the category from which to pack SQL tuning sets. The name is case sensitive. Wildcard characters (%) are permitted. |
| staging_table_name | Specifies the name of the table to use. The value is case sensitive. |
| staging_schema_owner | Specifies the schema where the table resides, or NULL for the current schema. The value is case sensitive. |
| db_version | Specifies the database version that determines the format of the staging table. You can also create an older database version staging table to export an STS to an older database version. Use any of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NULL (default) — Specifies the current database version. STS_STGTAB_10_2_VERSION — Specifies the 10.2 database version. STS_STGTAB_11_1_VERSION — Specifies the 11.1 database version. STS_STGTAB_11_2_VERSION — Specifies the 11.2 database version. |

Usage Notes

- To move more than one SQL tuning set, call this procedure multiple times. You can then move the populated staging table to a destination database using any method, such as a database link or Oracle Data Pump, and then unpack the SQL tuning set in the destination database.
- This function issues a `COMMIT` after packing each SQL tuning set. If an error is raised mid-execution, then clear the staging table by deleting its rows.

Examples

Put all SQL tuning sets on the database in the staging table:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB(
    sqlset_name      => '%'
  ,   sqlset_owner   => '%'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Put only those SQL tuning sets owned by the current user in the staging table:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB(
    sqlset_name      => '%'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Pack a specific SQL tuning set:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB(
    sqlset_name      => 'my_workload'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Pack a second SQL tuning set:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB(
    sqlset_name      => 'workload_subset'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Pack the STS `my_workload_subset` into a staging table `stgtab_sqlset` created for Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2):

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB(
    sqlset_name      => 'workload_subset'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET'
```



```
, db_version          => DBMS_SQLSET.STS_STGTAB_11_2_VERSION);
END;
```

174.4.9 REMAP_STGTAB Procedure

This procedure changes the tuning set names and owners in the staging table so that they can be unpacked with different values.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.REMAP_STGTAB (
  old_sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  old_sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  new_sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  new_sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  staging_table_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  old_con_dbid         IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  new_con_dbid         IN NUMBER   := NULL);
);
```

Parameters

The parameters are identical for the DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET and DBMS_SQLSET.REMAP_SQLSET procedures.

Table 174-11 REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET and REMAP_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| old_sqlset_name | Specifies the name of the tuning set to target for a remap operation. Wildcard characters (%) are not supported. |
| old_sqlset_owner | Specifies the new name of the tuning set owner to target for a remap operation. NULL for current schema owner |
| new_sqlset_name | Specifies the new name for the tuning set, or NULL to keep the same tuning set name. |
| new_sqlset_owner | Specifies the new owner for the tuning set, or NULL to keep the same owner name. |
| staging_table_name | Specifies the name of the table on which to perform the remap operation. The value is case sensitive. |
| staging_schema_owner | Specifies the name of staging table owner, or NULL for the current schema owner. The value is case sensitive. |
| old_con_dbid | Specifies the old container DBID to be remapped to a new container DBID. Specify NULL to use the same container DBID. You must provide both old_con_dbid and new_con_dbid for the remap to succeed. |
| new_con_dbid | Specifies the new container DBID to replace with the old container DBID. Specify NULL to use the same container DBID. You must provide both old_con_dbid and new_con_dbid for the remap to succeed. |

Usage Notes

Call this procedure multiple times to remap more than one tuning set name or owner. This procedure only handles one tuning set per call.

Examples

```

-- Change the name of an STS in the staging table before unpacking it.
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLSET.REMAP_STGTAB(
    old_sqlset_name =>
'my_workload'
    , old_sqlset_owner => 'SH'
    , new_sqlset_name =>
'imp_workload'
    , staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');

-- Change the owner of an STS in the staging table before unpacking it.
  DBMS_SQLSET.REMAP_STGTAB(
    old_sqlset_name => 'imp_workload'
    , old_sqlset_owner => 'SH'
    , new_sqlset_owner => 'SYS'
    , staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;

```

174.4.10 REMOVE_REFERENCE Procedure

This procedure deactivates a SQL tuning set to indicate that it is no longer used by the client.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLSET.REMOVE_REFERENCE (
  sqlset_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  reference_id  IN NUMBER,
  sqlset_owner  IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  force_remove  IN NUMBER   := 0);

```

Parameters

The parameters are identical for the `DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE` and `DBMS_SQLSET.REMOVE_REFERENCE` procedures.

Table 174-12 REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE and REMOVE_REFERENCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>sqlset_name</code> | Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set. |
| <code>reference_id</code> | Specifies the identifier of the reference to remove. |
| <code>sqlset_owner</code> | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set (or <code>NULL</code> for the current schema owner). |

Table 174-12 (Cont.) REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE and REMOVE_REFERENCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>force_remove</code> | Specifies whether references can be removed for other users (1) or whether they cannot be removed (0). Setting this parameter to 1 only takes effect when the user has the ADMINISTER ANY SQL TUNING SET privilege. Otherwise, the database only removes references owned by the user. |

Examples

You can remove references on a given SQL tuning set when you finish using it and want to make it writable again. The following example removes the reference to `my_workload`:

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.REMOVE_REFERENCE(sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
                                reference_id => :rid);
```

Use the `DBA_SQLSET_REFERENCES` view to find all references to a given SQL tuning set.

174.4.11 SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE Function

This function collects SQL statements from the shared SQL area.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE (
  basic_filter      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure1 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure2 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure3 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_percentage IN  NUMBER   := 1,
  result_limit     IN  NUMBER   := NULL,
  attribute_list   IN  VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL',
  recursive_sql   IN  VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 174-13 SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>basic_filter</code> | Specifies the SQL predicate that filters the SQL from the shared SQL area defined on attributes of the <code>SQLSET_ROW</code> . If <code>basic_filter</code> is not set by the caller, then the subprogram captures only statements of the type CREATE TABLE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE. |

Table 174-13 (Cont.) SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>object_filter</code> | Currently not supported. |
| <code>ranking_measure(n)</code> | Defines an <code>ORDER BY</code> clause on the selected SQL. |
| <code>result_percentage</code> | Specifies a filter that picks the top <i>n</i> % according to the supplied ranking measure. The value applies only if one ranking measure is supplied. |
| <code>result_limit</code> | Defines the top limit SQL from the filtered source ranked by the ranking measure. |
| <code>attribute_list</code> | Specifies the list of SQL statement attributes to return in the result. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>TYPICAL</code> — Specifies <code>BASIC</code> plus SQL plan (without row source statistics) and without object reference list (default). • <code>BASIC</code> — Specifies all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) except the plans. The execution context is always part of the result. • <code>ALL</code> — Specifies all attributes. • Comma-separated list of attribute names. This values returns only a subset of SQL attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <code>EXECUTION_STATISTICS</code> – <code>BIND_LIST</code> – <code>OBJECT_LIST</code> – <code>SQL_PLAN</code> – <code>SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS</code> — Similar to <code>SQL_PLAN</code> plus row source statistics |
| <code>recursive_sql</code> | Specifies that the filter must include recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set (<code>HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL</code> , which is the default) or exclude it (<code>NO_RECURSIVE_SQL</code>). |

Return Values

This function returns a one `SQLSET_ROW` per `SQL_ID` or `PLAN_HASH_VALUE` pair found in each data source.

Usage Notes

- Filters provided to this function are evaluated as part of a SQL run by the current user. As such, they are executed with that user's security privileges and can contain any constructs and subqueries that user can access, but no more.
- Users need privileges on the shared SQL area views.

Example 174-1 Statements with 500 or More Buffer Gets

This query obtains the SQL IDs and SQL text for statements with 500 buffer gets:

```
SELECT SQL_ID, SQL_TEXT
FROM TABLE(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('buffer_gets > 500'))
ORDER BY sql_id;
```

Example 174-2 All Information About a Statement

The following query obtains all information about the SQL statement with the SQL ID 4rm4183czbs7j:

```
SELECT * FROM TABLE(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('sql_id =
''4rm4183czbs7j''));
```

Example 174-3 Multiple Plans for a SQL Statement

A data source may store multiple plans for each SQL statement. The output of the SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE function is a SQL row set object that is uniquely identified by SQL ID and plan hash value. This example queries the plan hash values for the statement with the SQL ID ay1m3ssvtrh24:

```
SELECT sql_id, plan_hash_value
FROM table(DBMS_SQLSET.select_cursor_cache('sql_id =
''ay1m3ssvtrh24''))
ORDER BY sql_id, plan_hash_value;
```

Example 174-4 Processing All Statements in the Shared SQL Area

This example processes all statements in the shared SQL area:

```
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(p)
    FROM TABLE(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE) p;

  -- Process each statement in cursor (or pass cursor to load_sqlset).

  CLOSE cur;
END;
/
```

Example 174-5 Process Statements Not Parsed by SYS

This example processes all statements not parsed in the SYS schema:

```
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur for
    SELECT VALUE(p)
    FROM TABLE(
      DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('parsing_schema_name <>
''SYS'')) p;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset).

  CLOSE cur;
```

```
end;  
/
```

Example 174-6 All Statements from an Application Module and Action

This example processes all statements from a specified application module and action:

```
DECLARE  
  cur sys_refcursor;  
BEGIN  
  OPEN cur FOR  
    SELECT VALUE(p)  
    FROM TABLE(  
      DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(  
        'module = 'MY_APPLICATION' and action = 'MY_ACTION''') p;  
  
  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)  
  
  CLOSE cur;  
END;/
```

Example 174-7 All Statements Whose Elapsed Time Is At Least Five Seconds

This example processes all statements that ran for at least five seconds:

```
DECLARE  
  cur sys_refcursor;  
BEGIN  
  OPEN cur FOR  
    SELECT VALUE(P)  
    FROM table(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('elapsed_time > 5000000')) P;  
  
  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)  
  
  CLOSE cur;  
END;  
/
```

Example 174-8 Statements Parsed in the APPS Schema

This example processes all SQL statements that were parsed in the APPS schema and had more than 100 buffer gets:

```
DECLARE  
  cur sys_refcursor;  
BEGIN  
  OPEN cur FOR  
    SELECT VALUE(p)  
    FROM TABLE(  
      DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(  
        'buffer_gets > 100 and parsing_schema_name = 'APPS''')p;  
  
  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)
```

```

    CLOSE cur;
END;
/

```

Example 174-9 Plans and SQL Statements

This example processes all SQL statements exceeding 5 seconds. It also selects the plans for these statements. For performance reasons, the example selects execution statistics and SQL binds. The `SQL_PLAN` attribute of `sqlset_row` is NULL.

```

-- select all statements exceeding 5 seconds in elapsed time, but also
-- select the plans (by default we only select execution stats and
-- binds
-- for performance reasons - in this case the SQL_PLAN attribute of
-- sqlset_row
-- is NULL)
DECLARE
    cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
    OPEN cur FOR
        SELECT VALUE(p)
        FROM TABLE(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
            basic_filter      => 'elapsed_time > 5000000',
            object_filter     => NULL,
            ranking_measure1  => NULL,
            ranking_measure2  => NULL,
            ranking_measure3  => NULL,
            result_percentage => 1,
            result_limit      => NULL,
            attribute_list    => 'EXECUTION_STATISTICS, SQL_BINDS, SQL_PLAN',
            recursive_sql     => HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL)) p;

    -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

    CLOSE cur;
END;/

```

Example 174-10 Top 100 Statements Ordered by Elapsed Time

This example selects the top 100 statements in the shared SQL area, ordered by elapsed time:

```

DECLARE
    cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
    OPEN cur FOR
        SELECT VALUE(p)
        FROM TABLE(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
            basic_filter      => NULL,
            object_filter     => NULL,
            ranking_measure_1 => 'ELAPSED_TIME',
            ranking_measure_2 => NULL,
            ranking_measure_3 => NULL,
            result_percentage => 1,

```

```

        result_limit      => 100,
        attribute_list    => 'TYPICAL',
        recursive_sql     => HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL))) p;

-- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

CLOSE cur;
END;
/

```

Example 174-11 Statements Responsible for Most Buffer Gets

This example processes statements that cumulatively account for 90% of the buffer gets in the shared SQL area. The buffer gets of all statements added together is approximately 90% of the sum of all statements currently in the shared SQL area.

```

DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
    FROM table(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
      basic_filter      => NULL,
      object_filter     => NULL,
      ranking_measure_1 => 'BUFFER_GETS',
      ranking_measure_2 => NULL,
      ranking_measure_3 => NULL,
      result_percentage => .9,
      result_limit      => NULL,
      attribute_list    => 'TYPICAL',
      recursive_sql     => HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL))) p;

-- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset).

CLOSE cur;
END;
/

```

174.4.12 SELECT_SQL_TRACE Function

This table function reads the content of one or more trace files and returns the SQL statements it finds in the format of `sqlset_row`.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_SQL_TRACE (
  directory          IN VARCHAR2,
  file_name          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  mapping_table_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  mapping_table_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  select_mode        IN POSITIVE := SINGLE_EXECUTION,
  options            IN BINARY_INTEGER := LIMITED_COMMAND_TYPE,
  pattern_start      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,

```



```

pattern_end          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
result_limit        IN POSITIVE := NULL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;

```

Parameters

Table 174-14 SELECT_SQL_TRACE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| directory | Defines the directory object containing the trace files. This field is mandatory. |
| file_name | Specifies all or part of the name of the trace files. If NULL, then the function uses the current or most recent file in the specified location or path. '%' wildcards are supported for matching trace file names. |
| mapping_table_name | Specifies the mapping table name. Note that the mapping table name is case insensitive. If the mapping table name is NULL, then the function uses the mappings in the current database. |
| mapping_table_owner | Specifies the mapping table owner. If it is NULL, then the function uses the current user. |
| select_mode | Specifies the mode for selecting SQL from the trace. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SINGLE_EXECUTION — Returns one execution of a SQL. This is the default. ALL_EXECUTIONS — Returns all executions. |
| options | Specifies which types of SQL statements are returned. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIMITED_COMMAND_TYPE — Returns the SQL statements with the command types CREATE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE. This value is the default. ALL_COMMAND_TYPE — Returns the SQL statements with all command types. |
| pattern_start | Specifies the delimiting pattern of the trace file sections to consider. CURRENTLY INOPERABLE. |
| pattern_end | Specifies the closing delimiting pattern of the trace file sections to process. CURRENTLY INOPERABLE. |
| result_limit | Specifies the top SQL from the filtered source. Default to MAXSB4 if NULL. |

Return Values

This function returns a `SQLSET_ROW` object.

Usage Notes

The ability to create a directory object for the system directory creates a potential security issue. For example, in a CDB, all containers write trace files to the same directory. A local user with `SELECT` privileges on this directory can read the contents of trace files belonging to any container.

To prevent this type of unauthorized access, copy the files from the default SQL trace directory into a different directory, and then create a directory object. Use the `PATH_PREFIX` clause of the `CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE` statement to ensure that all directory object paths associated with the PDB are restricted to the specified directory or its subdirectories.

Examples

The following code shows how to enable SQL trace for a few SQL statements and load the results into a SQL tuning set:

```
-- turn on the SQL trace in the capture database
ALTER SESSION SET EVENTS '10046 TRACE NAME CONTEXT FOREVER, LEVEL 4'

-- run sql statements
SELECT 1 FROM DUAL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM dba_tables WHERE table_name = :mytab;

ALTER SESSION SET EVENTS '10046 TRACE NAME CONTEXT OFF';

-- create mapping table from the capture database
CREATE TABLE mapping AS
SELECT object_id id, owner, substr(object_name, 1, 30) name
   FROM dba_objects
   WHERE object_type NOT IN ('CONSUMER GROUP', 'EVALUATION CONTEXT',
                             'FUNCTION', 'INDEXTYPE', 'JAVA CLASS',
                             'JAVA DATA', 'JAVA RESOURCE', 'LIBRARY',
                             'LOB', 'OPERATOR', 'PACKAGE',
                             'PACKAGE BODY', 'PROCEDURE', 'QUEUE',
                             'RESOURCE PLAN', 'TRIGGER', 'TYPE',
                             'TYPE BODY')

UNION ALL
SELECT user_id id, username owner, NULL name
   FROM dba_users;

-- create the directory object where the SQL traces are stored
CREATE DIRECTORY SQL_TRACE_DIR as '/home/foo/trace';

-- create the STS
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_SQLSET('my_sts', 'test purpose');

-- load the SQL statements into STS from SQL TRACE
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
  SELECT value(p)
     FROM TABLE(
       DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_SQL_TRACE(
         directory=>'SQL_TRACE_DIR',
         file_name=>'%trc',
         mapping_table_name=>'mapping')) p;
  DBMS_SQLSET.LOAD_SQLSET('my_sts', cur);
  CLOSE cur;
END;
/
```

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference to learn more about the `PATH_PREFIX` clause

174.4.13 SELECT_SQLPA_TASK Function

This function collects SQL statements from a SQL Performance Analyzer comparison task.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Testing Guide for a `SELECT_SQLPA_TASK` example

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_SQLPA_TASK(  
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    task_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    execution_name     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    level_filter       IN VARCHAR2 := 'REGRESSED',  
    basic_filter       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    object_filter      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    attribute_list     IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL')  
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 174-15 SELECT_SQLPA_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>task_name</code> | Specifies the name of the SQL Performance Analyzer task. |
| <code>task_owner</code> | Specifies the owner of the SQL Performance Analyzer task. If NULL, then assume the current user. |
| <code>execution_name</code> | Specifies the name of the SQL Performance Analyzer task execution (type <code>COMPARE PERFORMANCE</code>) from which the provided filters will be applied. If NULL, then assume the most recent <code>COMPARE PERFORMANCE</code> execution. |

Table 174-15 (Cont.) SELECT_SQLPA_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| level_filter | <p>Specifies which subset of SQL statements to include. Same format as DBMS_SQLPA.REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK.LEVEL, with some possible strings removed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMPROVED includes only improved SQL. REGRESSED includes only regressed SQL (default). CHANGED includes only SQL with changed performance. UNCHANGED includes only SQL with unchanged performance. CHANGED_PLANS includes only SQL with plan changes. UNCHANGED_PLANS includes only SQL with unchanged plans. ERRORS includes only SQL with errors only. MISSING_SQL includes only missing SQL statements (across STS). NEW_SQL includes only new SQL statements (across STS). |
| basic_filter | Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL in addition to the level filters. |
| object_filter | Currently not supported. |
| attribute_list | <p>Defines the SQL statement attributes to return in the result.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TYPICAL — Returns BASIC plus the SQL plan (without row source statistics) and without an object reference list. This is the default. BASIC — Returns all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) except the plans. The execution context is always part of the result. ALL — Returns all attributes. Comma-separated list of attribute names this allows to return only a subset of SQL attributes: EXECUTION_STATISTICS, SQL_BINDS, SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS (similar to SQL_PLAN + row source statistics). |

Return Values

This function returns a SQL tuning set object.

Usage Notes

For example, you can use this function to create a SQL tuning set containing the subset of SQL statements that regressed during a SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA) experiment. You can also specify other arbitrary filters.

174.4.14 SELECT_SQLSET Function

This is a table function that reads the contents of a SQL tuning set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure1 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure2 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure3 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
```

```

result_percentage IN NUMBER := 1,
result_limit     IN NUMBER := NULL)
attribute_list   IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL',
plan_filter      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
recursive_sql    IN VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 174-16 SELECT_SQLSET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| sqlset_name | Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set to query. |
| basic_filter | Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set defined on attributes of the <code>SQLSET_ROW</code> . |
| object_filter | Currently not supported. |
| ranking_measure(n) | Specifies an <code>ORDER BY</code> clause on the selected SQL. |
| result_percentage | Specifies a filter that picks the top <i>n%</i> according to the supplied ranking measure. Note that this parameter applies only if one ranking measure is supplied. |
| result_limit | The top limit SQL from the filtered source, ranked by the ranking measure. |
| attribute_list | Defines the SQL statement attributes to return in the result. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC — Returns all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) except the plans. The execution context is included in the result. • TYPICAL — Returns BASIC plus the SQL plan, but without row source statistics and without the object reference list. This is the default. • ALL — Returns all attributes. • Comma-separated list of attribute names. This value enables the function to return only a subset of SQL attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – EXECUTION_STATISTICS – SQL_BINDS – SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS (similar to <code>SQL_PLAN</code> plus row source statistics) |

Table 174-16 (Cont.) SELECT_SQLSET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>plan_filter</code> | <p>Specifies the plan filter.</p> <p>This parameter enables you to select a single plan when a statement has multiple plans. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>LAST_GENERATED</code> — Returns the plan with the most recent timestamp. • <code>FIRST_GENERATED</code> — Returns the plan with the least recent timestamp. • <code>LAST_LOADED</code> — Returns the plan with the most recent <code>FIRST_LOAD_TIME</code> statistical information. • <code>FIRST_LOADED</code> — Returns the plan with the least recent <code>FIRST_LOAD_TIME</code> statistical information. • <code>MAX_ELAPSED_TIME</code> — Returns the plan with the maximum elapsed time. • <code>MAX_BUFFER_GETS</code> — Returns the plan with the maximum buffer gets. • <code>MAX_DISK_READS</code> — Returns the plan with the maximum disk reads. • <code>MAX_DIRECT_WRITES</code> — Returns the plan with the maximum direct writes. • <code>MAX_OPTIMIZER_COST</code> — Returns the plan with the maximum optimizer cost value. |
| <code>sqlset_owner</code> | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or <code>NULL</code> for the current schema owner. |
| <code>recursive_sql</code> | Specifies that the filter must include recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set (<code>HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL</code> , which is the default) or exclude it (<code>NO_RECURSIVE_SQL</code>). |

Return Values

This function returns one `SQLSET_ROW` per `SQL_ID` or `PLAN_HASH_VALUE` pair found in each data source.

Usage Notes

Filters provided to this function are evaluated as part of a SQL run by the current user. As such, they are executed with that user's security privileges and can contain any constructs and subqueries that user can access, but no more.

Examples

```
-- select from a sql tuning set
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE (P)
      FROM table(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_SQLSET('my_workload')) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)
```

```

    CLOSE cur;
END;
/

```

174.4.15 SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Function

This function collects SQL statements from the workload repository.

The overloaded forms enable you to collect SQL statements from the following sources:

- Snapshots between `begin_snap` and `end_snap`
- A workload repository baseline

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY (
    begin_snap      IN NUMBER,
    end_snap        IN NUMBER,
    basic_filter    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    object_filter   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    ranking_measure1 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    ranking_measure2 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    ranking_measure3 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    result_percentage IN NUMBER := 1,
    result_limit    IN NUMBER := NULL,
    attribute_list  IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL',
    recursive_sql   IN VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL,
    dbid            IN NUMBER := NULL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;

```

```

DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY (
    baseline_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    basic_filter    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    object_filter   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    ranking_measure1 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    ranking_measure2 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    ranking_measure3 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    result_percentage IN NUMBER := 1,
    result_limit    IN NUMBER := NULL,
    attribute_list  IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL',
    recursive_sql   IN VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL,
    dbid            IN NUMBER := NULL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;

```

Parameters

Table 174-17 SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>begin_snap</code> | Defines the beginning AWR snapshot (non-inclusive). |
| <code>end_snap</code> | Defines the ending AWR snapshot (inclusive). |

Table 174-17 (Cont.) SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| baseline_name | Specifies the name of the AWR baseline period. |
| basic_filter | Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the workload repository. The filter is defined on attributes of the <code>SQLSET_ROW</code> . If <code>basic_filter</code> is not set by the caller, then the subprogram captures only statements of type <code>CREATE TABLE</code> , <code>INSERT</code> , <code>SELECT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> , <code>DELETE</code> , and <code>MERGE</code> . |
| object_filter | Currently not supported. |
| ranking_measure(n) | Defines an <code>ORDER BY</code> clause on the selected SQL. |
| result_percentage | Specifies a filter that picks the top <i>n</i> % according to the supplied ranking measure. Note that this percentage applies only if one ranking measure is given. |
| result_limit | Specifies the top limit SQL from the source according to the supplied ranking measure. |
| attribute_list | Specifies the SQL statement attributes to return in the result. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>TYPICAL</code> — Returns <code>BASIC</code> plus SQL plan (without row source statistics) and without object reference list. This is the default. • <code>BASIC</code> — Returns all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) are returned except the plans. The execution context is always part of the result. • <code>ALL</code> — Returns all attributes • Comma-separated list of attribute names this allows to return only a subset of SQL attributes: <code>EXECUTION_STATISTICS</code>, <code>SQL_BINDS</code>, <code>SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS</code> (similar to <code>SQL_PLAN</code> plus row source statistics). |
| recursive_sql | Specifies the filter that includes recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set (<code>HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL</code>) or excludes it (<code>NO_RECURSIVE_SQL</code>). |
| dbid | Specifies the DBID for imported or PDB-level AWR data. If <code>NULL</code> , then the function uses the current database DBID. |

Return Values

This function returns one `SQLSET_ROW` per `SQL_ID` or `PLAN_HASH_VALUE` pair found in each data source.

Usage Notes

Filters provided to this function are evaluated as part of a SQL run by the current user. As such, they are executed with that user's security privileges and can contain any constructs and subqueries that user can access, but no more.

Examples

```
-- select statements from snapshots 1-2
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
```



```

OPEN cur FOR
  SELECT VALUE (P)
  FROM table(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY(1,2)) P;

-- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

CLOSE cur;
END;
/

```

174.4.16 UNPACK_STGTAB Procedure

This procedure copies one or more SQL tuning sets from their location in the staging table into the SQL tuning sets schema, making them proper SQL tuning sets.

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLSET.UNPACK_STGTAB (
  sqlset_name          IN VARCHAR2 := '%',
  sqlset_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  replace              IN BOOLEAN,
  staging_table_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);

```

Parameters

The parameters are identical for DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET and DBMS_SQLSET.UNPACK_STGTAB.

Table 174-18 UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET and UNPACK_STGTAB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| sqlset_name | Specifies the name of the tuning set to unpack (not null). Wildcard characters (%) are supported to unpack multiple tuning sets in a single call. For example, specify % to unpack all tuning sets from the staging table. |
| sqlset_owner | Specifies the name of tuning set owner, or NULL for the current schema owner. Wildcard characters (%) are supported. |
| replace | Specifies whether to replace an existing SQL tuning set. If FALSE, then this procedure raises errors when you try to create a tuning set that already exists. |
| staging_table_name | Specifies the name of the staging table, moved after a call to the DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET or DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB procedure (case-sensitive). |
| staging_schema_owner | Specifies the name of staging table owner, or NULL for the current schema owner (case-sensitive). |

Examples

```
-- unpack all STS in the staging table
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.UNPACK_STGTAB(sqlset_name      => '%', -
                               sqlset_owner     => '%', -
                               replace          => FALSE, -
                               staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');

-- errors can arise during STS unpack when a STS in the staging table has the
-- same name/owner as STS on the system. In this case, users should call
-- remap_stgtab_sqlset to patch the staging table and with which to call
unpack
-- Replace set to TRUE.
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.UNPACK_STGTAB(sqlset_name      => '%', -
                               sqlset_owner     => '%', -
                               replace          => TRUE, -
                               staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
```

174.4.17 UPDATE_SQLSET Procedures

This overloaded procedure updates selected fields for SQL statements in a SQL tuning set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.UPDATE_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  sql_id           IN  VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value  IN  NUMBER := NULL,
  attribute_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute_value  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  sqlset_owner     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SQLSET.UPDATE_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  sql_id           IN  VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value  IN  NUMBER := NULL,
  attribute_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute_value  IN  NUMBER := NULL,
  sqlset_owner     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 174-19 UPDATE_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| sqlset_name | Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set. |
| sql_id | Specifies the identifier of the SQL statement to be updated. |
| plan_hash value | Specifies the hash value of the execution plan for a SQL statement. Use this parameter when you want to update the attribute for a specific plan for a statement, but not all plans for the statement. |

Table 174-19 (Cont.) UPDATE_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| attribute_name | <p>Specifies the name of the attribute to be modified.</p> <p>You can update the text field for <code>MODULE</code>, <code>ACTION</code>, <code>PARSING_SCHEMA_NAME</code>, and <code>OTHER</code>. The only numerical field that you can update is <code>PRIORITY</code>.</p> <p>If a statement has multiple plans, then the procedure changes the attribute value for all plans.</p> |
| attribute_value | <p>Specifies the new value of the attribute.</p> |

DBMS_SQLTUNE

The `DBMS_SQLTUNE` package is the interface for tuning SQL on demand. The related package `DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE` package provides the interface for SQL Tuning Advisor run as an automated task.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_SQLTUNE Overview](#)
- [DBMS_SQLTUNE Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_SQLTUNE Data Structures](#)
- [DBMS_SQLTUNE Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SQLTUNE Subprograms](#)



See Also:

["DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE Overview"](#)

175.1 DBMS_SQLTUNE Overview

The `DBMS_SQLTUNE` package provides a number of interrelated areas of functionality.

This section contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#)

SQL Tuning Advisor

SQL Tuning Advisor is one of a suite of advisors, a set of expert systems that identifies and helps resolve database performance problems. Specifically, SQL Tuning Advisor automates tuning of problematic SQL statements. It takes one or more SQL statements as input and gives precise advice on how to tune the statements. The advisor provides the advice in the form of SQL actions for tuning the SQL along with their expected performance benefit.

The group of [DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) provide a task-oriented interface that enables you to access the advisor. You can call the following subprograms in the order given to use some of SQL Tuning Advisor's features:

1. [CREATE_TUNING_TASK Functions](#) creates a tuning task for tuning one or more SQL statements.
2. The [EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure](#) executes a previously created tuning task.

3. The [REPORT_TUNING_TASK Function](#) displays the results of a tuning task.
4. You use the [SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK Function](#) to create a SQL*Plus script which can then be executed to implement a set of Advisor recommendations

SQL Profile Subprograms

SQL Tuning Advisor may recommend the creation of a SQL profile to improve the performance of a statement. SQL profiles consist of auxiliary statistics specific to the statement. The query optimizer makes estimates about cardinality, selectivity, and cost that can sometimes be off by a significant amount, resulting in poor execution plans. The SQL profile addresses this problem by collecting additional information using sampling and partial execution techniques to adjust these estimates.

The group of [DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) provides a mechanism for delivering statistics to the optimizer that targets one particular SQL statement, and helps the optimizer make good decisions for that statement by giving it the most accurate statistical information possible. For example:

- You can use the [ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE Procedure and Function](#) to accept a SQL profile recommended by SQL Tuning Advisor.
- You can alter the `STATUS`, `NAME`, `DESCRIPTION`, and `CATEGORY` attributes of an existing SQL profile with the [ALTER_SQL_PROFILE Procedure](#).
- You can drop a SQL profile with the [DROP_SQL_PROFILE Procedure](#).

SQL Tuning Sets

SQL tuning sets store SQL statements along with the following information:

- The execution context, such as the parsing schema name and bind values
- Execution statistics such as average elapsed time and execution count
- Execution plans, which are the sequence of operations that the database performs to run SQL statements
- Row source statistics such as the number of rows processed for each operation executed within the plan

You can create SQL tuning sets by filtering or ranking SQL statements from several sources:

- The shared SQL area using the [SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE Function](#)
- Top SQL statements from the Automatic Workload Repository using the [SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Function](#)
- Other SQL tuning sets using the [SELECT_SQLSET Function](#)
- SQL Performance Analyzer task comparison results using the [SELECT_SQLPA_TASK Function](#)
- SQL Trace files using the [SELECT_SQL_TRACE Function](#)
- A user-defined workload

The complete group of [DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) facilitates this functionality. As examples:

- The [CREATE_SQLSET Procedure and Function](#) creates a SQL tuning set object in the database.

- The [LOAD_SQLSET Procedure](#) populates the SQL tuning set with a set of selected SQL.
- The [CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET Procedure](#) collects SQL statements from the shared SQL area over a specified time interval, attempting to build a realistic picture of database workload.

 **Note:**

When manipulating SQL tuning sets, you can use [DBMS_SQLSET](#) as an alternative to `DBMS_SQLTUNE`.

Import and Export of SQL Tuning Sets and SQL Profiles

Use `DBMS_SQLTUNE` subprograms to move SQL profiles and SQL tuning sets from one system to another using a common programmatic model. In both cases, you create a staging table on the source database and populate this staging table with the relevant data. You then move that staging table to the destination system following the method of your choice (such as Oracle Data Pump, or a database link), where it is used to reconstitute the objects in their original form. The following steps are implemented by means of subprograms included in this package:

1. To create the staging table on the source system, call the [CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure](#) or the [CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure](#).
2. To populate the staging table with information from the source system, call the [PACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure](#) or [PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure](#).
3. Move the staging table to the destination system.
4. To re-create the object on the new system, call the [UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure](#) or the [UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure](#).

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide for more information about programmatic flow

Automatic Tuning Task Functions

The automated system task `SYS_AUTO_SQL_TUNING_TASK` is created by the database as part of the catalog scripts. This task automatically chooses a set of high-load SQL from AWR and runs SQL Tuning Advisor on this SQL. The automated task performs the same comprehensive analysis as any other SQL Tuning task.

You can obtain a report on the activity of the Automatic SQL Tuning task through the `DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK` API.

 **See Also:**

[DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE](#) for the list of subprograms that you can use to manage the automated SQL tuning task.

Real-Time SQL Monitoring

Real-time SQL Monitoring enables DBAs or performance analysts to monitor the execution of long-running SQL statements while they are executing. Both cursor statistics (such as CPU times and IO times) and execution plan statistics (such as number of output rows, memory and temp space used) are updated in almost real time during statement execution. The `V$SQL_MONITOR` and `V$SQL_PLAN_MONITOR` views expose these statistics. In addition, `DBMS_SQLTUNE` provides the `REPORT_SQL_MONITOR` and `REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST` functions to report monitoring information.

Note:

`DBMS_SQL_MONITOR` also contains the `REPORT_SQL_MONITOR` and `REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST` functions.

Tuning a Standby Database Workload

In some cases, a standby database can assume a reporting role in addition to its data protection role. The standby database can have its own workload of queries, some of which may require tuning. You can issue SQL Tuning Advisor statements on a standby database, which is read-only. A standby-to-primary database link enables `DBMS_SQLTUNE` to write data to and read data from the primary database. The procedures that are eligible for tuning standby workloads include the `database_link_to` parameter.

175.2 DBMS_SQLTUNE Security Model

This package is available to `PUBLIC` and performs its own security checking.

Note the following:

- Because SQL Tuning Advisor relies on the advisor framework, all tuning task interfaces (`*_TUNING_TASK`) require the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- SQL tuning set subprograms (`*_SQLSET`) require either of the following privileges:
 - `ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET`
You can only create and modify a SQL tuning set that you own.
 - `ADMINISTER ANY SQL TUNING SET`
You can operate on all SQL tuning sets, even those owned by other users.
- In earlier releases, three different privileges were needed to invoke subprograms involving SQL profiles:
 - `CREATE ANY SQL PROFILE`
 - `ALTER ANY SQL PROFILE`
 - `DROP ANY SQL PROFILE`

The preceding privileges have been deprecated in favor of `ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT`.

175.3 DBMS_SQLTUNE Data Structures

The `SELECT_*` subprograms in the `DBMS_SQLTUNE` package return objects of the `SQLSET_ROW` type.

Object Types

- [SQLSET_ROW Object Type](#)

175.3.1 SQLSET_ROW Object Type

The `SQLSET_ROW` object models the content of a SQL tuning set for the user.

Logically, a SQL tuning set is a collection of `SQLSET_ROW` objects. Each `SQLSET_ROW` contains a single SQL statement along with its execution context, statistics, binds, and plan. The `SELECT_*` subprograms each model a data source as a collection of `SQLSET_ROW` objects, with each object uniquely identified by `(sql_id, plan_hash_value)`. Similarly, the `LOAD_SQLSET` procedure takes as input a cursor whose row type is `SQLSET_ROW`, treating each `SQLSET_ROW` in isolation according to the policies requested by the user.

Several subprograms package accept basic filters on the content of a SQL tuning set or data source. These filters are expressed in terms of the attributes within the `SQLSET_ROW` as defined.

Syntax

```
CREATE TYPE sqlset_row AS object (
  sql_id                VARCHAR(13),
  force_matching_signature NUMBER,
  sql_text              CLOB,
  object_list           sql_objects,
  bind_data             RAW(2000),
  parsing_schema_name   VARCHAR2(30),
  module               VARCHAR2(48),
  action               VARCHAR2(32),
  elapsed_time         NUMBER,
  cpu_time             NUMBER,
  buffer_gets          NUMBER,
  disk_reads           NUMBER,
  direct_writes        NUMBER,
  rows_processed        NUMBER,
  fetches              NUMBER,
  executions           NUMBER,
  end_of_fetch_count   NUMBER,
  optimizer_cost        NUMBER,
  optimizer_env        RAW(2000),
  priority             NUMBER,
  command_type         NUMBER,
  first_load_time      VARCHAR2(19),
  stat_period          NUMBER,
  active_stat_period   NUMBER,
  other                CLOB,
  plan_hash_value      NUMBER,
```



```

sql_plan          sql_plan_table_type,
bind_list         sql_binds,
con_dbid         NUMBER,
last_exec_start_time  VARCHAR2(19))

```

Attributes

Table 175-1 SQLSET_ROW Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| sql_id | Unique SQL ID. |
| forcing_matching_signature | Signature with literals, case, and whitespace removed. |
| sql_text | Full text for the SQL statement. |
| object_list | Currently not implemented. |
| bind_data | Bind data as captured for this SQL. Note that you cannot stipulate an argument for this parameter and also for <code>bind_list</code> - they are mutually exclusive. |
| parsing_schema_name | Schema where the SQL is parsed. |
| module | Last application module for the SQL. |
| action | Last application action for the SQL. |
| elapsed_time | Sum total elapsed time for this SQL statement. |
| cpu_time | Sum total CPU time for this SQL statement. |
| buffer_gets | Sum total number of buffer gets. |
| disk_reads | Sum total number of disk reads. |
| direct_writes | Sum total number of direct path writes. |
| rows_processed | Sum total number of rows processed by this SQL. |
| fetches | Sum total number of fetches. |
| executions | Total executions of this SQL statement. |
| end_of_fetch_count | Number of times the SQL statement was fully executed with all of its rows fetched. |
| optimizer_cost | Optimizer cost for this SQL. |
| optimizer_env | Optimizer environment for this SQL statement. |
| priority | User-defined priority (1,2,3). |
| command_type | Statement type, such as <code>INSERT</code> or <code>SELECT</code> . |
| first_load_time | Load time of the parent cursor. |
| stat_period | Period of time (seconds) when the statistics of this SQL statement were collected. |
| active_stat_period | Effective period of time (in seconds) during which the SQL statement was active. |
| other | Other column for user-defined attributes. |
| plan_hash_value | Plan hash value of the plan. |
| sql_plan | Execution plan for the SQL statement. |

Table 175-1 (Cont.) SQLSET_ROW Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <code>bind_list</code> | List of user-specified binds for the SQL statement. This is used for user-specified workloads. Note that you cannot stipulate an argument for this parameter and also for <code>bind_data</code> : they are mutually exclusive. |
| <code>con_dbid</code> | DBID of the PDB or CDB root. |
| <code>last_exec_start_time</code> | Most recent execution start time of this SQL statement. |

175.4 DBMS_SQLTUNE Subprogram Groups

DBMS_SQLTUNE subprograms are grouped by function.

- [DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS_SQLTUNE Real-Time SQL Monitoring Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms](#)

175.4.1 DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface to manage SQL tuning tasks.

Table 175-2 SQL Tuning Task Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| " CANCEL_TUNING_TASK Procedure " | Cancels the currently executing tuning task |
| " CREATE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Procedure " | Creates a SQL plan baseline for an existing plan |
| " CREATE_TUNING_TASK Functions " | Creates a tuning of a single statement or SQL tuning set for either SQL Tuning Advisor |
| " DROP_TUNING_TASK Procedure " | Drops a SQL tuning task |
| " EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure " | Executes a previously created tuning task |
| " IMPLEMENT_TUNING_TASK Procedure " | Implements a set of SQL profile recommendations made by SQL Tuning Advisor |
| " INTERRUPT_TUNING_TASK Procedure " | Interrupts the currently executing tuning task |
| " REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function " | Displays a report from the automatic tuning task, reporting on a range of executions |
| " REPORT_TUNING_TASK Function " | Displays the results of a tuning task |
| " RESET_TUNING_TASK Procedure " | Resets the currently executing tuning task to its initial state |
| " RESUME_TUNING_TASK Procedure " | Resumes a previously interrupted task that was created to process a SQL tuning set |

Table 175-2 (Cont.) SQL Tuning Task Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| " SCHEDULE_TUNING_TASK Function " | Creates a tuning task and schedules its execution as a scheduler job |
| " SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK Function " | Creates a SQL*Plus script which can then be executed to implement a set of SQL Tuning Advisor recommendations |
| " SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures " | Updates the value of a SQL tuning parameter of type VARCHAR2 or NUMBER |

"[Summary of DBMS_SQLTUNE Subprograms](#)" contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

175.4.2 DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface to manage SQL profiles.

Table 175-3 SQL Profile Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ACCEPT_ALL_SQL_PROFILES Procedure | Accepts all SQL profiles recommended by a specific execution of a tuning task |
| ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE Procedure and Function | Creates a SQL profile for the specified tuning task |
| ALTER_SQL_PROFILE Procedure | Alters specific attributes of an existing SQL profile object |
| CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure | Creates the staging table used for copying SQL profiles from one system to another |
| DROP_SQL_PROFILE Procedure | Drops the named SQL profile from the database |
| PACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure | Moves profile data out of the SYS schema into the staging table |
| REMAP_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure | Changes the profile data values kept in the staging table prior to performing an unpack operation |
| SQLTEXT_TO_SIGNATURE Function | Returns a SQL text's signature |
| UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure | Uses the profile data stored in the staging table to create profiles on this system |

"[Summary of DBMS_SQLTUNE Subprograms](#)" contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

175.4.3 DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface to manage SQL tuning sets.

Table 175-4 SQL Tuning Set Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE Function | Adds a new reference to an existing SQL tuning set to indicate its use by a client |
| CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET Procedure | Over a specified time interval incrementally captures a workload from the shared SQL area into a SQL tuning set |
| CREATE_SQLSET Procedure and Function | Creates a SQL tuning set object in the database |
| CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure | Creates a staging table through which SQL Tuning Sets are imported and exported |
| DELETE_SQLSET Procedure | Deletes a set of SQL statements from a SQL tuning set |
| DROP_SQLSET Procedure | Drops a SQL tuning set if it is not active |
| LOAD_SQLSET Procedure | Populates the SQL tuning set with a set of selected SQL |
| PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure | Copies tuning sets out of the SYS schema into the staging table |
| REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure | Changes the tuning set names and owners in the staging table so that they can be unpacked with different values than they had on the host system |
| REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE Procedure | Deactivates a SQL tuning set to indicate it is no longer used by the client |
| SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE Function | Collects SQL statements from the shared SQL area |
| SELECT_SQL_TRACE Function | Reads the content of one or more trace files and returns the SQL statements it finds in the format of <code>sqlset_row</code> |
| SELECT_SQLPA_TASK Function | Collects SQL statements from a SQL performance analyzer comparison task |
| SELECT_SQLSET Function | Collects SQL statements from an existing SQL tuning set |
| SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Function | Collects SQL statements from the workload repository |
| UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure | Copies one or more SQL tuning sets from the staging table |
| UPDATE_SQLSET Procedures | Updates whether selected string fields for a SQL statement in a SQL tuning set or the set numerical attributes of a SQL in a SQL tuning set |

The [Summary of DBMS_SQLTUNE Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

175.4.4 DBMS_SQLTUNE Real-Time SQL Monitoring Subprograms

This subprogram group provides function to report on monitoring data collected in `V$SQL_MONITOR` and `V$SQL_PLAN_MONITOR`.

Table 175-5 Real-Time SQL Monitoring Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function | Reports on Real-Time SQL Monitoring |
| REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST Function | Builds a report for all or a subset of statements monitored by Oracle Database |
| REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST_XML Function | Builds an XML report for all or a subset of statements monitored by Oracle Database |

175.4.5 DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms

This subprogram group provides detailed reports on SQL performance using statistics from the shared SQL area and automatic workload repository (AWR).

Table 175-6 SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| REPORT_SQL_DETAIL Function | This function reports on a specific SQL ID. |
| REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function | This function builds a report (text, simple HTML, active HTML, XML) for the monitoring information collected on behalf of the targeted statement execution. |
| REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST Function | This function builds a report for all or a sub-set of statements monitored by Oracle. For each statement, the subprogram gives key information and associated global statistics. |
| REPORT_TUNING_TASK Function | This function displays the results of a tuning task. |
| REPORT_TUNING_TASK_XML Function | This function displays an XML report of a tuning task. |

175.5 Summary of DBMS_SQLTUNE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_SQLTUNE subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 175-7 DBMS_SQLTUNE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|---|--|---|
| ACCEPT_ALL_SQL_PROFILES Procedure | Accepts all SQL profiles recommended by a particular execution of a particular tuning task | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms |
| ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE Procedure and Function | Creates a SQL profile for the specified tuning task | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms |
| ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE Function | Adds a new reference to an existing SQL tuning set to indicate its use by a client | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| ALTER_SQL_PROFILE Procedure | Alters specific attributes of an existing SQL profile object | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms |

Table 175-7 (Cont.) DBMS_SQLTUNE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|--|---|---|
| CANCEL_TUNING_TASK Procedure | Cancels the currently executing tuning task | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms |
| CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET Procedure | Over a specified time interval incrementally captures a workload from the shared SQL area into a SQL tuning set | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| CREATE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Procedure | Creates a SQL plan baseline for an existing plan | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms |
| CREATE_SQLSET Procedure and Function | Creates a SQL tuning set object in the database | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure | Creates the staging table used for copying SQL profiles from one system to another | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms |
| CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure | Creates a staging table through which SQL tuning sets are imported and exported | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| CREATE_TUNING_TASK Functions | Creates a tuning of a single statement or SQL tuning set for either SQL Tuning Advisor | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms |
| DELETE_SQLSET Procedure | Deletes a set of SQL statements from a SQL tuning set | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| DROP_SQL_PROFILE Procedure | Drops the named SQL profile from the database | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms |
| DROP_SQLSET Procedure | Drops a SQL tuning set if it is not active | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| DROP_TUNING_TASK Procedure | Drops a SQL tuning task | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms |
| EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure | Executes a previously created tuning task | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms |
| IMPLEMENT_TUNING_TASK Procedure | implements a set of SQL profile recommendations made by SQL Tuning Advisor | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms |
| INTERRUPT_TUNING_TASK Procedure | Interrupts the currently executing tuning task | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms |
| LOAD_SQLSET Procedure | Populates the SQL tuning set with a set of selected SQL | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| PACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure | Moves profile data out of the SYS schema into the staging table | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms |
| PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure | Moves tuning sets out of the SYS schema into the staging table | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |

Table 175-7 (Cont.) DBMS_SQLTUNE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|--|---|--|
| REMAP_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure | Changes the profile data values kept in the staging table prior to performing an unpack operation | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms |
| REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure | Changes the tuning set names and owners in the staging table so that they can be unpacked with different values than they had on the host system | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE Procedure | Deactivates a SQL tuning set to indicate it is no longer used by the client | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function | Displays a report from the automatic tuning task, reporting on a range of subtasks | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| REPORT_SQL_DETAIL Function | Reports on a specific SQL ID | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms |
| REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function | Builds a report (text, simple HTML, active HTML, XML) for the monitoring information collected on behalf of the targeted statement execution | DBMS_SQLTUNE Real-Time SQL Monitoring Subprograms |
| REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST Function | Builds a report for all or a subset of statements monitored by Oracle Database. For each statement, the subprogram gives key information and associated global statistics | DBMS_SQLTUNE Real-Time SQL Monitoring Subprograms |
| REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST_XML Function | Equivalent to the <code>REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST</code> function, except that it returns <code>XMLType</code> | DBMS_SQLTUNE Real-Time SQL Monitoring Subprograms |
| REPORT_TUNING_TASK Function | Displays the results of a tuning task | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms |
| REPORT_TUNING_TASK_XML Function | Displays an XML report of a tuning task | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms |
| RESET_TUNING_TASK Procedure | Resets the currently executing tuning task to its initial state | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms |
| RESUME_TUNING_TASK Procedure | Resumes a previously interrupted task that was created to process a SQL tuning set | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms |

Table 175-7 (Cont.) DBMS_SQLTUNE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|--|---|---|
| SCHEDULE_TUNING_TASK Function | Creates a SQL tuning task and schedule its execution as a scheduler job | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms |
| SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK Function | Creates a SQL*Plus script which can then be executed to implement a set of SQL Tuning Advisor recommendations | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms |
| SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE Function | Collects SQL statements from the shared SQL area | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| SELECT_SQL_TRACE Function | Reads the content of one or more trace files and returns the SQL statements it finds in the format of <code>sqlset_row</code> | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| SELECT_SQLPA_TASK Function | Collects SQL statements from a SQL Performance Analyzer comparison task | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| SELECT_SQLSET Function | Collects SQL statements from an existing SQL tuning set | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Function | Collects SQL statements from the workload repository | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures | Updates the value of a SQL tuning parameter of type <code>VARCHAR2</code> or <code>NUMBER</code> | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms |
| SQLTEXT_TO_SIGNATURE Function | Returns a SQL text's signature | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms |
| UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPROFILE Procedure | Uses the profile data stored in the staging table to create profiles on this system | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms |
| UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure | Moves one or more SQL tuning sets from the staging table | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |
| UPDATE_SQLSET Procedures | Updates selected fields for a SQL statement in a SQL tuning set | DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms |

175.5.1 ACCEPT_ALL_SQL_PROFILES Procedure

This procedure accepts all SQL profiles recommended by a specific execution of a tuning task, and sets the attributes of the SQL profiles according to the parameter values passed by the user.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_ALL_SQL_PROFILES (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  category           IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  replace            IN BOOLEAN  := FALSE,
  force_match        IN BOOLEAN  := FALSE,
  profile_type       IN VARCHAR2 := REGULAR_PROFILE,
  autotune_period    IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  execution_name     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  task_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  database_link_to   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 175-8 ACCEPT_ALL_SQL_PROFILES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| task_name | The (mandatory) name of the SQL tuning task |
| category | This is the category name which must match the value of the <code>SQLTUNE_CATEGORY</code> parameter in a session for the session to use this SQL profile. It defaults to the value "DEFAULT". This is also the default of the <code>SQLTUNE_CATEGORY</code> parameter. The category must be a valid Oracle identifier. The category name specified is always converted to upper case. The combination of the normalized SQL text and category name creates a unique key for a SQL profile. An <code>ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE</code> fails if this combination is duplicated. |
| replace | If the profile already exists, it is replaced if this argument is <code>TRUE</code> . It is an error to pass a name that is already being used for another signature/category pair, even with <code>replace</code> set to <code>TRUE</code> . |
| force_match | If <code>TRUE</code> this causes SQL profiles to target all SQL statements which have the same text after normalizing all literal values into bind variables. (Note that if a combination of literal values and bind values is used in a SQL statement, no bind transformation occurs.) This is analogous to the matching algorithm used by the <code>FORCE</code> option of the <code>cursor_sharing</code> parameter. If <code>FALSE</code> , literals are not transformed. This is analogous to the matching algorithm used by the <code>EXACT</code> option of the <code>cursor_sharing</code> parameter. |
| profile_type | Options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>REGULAR_PROFILE</code> - profile without a change to parallel execution (Default, equivalent to <code>NULL</code>). Note that if the SQL statement currently has a parallel execution plan, the regular profile will cause the optimizer to choose a different, but still parallel, execution plan. <code>PX_PROFILE</code> - regular profile with a change to parallel execution |

Table 175-8 (Cont.) ACCEPT_ALL_SQL_PROFILES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>autotune_period</code> | <p>The time period for the automatic SQL tuning. This setting applies only to the automatic SQL Tuning Advisor task. Possible values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • null or negative value (default) - all or full. The result includes all task executions. • 0 - result of the current or most recent task execution. • 1 - result for the most recent 24-hour period. • 7 - result for the most recent 7-day period. <p>The procedure interprets any other value as the time of the most recent task execution minus the value of this argument.</p> |
| <code>execution_name</code> | Name of the task execution to use. If null, then the procedure generates the report for the most recent task execution. |
| <code>task_owner</code> | Owner of the tuning task. This is an optional parameter that must be specified to accept a SQL profile associated to a tuning task owned by another user. The current user is the default value. |
| <code>description</code> | A user specified string describing the purpose of the SQL profile. The description is truncated if longer than 256 characters. The maximum size is 500 characters. |
| <code>database_link_to</code> | <p>Name of a database link that exists on a standby database. The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.</p> <p>Use <code>DBMS_SQLTUNE</code> to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute <code>REPORT_TUNING_TASK</code> locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The <code>database_link_to</code> parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by <code>SYS</code> and accessed by the default privileged user <code>SYS\$UMF</code>. The following sample statement creates a link named <code>lnk_to_pri</code>:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre> |

Security Model

The `ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT` privilege is required. The `CREATE ANY SQL PROFILE` privilege is deprecated.

175.5.2 ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE Procedure and Function

This subprogram creates a SQL profile recommended by SQL Tuning Advisor.

The SQL text is normalized for matching purposes although it is stored in the data dictionary in denormalized form for readability. SQL text is provided through a reference to the SQL

Tuning task. If the referenced SQL statement does not exist, then the database reports an error.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    object_id     IN  NUMBER   := NULL,
    name          IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    description   IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    category      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
task_owner      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
replace         IN  BOOLEAN  := FALSE,
force_match     IN  BOOLEAN  := FALSE,
profile_type    IN  VARCHAR2 := REGULAR_PROFILE);
```

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    object_id     IN  NUMBER   := NULL,
    name          IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    description   IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    category      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL;
    task_owner    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    replace       IN  BOOLEAN  := FALSE,
    force_match   IN  BOOLEAN  := FALSE,
    profile_type  IN  VARCHAR2 := REGULAR_PROFILE,
    database_link_to IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 175-9 ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE Procedure and Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| task_name | The (mandatory) name of the SQL tuning task |
| object_id | The identifier of the advisor framework object representing the SQL statement associated with the tuning task |
| name | The name of the SQL profile. It cannot contain double quotation marks. The name is case sensitive. If not specified, the system generates a unique name for the SQL profile. |
| description | A user specified string describing the purpose of the SQL profile. The description is truncated if longer than 256 characters. The maximum size is 500 characters. |

Table 175-9 (Cont.) ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE Procedure and Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| category | The category name. This name must match the value of the <code>SQLTUNE_CATEGORY</code> parameter in a session for the session to use this SQL profile. It defaults to the value "DEFAULT". This is also the default of the <code>SQLTUNE_CATEGORY</code> parameter. The category must be a valid Oracle identifier. The category name specified is always converted to upper case. The combination of the normalized SQL text and category name creates a unique key for a SQL profile. An <code>ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE</code> fails if this combination is duplicated. |
| task_owner | Owner of the tuning task. This is an optional parameter that has to be specified to accept a SQL profile associated to a tuning task owned by another user. The current user is the default value. |
| replace | If the profile already exists, it is replaced if this argument is <code>TRUE</code> . It is an error to pass a name that is already being used for another signature/category pair, even with <code>replace</code> set to <code>TRUE</code> . |
| force_match | If <code>TRUE</code> this causes SQL profiles to target all SQL statements which have the same text after normalizing all literal values into bind variables. (Note that if a combination of literal values and bind values is used in a SQL statement, no bind transformation occurs.) This is analogous to the matching algorithm used by the <code>FORCE</code> option of the <code>cursor_sharing</code> parameter. If <code>FALSE</code> , literals are not transformed. This is analogous to the matching algorithm used by the <code>EXACT</code> option of the <code>cursor_sharing</code> parameter. |
| profile_type | Options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>REGULAR_PROFILE</code> - profile without a change to parallel execution (Default, equivalent to <code>NULL</code>). Note that if the SQL statement currently has a parallel execution plan, the regular profile will cause the optimizer to choose a different, but still parallel, execution plan. • <code>PX_PROFILE</code> - regular profile with a change to parallel execution |

Table 175-9 (Cont.) ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE Procedure and Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| database_link_to | <p>Name of a database link that exists on a standby database. The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.</p> <p>Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre> |

Return Values

The name of the SQL profile.

Usage Notes

The ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege is required. The CREATE ANY SQL PROFILE privilege is deprecated.

Examples

You use both the procedure and the function versions of the subprogram in the same way except you must specify a return value to invoke the function. Here we give examples of the procedure only.

In this example, you tune a single SQL statement from the workload repository and you create the SQL profile recommended by SQL Tuning Advisor.

```
VARIABLE stmt_task VARCHAR2(64);
VARIABLE sts_task VARCHAR2(64);

-- create a tuning task tune the statement
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(
    begin_snap => 1, -
    end_snap   => 2, -
    sql_id     => 'ay1m3ssvtrh24');

-- execute the resulting task
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK(:stmt_task);
```

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE(:stmt_task);
```

Note that you do not have to specify the ID (that is, `object_id`) for the advisor framework object created by SQL Tuning Advisor to represent the tuned SQL statement.

You might also want to accept the recommended SQL profile in a different category, (for example, `TEST`), so that it is not used by default.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE (
    task_name => :stmt_task, -
    category  => 'TEST');
```

You can use command `ALTER SESSION SET SQLTUNE_CATEGORY = 'TEST'` to see how this profile behaves.

The following call creates a SQL profile that targets any SQL statement with the same `force_matching_signature` as the tuned statement.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE (task_name => :stmt_task, -
                                       force_match => TRUE);
```

In the following example, you tune a SQL tuning set, and you create a SQL profile for only one of the SQL statements in the SQL tuning set. The SQL statement is represented by an advisor framework object with ID equal to 5. You must pass an object ID to the `ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE` procedure because there are potentially many SQL profiles for the tuning task. This object ID is given along with the report.

```
EXEC :sts_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK ( -
    sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
    rank1      => 'ELAPSED_TIME', -
    time_limit  => 3600,          -
    description => 'my workload ordered by elapsed time');

-- execute the resulting task
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK(:sts_task);

-- create the profile for the sql statement corresponding to object_id = 5.
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE (
    task_name => :sts_task, -
    object_id => 5);
```

175.5.3 ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE Function

This procedure adds a new reference to an existing SQL tuning set to indicate its use by a client.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE (
  sqlset_name IN VARCHAR2,
  description IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

The parameters are identical for `DBMS_SQLTUNE.ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE` and `DBMS_SQLSET.ADD_REFERENCE`.

Table 175-10 ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE and ADD_REFERENCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>sqlset_name</code> | Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set. |
| <code>description</code> | Provides an optional description of the usage of SQL tuning set. The description is truncated if longer than 256 characters. |
| <code>sqlset_owner</code> | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or <code>NULL</code> for the current schema owner. |

Return Values

The identifier of the added reference.

Examples

You can add reference to a SQL tuning set. This prevents the tuning set from being modified while it is being used. References are automatically added when you invoke SQL Tuning Advisor on the SQL tuning set, so you should use this function for custom purposes only. The function returns a reference ID that is used to remove it later. You use the `REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE` procedure to delete references to a SQL tuning set.

```
VARIABLE rid NUMBER;
EXEC :rid := DBMS_SQLTUNE.ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE( -
```

```
sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
description => 'my sts reference');
```

You can use the `DBA_SQLSET_REFERENCES` view to find all references on a given SQL tuning set.

175.5.4 ALTER_SQL_PROFILE Procedure

This procedure alters specific attributes of an existing SQL profile object.

The following attributes can be altered (using these attribute names):

- `STATUS` can be set to `ENABLED` or `DISABLED`.
- `NAME` can be reset to a valid name which must be a valid Oracle identifier and must be unique.
- `DESCRIPTION` can be set to any string of size no more than 500 characters.
- `CATEGORY` can be reset to a valid category name which must be a valid Oracle identifier and must be unique when combined with normalized SQL text).



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.ALTER_SQL_PROFILE (
    name           IN  VARCHAR2,
    attribute_name IN  VARCHAR2,
    value          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 175-11 ALTER_SQL_PROFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>name</code> | The (mandatory) name of the existing SQL profile to alter |
| <code>attribute_name</code> | The (mandatory) attribute name to alter (case insensitive) using valid attribute names |
| <code>value</code> | The (mandatory) new value of the attribute using valid attribute values |

Usage Notes

Requires the `ALTER ANY SQL PROFILE` privilege.

Examples

```
-- Disable a profile, so it is not be used by any sessions.
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ALTER_SQL_PROFILE ( name           => :pname, -
```



```

attribute_name => 'STATUS', -
value          => 'DISABLED');

-- Enable it back:
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ALTER_SQL_PROFILE ( name          => :pname, -
attribute_name => 'STATUS', -
value          => 'ENABLED');

-- Change the category of the profile so it is used only by sessions
-- with category set to TEST.
-- Use ALTER SESSION SET SQLTUNE_CATEGORY = 'TEST' to see how this
profile
-- behaves.
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ALTER_SQL_PROFILE ( name          => :pname, -
attribute_name => 'CATEGORY', -
value          => 'TEST');

-- Change it back:
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ALTER_SQL_PROFILE ( name          => :pname, -
attribute_name => 'CATEGORY', -
value          => 'DEFAULT');

```

175.5.5 CANCEL_TUNING_TASK Procedure

This procedure cancels the currently executing tuning task. All intermediate result data is deleted.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CANCEL_TUNING_TASK (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 175-12 CANCEL_TUNING_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | Specifies the name of the task to cancel |

Examples

You cancel a task when you need to stop it executing and do not require to view any already-completed results.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CANCEL_TUNING_TASK(:my_task);
```

175.5.6 CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure captures a workload from the shared SQL area into a SQL tuning set.

The procedure polls the cache multiple times over a time period, and updates the workload data stored there. It can execute over as long a period as required to capture an entire system workload.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  time_limit           IN POSITIVE := 1800,
  repeat_interval      IN POSITIVE := 300,
  capture_option       IN VARCHAR2 := 'MERGE',
  capture_mode         IN NUMBER   := MODE_REPLACE_OLD_STATS,
  basic_filter         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  sqlset_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  recursive_sql       IN VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL);
```

Parameters

The parameters are the same for both `DBMS_SQLTUNE.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET` and `DBMS_SQLSET.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE`.

Table 175-13 CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET and CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>sqlset_name</code> | Specifies the SQL tuning set name |
| <code>time_limit</code> | Defines the total amount of time, in seconds, to execute. |
| <code>repeat_interval</code> | Defines the amount of time, in seconds, to pause between sampling. |
| <code>capture_option</code> | Specifies whether to insert new statements, update existing statements, or both. Values are <code>INSERT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> , or <code>MERGE</code> . The values are the same as for <code>load_option</code> in <code>load_sqlset</code> . |

Table 175-13 (Cont.) CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET and CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| capture_mode | Specifies the capture mode (UPDATE and MERGE capture options). Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MODE_REPLACE_OLD_STATS — Replaces statistics when the number of executions is greater than the number stored in the SQL tuning set MODE_ACCUMULATE_STATS — Adds new values to current values for SQL that is already stored. Note that this mode detects if a statement has been aged out, so the final value for a statistics is the sum of the statistics of all cursors that statement existed under. |
| basic_filter | Defines a filter to apply to the shared SQL area for each sample. If basic_filter is not set by the caller, then the subprogram captures only statements of type CREATE TABLE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE. |
| sqlset_owner | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set or NULL for current schema owner |
| recursive_sql | Defines a filter that includes recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set (HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL) or excludes it (NO_RECURSIVE_SQL). |

Examples

In this example capture takes place over a 30-second period, polling the cache once every five seconds. This captures all statements run during that period but not before or after. If the same statement appears a second time, the process replaces the stored statement with the new occurrence.

Note that in production systems the time limit and repeat interval would be set much higher. You should tune the time_limit and repeat_interval parameters based on the workload time and shared SQL area turnover properties of your system.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET( -
                                     sqlset_name      =>
'my_workload', -
                                     time_limit       => 30, -
                                     repeat_interval => 5);
```

In the following call you accumulate execution statistics as you go. This option produces an accurate picture of the cumulative activity of each cursor, even across age-outs, but it is more expensive than the previous example.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET( -
                                     sqlset_name      => 'my_workload', -
                                     time_limit       => 30, -
                                     repeat_interval => 5, -
                                     capture_mode     =>
dbms_sqltune.MODE_ACCUMULATE_STATS);
```

This call performs a very inexpensive capture where you only insert new statements and do not update their statistics once they have been inserted into the SQL tuning set

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET( -
                                     sqlset_name      => 'my_workload', -
                                     time_limit       => 30, -
                                     repeat_interval  => 5, -
                                     capture_option   => 'INSERT');
```

175.5.7 CREATE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Procedure

This procedure creates a SQL plan baseline for an execution plan. It can be used in the context of an Alternative Plan Finding made by SQL Tuning Advisor.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  object_id         IN NUMBER      := NULL,
  plan_hash_value    IN NUMBER,
  owner_name        IN VARCHAR2   := NULL,
  database_link_to  IN VARCHAR2   := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 175-14 CREATE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| task_name | Name of the task for which to get a script |
| object_id | Object ID to which the SQL corresponds |
| plan_hash_value | Plan to create plan baseline |
| owner_name | Owner of the relevant tuning task. Defaults to the current schema owner. |

Table 175-14 (Cont.) CREATE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| database_link_to | <p>Name of a database link that exists on a standby database.</p> <p>The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.</p> <p>Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre> |

175.5.8 CREATE_SQLSET Procedure and Function

This procedure or function creates a SQL tuning set object in the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name IN VARCHAR2,
  description IN VARCHAR2 := NULL
  sqlset_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  sqlset_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 175-15 CREATE_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| sqlset_name | Specifies the name of the created SQL tuning set. The name is the name passed to the function. If no name is passed to the function, then the function generates an automatic name. |
| description | Provides an optional description of the SQL tuning set. |
| sqlset_owner | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for the current schema owner. |

Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_SQLSET(-
  sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
  description => 'complete application workload');
```

175.5.9 CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure

This procedure creates the staging table used for copying SQL profiles from one system to another.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPROF (
  table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  tablespace_name     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 175-16 CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| table_name | The name of the table to create (case-insensitive unless double quoted). |
| schema_name | The schema to create the table in, or NULL for the current schema (case-insensitive unless double quoted). |
| tablespace_name | The tablespace to store the staging table within, or NULL for the default tablespace of the current user (case-insensitive unless double quoted). |

Usage Notes

- Call this procedure once before issuing a call to the [PACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure](#).
- To put different SQL profiles in different staging tables, you can call this procedure multiple times.
- This is a DDL operation, so it does not occur within a transaction.

Examples

Create a staging table to store profile data that can be moved to another system.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPROF (table_name => 'PROFILE_STGTAB');
```

175.5.10 CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure creates a staging table through which SQL tuning sets are imported and exported.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET (
  table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  tablespace_name    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  db_version         IN NUMBER   := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 175-17 CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET and CREATE_STGTAB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| table_name | Specifies the name of the table to create. The name is case sensitive. |
| schema_name | Defines the schema in which to create the table, or NULL for the current schema. The name is case sensitive. |
| tablespace_name | Specifies the tablespace in which to store the staging table, or NULL for the default tablespace of the current user. The name is case sensitive. |
| db_version | Specifies the database version that determines the format of the staging table. You can also create an older database version staging table to export an STS to an older database version. Use one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NULL (default) — Specifies the current database version. STS_STGTAB_10_2_VERSION — Specifies the 10.2 database version. STS_STGTAB_11_1_VERSION — Specifies the 11.1 database version. STS_STGTAB_11_2_VERSION — Specifies the 11.2 database version. STS_STGTAB_12_1_VERSION — Specifies the 12.1 database version. STS_STGTAB_12_2_VERSION — Specifies the 12.2 database version. |

Security Model

You must have CREATE TABLE permissions in the specified schema and tablespace.

Usage Notes

- Call this procedure once before packing the SQL set.

- To have different tuning sets in different staging tables, you can call this procedure multiple times.
- This is a DDL operation, so it does not occur within a transaction.
- The staging table contains nested table columns and indexes, so it should not be renamed.

Examples

Create a staging table for packing and eventually exporting a SQL tuning sets

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET(table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
```

Create a staging table to pack a SQL tuning set in Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) format

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET'
  ,   db_version => DBMS_SQLTUNE.STS_STGTAB_11_2_VERSION );
END;
```

175.5.11 CREATE_TUNING_TASK Functions

This function creates a SQL Tuning Advisor task.

Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

You can use different forms of this function to:

- Create a tuning task for a single statement given its text.
- Create a tuning task for a single statement from the shared SQL area given its identifier.
- Create a tuning task for a single statement from the workload repository given a range of snapshot identifiers.
- Create a tuning task for a SQL tuning set.
- Create a tuning task for SQL Performance Analyzer.

In all cases, the function mainly creates a SQL Tuning Advisor task and sets its parameters.

**See Also:**

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax**SQL text format:**

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK (
  sql_text          IN CLOB,
  bind_list         IN sql_binds := NULL,
  user_name         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  scope             IN VARCHAR2 := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit        IN NUMBER    := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  con_name          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  database_link_to IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

SQL ID format:

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK (
  sql_id           IN VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value IN NUMBER    := NULL,
  scope           IN VARCHAR2 := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit      IN NUMBER    := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  con_name        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  database_link_to IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

AWR format:

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK (
  begin_snap      IN NUMBER,
  end_snap        IN NUMBER,
  sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value IN NUMBER    := NULL,
  scope           IN VARCHAR2 := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit      IN NUMBER    := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  con_name        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  dbid           IN NUMBER    := NULL,
  database_link_to IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

SQL tuning set format:

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK (
  sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  rank1            IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  rank2            IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  rank3            IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_percentage IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  result_limit     IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  scope            IN VARCHAR2 := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit       IN NUMBER   := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  plan_filter      IN VARCHAR2 := 'MAX_ELAPSED_TIME',
  sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  database_link_to IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

SQL Performance Analyzer format:

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK (
  spa_task_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  spa_task_owner   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  spa_compare_exec IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  basic_filter     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  time_limit       IN NUMBER   := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 175-18 *CREATE_TUNING_TASK Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| sql_text | Specifies the text of a SQL statement. |
| begin_snap | Specifies the begin snapshot identifier. |
| end_snap | Specifies the end snapshot identifier. |
| sql_id | Specifies the identifier of a SQL statement. |
| bind_list | Defines an ordered list of bind values in ANYDATA type. NOTE: This parameter is not supported on a standby database. |
| plan_hash_value | Specifies the hash value of the SQL execution plan. |
| sqlset_name | Specifies the SQL tuning set name. |
| basic_filter | Specifies the predicate used to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set. |
| object_filter | Specifies the object filter. |
| rank(i) | Specifies an ORDER BY clause on the selected SQL statement. |

Table 175-18 (Cont.) CREATE_TUNING_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| result_percentage | Specifies the percentage on the sum of a ranking measure. |
| result_limit | Specifies the top L(limit) SQL from the filtered or ranked SQL. |
| user_name | Specifies the user name for whom the statement is to be tuned. |
| scope | Specifies the tuning scope: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIMITED: SQL Tuning Advisor produces recommendations based on statistical checks, access path analysis, and SQL structure analysis. SQL profile recommendations are not generated. COMPREHENSIVE: SQL Tuning Advisor carries out all the analysis it performs under limited scope plus SQL profiling. |
| time_limit | Specifies the maximum duration in seconds for the tuning session. |
| task_name | Specifies an optional tuning task name. |
| description | Provides a description of the SQL tuning session, up to a maximum of 256 characters. |
| plan_filter | Specifies the plan filter. It is applicable when multiple plans (plan_hash_value) are associated with the same statement. This filter allows for selecting one plan (plan_hash_value) only. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LAST_GENERATED: most recent timestamp FIRST_GENERATED: earliest timestamp, the opposite to LAST_GENERATED LAST_LOADED: most recent first_load_time statistics information FIRST_LOADED: earliest first_load_time statistics information, the opposite to LAST_LOADED MAX_ELAPSED_TIME: maximum elapsed time MAX_BUFFER_GETS: maximum buffer gets MAX_DISK_READS: maximum disk reads MAX_DIRECT_WRITES: maximum direct writes MAX_OPTIMIZER_COST: maximum optimizer cost |
| sqlset_owner | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for the current schema owner. |
| spa_task_name | Specifies the name of the SQL Performance Analyzer task whose regressions are to be tuned. |
| spa_task_owner | Specifies the owner of specified SQL Performance Analyzer task or NULL for current user. |
| spa_compare_exec | Specifies the execution name of the Compare Performance trial of SQL Performance Analyzer task. If NULL, then the advisor uses the most recent execution of the given SQL Performance Analyzer task, of type COMPARE PERFORMANCE. |
| dbid | Specifies the DBID for imported or PDB-level AWR data. If NULL, then the current database DBID is used. |

Table 175-18 (Cont.) CREATE_TUNING_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>con_name</code> | <p>Specifies the container for the tuning task. The semantics depend on the function format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the SQL text format, this parameter specifies the container in which SQL Tuning Advisor tunes the SQL statement. If null (default), then SQL Tuning Advisor uses the current container. For the SQL ID format, this parameter specifies the container from which the database fetches the SQL statement for tuning. SQL Tuning Advisor tunes the statement in this container. If null, then the database uses the current PDB for tuning, fetches the statement from the cursor cache of all valid containers executing the SQL statement, and tunes the most expensive statement in its container. For the AWR format, this parameter specifies the container from whose AWR data the database fetches the SQL statement for tuning. SQL Tuning Advisor tunes the statement in this container. If null, then the database uses the current PDB for tuning, fetches the statement from the AWR of all valid containers that have this SQL statement, and tunes the most expensive statement in its container. <p>The following statements are true of all function formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a non-CDB, this parameter is ignored. In a PDB, this parameter must be null or match the container name of the PDB. Otherwise, an error occurs. In a CDB root, this parameter must be null or match the container name of a container in this CDB. Otherwise, an error occurs. |
| <code>database_link_to</code> | <p>The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local. Use <code>DBMS_SQLTUNE</code> to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute <code>REPORT_TUNING_TASK</code> locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The <code>database_link_to</code> parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by <code>SYS</code> and accessed by the default privileged user <code>SYS\$UMF</code>. The following sample statement creates a link named <code>lnk_to_pri</code>:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre> |

Return Values

A SQL tuning task name that is unique by user (two different users can give the same name to their advisor tasks).

Usage Notes

With regard to the form of this subprogram that takes a SQL tuning set, filters provided to this function are evaluated as part of a SQL run by the current user. As such, they are executed

with that user's security privileges and can contain any constructs and subqueries that user can access, but no more.

Example 175-1 Examples

The following examples assume the following variable definitions:

```
VARIABLE stmt_task      VARCHAR2(64);  
VARIABLE sts_task       VARCHAR2(64);  
VARIABLE spa_tune_task  VARCHAR2(64);
```

Example 175-2 Create Tuning Task with SQL Text Format

```
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK( -  
    sql_text => 'SELECT quantity_sold FROM sales s, times t WHERE  
s.time_id = t.time_id AND s.time_id = TO_DATE(''24-NOV-00'')');
```

Example 175-3 Create Tuning Task with SQL ID Format

```
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(sql_id =>  
'ay1m3ssvtrh24');  
  
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(sql_id =>  
'ay1m3ssvtrh24', -  
    scope => 'LIMITED');  
  
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(sql_id =>  
'ay1m3ssvtrh24', -  
    time_limit => 600);
```

Example 175-4 Create Tuning Task with AWR Snapshot Format

```
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(begin_snap => 1, -  
    end_snap => 2, sql_id => 'ay1m3ssvtrh24');
```

Example 175-5 Create Tuning Task with SQL Tuning Set Format

This example creates a task that tunes SQL statements in order by buffer gets, and also sets a time limit of one hour. The default ranking measure is elapsed time.

```
EXEC :sts_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK( -  
    sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -  
    rank1       => 'BUFFER_GETS', -  
    time_limit  => 3600, -  
    description => 'tune my workload ordered by buffer gets');
```

Example 175-6 Create Tuning Task with SPA Task Format

This example tunes the SQL statement that were reported as having regressed from the compare performance execution of the SQL Performance Analyzer task named `task_123`.

```
EXEC :spa_tune_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(
    spa_task_name      => 'task_123',
    spa_task_owner     => 'SCOTT',
    spa_compare_exec   => 'exec1');
```

Example 175-7 Creating SQL Tuning Task on Standby Database

This example creates a tuning task on the standby database. The `tune_stby_wkld` task uses the `lnk_to_primary` database link to write data to the primary database, which is open read/write.

```
VAR tname VARCHAR2(30);
VAR query VARCHAR2(500);
EXEC :tname := 'tune_stby_wkld';
EXEC :query := 'SELECT /*+ FULL(t)*/ coll FROM table1 t WHERE coll=9000';
EXEC :tname := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(sql_text => :query,-
    task_name => :tname, database_link_to => 'lnk_to_primary');
```

175.5.12 DELETE_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure deletes a set of SQL statements from a SQL tuning set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.DELETE_SQLSET (
    sqlset_name   IN   VARCHAR2,
    basic_filter  IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    sqlset_owner  IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 175-19 DELETE_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>sqlset_name</code> | Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set. |
| <code>basic_filter</code> | Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set. This basic filter is used as a where clause on the SQL tuning set content to select a desired subset of SQL from the SQL tuning set. |
| <code>sqlset_owner</code> | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or <code>NULL</code> for current schema owner. |

Examples

```
-- Delete all statements in a sql tuning set.
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.DELETE_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload');
```

```
-- Delete all statements in a sql tuning set which ran for less than a
second
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.DELETE_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
                                basic_filter => 'elapsed_time <
1000000');
```

175.5.13 DROP_SQL_PROFILE Procedure

This procedure drops the named SQL profile from the database.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.DROP_SQL_PROFILE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    ignore        IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 175-20 DROP_SQL_PROFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | The (mandatory) name of SQL profile to be dropped. The name is case sensitive. |
| ignore | Ignores errors due to object not existing |

Usage Notes

Requires the `DROP ANY SQL PROFILE` privilege.

Examples

```
-- Drop the profile:
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.DROP_SQL_PROFILE(:pname);
```

175.5.14 DROP_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure drops a SQL tuning set if it is not active.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.DROP_SQLSET (  
    sqlset_name    IN  VARCHAR2,  
    sqlset_owner  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 175-21 DROP_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| sqlset_name | Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set. |
| sqlset_owner | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for current schema owner. |

Usage Notes

You cannot drop a SQL tuning set when it is referenced by one or more clients.

Examples

```
-- Drop the sqlset.  
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.DROP_SQLSET ('my_workload');
```

175.5.15 DROP_TUNING_TASK Procedure

This procedure drops a SQL tuning task. The task and all its result data are deleted.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.DROP_TUNING_TASK (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 175-22 DROP_TUNING_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | Specifies name of the tuning task to drop. |

175.5.16 EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure

This function and procedure executes a previously created tuning task. Both the function and the procedure run in the context of a new task execution. The difference is that the function version returns that new execution name.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  execution_name     IN VARCHAR2                := NULL,
  execution_params   IN dbms_advisor.argList    := NULL,
  execution_desc     IN VARCHAR2                := NULL,
  database_link_to   IN VARCHAR2                := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  execution_name     IN VARCHAR2                := NULL,
  execution_params   IN dbms_advisor.argList    := NULL,
  execution_desc     IN VARCHAR2                := NULL,
  database_link_to   IN VARCHAR2                := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 175-23 EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK Function & Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| task_name | Name of the tuning task to execute. |

Table 175-23 (Cont.) EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK Function & Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>execution_name</code> | A name to qualify and identify an execution. If not specified, it is generated by the advisor and returned by function. |
| <code>execution_params</code> | List of parameters (name, value) for the specified execution. The execution parameters have effect only on the execution for which they are specified. They override the values for the parameters stored in the task (set through the SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures). |
| <code>execution_desc</code> | A 256-length string describing the execution. |
| <code>database_link_to</code> | <p>Name of a database link that exists on a standby database. The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.</p> <p>Use <code>DBMS_SQLTUNE</code> to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute <code>REPORT_TUNING_TASK</code> locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The <code>database_link_to</code> parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by <code>SYS</code> and accessed by the default privileged user <code>SYS\$UMF</code>. The following sample statement creates a link named <code>lnk_to_pri</code>:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre> |

Usage Notes

A tuning task can be executed multiples times without having to reset it.

Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK(:stmt_task);
```

175.5.17 IMPLEMENT_TUNING_TASK Procedure

This procedure implements a set of SQL profile recommendations made by SQL Tuning Advisor.

Executing `IMPLEMENT_TUNING_TASK` is equivalent to executing the [SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK Function](#) and then running the script.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.IMPLEMENT_TUNING_TASK(
    task_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    rec_type           IN  VARCHAR2 := REC_TYPE_SQL_PROFILES,
    owner_name         IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    execution_name     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    database_link_to   IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 175-24 IMPLEMENT_TUNING_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| task_name | Name of the tuning task for which to implement recommendations. |
| rec_type | Filter the types of recommendations to implement. Only 'PROFILES' is supported. |
| owner_name | Owner of the relevant tuning task or NULL for the current user. |
| execution_name | Name of the task execution to use. If NULL, then the procedure implements recommendations from the last task execution. |
| database_link_to | Name of a database link that exists on a standby database. The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local. Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database. The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri: <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre> |

175.5.18 INTERRUPT_TUNING_TASK Procedure

This procedure interrupts the currently executing tuning task. The task ends its operations as it would at normal exit so that the user can access the intermediate results.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.INTERRUPT_TUNING_TASK (  
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 175-25 INTERRUPT_TUNING_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| task_name | Name of the tuning task to interrupt |

Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.INTERRUPT_TUNING_TASK(:my_task);
```

175.5.19 LOAD_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure populates the SQL tuning set with a set of selected SQL statements. You can call the procedure multiple times to add new SQL statements or replace attributes of existing statements.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.LOAD_SQLSET (  
    sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,  
    populate_cursor  IN sqlset_cursor,  
    load_option      IN VARCHAR2 := 'INSERT',  
    update_option    IN VARCHAR2 := 'REPLACE',  
    update_condition IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
```

```

update_attributes IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
ignore_null      IN BOOLEAN  := TRUE,
commit_rows     IN POSITIVE  := NULL,
sqlset_owner    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 175-26 LOAD_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| sqlset_name | Specifies the name of SQL tuning set to be loaded. |
| populate_cursor | Specifies the cursor reference to the SQL tuning set to be loaded. |
| load_option | Specifies which statements are loaded into the SQL tuning set. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> INSERT (default) — Adds only new statements. UPDATE — Updates existing the SQL statements and ignores any new statements. MERGE — Inserts new statements and updates the information of the existing ones. |
| update_option | Specifies how existing SQL statements are updated. This parameter is considered only if load_option is specified with UPDATE or MERGE as an option. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REPLACE (default) — Updates the statement using the new statistics, bind list, object list, and so on. ACCUMULATE — Combines attributes when possible (for example, statistics such as elapsed_time), and otherwise replaces the existing values (for example, module and action) with the provided values. The SQL statement attributes that can be accumulated are: elapsed_time, buffer_gets, direct_writes, disk_reads, row_processed, fetches, executions, end_of_fetch_count, stat_period and active_stat_period. |
| update_condition | Specifies when to perform the update. The procedure only performs the update when the specified condition is satisfied. The condition can refer to either the data source or destination. The condition must use the following prefixes to refer to attributes from the source or the destination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OLD — Refers to statement attributes from the SQL tuning set (destination). NEW — Refers to statement attributes from the input statements (source). |

Table 175-26 (Cont.) LOAD_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>update_attributes</code> | <p>Specifies the list of SQL statement attributes to update during a merge or update.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>NULL</code> (default) — Specifies the content of the input cursor except the execution context. On other terms, it is equivalent to <code>ALL</code> without execution contexts such as module and action. • <code>BASIC</code> — Specifies statistics and binds only. • <code>TYPICAL</code> — Specifies <code>BASIC</code> with SQL plans (without row source statistics) and without an object reference list. • <code>ALL</code> — Specifies all attributes, including the execution context attributes such as module and action. • List of comma separated attribute names to update: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <code>EXECUTION_CONTEXT</code> – <code>EXECUTION_STATISTICS</code> – <code>SQL_BINDS</code> – <code>SQL_PLAN</code> – <code>SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS</code> (similar to <code>SQL_PLAN</code> with added row source statistics) |
| <code>ignore_null</code> | <p>Specifies whether to update attributes when the new value is <code>NULL</code>.</p> <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure does not update an attribute when the new value is <code>NULL</code>. That is, do not override with <code>NULL</code> values unless intentional.</p> |
| <code>commit_rows</code> | <p>Specifies whether to commit statements after DML.</p> <p>If a value is provided, then the load commits after each specified number of statements is inserted. If <code>NULL</code> is provided, then the load commits only once, at the end of the operation.</p> <p>Providing a value for this argument enables you to monitor the progress of a SQL tuning set load operation in the <code>DBA_SQLSET</code> views. The <code>STATEMENT_COUNT</code> value increases as new SQL statements are loaded.</p> |
| <code>sqlset_owner</code> | <p>Defines the owner of the SQL tuning set, or the current schema owner (or <code>NULL</code> for the current owner).</p> |

Exceptions

- This procedure returns an error when `sqlset_name` is invalid, or a corresponding SQL tuning set does not exist, or the `populate_cursor` is incorrect and cannot be executed.
- Exceptions are also raised when invalid filters are provided. Filters can be invalid either because they don't parse (for example, they refer to attributes not in `sqlset_row`), or because they violate the user's privileges.

Usage Notes

Rows in the input `populate_cursor` must be of type `SQLSET_ROW`.

Examples

In this example, you create and populate a SQL tuning set with all shared SQL area statements with an elapsed time of 5 seconds or more excluding statements that belong to SYS schema (to simulate an application user workload). You select all attributes of the SQL statements and load them in the tuning set using the default mode, which loads only new statements, since the SQL tuning set is empty.

```
-- create the tuning set
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_SQLSET('my_workload');
-- populate the tuning set from the shared SQL area
DECLARE
  cur DBMS_SQLTUNE.SQLSET_CURSOR;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
      FROM table(
        DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
          'parsing_schema_name <> ''SYS'' AND elapsed_time > 5000000',
          NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, 1, NULL,
          'ALL')) P;

  DBMS_SQLTUNE.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload',
    populate_cursor => cur);
END;
/
```

Suppose now you wish to augment this information with what is stored in the workload repository (AWR). You populate the tuning set with 'ACCUMULATE' as your `update_option` because it is assumed the cursors currently in the cache had aged out since the snapshot was taken.

You omit the `elapsed_time` filter because it is assumed that any statement captured in AWR is important, but still you throw away the SYS-parsed cursors to avoid recursive SQL.

```
DECLARE
  cur DBMS_SQLTUNE.SQLSET_CURSOR;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
      FROM table(
        DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY(1,2,
          'parsing_schema_name
<> ''SYS'',
          NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL,
          1,
          NULL,
          'ALL')) P;

  DBMS_SQLTUNE.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name      => 'my_workload',
    populate_cursor => cur,
    Using DBMS_SQLTUNE
    load_option => 'MERGE',
```

```

update_option => 'ACCUMULATE');
END;

```

The following example is a simple load that only inserts new statements from the workload repository, skipping existing ones (in the SQL tuning set). Note that 'INSERT' is the default value for the `load_option` argument of the `LOAD_SQLSET` procedure.

```

DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
  SELECT VALUE(P)
  FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY(1,2)) P;
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload', populate_cursor =>
cur);
END;
/

```

The next example demonstrates a load with `UPDATE` option. This updates statements that already exist in the SQL tuning set but does not add new ones. By default, old statistics are replaced by their new values.

```

DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
  SELECT VALUE(P)
  FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE) P;

  DBMS_SQLTUNE.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name      => 'my_workload',
                           populate_cursor => cur,
                           load_option     => 'UPDATE');
END;
/

```

175.5.20 PACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure

This procedure copies profile data from the `SYS.` schema into the staging table.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF (
  profile_name      IN VARCHAR2 := '%',
  profile_category  IN VARCHAR2 := 'DEFAULT',

```



```

staging_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
staging_schema_owner  IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 175-27 PACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| profile_name | The name of the profile to pack (% wildcards acceptable, case-sensitive) |
| profile_category | The category to pack profiles from (% wildcards acceptable, case-sensitive) |
| staging_table_name | The name of the table to use (case-insensitive unless double quoted). Required. |
| staging_schema_owner | The schema where the table resides, or NULL for current schema (case-insensitive unless double quoted) |

Security Model

This procedure requires `ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT` privilege and `INSERT` privilege on the staging table.

Usage Notes

This function issues a `COMMIT` after packing each SQL profile. If an error is raised mid-execution, then clear the staging table by deleting its rows.

Examples

Put only those profiles in the `DEFAULT` category into the staging table. This corresponds to all profiles used by default on this system.

```

EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF (staging_table_name =>
'PROFILE_STGTAB');

```

This is another example where you put all profiles into the staging table. Note this moves profiles that are not currently being used by default but are in other categories, such as for testing purposes.

```

EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF (profile_category => '%', -
staging_table_name =>
'PROFILE_STGTAB');

```

175.5.21 PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure copies one or more SQL tuning sets from their location in the SYS schema to a staging table created by the CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET procedure.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  sqlset_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  staging_table_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  db_version           IN NUMBER   := NULL);
```

Examples

Put all SQL tuning sets on the database in the staging table:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    sqlset_name      => '%'
  , sqlset_owner    => '%'
  , staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Put only those SQL tuning sets owned by the current user in the staging table:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    sqlset_name      => '%'
  , staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Pack a specific SQL tuning set:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    sqlset_name      => 'my_workload'
  , staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Pack a second SQL tuning set:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    sqlset_name      => 'workload_subset'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Pack the STS `my_workload_subset` into a staging table `stgtab_sqlset` created for Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.2):

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    sqlset_name      => 'workload_subset'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET'
  ,   db_version      => DBMS_SQLTUNE.STS_STGTAB_11_2_VERSION);
END;
```

175.5.22 REMAP_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure

This procedure changes the profile data values kept in the staging table prior to performing an unpack operation.

You can use this procedure to change the category of a profile. You can also use it to change the name of a profile if one already exists on the system with the same name.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLPROF (
  old_profile_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  new_profile_name      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  new_profile_category  IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  staging_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner  IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 175-28 REMAP_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>old_profile_name</code> | The name of the profile to target for a remap operation (case-sensitive) |

Table 175-28 (Cont.) REMAP_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <code>new_profile_name</code> | The new name of the profile, or NULL to remain the same (case-sensitive) |
| <code>new_profile_category</code> | The new category for the profile, or NULL to remain the same (case-sensitive) |
| <code>staging_table_name</code> | The name of the table on which to perform the remap operation (case-sensitive). Required. |
| <code>staging_schema_owner</code> | The schema where the table resides, or NULL for current schema (case-sensitive) |

Security Model

This procedure requires the `UPDATE` privilege on the staging table.

Examples

Change the name of a profile before we unpack, to avoid conflicts

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLPROF(
    old_profile_name => :pname
  ,   new_profile_name => 'IMP' || :pname
  ,   staging_table_name => 'PROFILE_STGTAB');
END;
```

Change the SQL profile in the staging table to be 'TEST' category before we import it. This way users can test the profile on the new system before it is active.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLPROF(
    old_profile_name => :pname
  ,   new_profile_category => 'TEST'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'PROFILE_STGTAB');
END;
```

175.5.23 REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure changes the tuning set names and owners in the staging table so that they can be unpacked with different values.

**See Also:**

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET (
    old_sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    old_sqlset_owner    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    new_sqlset_name     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    new_sqlset_owner    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    staging_table_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    staging_schema_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    old_con_dbid        IN NUMBER   := NULL,
    new_con_dbid        IN NUMBER   := NULL);
);
```

Parameters

The parameters are identical for the DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET and DBMS_SQLSET.REMAP_SQLSET procedures.

Table 175-29 REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET and REMAP_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| old_sqlset_name | Specifies the name of the tuning set to target for a remap operation. Wildcard characters (%) are not supported. |
| old_sqlset_owner | Specifies the new name of the tuning set owner to target for a remap operation. NULL for current schema owner |
| new_sqlset_name | Specifies the new name for the tuning set, or NULL to keep the same tuning set name. |
| new_sqlset_owner | Specifies the new owner for the tuning set, or NULL to keep the same owner name. |
| staging_table_name | Specifies the name of the table on which to perform the remap operation. The value is case sensitive. |
| staging_schema_owner | Specifies the name of staging table owner, or NULL for the current schema owner. The value is case sensitive. |
| old_con_dbid | Specifies the old container DBID to be remapped to a new container DBID. Specify NULL to use the same container DBID. You must provide both old_con_dbid and new_con_dbid for the remap to succeed. |
| new_con_dbid | Specifies the new container DBID to replace with the old container DBID. Specify NULL to use the same container DBID. You must provide both old_con_dbid and new_con_dbid for the remap to succeed. |

Usage Notes

Call this procedure multiple times to remap more than one tuning set name or owner. This procedure only handles one tuning set per call.

Examples

```
-- Change the name of an STS in the staging table before unpacking it.
BEGIN
```

```

    DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET(
        old_sqlset_name =>
'my_workload'
    ,   old_sqlset_owner => 'SH'
    ,   new_sqlset_name =>
'imp_workload'
    ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');

-- Change the owner of an STS in the staging table before unpacking it.
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    old_sqlset_name => 'imp_workload'
    ,   old_sqlset_owner => 'SH'
    ,   new_sqlset_owner => 'SYS'
    ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

175.5.24 REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE Procedure

This procedure deactivates a SQL tuning set to indicate that it is no longer used by the client.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE (
    sqlset_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
    reference_id  IN  NUMBER,
    sqlset_owner  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    force_remove  IN  NUMBER   := 0);
```

Parameters

The parameters are identical for the `DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE` and `DBMS_SQLSET.REMOVE_REFERENCE` procedures.

Table 175-30 REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE and REMOVE_REFERENCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>sqlset_name</code> | Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set. |
| <code>reference_id</code> | Specifies the identifier of the reference to remove. |
| <code>sqlset_owner</code> | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set (or <code>NULL</code> for the current schema owner). |

Table 175-30 (Cont.) REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE and REMOVE_REFERENCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>force_remove</code> | Specifies whether references can be removed for other users (1) or whether they cannot be removed (0). Setting this parameter to 1 only takes effect when the user has the ADMINISTER ANY SQL TUNING SET privilege. Otherwise, the database only removes references owned by the user. |

Examples

You can remove references on a given SQL tuning set when you finish using it and want to make it writable again. The following example removes the reference to `my_workload`:

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE( -
    sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
    reference_id => :rid,
    sqlset_owner => NULL,
    force_remove => 0);
```

To find all references to a given SQL tuning set, query the `DBA_SQLSET_REFERENCES` view.

175.5.25 REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function

This function displays a report from the automatic tuning task.

This function reports on a range of task executions, whereas the [REPORT_TUNING_TASK Function](#) reports on a single execution. Note that this function is deprecated with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) in favor of `DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK`.



See Also:

- [DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group
- [REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK(
    begin_exec    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    end_exec      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    type          IN VARCHAR2 := TYPE_TEXT,
    level         IN VARCHAR2 := LEVEL_TYPICAL,
    section       IN VARCHAR2 := SECTION_ALL,
```

```

object_id      IN NUMBER      := NULL,
result_limit   IN NUMBER      := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 175-31 REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| begin_exec | Specifies the name of the execution from which to begin the report. NULL retrieves a report on the most recent run. |
| end_exec | Specifies the name of the execution at which to end the report. NULL retrieves a report on the most recent run. |
| type | Specifies the type of the report to produce. Possible values are TYPE_TEXT which produces a text report |
| level | Specifies the level of detail in the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEVEL_BASIC: simple version of the report. Just show info about the actions taken by the advisor. LEVEL_TYPICAL: show information about every statement analyzed, including requests not implemented. LEVEL_ALL: highly detailed report level, also provides annotations about statements skipped over. |
| section | Limits the report to a single section (ALL for all sections): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SECTION_SUMMARY - summary information SECTION_FINDINGS - tuning findings SECTION_PLAN - explain plans SECTION_INFORMATION - general information SECTION_ERROR - statements with errors SECTION_ALL - all statements |
| object_id | Specifies the advisor framework object ID that represents a single statement to restrict reporting to. Specify NULL for all statements. Only valid for reports that target a single execution. |
| result_limit | Specifies the maximum number of SQL statements to show in the report. |

Return Values

A CLOB containing the desired report.

175.5.26 REPORT_SQL_DETAIL Function

This function builds a report for a specific SQLID. For each SQLID it gives various statistics and details as obtained from the v\$sql views and AWR.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_SQL_DETAIL (
  sql_id                IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  sql_plan_hash_value  IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  start_time           IN  DATE        DEFAULT NULL,
  duration             IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  inst_id              IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  dbid                 IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  event_detail        IN  VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'YES',
  bucket_max_count    IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT 128,
  bucket_interval     IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  top_n                IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT 10,
  report_level        IN  VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  type                IN  VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
  data_source         IN  VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'AUTO',
  end_time             IN  DATE        DEFAULT NULL,
  duration_stats      IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  con_name            IN  VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;

```

Parameters

Table 175-32 REPORT_SQL_DETAIL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| sql_id | SQLID for which monitoring information should be displayed. If NULL (the default), display statistics for the SQLID of the last SQL statement executed in the current session. |
| sql_plan_hash_value | Displays SQL statistics and details for a specific plan_hash_value. If NULL (default), displays statistics and details for all plans of the SQL_ID. |
| start_time | If specified, shows SQL activity (from GV\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY) starting at this time. On Oracle RAC, the minimum start_time is the earliest sample_time of the in-memory ASH buffers across all instances. If NULL (default), one hour before the current time. |
| duration | Duration of activity in seconds for the report. If NULL (default) uses a value of 1 hour. |
| inst_id | Target instance to get SQL details from. If NULL, uses data from all instances. If 0 or -1, uses current instance. |
| dbid | DBID from which to get SQL details. If NULL, uses current DBID. |
| event_detail | When set to 'NO', the activity is aggregated by wait_class only. Use 'YES' (the default) to aggregate by (wait_class, event_name). |
| bucket_max_count | If specified, this should be the maximum number of histogram buckets created in the report. If not specified, a value of 128 is used. |
| bucket_interval | If specified, this represents the exact time interval in seconds, of all histogram buckets. If specified, bucket_max_count is ignored. |
| top_n | Controls the number of entries to display per dimension in the top dimensions section. If not specified, a default value of 10 is used. |

Table 175-32 (Cont.) REPORT_SQL_DETAIL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| report_level | <p>Level of detail for the report, either 'BASIC', 'TYPICAL' or 'ALL'. Default assumes 'TYPICAL'. Their meanings are explained below.</p> <p>In addition, individual report sections can also be enabled or disabled by using a +/- <i>section_name</i>. Several sections are defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'TOP' - Show top values for the ASH dimensions for a SQL statement; ON by default 'SPM' - Show existing plan baselines for a SQL statement; OFF by default 'MISMATCH' - Show reasons for creating new child cursors (sharing criteria violations); OFF by default. 'STATS' - Show SQL execution statistics per plan from GV\$SQLAREA_PLAN_HASH; ON by default 'ACTIVITY' - Show top activity from ASH for each plan of a SQL statement; ON by default 'ACTIVITY_ALL' - Show top activity from ASH for each line of the plan for a SQL statement; OFF by default 'HISTOGRAM' - Show activity histogram for each plan of a SQL statement (plan time line histogram); ON by default 'SESSIONS' - Show activity for top sessions for each plan of a SQL statement; OFF by default 'MONITOR' - Show show one monitored SQL execution per execution plan; ON by default 'XPLAN' - Show execution plans; ON by default 'BINDS' - show captured bind data; ON by default <p>In addition, SQL text can be specified at different levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -SQL_TEXT - No SQL text in report +SQL_TEXT - OK with partial SQL text up to the first 2000 chars as stored in GV\$SQL_MONITOR -SQL_FULLTEXT - No full SQL text (+SQL_TEXT) +SQL_FULLTEXT - Show full SQL text (default value) <p>The meanings of the three top-level report levels are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NONE - minimum possible BASIC - SQL_TEXT+STATS+ACTIVITY+HISTOGRAM TYPICAL - SQL_FULLTEXT+TOP+STATS+ACTIVITY+HISTOGRAM+XPLAN+MONITOR ALL - everything <p>Only one of these 4 levels can be specified and, if it is, it has to be at the start of the REPORT_LEVEL string</p> |
| type | <p>Report format: 'ACTIVE' by default. Can also be 'XML' (see Usage Notes).</p> |
| data_source | <p>Determines the data source of SQL data based on one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEMORY: The data source is GV\$ view DISK: The data source is DBA_HIST_* view AUTO: Automatically determines the data source based on the time frame (default) |

Table 175-32 (Cont.) REPORT_SQL_DETAIL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| end_time | If specified, shows SQL activity from start_time to end_time. If NULL (default), shows SQL activity for systimestamp. |
| duration_stats | Duration of additional SQL execution statistics from AWR (in hours), for the report. If NULL (default), then the duration of 24 hours is considered. |
| con_name | Name of the multitenant container database (CDB). |

Security Model

The invoker needs the EXECUTE privilege on the [DBMS_XPLAN](#) package.

Return Values

A CLOB containing the desired report.

Usage Notes

- ACTIVE reports have a rich, interactive user interface similar to Enterprise Manager while not requiring any EM installation. The report file built is in HTML format, so it can be interpreted by most modern browsers. The code powering the active report is downloaded transparently by the web browser when the report is first viewed, hence viewing it requires outside connectivity.
- The invoker needs the SELECT or READ privilege on the following views:
 - V\$SESSION
 - DBA_ADVISOR_FINDINGS
 - V\$DATABASE
 - GV\$ASH_INFO
 - GV\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY
 - GV\$SQLAREA_PLAN_HASH
 - GV\$SQL
 - DBA_HIST_SNAPSHOT
 - DBA_HIST_WR_CONTROL
 - DBA_HIST_ACTIVE_SESS_HISTORY
 - DBA_HIST_SQLSTAT
 - DBA_HIST_SQL_BIND_METADATA
 - DBA_HIST_SQLTEXT
 - DBA_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES
 - DBA_SQL_PROFILES
 - DBA_ADVISOR_TASKS
 - DBA_SERVICES

- DBA_USERS
- DBA_OBJECTS
- DBA_PROCEDURES

175.5.27 REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function

This function builds a report (text, simple HTML, active HTML, XML) for the monitoring information collected on behalf of the targeted statement execution.



See Also:

[Real-Time SQL Monitoring](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_SQL_MONITOR (
  sql_id                IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  dbop_name             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  dbop_exec_id         IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  session_id           IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  session_serial       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  sql_exec_start       IN DATE       DEFAULT NULL,
  sql_exec_id         IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  inst_id              IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  start_time_filter    IN DATE       DEFAULT NULL,
  end_time_filter      IN DATE       DEFAULT NULL,
  instance_id_filter  IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  parallel_filter      IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  plan_line_filter    IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  event_detail         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'YES',
  bucket_max_count    IN NUMBER     DEFAULT 128,
  bucket_interval     IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  base_path            IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  last_refresh_time   IN DATE       DEFAULT NULL,
  report_level        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  type                IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TEXT',
  sql_plan_hash_value IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  con_name            IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  report_id           IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 175-33 REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| sql_id | SQL_ID for which monitoring information should be displayed. Use NULL (the default) to report on the last statement monitored by Oracle. |

Table 175-33 (Cont.) REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| dbop_name | DBOP_NAME for which monitoring information of the composite database operation is displayed. |
| dbop_exec_id | Execution ID for the composite database operation for which monitoring information is displayed. |
| session_id | If not NULL, this parameters targets only the sub-set of statements executed by the specified session. Default is NULL. Use USERENV('SID') for current session. |
| session_serial | In addition to the session_id parameter, one can also specify its session serial to ensure that the desired session incarnation is targeted. This parameter is ignored when session_id is NULL. |
| sql_exec_start | This parameter, along with sql_exec_id, is only applicable when sql_id is also specified. Jointly, they can be used to display monitoring information associated to any execution of the statement identified by sql_id, assuming that this statement was monitored. When NULL (the default), the last monitored execution of SQL sql_id is shown. |
| sql_exec_id | This parameter, along with sql_exec_start, is only applicable when sql_id is also specified. Jointly, they can be used to display monitoring information associated to any execution of the statement identified by sql_id, assuming that this statement was monitored. When NULL (the default), the last monitored execution of SQL sql_id is shown. |
| inst_id | Only considers statements started on the specified instance. Use -1 to target the login instance. NULL (default) targets all instances. |
| start_time_filter | If not NULL, the report considers only the activity (from GV\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY) recorded after the specified date. If NULL, the reported activity starts when the execution of the targeted SQL statement has started. |
| end_time_filter | If not NULL, the report shows only the activity (from GV\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY) collected before the date end_time_filter. If NULL, the reported activity ends when the targeted SQL statement execution has ended or is the current time if the statement is still executing. |
| instance_id_filter | Only applies when the execution runs parallel across multiple Oracle Real Application Cluster (Oracle RAC) instances. This parameter allows to only report the activity of the specified instance. Use a NULL value (the default) to include the activity on all instances where the parallel query was executed. |

Table 175-33 (Cont.) REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <code>parallel_filter</code> | <p>Applies only to parallel execution and allows reporting the activity of only a subset of the processes involved in the parallel execution (Query Coordinator and/or Parallel eXecution servers). The value of this parameter can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NULL to target all processes • <code>[qc][servers(<svr_grp>[,] <svr_set>[,] <srv_num>)]</code>: 'qc' stands for query coordinator and <code>servers()</code> stipulate which PX servers to consider. <p>The following examples show how to target a subset of the parallel processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>qc</code>: targets only the query coordinator • <code>servers(1)</code>: targets all parallel execution servers in group number 1. Note that statement running parallel have one main server group (group number 1) plus one additional group for each nested sub-query running parallel. • <code>servers(,2)</code>: targets all parallel execution servers from any group but only running in set 1 of each group (each group has at most two set of parallel execution servers) • <code>servers(1,1)</code>: consider only group 1, set 1 • <code>servers(1,2,4)</code>: consider only group 1, set 2, server number 4. This reports for a single parallel server process • <code>qc servers(1,2,4)</code>: same as above by also including the query coordinator |
| <code>event_detail</code> | <p>When value is 'YES' (the default), reported activity from <code>GV\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY</code> is aggregated by (<code>wait_class</code>, <code>event_name</code>). Use 'NO' to only aggregate by <code>wait_class</code>.</p> |
| <code>bucket_max_count</code> | <p>If specified, this should be the maximum number of histogram buckets created in the report</p> |
| <code>bucket_interval</code> | <p>If specified, this represents the exact time interval in seconds, of all histogram buckets. If specified, <code>bucket_max_count</code> is ignored.</p> |
| <code>base_path</code> | <p>URL path for flex HTML resources since flex HTML format is required to access external files (java scripts and the flash SWF file itself)</p> |
| <code>last_refresh_time</code> | <p>If not NULL (default is NULL), the time when the report was last retrieved (see <code>SYSDATE</code> attribute of the report tag). Use this option to display the report of a running query, and when the report is refreshed on a regular basis. This optimizes the size of the report since only the new or changed information is returned. In particular, the following are optimized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SQL text is not returned when this option is specified • activity histogram starts at the bucket that intersect at that time. The entire content of the bucket is returned, even if <code>last_refresh_time</code> is after the start of that bucket |

Table 175-33 (Cont.) REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| report_level | <p>Level of detail for the report: 'NONE', 'BASIC', 'TYPICAL' or 'ALL'. Default assumes 'TYPICAL'.</p> <p>In addition, individual report sections can also be enabled or disabled by using a +/- <i>section_name</i>. Several sections are defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'XPLAN' - Show explain plan; ON by default 'PLAN' - Show plan monitoring statistics; ON by default 'SESSIONS' - Show session details. Applies only to parallel queries; ON by default 'INSTANCE' - Show instance details. Applies only to parallel and cross instance; ON by default 'PARALLEL' - An umbrella parameter for specifying sessions+instance details 'ACTIVITY' - Show activity summary at global level, plan line level and session or instance level (if applicable); ON by default 'BINDS' - Show bind information when available; ON by default 'METRICS' - Show metric data (CPU, I/Os, ...) over time; ON by default 'ACTIVITY_HISTOGRAM' - Show an histogram of the overall query activity; ON by default 'PLAN_HISTOGRAM' - Show activity histogram at plan line level; OFF by default 'OTHER' - Other info; ON by default <p>In addition, SQL text can be specified at different levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SQL_TEXT - No SQL text in report +SQL_TEXT - OK with partial SQL text up to the first 2000 chars as stored in GV\$SQL_MONITOR -SQL_FULLTEXT - No full SQL text (+SQL_TEXT) +SQL_FULLTEXT - Show full SQL text (default value) |
| report_level (contd.) | <p>The meanings of the three top-level report levels are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NONE - minimum possible +BASIC - SQL_TEXT-PLAN-XPLAN-SESSIONS-INSTANCE-ACTIVITY_HISTOGRAM-PLAN_HISTOGRAM-METRICS TYPICAL - everything but PLAN_HISTOGRAM ALL - everything <p>Only one of these 4 levels can be specified and, if it is, it has to be at the start of the REPORT_LEVEL string</p> |
| type | Report format, 'TEXT' by default. Can be 'TEXT', 'HTML', 'XML' or 'ACTIVE' (see Usage Notes). |
| sql_plan_hash_value | Target only those SQL executions with the specified plan_hash_value. Default is NULL. |
| con_name | Name of the multitenant container database (CDB). |
| report_id | ID of the report in auto-report repository. Report IDs can be found in DBA_HIST_REPORTS. |

Return Values

A CLOB containing the desired report.

Usage Notes

- The target SQL statement for this report can be:
 - The most recent SQL statement monitored by Oracle Database. This is the default behavior, so there is no need to specify any parameter.
 - The most recent SQL statement executed by a specific session and monitored by Oracle. The session is identified by its session id and optionally its serial number. For example, use `session_id =>` for the current session or `session_id => 20, session_serial => 103` for session ID 20, serial number 103.
 - The most recent execution of a specific statement identified by its `sql_id`.
 - A specific execution of a SQL statement identified by its execution key (`sql_id`, `sql_exec_start` and `sql_exec_id`).
- This report produces performance data exposed by several fixed views, listed below. For this reason, the invoker of the report function must have privilege to select data from these fixed views (such as the `SELECT_CATALOG` role).
 - `GV$SQL_MONITOR`
 - `GV$SQL_PLAN_MONITOR`
 - `GV$SQL_PLAN`
 - `GV$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY`
 - `GV$SESSION_LONGOPS`
 - `GV$SQL`
- The `bucket_max_count` and `bucket_interval` parameters control the activity histogram. By default, the maximum number of buckets is set to 128. The database derives the `bucket_interval` value based on this count. The `bucket_interval` (value is in seconds) is computed such that it is the smallest possible power of 2 value (starting at 1 second) without exceeding the maximum number of buckets. For example, if the query has executed for 600 seconds, then the database selects a `bucket_interval` of 8 seconds (a power of two). The database chooses the value of 8 because $600/8 = 74$, which is less than 128 buckets maximum. Smaller than 8 seconds would be 4 seconds, which would lead to more buckets than the 128 maximum. If `bucket_interval` is specified, then the database uses the specified value instead of deriving it from `bucket_max_count`.
- `ACTIVE` reports have a rich, interactive user interface similar to Enterprise Manager, while not requiring any EM installation.

The report file is in HTML format. The code powering the active report is downloaded transparently by the web browser when the report is first viewed. Therefore, viewing the report requires outside connectivity.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide for more information about SQL real-time monitoring.

175.5.28 REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST Function

This function builds a report for all or a subset of statements monitored by Oracle Database. For each statement, the subprogram gives key information and associated global statistics.

Use the [REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function](#) to get detailed monitoring information for a single SQL statement.

 **See Also:**

[Real-Time SQL Monitoring](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST (
  sql_id                IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  session_id            IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  session_serial        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  inst_id               IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  active_since_date     IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  active_since_sec      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  active_before_date    IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  last_refresh_time     IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  dbop_name             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  monitor_type          IN NUMBER    DEFAULT MONITOR_TYPE_ALL,
  max_sqltext_length    IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  top_n_count           IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  top_n_rankby          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'LAST_ACTIVE_TIME',
  report_level          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  auto_refresh          IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  base_path             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  type                  IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TEXT',
  con_name              IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  top_n_detail_count    IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 175-34 REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| sql_id | SQL_ID for which monitoring information should be displayed. Use NULL (the default) to report on the last statement monitored by Oracle. |
| session_id | If not NULL, then this parameter targets only the subset of statements executed by the specified session. Default is NULL. Use -1 or USERENV('SID') for current session. |
| session_serial | In addition to the session_id parameter, you can also specify its session serial to ensure that the desired session incarnation is targeted. This parameter is ignored when session_id is NULL. |
| inst_id | Only considers statements started on the specified instance. Use -1 to target the login instance. NULL (default) targets all instances. |
| active_since_date | If not NULL (default), returns only monitored statements active since the specified time. This includes all statements that are still executing along with all statements that have completed their execution after the specified date and time. |
| active_since_sec | Same as active_since_date but with the date specified relative to the current SYSDATE minus a specified number of seconds. For example, use 3600 to apply a limit of 1 hour. |
| active_before_date | If not NULL (default), returns only monitored statements that have been active before the specified date and time. |
| last_refresh_time | If not NULL (default), the date and time when the list report was last retrieved. This optimizes the case where an application shows the list and refreshes the report on a regular basis (such as once every 5 seconds). In this case, the report shows detail about the execution of monitored queries that active since the specified last_refresh_time. For other queries, the report returns the execution key (sql_id, sql_exec_start, sql_exec_id). For queries with a first refresh time after the specified date, the function returns only the SQL execution key and statistics. |
| dbop_name | DB operation name. Specify NULL to display all the monitored DB operations. |
| monitor_type | Type of the SQL Monitor operation. Specify one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MONITOR_TYPE_SQL - Returns only SQL statements MONITOR_TYPE_DBOP - Returns only database operations MONITOR_TYPE_ALL - Returns SQL statements as well as database operations |
| max_sqltext_length | Maximum length of the SQL text. Default is NULL (no limit). |
| top_n_count | Limits the number of top-N SQL statements that need to be included in the report. |

Table 175-34 (Cont.) REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| top_n_rankby | Specifies the attribute to rank the SQL statements. Specify this value when top_n_count value is not NULL. The ranking of an SQL statement is done based on one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LAST_ACTIVE_TIME - Last active date and time (top N most recent) DURATION - Total duration of execution DB_TIME - DB time used CPU_TIME - CPU time used IO_REQUESTS - Number of I/O requests IO_BYTES - Number of I/O bytes |
| report_level | Level of detail for the report. The level is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BASIC - SQL text up to 200 characters TYPICAL - include full SQL text assuming that cursor has not aged out, in which case the SQL text is included up to 2000 characters ALL - currently the same as TYPICAL |
| auto_refresh | Currently non-operational, reserved for future use. |
| base_path | URL path for flex HTML resources because flex HTML format is required to access external files (java scripts and the flash SWF file itself). |
| type | Report format: TEXT (default), HTML, or XML. |
| con_name | Name of the multitenant container database (CDB) |
| top_n_detail_count | Limits the number of top-N SQL statements for which the SQL monitor details need to be included in the report. |

Return Values

A report for the list of SQL statements that have been monitored. The report type is text, XML, or HTML.

Usage Notes

You must have the privilege to access the following fixed views: GV\$SQL_MONITOR and GV\$SQL.



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide for more information about SQL real-time monitoring.

175.5.29 REPORT_TUNING_TASK Function

This function displays the results of a tuning task. By default the report is in text format.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_TUNING_TASK (
  task_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  type               IN   VARCHAR2   := 'TEXT',
  level              IN   VARCHAR2   := 'TYPICAL',
  section            IN   VARCHAR2   := ALL,
  object_id          IN   NUMBER     := NULL,
  result_limit       IN   NUMBER     := NULL,
  owner_name         IN   VARCHAR2   := NULL,
  execution_name     IN   VARCHAR2   := NULL,
  database_link_to  IN   VARCHAR2   := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 175-35 REPORT_TUNING_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| task_name | Name of the tuning task. |
| type | Type of the report to produce. Possible values are <code>TEXT</code> which produces a text report. |
| level | Level of detail in the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>BASIC</code>: simple version of the report. Just show info about the actions taken by the advisor. <code>TYPICAL</code>: show information about every statement analyzed, including requests not implemented. <code>ALL</code>: highly detailed report level, also provides annotations about statements skipped over. |
| section | Section of the report to include. You can limit the report to any of the following single sections (<code>ALL</code> for all sections): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>SUMMARY</code> - Summary information <code>FINDINGS</code> - Tuning findings <code>PLAN</code> - Explain plans <code>INFORMATION</code> - General information <code>ERROR</code> - Statements with errors <code>ALL</code> - All statements |

Table 175-35 (Cont.) REPORT_TUNING_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| object_id | Advisor framework object ID that represents a single statement to restrict reporting to. NULL for all statements. Only valid for reports that target a single execution. |
| result_limit | Maximum number of SQL statements to show in the report. |
| owner_name | Owner of the relevant tuning task. The default is the current schema owner. |
| execution_name | Name of the task execution to use. If NULL, then the function generates the report for the last task execution. |
| database_link_to | Name of a database link that exists on a standby database. The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local. Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database. The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri: <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre> |

Return Values

A CLOB containing the desired report.

Examples

```
-- Display the report for a single statement.
SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_TUNING_TASK(:stmt_task)
FROM DUAL;

-- Display the summary for a SQL tuning set.
SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_TUNING_TASK(:sts_task, 'TEXT', 'TYPICAL',
'SUMMARY')
FROM DUAL;

-- Display the findings for a specific statement.
SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_TUNING_TASK(:sts_task, 'TEXT',
'TYPICAL','FINDINGS', 5)
FROM DUAL;
```

175.5.30 REPORT_TUNING_TASK_XML Function

This function displays an XML report of a tuning task.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_TUNING_TASK_LIST_XML(
  task_name      IN   VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  level          IN   VARCHAR2      := LEVEL_TYPICAL,
  section        IN   VARCHAR2      := SECTION_ALL,
  object_id      IN   NUMBER         := NULL,
  result_limit   IN   NUMBER         := 160,
  owner_name     IN   VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  execution_name IN   VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  autotune_period IN NUMBER         := NULL,
  report_tag     IN   VARCHAR2      := NULL)
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 175-36 REPORT_TUNING_TASK_XML Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | Name of the tuning task. |
| level | Level of detail in the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BASIC: simple version of the report. Just show info about the actions taken by the advisor. TYPICAL: show information about every statement analyzed, including requests not implemented. ALL: highly detailed report level, also provides annotations about statements skipped over. |
| section | Section of the report to include. You can limit the report to any of the following single sections (ALL for all sections): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUMMARY - Summary information ALL - All statements |
| object_id | Advisor framework object ID that represents a single statement to restrict reporting to. NULL for all statements. Only valid for reports that target a single execution. |

Table 175-36 (Cont.) REPORT_TUNING_TASK_XML Function Parameters


| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| result_limit | The number of statements in a SQL tuning set or snapshot range for which the report is generated. The default is 160 (20 statements * 8 categories). The categories are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profile • Index • Restructure SQL • Alternate plan • Statistics • Errors • Information • No findings |
| owner_name | Owner of the relevant tuning task. The default is the current schema owner. |
| execution_name | Name of the task execution to use. If NULL, then the function generates the report for the most recent task execution. |
| autotune_period | The time period for the automatic SQL tuning. This setting applies only to the automatic SQL Tuning Advisor task. Possible values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Null or negative value (default) — All or full. The result includes all task executions. • 0 — Result of the current or most recent task execution. • 1 — Result for the most recent 24-hour period. • 7 — Result for the most recent 7-day period. The procedure interprets any other value as the time of the most recent task execution minus the value of this argument. |
| report_tag | The name of the root XML tag. By default, the tag is the report reference generated by the reporting framework. |

Return Values

A CLOB containing the desired report.

175.5.31 RESET_TUNING_TASK Procedure

This procedure is called on a tuning task that is not currently executing to prepare it for re-execution.

 **See Also:**
[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.RESET_TUNING_TASK(
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 175-37 RESET_TUNING_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| task_name | The name of the tuning task to reset |

Examples

```
-- reset and re-execute a task
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.RESET_TUNING_TASK(:sts_task);

-- re-execute the task
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK(:sts_task);
```

175.5.32 RESUME_TUNING_TASK Procedure

This procedure resumes a previously interrupted task that was created to process a SQL tuning set.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.RESUME_TUNING_TASK(
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 175-38 RESUME_TUNING_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| task_name | The name of the tuning task to resume. |
| basic_filter | A SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set. Note that this filter is applied in conjunction with the parameter <code>basic_filteri</code> when calling CREATE_TUNING_TASK Functions . |

Usage Notes

Resuming a single SQL tuning task (a task that was created to tune a single SQL statement as compared to a SQL tuning set) is not supported.

Examples

```
-- Interrupt the task
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.INTERRUPT_TUNING_TASK(:conc_task);

-- Once a task is interrupted, we can elect to reset it, resume it, or
check
-- out its results and then decide. For this example we will just
resume.

EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.RESUME_TUNING_TASK(:conc_task);
```

175.5.33 SCHEDULE_TUNING_TASK Function

This function creates a tuning task for a single SQL statement and schedules a DBMS_SCHEDULER job to execute the tuning task. One form of the function finds the information about the statement to be tuned in the shared SQL area, whereas the other finds the information in AWR.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

Shared SQL Area Format:

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SCHEDULE_TUNING_TASK(
  sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value IN NUMBER           := NULL,
  start_date      IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE := NULL,
  scope           IN VARCHAR2         :=
SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit      IN NUMBER           := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name       IN VARCHAR2         := NULL,
  description     IN VARCHAR2         := NULL,
  con_name        IN VARCHAR2         := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

AWR Format:

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SCHEDULE_TUNING_TASK(
  begin_snap      IN NUMBER,
  end_snap        IN NUMBER,
```

```

sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
plan_hash_value IN NUMBER           := NULL,
start_date      IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE := NULL,
scope          IN VARCHAR2         := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
time_limit     IN NUMBER           := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
task_name      IN VARCHAR2         := NULL,
description    IN VARCHAR2         := NULL,
con_name       IN VARCHAR2         := NULL,
dbid          IN NUMBER           := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 175-39 SCHEDULE_TUNING_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| begin_snap | The beginning snapshot identifier. The range is exclusive, which means that SQL statements in this snapshot ID are not included. |
| end_snap | The end snapshot identifier. The range is inclusive, which means that SQL statements in this snapshot ID are included. |
| sql_id | The SQL ID of the statement to be tuned. |
| plan_hash_value | The plan hash value of the statement to be tuned. For example, the tuning job fetches captured binds for this SQL plan. |
| start_date | The date on which the schedule becomes valid. If null, then SQL Tuning Advisor immediately executes the task. |
| scope | The scope of the tuning job: limited, or comprehensive. |
| time_limit | The maximum duration in seconds for the SQL tuning session. |
| task_name | Optional SQL tuning task name. |
| description | Description of the SQL tuning session. The description can contain a maximum of 256 characters. |
| con_name | The container from which SQL Tuning Advisor accesses the SQL statement information. |
| dbid | DBID for imported or PDB-level AWR data. If NULL, then the current database DBID is used. |

Security Model

The caller must possess the `CREATE JOB` privilege for the job.

Return Values

A SQL tuning task name that is unique for each user. Multiple users can assign the same name to their advisor tasks.

Usage Notes

- The task is scheduled only once.
- The name of the scheduler job is created as follows:
`sqltune_job_taskid_orahash(systemtimestamp)`.

175.5.34 SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK Function

This function creates a SQL*Plus script which can then be executed to implement a set of SQL Tuning Advisor recommendations.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  rec_type           IN VARCHAR2  := REC_TYPE_ALL,
  object_id          IN NUMBER    := NULL,
  result_limit       IN NUMBER    := NULL,
  owner_name         IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  execution_name     IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  database_link_to  IN VARCHAR2  := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 175-40 SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| task_name | Name of the tuning task for which to apply a script. |
| rec_type | Filter the script by types of recommendations to include. You can use any subset of the following values, separated by commas: 'ALL:' 'PROFILES' 'STATISTICS' 'INDEXES'. For example, a script with profiles and statistics would use the filter 'PROFILES, STATISTICS'. |
| object_id | Optionally filters by a single object ID. |
| result_limit | Optionally shows commands for only top <i>n</i> SQL (ordered by object_id and ignored if an object_id is also specified). |
| owner_name | Owner of the relevant tuning task. Defaults to the current schema owner. |
| execution_name | Name of the task execution to use. If NULL, the script is generated for the last task execution. |

Table 175-40 (Cont.) SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| database_link_to | <p>Name of a database link that exists on a standby database. The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.</p> <p>Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre> |

Return Values

Returns a script in the form of a CLOB.

Usage Notes

- After the script is returned, check it before executing it.
- Wrap with a call to DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_FILE to put it into a file.

Examples

```
SET LINESIZE 140

-- Get a script for all actions recommended by the task.
SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK(:stmt_task) FROM DUAL;

-- Get a script of only the sql profiles we should create.
SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK(:stmt_task, 'PROFILES') FROM DUAL;

-- Get a script of only stale / missing stats
SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK(:stmt_task, 'STATISTICS') FROM DUAL;

-- Get a script with recommendations about only one SQL statement when we
have
-- tuned an entire STS.
SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK(:sts_task, 'ALL', 5) FROM DUAL;
```

175.5.35 SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE Function

This function collects SQL statements from the shared SQL area.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE (
  basic_filter      IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter    IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure1 IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure2 IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure3 IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_percentage IN   NUMBER   := 1,
  result_limit     IN   NUMBER   := NULL,
  attribute_list   IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  recursive_sql    IN   VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 175-41 SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| basic_filter | Specifies the SQL predicate that filters the SQL from the shared SQL area defined on attributes of the SQLSET_ROW. If basic_filter is not set by the caller, then the subprogram captures only statements of the type CREATE TABLE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE. |
| object_filter | Currently not supported. |
| ranking_measure(n)) | Defines an ORDER BY clause on the selected SQL. |
| result_percentage | Specifies a filter that picks the top n% according to the supplied ranking measure. The value applies only if one ranking measure is supplied. |
| result_limit | Defines the top limit SQL from the filtered source ranked by the ranking measure. |

Table 175-41 (Cont.) SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>attribute_list</code> | <p>Specifies the list of SQL statement attributes to return in the result.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>TYPICAL</code> — Specifies <code>BASIC</code> plus SQL plan (without row source statistics) and without object reference list (default). • <code>BASIC</code> — Specifies all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) except the plans. The execution context is always part of the result. • <code>ALL</code> — Specifies all attributes. • Comma-separated list of attribute names. <p>This values returns only a subset of SQL attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <code>EXECUTION_STATISTICS</code> – <code>BIND_LIST</code> – <code>OBJECT_LIST</code> – <code>SQL_PLAN</code> – <code>SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS</code> — Similar to <code>SQL_PLAN</code> plus row source statistics |
| <code>recursive_sql</code> | <p>Specifies that the filter must include recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set (<code>HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL</code>, which is the default) or exclude it (<code>NO_RECURSIVE_SQL</code>).</p> |

Return Values

This function returns a one `SQLSET_ROW` per `SQL_ID` or `PLAN_HASH_VALUE` pair found in each data source.

Usage Notes

- Filters provided to this function are evaluated as part of a SQL run by the current user. As such, they are executed with that user's security privileges and can contain any constructs and subqueries that user can access, but no more.
- Users need privileges on the shared SQL area views.

Examples

```
-- Get sql ids and sql text for statements with 500 buffer gets.
SELECT sql_id, sql_text
FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('buffer_gets > 500'))
ORDER BY sql_id;

-- Get all the information we have about a particular statement.
SELECT *
FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('sql_id = ''4rm4183czbs7j''));

-- Notice that some statements can have multiple plans. The output of the
-- SELECT_XXX table functions is unique by (sql_id, plan_hash_value). This
-- is
-- because a data source can store multiple plans per sql statement.
SELECT sql_id, plan_hash_value
FROM table(dbms_sqltune.select_cursor_cache('sql_id = ''ay1m3ssvtrh24''))
```

```
ORDER BY sql_id, plan_hash_value;

-- PL/SQL examples: load_sqlset is called after opening a cursor,
along the
-- lines given below

-- Select all statements in the shared SQL area.
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT value(P)
    FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset).

  CLOSE cur;
END;/

-- Look for statements not parsed by SYS.
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur for
    SELECT VALUE(P)
    FROM table(
      DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('parsing_schema_name <>
''SYS''')) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset).

  CLOSE cur;
end;/

-- All statements from a particular module/action.
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
    FROM table(
      DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
        'module = ''MY_APPLICATION'' and action = ''MY_ACTION''')) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

  CLOSE cur;
END;/

-- all statements that ran for at least five seconds
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
```

```
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
      FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('elapsed_time > 5000000')) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

  CLOSE cur;
end;/

-- select all statements that pass a simple buffer_gets threshold and
-- are coming from an APPS user
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
      FROM table(
        DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
          'buffer_gets > 100 and parsing_schema_name = ''APPS'''))P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

  CLOSE cur;
end;/

-- select all statements exceeding 5 seconds in elapsed time, but also
-- select the plans (by default we only select execution stats and binds
-- for performance reasons - in this case the SQL_PLAN attribute of
sqlset_row
-- is NULL)
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
      FROM table(dbms_sqltune.select_cursor_cache(
        'elapsed_time > 5000000', NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, 1, NULL,
        'EXECUTION_STATISTICS, SQL_BINDS, SQL_PLAN')) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

  CLOSE cur;
END;/

-- Select the top 100 statements in the shared SQL area ordering by
elapsed_time.
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
```



```

        FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(NULL,
                                                    NULL,
                                                    'ELAPSED_TIME', NULL,
NULL,
                                                    1,
                                                    100)) P;

-- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

CLOSE cur;
end;/

-- Select the set of statements which cumulatively account for 90% of
the
-- buffer gets in the shared SQL area. This means that the buffer
gets of all
-- of these statements added up is approximately 90% of the sum of all
-- statements currently in the cache.
DECLARE
    cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
    OPEN cur FOR
        SELECT VALUE(P)
        FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(NULL,
                                                    NULL,
                                                    'BUFFER_GETS', NULL,
NULL,
                                                    .9)) P;

-- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset).

CLOSE cur;
END;
/

```

175.5.36 SELECT_SQL_TRACE Function

This table function reads the content of one or more trace files and returns the SQL statements it finds in the format of `sqlset_row`.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_SQL_TRACE (
    directory          IN VARCHAR2,
    file_name          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,

```

```

mapping_table_name      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
mapping_table_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL, ,
select_mode             IN POSITIVE := SINGLE_EXECUTION,
options                 IN BINARY_INTEGER := LIMITED_COMMAND_TYPE,
pattern_start           IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
pattern_end             IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
result_limit            IN POSITIVE := NULL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;

```

Parameters

Table 175-42 SELECT_SQL_TRACE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| directory | Defines the directory object containing the trace files. This field is mandatory. |
| file_name | Specifies all or part of the name of the trace files. If NULL, then the function uses the current or most recent file in the specified location or path. '%' wildcards are supported for matching trace file names. |
| mapping_table_name | Specifies the mapping table name. Note that the mapping table name is case insensitive. If the mapping table name is NULL, then the function uses the mappings in the current database. |
| mapping_table_owner | Specifies the mapping table owner. If it is NULL, then the function uses the current user. |
| select_mode | Specifies the mode for selecting SQL from the trace. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SINGLE_EXECUTION — Returns one execution of a SQL. This is the default. ALL_EXECUTIONS — Returns all executions. |
| options | Specifies which types of SQL statements are returned. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIMITED_COMMAND_TYPE — Returns the SQL statements with the command types CREATE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE. This value is the default. ALL_COMMAND_TYPE — Returns the SQL statements with all command types. |
| pattern_start | Specifies the delimiting pattern of the trace file sections to consider. CURRENTLY INOPERABLE. |
| pattern_end | Specifies the closing delimiting pattern of the trace file sections to process. CURRENTLY INOPERABLE. |
| result_limit | Specifies the top SQL from the filtered source. Default to MAXSB4 if NULL. |

Return Values

This function returns a `SQLSET_ROW` object.

Usage Notes

The ability to create a directory object for the system directory creates a potential security issue. For example, in a CDB, all containers write trace files to the same directory. A local user with `SELECT` privileges on this directory can read the contents of trace files belonging to any container.

To prevent this type of unauthorized access, copy the files from the default SQL trace directory into a different directory, and then create a directory object. Use the `PATH_PREFIX` clause of the `CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE` statement to ensure that all directory object paths associated with the PDB are restricted to the specified directory or its subdirectories.

Examples

The following code shows how to enable SQL trace for a few SQL statements and load the results into a SQL tuning set:

```
-- turn on the SQL trace in the capture database
ALTER SESSION SET EVENTS '10046 TRACE NAME CONTEXT FOREVER, LEVEL 4'

-- run sql statements
SELECT 1 FROM DUAL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM dba_tables WHERE table_name = :mytab;

ALTER SESSION SET EVENTS '10046 TRACE NAME CONTEXT OFF';

-- create mapping table from the capture database
CREATE TABLE mapping AS
SELECT object_id id, owner, substr(object_name, 1, 30) name
   FROM dba_objects
   WHERE object_type NOT IN ('CONSUMER GROUP', 'EVALUATION CONTEXT',
                             'FUNCTION', 'INDEXTYPE', 'JAVA CLASS',
                             'JAVA DATA', 'JAVA RESOURCE', 'LIBRARY',
                             'LOB', 'OPERATOR', 'PACKAGE',
                             'PACKAGE BODY', 'PROCEDURE', 'QUEUE',
                             'RESOURCE PLAN', 'TRIGGER', 'TYPE',
                             'TYPE BODY')

UNION ALL
SELECT user_id id, username owner, NULL name
   FROM dba_users;

-- create the directory object where the SQL traces are stored
CREATE DIRECTORY SQL_TRACE_DIR as '/home/foo/trace';

-- create the STS
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_SQLSET('my_sts', 'test purpose');

-- load the SQL statements into STS from SQL TRACE
DECLARE
   cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
   OPEN cur FOR
   SELECT value(p)
      FROM TABLE(
         DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_SQL_TRACE(
            directory=>'SQL_TRACE_DIR',
            file_name=>'%trc',
            mapping_table_name=>'mapping')) p;
   DBMS_SQLTUNE.LOAD_SQLSET('my_sts', cur);
   CLOSE cur;
```

```
END;
/
```

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference to learn more about the `PATH_PREFIX` clause

175.5.37 SELECT_SQLPA_TASK Function

This function collects SQL statements from a SQL Performance Analyzer comparison task.

 **See Also:**

- [DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group
- *Oracle Database Testing Guide* for a `SELECT_SQLPA_TASK` example

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_SQLPA_TASK (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  task_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  execution_name     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  level_filter       IN VARCHAR2 := 'REGRESSED',
  basic_filter       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  attribute_list     IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL')
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 175-43 SELECT_SQLPA_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>task_name</code> | Specifies the name of the SQL Performance Analyzer task. |
| <code>task_owner</code> | Specifies the owner of the SQL Performance Analyzer task. If <code>NULL</code> , then assume the current user. |
| <code>execution_name</code> | Specifies the name of the SQL Performance Analyzer task execution (type <code>COMPARE PERFORMANCE</code>) from which the provided filters will be applied. If <code>NULL</code> , then assume the most recent <code>COMPARE PERFORMANCE</code> execution. |

Table 175-43 (Cont.) SELECT_SQLPA_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| level_filter | <p>Specifies which subset of SQL statements to include. Same format as DBMS_SQLPA.REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK.LEVEL, with some possible strings removed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMPROVED includes only improved SQL. REGRESSED includes only regressed SQL (default). CHANGED includes only SQL with changed performance. UNCHANGED includes only SQL with unchanged performance. CHANGED_PLANS includes only SQL with plan changes. UNCHANGED_PLANS includes only SQL with unchanged plans. ERRORS includes only SQL with errors only. MISSING_SQL includes only missing SQL statements (across STS). NEW_SQL includes only new SQL statements (across STS). |
| basic_filter | Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL in addition to the level filters. |
| object_filter | Currently not supported. |
| attribute_list | <p>Defines the SQL statement attributes to return in the result.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TYPICAL — Returns BASIC plus the SQL plan (without row source statistics) and without an object reference list. This is the default. BASIC — Returns all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) except the plans. The execution context is always part of the result. ALL — Returns all attributes. Comma-separated list of attribute names this allows to return only a subset of SQL attributes: EXECUTION_STATISTICS, SQL_BINDS, SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS (similar to SQL_PLAN + row source statistics). |

Return Values

This function returns a SQL tuning set object.

Usage Notes

For example, you can use this function to create a SQL tuning set containing the subset of SQL statements that regressed during a SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA) experiment. You can also specify other arbitrary filters.

175.5.38 SELECT_SQLSET Function

This is a table function that reads the contents of a SQL tuning set.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure1 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure2 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure3 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_percentage IN  NUMBER   := 1,
  result_limit     IN  NUMBER   := NULL)
attribute_list    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
plan_filter       IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
sqlset_owner      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
recursive_sql     IN  VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;

```

Parameters

Table 175-44 SELECT_SQLSET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| sqlset_name | Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set to query. |
| basic_filter | Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set defined on attributes of the <code>SQLSET_ROW</code> . |
| object_filter | Currently not supported. |
| ranking_measure(n) | Specifies an <code>ORDER BY</code> clause on the selected SQL. |
| result_percentage | Specifies a filter that picks the top <i>n</i> % according to the supplied ranking measure. Note that this parameter applies only if one ranking measure is supplied. |
| result_limit | The top limit SQL from the filtered source, ranked by the ranking measure. |
| attribute_list | Defines the SQL statement attributes to return in the result. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>BASIC</code> — Returns all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) except the plans. The execution context is included in the result. • <code>TYPICAL</code> — Returns <code>BASIC</code> plus the SQL plan, but without row source statistics and without the object reference list. This is the default. • <code>ALL</code> — Returns all attributes. • Comma-separated list of attribute names. This value enables the function to return only a subset of SQL attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <code>EXECUTION_STATISTICS</code> – <code>SQL_BINDS</code> – <code>SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS</code> (similar to <code>SQL_PLAN</code> plus row source statistics) |

Table 175-44 (Cont.) SELECT_SQLSET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>plan_filter</code> | <p>Specifies the plan filter.</p> <p>This parameter enables you to select a single plan when a statement has multiple plans. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>LAST_GENERATED</code> — Returns the plan with the most recent timestamp. • <code>FIRST_GENERATED</code> — Returns the plan with the least recent timestamp. • <code>LAST_LOADED</code> — Returns the plan with the most recent <code>FIRST_LOAD_TIME</code> statistical information. • <code>FIRST_LOADED</code> — Returns the plan with the least recent <code>FIRST_LOAD_TIME</code> statistical information. • <code>MAX_ELAPSED TIME</code> — Returns the plan with the maximum elapsed time. • <code>MAX_BUFFER_GETS</code> — Returns the plan with the maximum buffer gets. • <code>MAX_DISK_READS</code> — Returns the plan with the maximum disk reads. • <code>MAX_DIRECT_WRITES</code> — Returns the plan with the maximum direct writes. • <code>MAX_OPTIMIZER_COST</code> — Returns the plan with the maximum optimizer cost value. |
| <code>sqlset_owner</code> | Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or <code>NULL</code> for the current schema owner. |
| <code>recursive_sql</code> | Specifies that the filter must include recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set (<code>HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL</code> , which is the default) or exclude it (<code>NO_RECURSIVE_SQL</code>). |

Return Values

This function returns one `SQLSET_ROW` per `SQL_ID` or `PLAN_HASH_VALUE` pair found in each data source.

Usage Notes

Filters provided to this function are evaluated as part of a SQL run by the current user. As such, they are executed with that user's security privileges and can contain any constructs and subqueries that user can access, but no more.

Examples

```
-- select from a sql tuning set
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE (P)
      FROM table(dbms_sqltune.select_sqlset('my_workload')) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

  CLOSE cur;
END;
/
```

175.5.39 SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Function

This function collects SQL statements from the workload repository.

The overloaded forms enable you to collect SQL statements from the following sources:

- Snapshots between `begin_snap` and `end_snap`
- A workload repository baseline

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY (
  begin_snap      IN NUMBER,
  end_snap        IN NUMBER,
  basic_filter    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure1 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure2 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure3 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_percentage IN NUMBER := 1,
  result_limit    IN NUMBER := NULL,
  attribute_list  IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  recursive_sql   IN VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL,
  dbid            IN NUMBER := NULL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;
```

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY (
  baseline_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure1 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure2 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure3 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_percentage IN NUMBER := 1,
  result_limit    IN NUMBER := NULL,
  attribute_list  IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  recursive_sql   IN VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL,
  dbid            IN NUMBER := NULL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 175-45 SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>begin_snap</code> | Defines the beginning AWR snapshot (non-inclusive). |
| <code>end_snap</code> | Defines the ending AWR snapshot (inclusive). |
| <code>baseline_name</code> | Specifies the name of the AWR baseline period. |

Table 175-45 (Cont.) SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <code>basic_filter</code> | Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the workload repository. The filter is defined on attributes of the <code>SQLSET_ROW</code> . If <code>basic_filter</code> is not set by the caller, then the subprogram captures only statements of type <code>CREATE TABLE</code> , <code>INSERT</code> , <code>SELECT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> , <code>DELETE</code> , and <code>MERGE</code> . |
| <code>object_filter</code> | Currently not supported. |
| <code>ranking_measure(n)</code> | Defines an <code>ORDER BY</code> clause on the selected SQL. |
| <code>result_percentage</code> | Specifies a filter that picks the top <i>n</i> % according to the supplied ranking measure. Note that this percentage applies only if one ranking measure is given. |
| <code>result_limit</code> | Specifies the top limit SQL from the source according to the supplied ranking measure. |
| <code>attribute_list</code> | Specifies the SQL statement attributes to return in the result. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>TYPICAL</code> — Returns <code>BASIC</code> plus SQL plan (without row source statistics) and without object reference list. This is the default. <code>BASIC</code> — Returns all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) are returned except the plans. The execution context is always part of the result. <code>ALL</code> — Returns all attributes Comma-separated list of attribute names this allows to return only a subset of SQL attributes: <code>EXECUTION_STATISTICS</code>, <code>SQL_BINDS</code>, <code>SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS</code> (similar to <code>SQL_PLAN</code> plus row source statistics). |
| <code>recursive_sql</code> | Specifies the filter that includes recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set (<code>HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL</code>) or excludes it (<code>NO_RECURSIVE_SQL</code>). |
| <code>dbid</code> | Specifies the DBID for imported or PDB-level AWR data. If <code>NULL</code> , then the function uses the current database DBID. |

Return Values

This function returns one `SQLSET_ROW` per `SQL_ID` or `PLAN_HASH_VALUE` pair found in each data source.

Usage Notes

Filters provided to this function are evaluated as part of a SQL run by the current user. As such, they are executed with that user's security privileges and can contain any constructs and subqueries that user can access, but no more.

Examples

```
-- select statements from snapshots 1-2
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE (P)
```

```

        FROM table(dbms_sqltune.select_workload_repository(1,2)) P;

    -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

    CLOSE cur;
END;
/

```

175.5.40 SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures

This procedure updates the value of a SQL tuning parameter of type `VARCHAR2` or `NUMBER`.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER (
    task_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    parameter          IN  VARCHAR2,
    value              IN  VARCHAR2,
    database_link_to  IN  VARCHAR2);

```

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER (
    task_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    parameter          IN  VARCHAR2,
    value              IN  NUMBER,
    database_link_to  IN  VARCHAR2);
);

```

Parameters

Table 175-46 SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| task_name | Identifier of the task to execute |

Table 175-46 (Cont.) SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| parameter | <p>Name of the parameter to set. The possible tuning parameters that can be set by this procedure using the parameter in the form VARCHAR2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPLY_CAPTURED_COMPILEENV: indicates whether the advisor could use the compilation environment captured with the SQL statements. The default is 0 (that is, NO). • BASIC_FILTER: basic filter for SQL tuning set • DAYS_TO_EXPIRE: number of days until the task is deleted • DEFAULT_EXECUTION_TYPE: the task defaults to this type of execution when none is specified by the EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure • EXECUTION_DAYS_TO_EXPIRE: number of days until the tasks's executions is deleted (without deleting the task) • LOCAL_TIME_LIMIT: per-statement time out (seconds) • MODE: tuning scope (comprehensive, limited) • OBJECT_FILTER: object filter for SQL tuning set • PLAN_FILTER: plan filter for SQL tuning set (see SELECT_SQLSET for possible values) • RANK_MEASURE1: first ranking measure for SQL tuning set • RANK_MEASURE2: second possible ranking measure for SQL tuning set • RANK_MEASURE3: third possible ranking measure for SQL tuning set • RESUME_FILTER: a extra filter for SQL tuning sets besides BASIC_FILTER • SQL_LIMIT: maximum number of SQL statements to tune • SQL_PERCENTAGE: percentage filter of SQL tuning set statements • TEST_EXECUTE: FULL/AUTO/OFF. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * FULL - test-execute for as much time as necessary, up to the local time limit for the SQL (or the global task time limit if no SQL time limit is set) * AUTO - test-execute for an automatically-chosen time proportional to the tuning time * OFF - do not test-execute • TIME_LIMIT: global time out (seconds) • USERNAME: username under which the statement is parsed |
| value | New value of the specified parameter |

Table 175-46 (Cont.) SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters


| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| database_link_to | <p>Name of a database link that exists on a standby database.</p> <p>The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.</p> <p>Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre> |

Usage Notes

When setting automatic tuning task parameters, use the [SET_AUTO_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures](#) in the [DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE](#) package.

175.5.41 SQLTEXT_TO_SIGNATURE Function

This function returns a SQL text's signature. The signature can be used to identify SQL text in dba_sql_profiles.

 **See Also:**
[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SQLTEXT_TO_SIGNATURE (
  sql_text      IN CLOB,
  force_match  IN BOOLEAN  := FALSE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 175-47 SQLTEXT_TO_SIGNATURE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| sql_text | SQL text whose signature is required. Required. |
| force_match | If TRUE, this returns a signature that supports SQL matching with literal values transformed into bind variables. If FALSE, returns the signature based on the text with literals not transformed |

Return Values

This function returns the signature of the specified SQL text.

175.5.42 UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure

This procedure copies profile data stored in the staging table to create profiles on the system.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF (
  profile_name          IN VARCHAR2 := '%',
  profile_category     IN VARCHAR2 := 'DEFAULT',
  replace              IN BOOLEAN,
  staging_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 175-48 UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| profile_name | The name of the profile to unpack (% wildcards acceptable, case-sensitive) |
| profile_category | The category from which to unpack profiles (% wildcards acceptable, case-sensitive) |
| replace | The option to replace profiles if they already exist. Note that profiles cannot be replaced if one in the staging table has the same name as an active profile in a different SQL statement. If FALSE, this function raises errors if you try to create a profile that already exists |
| staging_table_name | The name of the table on which to perform the remap operation (case-insensitive unless double quoted). Required. |

Table 175-48 (Cont.) UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| staging_schem a_owner | The schema where the table resides, or NULL for current schema (case-insensitive unless double quoted) |

Usage Notes

Using this procedure requires the `CREATE ANY SQL PROFILE` privilege and the `SELECT` privilege on staging table.

Examples

```
-- Unpack all profiles stored in a staging table.
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF(
    replace           => FALSE
  ,   staging_table_name => 'PROFILE_STGTAB');
END;

-- If there is a failure during the unpack operation, you can find the
-- profile
-- that caused the error and perform a remap_stgtab_sqlprof operation
-- targeting it.
-- You can resume the unpack operation by setting replace to TRUE so that
-- the profiles that were already created are replaced.
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF(
    replace           => TRUE
  ,   staging_table_name => 'PROFILE_STGTAB');
END;
```

175.5.43 UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure copies one or more SQL tuning sets from their location in the staging table into the SQL tuning sets schema, making them proper SQL tuning sets.

**See Also:**

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2 := '%',
  sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  replace          IN BOOLEAN,
```

```
staging_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
staging_schema_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

The parameters are identical for DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET and DBMS_SQLSET.UNPACK_STGTAB.

Table 175-49 UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET and UNPACK_STGTAB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| sqlset_name | Specifies the name of the tuning set to unpack (not null). Wildcard characters (%) are supported to unpack multiple tuning sets in a single call. For example, specify % to unpack all tuning sets from the staging table. |
| sqlset_owner | Specifies the name of tuning set owner, or NULL for the current schema owner. Wildcard characters (%) are supported. |
| replace | Specifies whether to replace an existing SQL tuning set. If FALSE, then this procedure raises errors when you try to create a tuning set that already exists. |
| staging_table_name | Specifies the name of the staging table, moved after a call to the DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET or DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB procedure (case-sensitive). |
| staging_schema_owner | Specifies the name of staging table owner, or NULL for the current schema owner (case-sensitive). |

Examples

```
-- unpack all STS in the staging table
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET(sqlset_name      => '%', -
                                       sqlset_owner      => '%', -
                                       replace            => FALSE, -
                                       staging_table_name =>
'STGTAB_SQLSET');
```

```
-- errors can arise during STS unpack when a STS in the staging table
-- has the
-- same name/owner as STS on the system. In this case, users should
-- call
-- remap_stgtab_sqlset to patch the staging table and with which to
-- call unpack
-- Replace set to TRUE.
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET(sqlset_name      => '%', -
                                       sqlset_owner      => '%', -
                                       replace            => TRUE, -
                                       staging_table_name =>
'STGTAB_SQLSET');
```

175.5.44 UPDATE_SQLSET Procedures

This overloaded procedure updates selected fields for SQL statements in a SQL tuning set.



See Also:

[DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.UPDATE_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  sql_id           IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute_value  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.UPDATE_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  sql_id           IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute_value  IN  NUMBER := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 175-50 UPDATE_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| sqlset_name | Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set. |
| sql_id | Specifies the identifier of the SQL statement to be updated. |
| plan_hash value | Specifies the hash value of the execution plan for a SQL statement. Use this parameter when you want to update the attribute for a specific plan for a statement, but not all plans for the statement. |
| attribute_name | Specifies the name of the attribute to be modified. You can update the text field for MODULE, ACTION, PARSING_SCHEMA_NAME, and OTHER. The only numerical field that you can update is PRIORITY. If a statement has multiple plans, then the procedure changes the attribute value for all plans. |
| attribute_value | Specifies the new value of the attribute. |

DBMS_STAT_FUNCS

The `DBMS_STAT_FUNCS` package provides statistical functions.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of DBMS_STAT_FUNCS Subprograms](#)

176.1 Summary of DBMS_STAT_FUNCS Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_STAT_FUNCS` subprograms.

Table 176-1 DBMS_STAT_FUNCS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| EXPONENTIAL_DIST_FIT Procedure | Tests how well a sample of values fits an exponential distribution |
| NORMAL_DIST_FIT Procedure | Tests how well a sample of values fits a normal distribution |
| POISSON_DIST_FIT Procedure | Tests how well a sample of values fits a Poisson distribution |
| SUMMARY Procedure | Summarizes a numerical column of a table |
| UNIFORM_DIST_FIT Procedure | Tests how well a sample of values fits a uniform distribution |
| WEIBULL_DIST_FIT Procedure | Tests how well a sample of values fits a Weibull distribution |

176.1.1 EXPONENTIAL_DIST_FIT Procedure

This procedure tests how well a sample of values fits an exponential distribution.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STAT_FUNCS.EXPONENTIAL_DIST_FIT (
  ownername   IN   VARCHAR2,
  tablename   IN   VARCHAR2,
  columnname  IN   VARCHAR2,
  test_type   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV',
  lambda      IN   NUMBER,
  mu          IN   NUMBER,
  sig        OUT  NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 176-2 EXPONENTIAL_DIST_FIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <code>ownername</code> | The schema where the table resides. |

Table 176-2 (Cont.) EXPONENTIAL_DIST_FIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| tablename | The table where the column resides. |
| columnname | The column of the table against which to run the test. |
| test_type | The type of test to use: 'CHI_SQUARED', 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV' or 'ANDERSON_DARLING'. |
| lambda | The scale parameter. |
| mu | The location parameter. |
| sig | The goodness of fit value, based on test type. A small value indicates a significant difference between the sample and the exponential distribution. A number close to 1 indicates a close match. |

176.1.2 NORMAL_DIST_FIT Procedure

This procedure tests how well a sample of values fits a normal distribution.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STAT_FUNCS.NORMAL_DIST_FIT (
  ownername   IN   VARCHAR2,
  tablename   IN   VARCHAR2,
  columnname  IN   VARCHAR2,
  test_type   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SHAPIRO_WILKS',
  mean        IN   NUMBER,
  stdev       IN   NUMBER,
  sig         OUT  NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 176-3 NORMAL_DIST_FIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| ownername | The schema where the table resides. |
| tablename | The table where the column resides. |
| columnname | The column of the table against which to run the test. |
| test_type | The type of test to use: 'CHI_SQUARED', 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV', 'ANDERSON_DARLING' or 'SHAPIRO_WILKS'. |
| mean | The mean of the distribution against which to compare. |
| stdev | The standard deviation of the distribution against which to compare. |
| sig | The goodness of fit value, based on test type. A small value indicates a significant difference between the sample and the normal distribution. A number close to 1 indicates a close match. |

176.1.3 POISSON_DIST_FIT Procedure

This procedure tests how well a sample of values fits a Poisson distribution.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STAT_FUNCS.POISSON_DIST_FIT (
  ownername   IN   VARCHAR2,
  tablename   IN   VARCHAR2,
  columnname  IN   VARCHAR2,
  test_type   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV',
  lambda      IN   NUMBER,
  sig         OUT  NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 176-4 POISSON_DIST_FIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| ownername | The schema where the table resides. |
| tablename | The table where the column resides. |
| columnname | The column of the table against which to run the test. |
| test_type | The type of test to use: 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV' or 'ANDERSON_DARLING'. |
| lambda | The lambda parameter is the shape parameter. |
| sig | The goodness of fit value, based on test type. A small value indicates a significant difference between the sample and the Poisson distribution. A number close to 1 indicates a close match. |

176.1.4 SUMMARY Procedure

This procedure summarizes the numerical column specified in the `columnname` of `tablename`.

The summary is returned as a Summary Type. Note that most of the output of `SUMMARY` can be obtained with currently available SQL.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STAT_FUNCS.SUMMARY (
  ownername   IN   VARCHAR2,
  tablename   IN   VARCHAR2,
  columnname  IN   VARCHAR2,
  sigma_value IN   NUMBER DEFAULT 3,
  s           OUT  SummaryType);
```

Parameters

Table 176-5 SUMMARY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| ownername | The schema where the table resides. |

Table 176-5 (Cont.) SUMMARY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| tablename | The table where the column resides. |
| columnname | The column of the table to be summarized. |
| sigma_value | The number of sigmas for the set of extreme values, defaults to 3. |
| s | The Record containing summary information about given column. |

Definition of SummaryType

```

TYPE n_arr IS VARRAY(5) of NUMBER;
TYPE num_table IS TABLE of NUMBER;
TYPE summaryType IS RECORD (
    count          NUMBER,
    min            NUMBER,
    max            NUMBER,
    range          NUMBER,
    mean           NUMBER,
    cmode          num_table,
    variance       NUMBER,
    stddev         NUMBER,
    quantile_5    NUMBER,
    quantile_25   NUMBER,
    median         NUMBER,
    quantile_75   NUMBER,
    quantile_95   NUMBER,
    plus_x_sigma  NUMBER,
    minus_x_sigma NUMBER,
    extreme_values num_table,
    top_5_values  n_arr,
    bottom_5_values n_arr);

```

176.1.5 UNIFORM_DIST_FIT Procedure

This procedure tests well a sample of values fits a uniform distribution.

Syntax

```

DBMS_STAT_FUNCS.UNIFORM_DIST_FIT (
    ownername  IN   VARCHAR2,
    tablename  IN   VARCHAR2,
    columnname IN   VARCHAR2,
    var_type   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CONTINUOUS',
    test_type  IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV',
    paramA     IN   NUMBER,
    paramB     IN   NUMBER,
    sig        OUT  NUMBER);

```

Parameters

Table 176-6 UNIFORM_DIST_FIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| ownername | The schema where the table resides. |
| tablename | The table where the column resides. |
| columnname | The column of the table against which to run the test. |
| var_type | The type of distribution: 'CONTINUOUS' (the default) or 'DISCRETE' |
| test_type | The type of test to use: 'CHI_SQUARED', 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV' or 'ANDERSON_DARLING'. |
| paramA | Parameter A estimated from the sample (the location parameter). |
| paramB | Parameter B estimated from the sample (the scale parameter). |
| sig | The goodness of fit value, based on test type. A small value indicates a significant difference between the sample and the uniform distribution. A number close to 1 indicates a close match. |

176.1.6 WEIBULL_DIST_FIT Procedure

This procedure tests how well a sample of values fits a Weibull distribution.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STAT_FUNCS.WEIBULL_DIST_FIT (
  ownername   IN   VARCHAR2,
  tablename   IN   VARCHAR2,
  columnname  IN   VARCHAR2,
  test_type   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV',
  alpha       IN   NUMBER,
  mu          IN   NUMBER,
  beta        IN   NUMBER,
  sig         OUT  NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 176-7 WEIBULL_DIST_FIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| ownername | The schema where the table resides. |
| tablename | The table where the column resides. |
| columnname | The column of the table against which to run the test. |
| test_type | The type of test to use: 'CHI_SQUARED', 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV' or 'ANDERSON_DARLING'. |
| alpha | The scale parameter. |
| mu | The location parameter. |
| beta | The slope/shape parameter. |

Table 176-7 (Cont.) WEIBULL_DIST_FIT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| sig | The goodness of fit value, based on test type. A small value indicates a significant difference between the sample and the Weibull distribution. A number close to 1 indicates a close match. |

DBMS_STATS

With the `DBMS_STATS` package you can view and modify optimizer statistics gathered for database objects.

Users can also collect statistics on Global Temporary Tables (GTTs) using the `DBMS_STATS` package. However, `DBMS_STATS` cannot collect statistics on Private Temporary Tables (PTTs).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_STATS Overview](#)
- [DBMS_STATS Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS_STATS Types](#)
- [DBMS_STATS Constants](#)
- [DBMS_STATS Operational Notes](#)
- [DBMS_STATS Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_STATS Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide*
- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

177.1 DBMS_STATS Overview

To improve performance, the database enables you to collect optimizer statistics.

Note:

By default, the database collects statistics automatically, so this package is intended only for specialized cases.

Optimizer statistics can reside in the data dictionary or in a table created in the user's schema. You can also collect and manage user-defined statistics for tables and domain indexes using this package. For example, if you invoke the `DELETE_COLUMN_STATS` procedure on a column for which an association is defined, the database deletes both user-defined and standard statistics for this column.

Only optimizer statistics stored in the data dictionary have an effect on the cost-based optimizer. You can also use `DBMS_STATS` to gather statistics in parallel.

Optimizer Statistics Advisor inspects the statistics gathering process, automatically diagnoses problems in the existing practices for gathering statistics, and then generates a report of findings and recommendations. The advisor task runs automatically in the maintenance window. However, you can also run the job on demand.

**See Also:**

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to manage optimizer statistics

177.2 DBMS_STATS Deprecated Subprograms

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated subprograms. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2), the following subprograms are obsolete:

- [GET_PARAM Function](#)
Instead, use [GET_PREFS Function](#)
- [SET_PARAM Procedure](#)
Instead, use [SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure](#)
- [RESET_PARAM_DEFAULTS Procedure](#)
Instead use [RESET_GLOBAL_PREF_DEFAULTS Procedure](#)

The following subprogram is deprecated with Oracle Database 12c and later:

- [GENERATE_STATS](#)

This procedure is replaced by the [GATHER_INDEX_STAT](#) procedure.

**See Also:**

"[GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure](#)"

177.3 DBMS_STATS Types

Histograms

Types for the minimum and maximum values and histogram endpoints include the following:

```
TYPE numarray IS VARRAY(2050) OF NUMBER;  
TYPE datearray IS VARRAY(2050) OF DATE;  
TYPE chararray IS VARRAY(2050) OF VARCHAR2(4000);  
TYPE rawarray IS VARRAY(2050) OF RAW(2000);  
TYPE fltarray IS VARRAY(2050) OF BINARY_FLOAT;  
TYPE dblarray IS VARRAY(2050) OF BINARY_DOUBLE;
```


Stale Tables

Types for listing stale tables include the following:

```

TYPE ObjectElem IS RECORD (
  ownname    VARCHAR2(30),    -- owner
  objtype    VARCHAR2(6),    -- 'TABLE' or 'INDEX'
  objname    VARCHAR2(30),    -- table/index
  partname   VARCHAR2(30),    -- partition
  subpartname VARCHAR2(30));  -- subpartition
TYPE ObjectTab IS TABLE OF ObjectElem;

```

Statistics Difference Reports

Use the following type to displays a statistics difference report:

```

TYPE DiffRepElem IS RECORD (
  report      CLOB,          -- stats difference report
  maxdiffpct NUMBER);      -- max stats difference (percentage)
TYPE DiffRepTab IS TABLE OF DiffRepElem;

```

Optimizer Statistics Advisor

The following type represents database objects for which you can gather statistics:

```

TYPE ObjectElem IS RECORD (
  ownname      dbms_quoted_id, -- owner
  objtype      VARCHAR2(6),    -- 'TABLE' or 'INDEX'
  objname      dbms_quoted_id, -- table/index
  partname     dbms_quoted_id, -- partition
  subpartname  dbms_quoted_id -- subpartition
);
TYPE ObjectTab IS TABLE OF ObjectElem;

```



Note:

Make sure to maintain `satisfy_obj_filter` when the `ObjectElem` type is changed

The following type represents an operation:

```

TYPE StatsAdvOpr IS RECORD (
  name  VARCHAR2(64), -- name of the operation
  param VARCHAR2(4000)
); -- XML containing parameters and their values
TYPE StatsAdvOprTab IS TABLE OF StatsAdvOpr;

```

The following type represents a filter list:

```

TYPE StatsAdvFilter IS RECORD (
  rulename VARCHAR2(64), -- rule name
  objlist  ObjectTab,    -- object filter list
  oprlist  StatsAdvOprTab, -- operation filter list

```

```
include BOOLEAN);      -- include/exclude elements in the list
TYPE StatsAdvFilterTab IS TABLE OF StatsAdvFilter;
```

177.4 DBMS_STATS Constants

The `DBMS_STATS` package defines several constants to use specifying parameter values.

Table 177-1 DBMS_STATS Constants

| Name | Type | Description |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <code>ADD_GLOBAL_PREFS</code> | NUMBER | Copies global preferences |
| <code>AUTO_CASCADE</code> | BOOLEAN | Lets Oracle decide whether to collect statistics for indexes or not |
| <code>AUTO_DEGREE</code> | NUMBER | Lets Oracle select the degree of parallelism based on size of the object, number of CPUs and initialization parameters |
| <code>AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> | BOOLEAN | Lets Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors |
| <code>AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> | NUMBER | Indicates that auto-sample size algorithms should be used |
| <code>PURGE_ALL</code> | TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE | A flag that can be passed to the PURGE_STATS Procedure and unconditionally deletes all the history statistics. The deletion uses <code>TRUNCATE</code> statements on the various dictionary statistics tables holding the history of statistics. |
| <code>RECLAIM_SYNOPSIS</code> | TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE | A constant used for reclaiming synopsis table space. |

177.5 DBMS_STATS Operational Notes

Observe these operational notes when using the `DBMS_STATS` package.

The `DBMS_STATS` subprograms perform the following general operations:

- [Gathering Optimizer Statistics](#)
- [Setting or Getting Statistics](#)
- [Deleting Statistics](#)
- [Transferring Statistics](#)
- [Locking or Unlocking Statistics](#)
- [Restoring and Purging Statistics History](#)
- [User-Defined Statistics](#)
- [Pending Statistics](#)
- [Comparing Statistics](#)

- [Extended Statistics](#)
- [Optimizer Statistics Advisor](#)

Most of the `DBMS_STATS` procedures include the three parameters `statown`, `stattab`, and `statid`. These parameters enable you to store statistics in your own tables (outside of the dictionary), which does not affect the optimizer. Therefore, you can maintain and experiment with sets of statistics.

The `stattab` parameter specifies the name of a table in which to hold statistics, and it is assumed that it resides in the same schema as the object for which statistics are collected (unless the `statown` parameter is specified). You can create multiple tables with different `stattab` identifiers to hold separate sets of statistics.

Additionally, you can maintain different sets of statistics within a single `stattab` by using the `statid` parameter, which avoids cluttering the user's schema.

For the `SET` and `GET` procedures, if `stattab` is not provided (that is, `NULL`), then the operation works directly on the dictionary statistics; therefore, you do not need to create these statistics tables if they only plan to modify the dictionary directly. However, if `stattab` is not `NULL`, then the `SET` or `GET` operation works on the specified user statistics table, and not the dictionary.

You can change the default values of some of the parameters of `DBMS_STATS` procedures using the [SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure](#), [SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure](#), [SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure](#) and [SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure](#).

Most procedures in this package commit the current transaction, perform the operation, and then commit again.

Most of the procedures have a `force` parameter that enables you to override a lock on statistics. Whenever statistics in dictionary are modified, old versions of statistics are saved automatically for future restoring.

Gathering Optimizer Statistics

Use the following subprograms to gather certain classes of optimizer statistics, with possible performance improvements over the `ANALYZE` command:

- [GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Procedures](#)
- [GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure](#)
- [GATHER_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure](#)
- [GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure](#)
- [GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Procedures](#)
- [GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure](#)
- [GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#)

The `GATHER_*` procedures also collect user-defined statistics for columns and domain indexes.

The `statown`, `stattab`, and `statid` parameters instruct the package to back up current statistics in the specified table before gathering new statistics.

Oracle also provides the following procedure for generating statistics for derived objects when you have sufficient statistics on related objects:

[GENERATE_STATS Procedure](#)

Setting or Getting Statistics

Use the following subprograms to store and retrieve individual column-related, index-related, and table-related statistics:

[PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES](#) Procedures
[PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_NVARCHAR](#) Procedure
[PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_ROWID](#) Procedure

[SEED_COL_USAGE](#) Procedure
[SET_INDEX_STATS](#) Procedures
[SET_SYSTEM_STATS](#) Procedure
[SET_TABLE_STATS](#) Procedure

[GET_COLUMN_STATS](#) Procedures
[GET_INDEX_STATS](#) Procedures
[GET_SYSTEM_STATS](#) Procedure
[GET_TABLE_STATS](#) Procedure

In the special versions of the `SET_*_STATS` procedures for setting user-defined statistics, the following, if provided, are stored in the dictionary or user statistics table:

- User-defined statistics
- Owner of statistics type
- Name of statistics type

The user-defined statistics and the corresponding statistics type are inserted into the `USTATS$` dictionary table. You can specify user-defined statistics without specifying the statistics type name.

The special versions of the `GET_*_STATS` procedures return user-defined statistics and the statistics type owner and name as `OUT` arguments corresponding to the schema object specified. If user-defined statistics are not collected, `NULL` values are returned.

Deleting Statistics

The `DELETE_*` procedures delete both user-defined statistics and the standard statistics for the given schema object.

[DELETE_COLUMN_STATS](#) Procedure
[DELETE_DATABASE_STATS](#) Procedure
[DELETE_DICTIONARY_STATS](#) Procedure
[DELETE_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS](#) Procedure
[DELETE_INDEX_STATS](#) Procedure
[DELETE_SCHEMA_STATS](#) Procedure
[DELETE_SYSTEM_STATS](#) Procedure
[DELETE_TABLE_STATS](#) Procedure

Note that `DELETE_TABLE_STATS`, `DELETE_DICTIONARY_STATS`, `DELETE_DATABASE_STATS` and `DELETE_SCHEMA_STATS` have a parameter `stat_category` which specifies which statistics to delete. The parameter accepts multiple values separated by comma. The supported values are 'OBJECT_STATS' (table statistics, column statistics and index statistics) and 'SYNOPSIS' (auxiliary statistics created when statistics are incrementally maintained). The default is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS'.

Transferring Statistics

Use the following procedures for creating and dropping the user statistics table.

[CREATE_STAT_TABLE Procedure](#)

[DROP_STAT_TABLE Procedure](#)

Use the following procedures to transfer statistics

- from the dictionary to a user statistics table ([EXPORT_*](#))
- from a user statistics table to the dictionary ([IMPORT_*](#))

[EXPORT_COLUMN_STATS Procedure](#)

[EXPORT_DATABASE_STATS Procedure](#)

[EXPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure](#)

[EXPORT_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure](#)

[EXPORT_INDEX_STATS Procedure](#)

[EXPORT_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure](#)

[EXPORT_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure](#)

[EXPORT_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT_COLUMN_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT_DATABASE_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT_INDEX_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#)

 **Note:**

Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

Locking or Unlocking Statistics

Use the following procedures to lock and unlock statistics on objects.

[LOCK_PARTITION_STATS Procedure](#)

[LOCK_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure](#)

[LOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#)

[UNLOCK_PARTITION_STATS Procedure](#)

[UNLOCK_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure](#)

[UNLOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#)

The `LOCK_*` procedures either freeze the current set of the statistics or to keep the statistics untouched. When statistics on a table are locked, all the statistics depending on the table, including table statistics, column statistics, histograms and statistics on all dependent indexes, are considered to be locked.

Restoring and Purging Statistics History

Use the following procedures to restore statistics as of a specified timestamp. This is useful in case newly collected statistics leads to some sub-optimal execution plans and the administrator wants to revert to the previous set of statistics.

[RESET_GLOBAL_PREF_DEFAULTS Procedure](#)
[RESTORE_DATABASE_STATS Procedure](#)
[RESTORE_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure](#)
[RESTORE_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure](#)
[RESTORE_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure](#)
[RESTORE_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure](#)
[RESTORE_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#)

Whenever statistics in dictionary are modified, old versions of statistics are saved automatically for future restoring. The old statistics are purged automatically at regular intervals based on the statistics history retention setting and the time of recent statistics gathering performed in the system. Retention is configurable using the [ALTER_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION Procedure](#).

The other `DBMS_STATS` procedures related to restoring statistics are:

- [PURGE_STATS Procedure](#): This procedure lets you manually purge old versions beyond a time stamp.
- [GET_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION Function](#): This function gets the current statistics history retention value.
- [GET_STATS_HISTORY_AVAILABILITY Function](#): This function gets the oldest time stamp where statistics history is available. Users cannot restore statistics to a time stamp older than the oldest time stamp.

`RESTORE_*` operations are not supported for user defined statistics.

User-Defined Statistics

The `DBMS_STATS` package supports operations on user-defined statistics. When a domain index or column is associated with a statistics type (using the `associate` statement), operations on the index or column manipulate user-defined statistics. For example, gathering statistics for a domain index (for which an association with a statistics type exists) using the [GET_INDEX_STATS Procedures](#) invokes the user-defined statistics collection method of the associated statistics type. Similarly, delete, transfer, import, and export operations manipulate user-defined statistics.

`SET_*` and `GET_*` operations for user-defined statistics are also supported using a special version of the `SET` and `GET` interfaces for columns and indexes.

`EXPORT_*`, `IMPORT_*` and `RESTORE_*` operations are not supported for user defined statistics.

Pending Statistics

The package gathers statistics and stores it in the dictionary by default. User's can store these statistics in the system's private area instead of the dictionary by turning the `PUBLISH` option to `FALSE` using the `SET*PREFS` procedures. The default value for `PUBLISH` is `TRUE`. The statistics stored in private area are not used by Cost Based Optimizer unless parameter `optimizer_use_pending_statistics` is set to `TRUE`. The

default value of this parameter is `FALSE` and this boolean parameter can be set at the session/system level. Users can verify the impact of the new statistics on query plans by using the pending statistics on a session.

Pending statistics provide a mechanism to verify the impact of the new statistics on query plans before making them available for general use. There are two scenarios to verify the query plans:

- Export the pending statistics (use the [EXPORT_PENDING_STATS Procedure](#)) to a test system, then run the query workload and check the performance or plans.
- Set `optimizer_use_pending_statistics` to `TRUE` in a session on the system where pending statistics have been gathered, run the workload, and check the performance or plans.

After the performance or query plans have been verified, you can publish the pending statistics using the [PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS Procedure](#) if the performance is acceptable, or delete the pending statistics using [DELETE_PENDING_STATS Procedure](#) if it is not.

Pending statistics can be published, exported, or deleted. The following procedures are provided to manage pending statistics:

- [DELETE_PENDING_STATS Procedure](#)
- [EXPORT_PENDING_STATS Procedure](#)
- [PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS Procedure](#)

Comparing Statistics

You can use the `DIFF_TABLE_STATS_*` statistics to compare statistics for a table from two different sources. The statistics can be from:

- Two different user statistics tables
- A single user statistics table containing two sets of statistics that can be identified using `statids`
- A user statistics table and dictionary history
- Pending statistics

The functions also compare the statistics of the dependent objects (indexes, columns, partitions). They display statistics of the objects from both sources if the difference between those statistics exceeds a certain threshold. The threshold can be specified as an argument to the function, with a default of 10%. The database uses the statistics corresponding to the first source (`stattab1` or `time1`) as a basis for computing the differential percentage.

Extended Statistics

This package enables you to collect statistics for column groups and expressions. The statistics collected for column groups and expressions are called "extended statistics".

Statistics on column groups are used by optimizer for accounting correlation between columns. For example, if a query has predicates `c1=1` and `c2=1` and if there are statistics on column group (c1, c2), the optimizer uses these statistics for estimating the combined cardinality of the predicates. The optimizer uses the expression statistics to estimate cardinality of predicates on those expressions. The extended statistics are similar to column statistics. The procedures that take columns names accept extended statistics names in place of column names.

Related subprograms:

- [CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS Function](#)
- [DROP_EXTENDED_STATS Procedure](#)
- [SHOW_EXTENDED_STATS_NAME Function](#)
- [REPORT_COL_USAGE Function](#)
- [SEED_COL_USAGE Procedure](#)
- [RESET_COL_USAGE Procedure](#)

Optimizer Statistics Advisor

Optimizer Statistics Advisor is built-in diagnostic software that helps use to use best practices to manage optimizer statistics. The advisor analyzes how you are currently gathering statistics (using manual scripts, explicitly setting parameters, and so on), the effectiveness of existing statistics gathering jobs, and the quality of the gathered statistics. The advisor generates findings for any issues it finds. Based on these findings, the advisor provides recommendations, which it stores in `DBA_ADVISOR_RECOMMENDATIONS`.

The advisor organizes rules into the following classes:

- **System**
This class checks the preferences for statistics collection, status of the automated statistics gathering job, use of SQL plan directives, and so on. Rules in this class have the value `SYSTEM` in `V$STATS_ADVISOR_RULES.RULE_TYPE`.
- **Operation**
This class checks whether statistics collection uses the defaults, test statistics are created using the `SET_*_STATS` procedures, and so on. Rules in this class have the value `OPERATION` in `V$STATS_ADVISOR_RULES.RULE_TYPE`.
- **Object**
This class checks for the quality of the statistics, staleness of statistics, unnecessary collection of statistics, and so on. Rules in this class have the value `OBJECT` in `V$STATS_ADVISOR_RULES.RULE_TYPE`.

All Optimizer Statistics Advisor subprograms require the `ADVISOR` privilege. All procedures and functions execute using the invoker's privilege for the operation instead of the task owner's privilege. For example, if a user without the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege creates a task `t1`, and if a DBA then executes this task, then the task execution checks for `SYS` objects. Another example is a task that is executed by `user1`, interrupted, and then resumed by `user2`. In this case, the checks of the resumed execution are based on the privilege of `user2` rather than `user1`.

You can use the following subprograms to manage Optimizer Statistics Advisor:

- [CANCEL_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure](#)
- [CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER Function](#)
- [CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OBJ_FILTER Function](#)
- [CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER Functions](#)
- [CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_RULE_FILTER Function](#)
- [CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK Function](#)

- [DROP_ADVISOR_TASK](#) Procedure
- [EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK](#) Function
- [GET_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER](#) Procedure
- [GET_ADVISOR_RECS](#) Function
- [IMPLEMENT_ADVISOR_TASK](#) Function
- [INTERRUPT_ADVISOR_TASK](#) Procedure
- [REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK](#) Function
- [RESET_ADVISOR_TASK](#) Procedure
- [RESUME_ADVISOR_TASK](#) Procedure
- [SCRIPT_ADVISOR_TASK](#) Function
- [SET_ADVISOR_TASK_PARAMETER](#) Procedure

**See Also:**

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to analyze statistics using Optimizer Statistics Advisor

177.6 DBMS_STATS Data Structures

The `DBMS_STATS` package defines a `RECORD` type.

RECORD Types

- [STAT_REC](#) Record Type

177.6.1 DBMS_STATS STAT_REC Record Type

This record type is provided for users in case they want to set column statistics manually. Its fields allow specifying column min/max values, as well as a histogram for a column.

Syntax

```
TYPE STATREC IS RECORD (  
    epc    NUMBER,  
    minval RAW(2000),  
    maxval RAW(2000),  
    bkvals NUMARRAY,  
    novals NUMARRAY,  
    chvals CHARARRAY,  
    eavals RAWARRAY,  
    rpcnts NUMARRAY,  
    eavs   NUMBER);
```

Fields of the Record type COMPARISON_TYPE (STAT_REC Attributes)**Table 177-2 STAT_REC Attributes**

| Field | Description |
|--------|---|
| epc | Number of buckets in histogram |
| minval | Minimum value |
| maxval | Maximum value |
| bkvals | Array of bucket numbers |
| novals | Array of normalized end point values |
| chvals | Array of dumped end point values |
| eavals | Array of end point actual values |
| rpcnts | Array of end point value frequencies |
| eavs | A number indicating whether actual end point values are needed in the histogram. If using the PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES Procedures , this field will be automatically filled. |

177.7 Summary of DBMS_STATS Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_STATS subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 177-3 DBMS_STATS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ALTER_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION Procedure | Changes the statistics history retention value |
| CANCEL_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure | Cancels an Optimizer Statistics Advisor execution |
| CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER Function | Configures the filter list for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task |
| CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OBJ_FILTER Function | Configures an object filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task |
| CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER Functions | Configures an operation filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task |
| CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_RULE_FILTER Function | Configures a rule filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task |
| CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK Function | Creates an advisor task for the Optimizer Statistics Advisor |
| CONVERT_RAW_VALUE Procedures | Converts the internal representation of a minimum value, maximum value, or histogram endpoint actual value into a datatype-specific value |
| CONVERT_RAW_VALUE_NVARCHAR Procedure | Converts the internal representation of a minimum value, maximum value, or histogram endpoint actual value into a datatype-specific value |
| CONVERT_RAW_VALUE_ROWID Procedure | Converts the internal representation of a minimum value, maximum value, or histogram endpoint actual value into a datatype-specific value |

Table 177-3 (Cont.) DBMS_STATS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| COPY_TABLE_STATS Procedure | Copies the statistics of the source [sub] partition to the destination [sub] partition after scaling |
| CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS Function | Creates a virtual column for a user specified column group or an expression in a table |
| CREATE_STAT_TABLE Procedure | Creates a table with name <code>stattab</code> in <code>ownname</code> 's schema which is capable of holding statistics |
| DELETE_COLUMN_STATS Procedure | Deletes column-related statistics |
| DELETE_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure | Deletes the statistics preferences of all the tables |
| DELETE_DATABASE_STATS Procedure | Deletes statistics for the entire database |
| DELETE_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure | Deletes statistics for all dictionary schemas ('SYS', 'SYSTEM' and database component schemas) |
| DELETE_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure | Deletes statistics of all fixed tables |
| DELETE_INDEX_STATS Procedure | Deletes index-related statistics |
| DELETE_PENDING_STATS Procedure | Deletes the private statistics that have been collected but have not been published |
| DELETE_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure | Deletes the processing rate of a given statistics source. If the source is not specified, it deletes the statistics of all the sources |
| DELETE_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure | Deletes the statistics preferences of all the tables owned by the specified owner name |
| DELETE_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure | Deletes schema-related statistics |
| DELETE_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure | Deletes system statistics |
| DELETE_TABLE_PREFS Procedure | Deletes statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema |
| DELETE_TABLE_STATS Procedure | Deletes table-related statistics |
| DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_HISTORY Function | Compares statistics for a table from two timestamps in past and compare the statistics as of that timestamps |
| DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_PENDING Function | Compares pending statistics and statistics as of a timestamp or statistics from dictionary |
| DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_STATTAB Function | Compares statistics for a table from two different sources |
| DROP_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure | Drops the specified Optimizer Statistics Advisor task |
| DROP_EXTENDED_STATS Procedure | Drops the statistics entry that is created for the user specified extension |
| DROP_STAT_TABLE Procedure | Drops a user statistics table created by <code>CREATE_STAT_TABLE</code> |
| EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK Function | Executes a previously created Optimizer Statistics Advisor task |

Table 177-3 (Cont.) DBMS_STATS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| EXPORT_COLUMN_STAT S Procedure | Retrieves statistics for a particular column and stores them in the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code> |
| EXPORT_DATABASE_PR EFS Procedure | Exports the statistics preferences of all the tables |
| EXPORT_DATABASE_ST ATS Procedure | Retrieves statistics for all objects in the database and stores them in the user statistics table identified by <code>statown.stattab</code> |
| EXPORT_DICTIONARY_S TATS Procedure | Retrieves statistics for all dictionary schemas ('SYS', 'SYSTEM' and RDBMS component schemas) and stores them in the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code> |
| EXPORT_FIXED_OBJECT S_STATS Procedure | Retrieves statistics for fixed tables and stores them in the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code> |
| EXPORT_INDEX_STATS Procedure | Retrieves statistics for a particular index and stores them in the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code> |
| EXPORT_PENDING_STAT S Procedure | Exports the statistics gathered and stored as pending |
| EXPORT_SCHEMA_PREF S Procedure | Exports the statistics preferences of all the tables owned by the specified owner name |
| EXPORT_SCHEMA_STAT S Procedure | Retrieves statistics for all objects in the schema identified by <code>ownname</code> and stores them in the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code> |
| EXPORT_SYSTEM_STAT S Procedure | Retrieves system statistics and stores them in the user statistics table |
| EXPORT_TABLE_PREFS Procedure | Exports statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema into the specified statistics table |
| EXPORT_TABLE_STATS Procedure | Retrieves statistics for a particular table and stores them in the user statistics table |
| FLUSH_DATABASE_MONI TORING_INFO Procedure | Flushes in-memory monitoring information for all the tables to the dictionary |
| GATHER_DATABASE_ST ATS Procedures | Gathers statistics for all objects in the database |
| GATHER_DICTIONARY_S TATS Procedure | Gathers statistics for dictionary schemas 'SYS', 'SYSTEM' and schemas of RDBMS components |
| GATHER_FIXED_OBJECT S_STATS Procedure | Gathers statistics of fixed objects |
| GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure | Gathers index statistics |
| GATHER_PROCESSING_ RATE Procedure | Starts the job of gathering the processing rates which end after <code>interval</code> defined in minutes |
| GATHER_SCHEMA_STAT S Procedures | Gathers statistics for all objects in a schema |
| GATHER_SYSTEM_STAT S Procedure | Gathers system statistics |
| GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure | Gathers table and column (and index) statistics |

Table 177-3 (Cont.) DBMS_STATS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| GENERATE_STATS Procedure | Generates object statistics from previously collected statistics of related objects |
| GET_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER Procedure | Creates an operation filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor operation |
| GET_ADVISOR_RECS Function | Generates a recommendation report for the specified item |
| GET_COLUMN_STATS Procedures | Gets all column-related information |
| GET_INDEX_STATS Procedures | Gets all index-related information |
| GET_PARAM Function | Gets the default value of parameters of DBMS_STATS procedures (see DBMS_STATS Deprecated Subprograms) |
| GET_PREFS Function | Gets the default value of the specified preference |
| GET_STATS_HISTORY_AVAILABILITY Function | Gets the oldest timestamp where statistics history is available |
| GET_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION Function | Returns the current statistics history retention value |
| GET_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure | Gets system statistics from <code>stattab</code> , or from the dictionary if <code>stattab</code> is NULL |
| GET_TABLE_STATS Procedure | Gets all table-related information |
| IMPLEMENT_ADVISOR_TASK Function | Implements the recommendations made by Optimizer Statistics Advisor |
| IMPORT_COLUMN_STATS Procedure | Retrieves statistics for a particular column from the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code> and stores them in the dictionary |
| IMPORT_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure | Imports the statistics preferences of all the tables |
| IMPORT_DATABASE_STATS Procedure | Retrieves statistics for all objects in the database from the user statistics table and stores them in the dictionary |
| IMPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure | Retrieves statistics for all dictionary schemas ('SYS', 'SYSTEM' and RDBMS component schemas) from the user statistics table and stores them in the dictionary |
| IMPORT_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure | Retrieves statistics for fixed tables from the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code> and stores them in the dictionary |
| IMPORT_INDEX_STATS Procedure | Retrieves statistics for a particular index from the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code> and stores them in the dictionary |
| IMPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure | Imports the statistics preferences of all the tables owned by the specified owner name |
| IMPORT_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure | Retrieves statistics for all objects in the schema identified by <code>ownname</code> from the user statistics table and stores them in the dictionary |
| IMPORT_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure | Retrieves system statistics from the user statistics table and stores them in the dictionary |
| IMPORT_TABLE_PREFS Procedure | Sets the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema |

Table 177-3 (Cont.) DBMS_STATS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| IMPORT_TABLE_STATS Procedure | Retrieves statistics for a particular table from the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code> and stores them in the dictionary |
| INTERRUPT_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure | Interrupts a currently executing Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |
| LOCK_PARTITION_STATS Procedure | Locks statistics for a partition |
| LOCK_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure | Locks the statistics of all tables of a schema |
| LOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure | Locks the statistics on the table |
| MERGE_COL_USAGE Procedure | Merges column usage information from a source database, by means of a <code>dblink</code> , into the local database |
| PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES Procedures | Converts user-specified minimum, maximum, and histogram endpoint datatype-specific values into Oracle's internal representation for future storage using the SEED_COL_USAGE Procedure |
| PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_NVARCHAR Procedure | Converts user-specified minimum, maximum, and histogram endpoint datatype-specific values into Oracle's internal representation for future storage using the SEED_COL_USAGE Procedure |
| PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_ROWID Procedure | Converts user-specified minimum, maximum, and histogram endpoint datatype-specific values into Oracle's internal representation for future storage using the SEED_COL_USAGE Procedure |
| PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS Procedure | Publishes the statistics gathered and stored as pending |
| PURGE_STATS Procedure | Purges old versions of statistics saved in the dictionary |
| REMAP_STAT_TABLE Procedure | Remaps the names of objects in the user statistics table |
| REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK Function | Reports the results of an Optimizer Advisor Task. |
| REPORT_COL_USAGE Function | Reports the recorded column (group) usage information |
| REPORT_GATHER_AUTO_STATS Function | Runs the auto statistics gathering job in reporting mode |
| REPORT_GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Functions | Runs the GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Procedures in reporting mode. |
| REPORT_GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Functions | Runs the GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure in reporting mode |
| REPORT_GATHER_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Function | Runs the GATHER_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure in reporting mode |
| REPORT_GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Functions | Runs the GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Procedures in reporting mode |
| REPORT_GATHER_TABLE_STATS Function | Runs the GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure in reporting mode |

Table 177-3 (Cont.) DBMS_STATS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| REPORT_STATS_OPERATIONS Function | Generates a report of all statistics operations that take place between two timestamps which may or may not have been provided |
| RESET_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure | Resets an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task execution to its initial state. Only reset a task that is not currently executing |
| RESET_COL_USAGE Procedure | Resets the recorded column (group) usage information |
| RESET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure | Resets the default values of all parameters to Oracle recommended values |
| RESET_PARAM_DEFAULTS Procedure | Resets global preferences to default values (see DBMS_STATS Deprecated Subprograms) |
| RESTORE_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure | Restores statistics of all dictionary tables (tables of 'SYS', 'SYSTEM' and RDBMS component schemas) as of a specified timestamp |
| RESTORE_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure | Restores statistics of all fixed tables as of a specified timestamp |
| RESTORE_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure | Restores statistics of all tables of a schema as of a specified timestamp |
| RESTORE_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure | Restores statistics of all tables of a schema as of a specified timestamp |
| RESTORE_TABLE_STATS Procedure | Restores statistics of a table as of a specified timestamp (<i>as_of_timestamp</i>), as well as statistics of associated indexes and columns |
| RESUME_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure | Resumes an interrupted task. It only resumes the execution that was most recently interrupted |
| SCRIPT_ADVISOR_TASK Function | Retrieves the script that implements the recommended actions for the problems found by Optimizer Statistics Advisor |
| SEED_COL_USAGE Procedure | Iterates over the SQL statements in the specified SQL tuning set, compiles them and seeds column usage information for the columns that appear in these statements |
| SET_ADVISOR_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure | Updates the value of an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task parameter |
| SET_COLUMN_STATS Procedures | Sets column-related information |
| SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure | Sets the statistics preferences of all the tables |
| SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure | Sets the global statistics preferences |
| SET_INDEX_STATS Procedures | Sets index-related information |
| SET_PARAM Procedure | Sets default values for parameters of DBMS_STATS procedures (see DBMS_STATS Deprecated Subprograms) |
| SET_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure | Sets the value of rate of processing for a given operation |
| SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure | Sets the statistics preferences of all the tables owned by the specified owner name |

Table 177-3 (Cont.) DBMS_STATS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| SET_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure | Sets system statistics |
| SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure | Sets the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema |
| SET_TABLE_STATS Procedure | Sets table-related information |
| SHOW_EXTENDED_STAT_S_NAME Function | Returns the name of the virtual column that is created for the user-specified extension |
| TRANSFER_STATS Procedure | Transfers statistics for specified table(s) from a remote database specified by <code>dblink</code> to the local database |
| UNLOCK_PARTITION_STATS Procedure | Unlocks the statistics for a partition |
| UNLOCK_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure | Unlocks the statistics on all the tables in schema |
| UNLOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure | Unlocks the statistics on the table |
| UPGRADE_STAT_TABLE Procedure | Upgrades user statistics on an older table |

177.7.1 ALTER_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION Procedure

This procedure changes the statistics history retention value.

Statistics history retention is used by both the automatic purge and [PURGE_STATS Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.ALTER_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION (
    retention      IN      NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 177-4 ALTER_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>retention</code> | <p>The retention time in days. The statistics history will be retained for at least these many number of days. The valid range is [1,365000]. Also you can use the following values for special purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1: Statistics history is never purged by automatic purge 0: Old statistics are never saved. The automatic purge will delete all statistics history NULL: Change statistics history retention to default value |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you must have the `SYSDBA` or both `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` and `ANALYZE ANY` system privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

177.7.2 CANCEL_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure

This procedure cancels an Optimizer Statistics Advisor execution. The advisor removes all intermediate results of the current execution from the task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CANCEL_ADVISOR_TASK (  
    task_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-5 CANCEL_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>task_name</code> | The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Consider a case in which a task is executed by one user, interrupted, and then resumed by a different user. In this case, Optimizer Statistics Advisor bases its checks of the resumed execution on the privilege of the user who resumed the task.

Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

Usage Notes

To be canceled or interrupted, the specified task must be currently executing.

Example 177-1 Canceling an Optimizer Statistics Advisor

In this example, you start a SQL*Plus session, and then create and execute an advisor task named `my_task`:

```
DECLARE
  v_tname  VARCHAR2(128) := 'my_task';
  v_ename  VARCHAR2(128) := NULL;
BEGIN
  -- create a task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);

  -- execute the task
  v_ename := DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
END;
/
```

In a separate terminal, you start a second SQL*Plus session, and then execute the following program:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.CANCEL_ADVISOR_TASK('my_task');
```

The first session returns an ORA-13632 to indicate the cancelation of the task:

```
ORA-13632: The user cancelled the current operation.
```

177.7.3 CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER Function

This function configures the filter list for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. Filters are useful for excluding irrelevant findings from a report.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER (
  task_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  stats_adv_opr_type IN   VARCHAR2,
  configuration_type IN   VARCHAR2,
  filter             IN   StatsAdvFilterTab := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 177-6 CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <code>task_name</code> | The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |
| <code>stats_adv_opr_type</code> | The type of operation to configure. Possible values are <code>EXECUTE</code> , <code>REPORT</code> , <code>SCRIPT</code> , and <code>IMPLEMENT</code> . The function permits you to specify a combination of operation types by using the plus (+) operator, for example, <code>EXECUTE +REPORT</code> . If this parameter is null, then the filter applies to all types of advisor operations. |

Table 177-6 (Cont.) CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>configuration_type</code> | The type of configuration. Possible values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>SET</code>: Sets the specified filter list values. The submitted filter overrides existing filter values. • <code>CLEAR</code>: Clears the existing values for the specified filter. • <code>SHOW</code>: Shows the current values of the specified filter. |
| <code>filter</code> | The list of filter items for the script. |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Return Values

This function returns a CLOB that contains the configuration of the provided filter in XML format.

Exceptions

- `ORA-20000`: Insufficient privileges
- `ORA-20001`: Invalid input values
- `ORA-20012`: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

Usage Notes

To provide fine-grained control and a unified interface across all procedures, `DBMS_STATS` provides the `StatsAdvFilter` type. You can use this data type to instantiate and construct a table of filters. You can then pass a parameter of type `StatsAdvFilter` to `CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER` along with a Boolean variable that specifies either of the following:

- Inclusion list
Only include these objects in the check.
- Exclusion list
Do not include these objects in the check.

You can also pass in a parameter specifying whether to replace the existing list. This list only filters object-level and operation-level items. The advisor always checks system-level rules.

You can create the following types of filters:

- Rule filter
This filter takes a rule name as input. Obtain rule names from the `V$STATS_ADVISOR_RULES` view.

- Operation filter

This filter is an exact match filter that takes in the name of the operation and an XML string representation of all the parameter values in the call. To obtain the XML, see the notes section of the `DBA_OPTSTAT_OPERATIONS` view. To obtain the filter for an operation, use `DBMS_STATS.GET_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER`.

- Object filter

This filter accept an owner name and an object name. Wildcards (%) are supported in the owner name and object name. When an object name is null or %, it means a filter for all the objects in the specified schema. If the owner name is also null or %, it means a default filter for all objects in the system.

If none of the filters is specified, then the function recognizes the filter as setting the global default value of filtering (include or exclude). During the check, if no filter has been specified for a rule, operation, or object, then the function uses the default value to determine whether to include or exclude it.

Example 177-2 Enabling and Disabling Rules

You may want to turn off checks for all rules except for a specific rule. In this example, you want to check whether SQL plan directives have been disabled.

```

DECLARE
  v_task_name    VARCHAR2(128)           := 'my_task';
  v_ret          VARCHAR2(128);
  filter         DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilter := null;
  filterTab     DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilterTab := null;
  v_counter      NUMBER                 := 0;
  v_filterReport CLOB;
BEGIN
  -- Create the advisor task
  v_ret := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_task_name);

  -- Initialize the filter table
  filterTab := DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilterTab();

  -- First filter: set filters to be FALSE by default
  filter.include := FALSE;

  -- Add this filter to the filter table
  v_counter := v_counter + 1;
  filterTab.extend;
  filterTab(v_counter) := filter;

  -- Second filter: turn on filter for one rule
  filter.include := TRUE;
  filter.rulename := 'TurnOnSQLPlanDirective';

  -- Add the SQL plan directive filter to the filter table
  v_counter := v_counter + 1;
  filterTab.extend;
  filterTab(v_counter) := filter;

  v_filterReport := DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER(
                    task_name           => v_task_name,

```

```

        stats_adv_opr_type => NULL,
        configuration_type => 'SET',
        filter              => filterTab);
    -- Drop the task
    DBMS_STATS.DROP_ADVISOR_TASK(v_task_name);
END;
```

Example 177-3 Configuring an Operations Filter

In this example, your shop uses customized scripts to gather statistics for a table. If you do not want to see a specific statistics operation in the report, then you can specify an operations filter.

```

DECLARE
    v_task_name    VARCHAR2(128)           := 'my_task';
    v_ret          VARCHAR2(128);
    filter         DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilter := null;
    filterTab     DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilterTab := null;
    opr           DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvOpr;
    oprTab        DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvOprTab;
    v_oprCnt      NUMBER                   := 0;
    TYPE numTab IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
    opr_tab       numTab;
    v_filterReport CLOB;

BEGIN
    -- Create the advisor task
    v_ret := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_task_name);

    -- Initialize filter table
    filterTab := DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilterTab();

    -- Initialize operations filter
    oprTab := DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvOprTab();

    SELECT ID
           BULK COLLECT INTO opr_tab
    FROM   WRI$_OPTSTAT_OPR
    WHERE  OPERATION = 'set_table_stats'
    AND    TARGET = 'HR.EMPLOYEES';

    -- Populate the operations table
    FOR i IN 1..opr_tab.count LOOP

        -- Use the procedure GET_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER to construct
        -- an operation filter
        DBMS_STATS.GET_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER(opr_tab(i), opr);

        v_oprCnt := v_oprCnt + 1;
        oprTab.extend;
        oprTab(v_oprCnt) := opr;

    END LOOP;

    filter.include := FALSE;
```

```
filter.oprlist := oprTab;

-- Add to filter table
filterTab.extend;
filterTab(1) := filter;

v_filterReport := DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER(
    task_name          => v_task_name,
    stats_adv_opr_type => NULL,
    configuration_type => 'SET',
    filter             => filterTab);

-- Drop the task
DBMS_STATS.DROP_ADVISOR_TASK(v_task_name);

END;
```

Example 177-4 Reporting on a Specific Schema

In this example, you want to generate a report only for the `sh` schema. Also, you want to skip the `sh.products` table. You create an object filter as follows:

```
DECLARE
    v_task_name      VARCHAR2(128)           := 'my_task';
    v_ret            VARCHAR2(128);
    filter           DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilter := null;
    filterTab        DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilterTab := null;
    v_filterReport   CLOB;
    v_counter        NUMBER                  := 0;
    obj              DBMS_STATS.ObjectElem;
    objTab           DBMS_STATS.ObjectTab;
    v_objCnt         NUMBER                  := 0;
BEGIN
    -- Create the advisor task
    v_ret := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_task_name);

    -- Initialize filter table
    filterTab := DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilterTab();

    -- Set object filter to be off by default
    filter.include := FALSE;

    objTab := DBMS_STATS.ObjectTab();

    obj.ownname := NULL;
    obj.objname := NULL;

    -- Add to the object table

    v_objCnt := v_objCnt + 1;
    objTab.extend;
    objTab(v_objCnt) := obj;

    filter.objlist := objTab;
```

```
-- Add the object filter to the filter table
v_counter := v_counter + 1;
filterTab.extend;
filterTab(v_counter) := filter;

-- In filter 1, turn on the check only for schema SH

filter.include := TRUE;

objTab := DBMS_STATS.ObjectTab();
v_objCnt := 0;

obj.ownname := 'SH';
obj.objname := NULL;

-- add to the object table
v_objCnt := v_objCnt + 1;
objTab.extend;
objTab(v_objCnt) := obj;

filter.objlist := objTab;

-- Add the object filter to the filter table
v_counter := v_counter + 1;
filterTab.extend;
filterTab(v_counter) := filter;

-- In filter 2, exclude the check for object sh.products

filter.include := FALSE;

objTab := dbms_stats.ObjectTab();
v_objCnt := 0;

-- Specify another object filter for sh.products
obj.ownname := 'SH';
obj.objname := 'PRODUCTS';

-- Add to the object table
v_objCnt := v_objCnt + 1;
objTab.extend;
objTab(v_objCnt) := obj;

filter.objlist := objTab;

-- Add the object filter to the filter table
v_counter := v_counter + 1;
filterTab.extend;
filterTab(v_counter) := filter;

v_filterReport :=
DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER(
    task_name          => v_task_name,
```

```

stats_adv_opr_type => NULL,
configuration_type => 'SET',
filter              => filterTab);

-- Drop the task
DBMS_STATS.DROP_ADVISOR_TASK(v_task_name);
END;
```

177.7.4 CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OBJ_FILTER Function

This function configures an object filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OBJ_FILTER (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  stats_adv_opr_type IN VARCHAR2,
  rule_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  ownname            IN VARCHAR2,
  tablename          IN VARCHAR2,
  action             IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 177-7 CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OBJ_FILTER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| task_name | The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |
| stats_adv_opr_type | The type of operation to configure. Possible values are EXECUTE, REPORT, SCRIPT, and IMPLEMENT. See " CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_RULE_FILTER Function ". |
| rule_name | The name of the rule to configure. If null, the function applies the filter to all operation-level rules. |
| ownname | The owner name of the operation target. If null, the function applies the filter to all owner names. |
| tablename | The table name of the operation target. |
| action | The configuration action to take for the specified rule. See " CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_RULE_FILTER Function ". |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Return Values

This function returns an XML CLOB that contains the updated values of the filter.

Exceptions

- **ORA-20000:** Insufficient privileges
- **ORA-20001:** Invalid input values
- **ORA-20012:** Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

177.7.5 CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER Functions

This overloaded function configures an operation filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    stats_adv_opr_type IN VARCHAR2,
    rule_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    operation_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    action             IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    stats_adv_opr_type IN VARCHAR2,
    rule_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    operation_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    ownname            IN VARCHAR2,
    tabname            IN VARCHAR2,
    action             IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    stats_adv_opr_type IN VARCHAR2,
    rule_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    operation_id       IN NUMBER,
    action             IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 177-8 CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |

Table 177-8 (Cont.) CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| stats_adv_opr_type | The type of operation to configure. Possible values are EXECUTE, REPORT, SCRIPT, and IMPLEMENT. See " CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_RULE_FILTER Function ". |
| rule_name | The name of the rule to configure. If null, the function applies the filter to all operation-level rules. |
| operation_name | The name of the operation. For example, an operation name could be gather_table_stats. This value cannot be null. |
| operation_id | The ID of the operation to configure. The filter applies to any operation with the same signature as the specified operation ID. If two operations have the same signature, then they have the same value for every parameter. View the operation ID in DBA_OPSTAT_OPERATIONS.ID. This value cannot be null. |
| ownname | The owner name of the operation target. This value cannot be null. |
| tabname | The table name of the operation target. |
| action | The configuration action to take for the specified rule. See " CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_RULE_FILTER Function ". |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Return Values

This function returns an XML CLOB that contains the updated values of the filter.

Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

Example 177-5 Excluding Operations for Gathering Table Statistics

In this example, your goal is to exclude operations that gather table statistics in the `hr` schema. User account `stats` has been granted the `DBA` role, `ADVISOR` privilege, and `SELECT ON DBA_OPTSTAT_OPERATIONS` privilege. You perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the database as `stats`.
2. Drop any existing task named `opt_adv_task1`.

```
DECLARE
  v_tname VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
  v_tname := 'opt_adv_task1';
```

```

        DBMS_STATS.DROP_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
    END;
/

```

3. Create a procedure named `opr_filter` that configures a task to advise on all operations *except* those that gather statistics for tables in the `hr` schema.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE opr_filter(p_tname IN VARCHAR2) IS
    v_retc CLOB;
BEGIN
    -- For all rules, prevent the advisor from operating
    -- on the operations selected in the following query
    FOR rec IN
        (SELECT ID FROM DBA_OPTSTAT_OPERATIONS WHERE OPERATION =
'gather_table_stats' AND TARGET LIKE 'HR.%')
    LOOP
        v_retc := DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER(
            task_name          => p_tname
            , stats_adv_opr_type => NULL
            , rule_name         => NULL
            , operation_id      => rec.id
            , action            => 'DISABLE');
    END LOOP;
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS

```

4. Create a task named `opt_adv_task1`, and then execute the `opr_filter` procedure for this task.

```

DECLARE
    v_tname VARCHAR2(32767);
    v_ret VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
    v_tname := 'opt_adv_task1';
    v_ret := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
    opr_filter(v_tname);
END;
/

```

5. Execute the task `opt_adv_task1`.

```

DECLARE
    v_tname VARCHAR2(32767);
    v_ret VARCHAR2(32767);
begin
    v_tname := 'opt_adv_task1';
    v_ret := DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
END;
/

```

6. Print the report.

```

SPOOL /tmp/rep.txt
SET LONG 1000000
COLUMN report FORMAT A200
SET LINESIZE 250
SET PAGESIZE 1000

SELECT DBMS_STATS.REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK(
        task_name      => 'opt_adv_task1'
      , execution_name => NULL
      , type            => 'TEXT'
      , section         => 'ALL'
    ) AS report
FROM   DUAL;
SPOOL OFF

```

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database Reference* to learn more about DBA_OPTSTAT_OPERATIONS
- *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to manage Optimizer Statistics Advisor

177.7.6 CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_RULE_FILTER Function

This function configures a rule filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_RULE_FILTER (
    task_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
    stats_adv_opr_Type IN VARCHAR2,
    rule_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
    action         IN   VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;

```

Parameters**Table 177-9** SCRIPT_ADVISOR_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| task_name | The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |
| stats_adv_opr_type | The type of operation to configure. Possible values are EXECUTE, REPORT, SCRIPT, and IMPLEMENT. You can specify a combination of operation types, for example, EXECUTE +REPORT. If this parameter is null, then the filter applies to all types of Optimizer Statistics Advisor operations. |
| rule_name | The name of the rule to configure. If null, the function applies the filter to all rules. |

Table 177-9 (Cont.) SCRIPT_ADVISOR_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| action | The configuration action to take for the specified rule. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENABLE: Enables the filter • DISABLE: Disables the filter • DELETE: Deletes the filter • SHOW: Shows the current filter value |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Return Values

This function returns an XML CLOB that contains the updated values of the filter.

Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

177.7.7 CONVERT_RAW_VALUE Procedures

This procedure converts the internal representation of a minimum value, maximum value, or histogram endpoint actual value into a datatype-specific value.

The `minval`, `maxval`, and `eavals` fields of the `StatRec` structure as filled in by `GET_COLUMN_STATS` or `PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES` are appropriate values for input.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CONVERT_RAW_VALUE (
    rawval    RAW,
    resval OUT BINARY_FLOAT);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.CONVERT_RAW_VALUE (
    rawval    RAW,
    resval OUT BINARY_DOUBLE);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.CONVERT_RAW_VALUE (
    rawval    RAW,
    resval OUT DATE);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.CONVERT_RAW_VALUE (
    rawval    RAW,
    resval OUT NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.CONVERT_RAW_VALUE (
    rawval    RAW,
    resval OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-10 CONVERT_RAW_VALUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| rawval | Raw representation of a column minimum, maximum, histogram end point actual value |
| resval | Converted, type-specific value |

Usage Notes

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.

177.7.8 CONVERT_RAW_VALUE_NVARCHAR Procedure

This procedure converts the internal representation of a a minimum value, maximum value, or histogram end point actual value.

The `minval`, `maxval` and `eavals` fields of the `StatRec` structure as filled in by `GET_COLUMN_STATS` or `PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES` are appropriate values for input.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CONVERT_RAW_VALUE_NVARCHAR (
    rawval    RAW,
    resval OUT NVARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-11 CONVERT_RAW_VALUE_NVARCHAR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| rawval | The raw representation of a column minimum or maximum datatype-specific output parameters |
| resval | The converted, type-specific value |

Usage Notes

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.

177.7.9 CONVERT_RAW_VALUE_ROWID Procedure

This procedure converts the internal representation of a a minimum value, maximum value, or histogram end point actual value.

The `minval`, `maxval` and `eavals` fields of the `StatRec` structure as filled in by `GET_COLUMN_STATS` or `PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES` are appropriate values for input.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CONVERT_RAW_VALUE_ROWID (
    rawval    RAW,
    resval OUT ROWID);
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(convert_raw_value_rowid, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 177-12 CONVERT_RAW_VALUE_ROWID Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| rawval | The raw representation of a column minimum or maximum datatype-specific output parameters |
| resval | The converted, type-specific value |

Usage Notes

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.

177.7.10 COPY_TABLE_STATS Procedure

This procedure copies statistics of all dependent object such as columns and local indexes. If the statistics for source are not available then nothing is copied. It can optionally scale the statistics (such as the number of blks, or number of rows) based on the given `scale_factor`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.COPY_TABLE_STATS (
    ownname          VARCHAR2,
    tabname          VARCHAR2,
    srcpartname      VARCHAR2,
    dstpartname      VARCHAR2,
    scale_factor     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 1,
    flags            NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    force            BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 177-13 COPY_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| ownname | Schema of the table of source and destination [sub] partitions |
| tabname | Table name of source and destination [sub] partitions |
| srcpartname | Source [sub] partition |
| dstpartname | Destination [sub] partition |
| scale_factor | Scale factor to scale nblks, nrows etc. in dstpartname |

Table 177-13 (Cont.) COPY_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| flags | For internal Oracle use (should be left as <code>NULL</code>) |
| force | When value of this argument is <code>TRUE</code> copy statistics even if the destination [sub]partition is locked |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Invalid [sub]partition name

ORA-20001: Bad input value

Usage Notes

This procedure updates the minimum and maximum values of destination partition for the first partitioning column as follows:

- If the partitioning type is `HASH`, then the minimum and maximum values of the destination partition are same as that of the source partition.
- If the partitioning type is `LIST`, then the behavior depends on the setting of the destination partition:
 - If the destination partition is a `NOT DEFAULT` partition, then the following statements are true:
 - * The minimum value of the destination partition is set to the minimum value of the value list that describes the destination partition.
 - * The maximum value of the destination partition is set to the maximum value of the value list that describes the destination partition.
 - Alternatively, if the destination partition is a `DEFAULT` partition, then the following statements are true:
 - * The minimum value of the destination partition is set to the minimum value of the source partition.
 - * The maximum value of the destination partition is set to the maximum value of the source partition.
- If the partitioning type is `RANGE`, then the following statements are true:
 - The minimum value of the destination partition is set to the high bound of previous partition unless the destination partition is the first partition. For the first partition, the minimum value is set to the high bound of the destination partition.
 - The maximum value of the destination partition is set to the high bound of the destination partition unless the high bound of the destination partition is

MAXVALUE, in which case the maximum value of the destination partition is set to the high bound of the previous partition.

- If the source partition column's minimum value is equal to its maximum value, and if both are equal to the source partition's lower bound, and if it has a single distinct value, then the destination partition column's minimum and maximum values are both set to the destination partition's lower bound. This is done for all partitioning columns.

If the above condition does not apply, second and subsequent partitioning columns are updated as follows. The destination partition column's maximum value is set to the greater of the destination partition upper bound and the source partition column's maximum value, with one exception. If the destination partition is D and its preceding partition is $D-1$ and the key column to be adjusted is C_n , the maximum value for C_n is set to the upper bound of D (ignoring the maximum value of the source partition column) provided that the upper bounds of the previous key column C_{n-1} are the same in partitions D and $D-1$.

- If the minimum and maximum values are different for a column after modifications, and if the number of distinct values is less than 1, then the number of distinct values is updated as 2.
- If the source or destination is a partition of a composite partitioned table, then this procedure does not copy statistics of the underlying subpartitions.

177.7.11 CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK Function

This function creates an advisor task for the Optimizer Statistics Advisor.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK (
    task_name    IN    VARCHAR2    := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 177-14 CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| task_name | Name of the task. If the task name is already specified, then the function uses the specified task name. Otherwise, the function generates a new task name automatically. |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Return Values

This function returns the unique name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges / creating extension is not supported

ORA-20001: Error when processing extension

ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

Example 177-6 Creating and Executing a Task

This example creates an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task named `my_task`, and then executes it.

```
DECLARE
  v_tname  VARCHAR2(128) := 'my_task';
BEGIN
  -- create a task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
  -- execute the task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
END;
```



Note:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how manage Optimizer Statistics Advisor

177.7.12 CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS Function

This function creates a column statistics entry in the system for a user-specified column group or an expression in a table.

The database gathers statistics for this extension when a user-initiated or automatic statistics gathering job gathers statistics for the table. Statistics for such an extension are called **extended statistics**. This function returns the name of this newly created entry for the extension.

This second form of this function creates statistics extensions based on the column group usage recorded by the [SEED_COL_USAGE Procedure](#). This function returns a report of extensions created.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS (
  ownname  VARCHAR2,
  tabname  VARCHAR2,
  extension VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS (
  ownname  VARCHAR2,
  tabname  VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 177-15 CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ownname | Owner name of a table |
| tabname | Name of the table |
| extension | Can be either a column group or an expression. Suppose the specified table has columns <code>c1</code> , <code>c2</code> . An example column group is "(<code>c1</code> , <code>c2</code>)". An example expression is "(<code>c1</code> + <code>c2</code>)". |

Return Values

This function returns the name of this newly created entry for the extension.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges / creating extension is not supported

ORA-20001: Error when processing extension

ORA-20007: Extension already exists

ORA-20008: Reached the upper limit on number of extensions

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table, or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` or `SYSDBA` privilege.

The extension has the following restrictions:

- The extension cannot contain a virtual column.
- Extensions cannot be created on tables owned by `SYS`.
- Extensions cannot be created on cluster tables, index organized tables, temporary tables, or external tables.
- The total number of extensions in a table cannot be greater than a maximum of (20, 10% of number of non-virtual columns in the table).
- The number of columns in a column group must be in the range [2, 32].
- A column cannot appear more than once in a column group.
- The extension can contain an expression only if a corresponding virtual column has been created.
- An expression must contain at least one column.
- An expression cannot contain a subquery.
- The `COMPATIBLE` parameter must be 11.0.0.0.0 or greater.

177.7.13 CREATE_STAT_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a table with name `stattab` in `ownname`'s schema which is capable of holding statistics. The columns and types that compose this table are not relevant as it should be accessed solely through the procedures in this package.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CREATE_STAT_TABLE (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  stattab          VARCHAR2,
  tblspace         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  global_temporary BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 177-16 CREATE_STAT_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>ownname</code> | Name of the schema |
| <code>stattab</code> | Name of the table to create. This value should be passed as the <code>stattab</code> parameter to other procedures when the user does not want to modify the dictionary statistics directly. |
| <code>tblspace</code> | Tablespace in which to create the statistics tables. If none is specified, then they are created in the user's default tablespace. |
| <code>global_temporary</code> | Whether or not the table should be created as a global temporary table |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you need whichever privileges are required for creating a table in the specified schema.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Table already exists or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Tablespace does not exist

177.7.14 DELETE_COLUMN_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes column-related statistics.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_COLUMN_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  colname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

cascade_parts BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
statown       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
no_invalidate BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force         BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
col_stat_type VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ALL';

```

Parameters

Table 177-17 DELETE_COLUMN_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| ownname | Name of the schema |
| tablename | Name of the table to which this column belongs |
| colname | Name of the column or extension |
| partname | Name of the table partition for which to delete the statistics. If the table is partitioned and if partname is NULL, then global column statistics are deleted. |
| stattab | User statistics table identifier describing from where to delete the statistics. If stattab is NULL, then the statistics are deleted directly from the dictionary. |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab (Only pertinent if stattab is not NULL). |
| cascade_parts | If the table is partitioned and if partname is NULL, then setting this to true causes the deletion of statistics for this column for all underlying partitions as well. |
| statown | Schema containing stattab (if different than ownname) |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. The default can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| force | When value of this argument is TRUE, deletes column statistics even if locked |
| col_stat_type | Type of column statistics to be deleted. This argument takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HISTOGRAM - delete column histogram only ALL - delete base column statistics and histogram |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

177.7.15 DELETE_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure

This procedure deletes the statistics preferences set for all non-system tables. You can include system tables by passing `TRUE` for the `add_sys` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_DATABASE_PREFS (
    pname          IN  VARCHAR2,
    add_sys        IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 177-18 DELETE_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>pname</code> | <p>Preference name. The existing value for following preferences can be deleted and default preference values will be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM • AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS • CASCADE • DEGREE • ESTIMATE_PERCENT • GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS • GRANULARITY • INCREMENTAL • INCREMENTAL_LEVEL • INCREMENTAL_STALENESS • METHOD_OPT • NO_INVALIDATE • OPTIONS • PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER • PUBLISH • STALE_PERCENT • STAT_CATEGORY • TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS |
| <code>add_sys</code> | Determines whether <code>SYS</code> tables will be included. |

Table 177-19 Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM | <p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. Consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can specify the following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format. This approach is attractive when existing performance is acceptable, and you do not want to incur the performance cost of reformatting legacy content. • ADAPTIVE SAMPLING The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses. This is the most conservative option. • HYPERLOGLOG The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses. In contrast to adaptive sampling, the HyperLogLog algorithm uses a randomization technique. The advantages of HyperLogLog over adaptive sampling are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The accuracy of the new algorithm is similar to the original algorithm. – The memory required is significantly lower, which typically leads to huge reductions in synopsis size. |
| AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS | <p>Controls the automatic creation of extensions when database statistics are gathered.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ON — When applicable, a SQL plan directive can trigger the creation of column group statistics based on usage of columns in the predicates in the workload. • OFF — The database does not create column group statistics automatically. The database creates them only when the CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function is executed, or when extended statistics are specified explicitly in the METHOD_OPT clause of DBMS_STATS. This is the default. |
| CASCADE | Determines whether index statistics are collected as part of gathering table statistics. |
| DEGREE | Determines degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics. |
| ESTIMATE_PERCENT | Determines the percentage of rows to estimate. |
| GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS | Controls whether the statistics gathered for a global temporary table should be stored as shared statistics or session statistics. |
| GRANULARITY | Determines the granularity of statistics to collect. This value is only relevant for partitioned tables. |
| INCREMENTAL | Determines whether the global statistics of a partitioned table will be maintained without doing a full table scan. |
| INCREMENTAL_LEVEL | Controls which synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE. |

Table 177-19 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| INCREMENTAL_STALENESS | <p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT,USE_LOCKED_STATS,ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USE_STALE_PERCENT—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the STALE_PERCENT preference. For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics. Assume a different case in which STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics. • USE_LOCKED_STATS—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes. For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics. • ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT—Adaptive sampling synopses and HyperLogLog synopses are permitted to coexist. • NULL—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes. For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics. <p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL');</pre> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre> <p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value NULL, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT.</p> |

Table 177-19 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| METHOD_OPT | Controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. When setting preference on global, schema, database or dictionary level, only 'FOR ALL' syntax is allowed. |
| NO_INVALIDATE | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. The default can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| OPTIONS | Determines the <code>options</code> parameter used in the GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure . |
| PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER | Determines whether to override the input value of a parameter with the preference value of that parameter for a statistics operation. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE — Ignores input parameter values, and uses the value of the corresponding preference. FALSE — Obeys input parameter values. Specifying this preference does not change the order of precedence of table, global, and default. |
| PUBLISH | Determines whether the database publishes newly gathered statistics after the gathering job completes. You can gather statistics without publishing them immediately. This technique enables you to test new statistics before publishing them. |
| STALE_PERCENT | Determines the percentage of rows in a table that have to change before the statistics on that table are deemed stale and should be regathered. |
| STAT_CATEGORY | Specifies which statistics to import or export, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECT_STATS — table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (default) SYNOPSIS — information to support incremental statistics REALTIME_STATS — Specifies only real-time statistics. MODELS — supports import, export, and deletion for regression models in real-time stats. The value 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS, REALTIME_STATS, MODELS' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopsis. The default value is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS, REALTIME_STATS, MODELS'. |

Table 177-19 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS | Specifies the average number of blocks assumed to be cached in the buffer cache when calculating the index clustering factor. The preference applies only when gathering statistics using DBMS_STATS. Index statistics gathered during CREATE INDEX or REBUILD INDEX operations will use the default value 1. |

Security Model

To run this procedure, you must have the SYSDBA role or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input values

Usage Notes

All pname arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and values are enclosed in quotes, even when they represent numbers.

Example 177-7 Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_DATABASE_PREFS('CASCADE', FALSE);
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_DATABASE_PREFS('ESTIMATE_PERCENT', TRUE);
```



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to manage optimizer statistics preferences

177.7.16 DELETE_DATABASE_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes statistics for all the tables in a database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_DATABASE_STATS (
  stattab      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                     get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force        BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  stat_category VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_DEL_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

Parameters

Table 177-20 DELETE_DATABASE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| stattab | User statistics table identifier describing from where to delete the statistics. If stattab is NULL, then the statistics are deleted directly in the dictionary. |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab (Only pertinent if stattab is not NULL) |
| statown | Schema containing stattab (if different from current schema) |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>The default can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| force | When the value of this argument is TRUE, deletes statistics of tables in a database even if they are locked |
| stat_category | Statistics to delete. It accepts multiple values separated by comma: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECT_STATS — table statistics, column statistics and index statistics SYNOPSIS — information to support incremental statistics REALTIME_STATS — specifies only real-time statistics. MODELS — supports import, export, and deletion for regression models in real-time stats. <p>The default is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS, REALTIME_STATS, MODELS'</p> |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need to have the SYSDBA role or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

177.7.17 DELETE_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes statistics for all dictionary schemas ('SYS', 'SYSTEM' and RDBMS component schemas).

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_DICTIONARY_STATS (
  statab          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  stattype       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ALL',
  force          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  stat_category  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_DEL_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

Parameters

Table 177-21 DELETE_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| statab | User statistics table identifier describing from where to delete the statistics. If statab is NULL, then the statistics are deleted directly in the dictionary. |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within statab (Only pertinent if statab is not NULL) |
| statown | Schema containing statab (if different from current schema) |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>The default can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| stattype | Statistics type |
| force | When the value of this argument is TRUE, deletes statistics of tables in a database even if they are locked |

Table 177-21 (Cont.) DELETE_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| stat_category | <p>Statistics to delete. It accepts multiple values separated by comma:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OBJECT_STATS — table statistics, column statistics and index statistics • SYNOPSES — information to support incremental statistics • REALTIME_STATS — Specifies only real-time statistics. • MODELS — supports import, export, and deletion for regression models in real-time stats. <p>The default is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSES, REALTIME_STATS, MODELS'</p> |

Usage Notes

You must have the SYSDBA or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privilege to execute this procedure.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

177.7.18 DELETE_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes statistics of all fixed tables.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS (
    statab          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    no_invalidate  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
    force          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 177-22 DELETE_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| statab | The user statistics table identifier describing from where to delete the current statistics. If statab is NULL, the statistics will be deleted directly in the dictionary. |
| statid | The (optional) identifier to associate with these statistics within statab. This only applies if statab is not NULL. |
| statown | Schema containing statab (if different from current schema) |

Table 177-22 (Cont.) DELETE_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| no_invalidate | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. • FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. • AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>The default can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| force | <p>Ignores the statistics lock on objects and deletes the statistics if set to TRUE</p> |

Usage Notes

You must have the SYSDBA or ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY system privilege to execute this procedure.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

177.7.19 DELETE_INDEX_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes index-related statistics.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_INDEX_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  indname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  cascade_parts   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                     get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  stattype        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ALL',
  force           BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE);
  stat_category   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_DEL_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

Parameters

Table 177-23 DELETE_INDEX_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------|
| ownname | Name of the schema |

Table 177-23 (Cont.) DELETE_INDEX_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| indname | Name of the index |
| partname | Name of the index partition for which to delete the statistics. If the index is partitioned and if partname is NULL, then index statistics are deleted at the global level. |
| stattab | User statistics table identifier describing from where to delete the statistics. If stattab is NULL, then the statistics are deleted directly from the dictionary. |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab (Only pertinent if stattab is not NULL) |
| cascade_parts | If the index is partitioned and if partname is NULL, then setting this to TRUE causes the deletion of statistics for this index for all underlying partitions as well |
| statown | Schema containing stattab (if different than ownname) |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>The default can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| stattype | Statistics type |
| force | When value of this argument is TRUE, deletes index statistics even if locked |
| stat_category | Statistics to delete. It accepts multiple values separated by comma: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECT_STATS — table statistics, column statistics and index statistics SYNOPSIS — information to support incremental statistics REALTIME_STATS — Specifies only real-time statistics. MODELS — supports import, export, and deletion for regression models in real-time stats. <p>The default is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS, REALTIME_STATS, MODELS'</p> |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

177.7.20 DELETE_PENDING_STATS Procedure

This procedure is used to delete the pending statistics that have been collected but have not been published.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_PENDING_STATS (  
    ownname      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT USER,  
    tablename    IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-24 DELETE_PENDING_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| ownname | Owner name |
| tablename | Table name |

Security Model

To run this procedure, you need to have the same privilege for gathering statistics on the tables that will be affected by this procedure. The default owner is the user who runs the procedure.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

If the parameter `tablename` is `NULL` delete applies to all tables of the specified schema.

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_PENDING_STATS('SH', 'SALES');
```

177.7.21 DELETE_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure

This procedure deletes the processing rate of a given statistics source. If the source is not specified, it deletes the statistics of all the sources.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_PROCESSING_RATE (  
    stat_source  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```


Parameters

Table 177-25 DELETE_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| stat_source | Source of processing rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'MANUAL': values set by the user manually using the SET_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure 'CALIBRATION': values collected by the calibration GATHER_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure run explicitly by the user 'FEEDBACK': values obtained by time feedback |

Usage Notes

You require the `OPTIMIZER_PROCESSING_RATE` role to run this procedure since `AUTO DOP` uses processing rates to determine the optimal degree of parallelism for a SQL statement.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input value

177.7.22 DELETE_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to delete the statistics preferences of all the tables owned by the specified owner name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_SCHEMA_PREFS (
    ownname IN VARCHAR2,
    pname   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-26 DELETE_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| ownname | Owner name |

Table 177-26 (Cont.) DELETE_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pname | <p>Preference name. The existing value for following preferences can be deleted and default preference values will be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM • AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS • CASCADE • DEGREE • ESTIMATE_PERCENT • GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS • GRANULARITY • INCREMENTAL • INCREMENTAL_LEVEL • INCREMENTAL_STALENESS • METHOD_OPT • NO_INVALIDATE • OPTIONS • PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER • PUBLISH • STALE_PERCENT • TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS |

Table 177-27 Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM | <p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. You can consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG <p>This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format.</p> • ADAPTIVE SAMPLING <p>The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses.</p> • HYPERLOGLOG <p>The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses.</p> |

Table 177-27 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS | <p>Controls the automatic creation of extensions when database statistics are gathered.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ON — When applicable, a SQL plan directive can trigger the creation of column group statistics based on usage of columns in the predicates in the workload. • OFF— The database does not create column group statistics automatically. The database creates them only when the <code>CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS</code> function is executed, or when extended statistics are specified explicitly in the <code>METHOD_OPT</code> clause of <code>DBMS_STATS</code>. This is the default. |
| CASCADE | Determines whether index statistics are collected as part of gathering table statistics. |
| COORDINATOR_TRIGGER_SHARD | <p>User of each shard uses this preference to determine whether to allow shard coordinator to interact with the statistics gathering in each shards.</p> <p>While gathering the statistics in shard coordinator, if the statistics in one of the shards are not up to date, the shard coordinator will try to trigger the statistics gathering in that shard. By using this preference, user can execute or ignore that command from the shard coordinator.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE—Allows the shard coordinator trigger the statistics gathering on sharded table in local shard if the statistics on local shard are stale. • FALSE—Ignores the statistics gathering command triggered from the shard coordinator. <p>The default value is <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |
| DEGREE | Determines the degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics. |
| ESTIMATE_PERCENT | The value determines the percentage of rows to estimate. |
| METHOD_OPT | Controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. When setting preferences at the global, schema, database, or dictionary level, only <code>FOR ALL</code> syntax is allowed. |

Table 177-27 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| NO_INVALIDATE | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. • FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. • AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>The default can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| GRANULARITY | The value determines granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned) |
| PUBLISH | This value determines whether or not newly gathered statistics will be published once the gather job has completed. |
| INCREMENTAL | This value determines whether or not the global statistics of a partitioned table will be maintained without doing a full table scan. |
| INCREMENTAL_LEVEL | This value controls what synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE. |

Table 177-27 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| INCREMENTAL_STALENESS | <p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT,USE_LOCKED_STATS,ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USE_STALE_PERCENT—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> preference. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify <code>USE_STALE_PERCENT</code> for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics. Assume a different case in which <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify <code>USE_STALE_PERCENT</code> for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics. • USE_LOCKED_STATS—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics. • ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT—Adaptive sampling synopses and HyperLogLog synopses are permitted to coexist. • NULL—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics. <p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL');</pre> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre> |

Table 177-27 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| ROOT_TRIGGER_PDB | <p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value <code>NULL</code>, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is <code>ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT</code>.</p> <p>The application PDB user, uses this preference to determine whether to allow the application root to interact with the statics gathering in PDB.</p> <p>During the statistics gathering of a metadata linked table in the application root, if the statistics in a PDB are in stale state, the application root triggers the statistics gathering for the particular PDB. Using this preference, the user can either execute or ignore the command from the application root.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>TRUE</code>—Allows the application root trigger the statistics gathering on metadata linked table in application PDB if the statistics on PDB are stale. • <code>FALSE</code>—Ignores the statistics gathering command triggered from application root. <p>The default value is <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |
| STALE_PERCENT | <p>This value determines the percentage of rows in a table that have to change before the statistics on that table are deemed stale and should be regathered.</p> |
| GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS | <p>This controls whether the statistics gathered for a global temporary table should be stored as shared statistics or session statistics.</p> |
| TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS | <p>Specifies the average number of blocks assumed to be cached in the buffer cache when calculating the index clustering factor. The preference applies only when gathering statistics using <code>DBMS_STATS</code>. Index statistics gathered during <code>CREATE INDEX</code> or <code>REBUILD INDEX</code> operations will use the default value 1.</p> |
| OPTIONS | <p>Determines the <code>options</code> parameter used in the GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure.</p> |

 **Note:**

CDB root, different from application root, never triggers statistics gathering on the PDBs and it is not controlled by this preference.

Security Model

To run this procedure, you must be the object owner, or have the `SYSDBA` privilege, or have the `ANALYZE ANY` system privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges / Schema "<schema>" does not exist

ORA-20001: Invalid or Illegal input values

Usage Notes

All arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and values are enclosed in quotes, even when they represent numbers.

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH', 'CASCADE');
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH', 'ESTIMATE_PERCENT');
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH', 'DEGREE');
```



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to manage optimizer statistics preferences

177.7.23 DELETE_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes statistics for an entire schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_SCHEMA_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  statab           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate    BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                     get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force            BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  stat_category    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_DEL_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

Parameters

Table 177-28 DELETE_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ownname | Specifies the name of the schema. |
| statab | Identifies the table where statistics are stored. If statab is NULL, then the procedure deletes statistics directly from the data dictionary. |
| statid | Specifies the identifier (optional) associated with these statistics within statab. This parameter is only relevant if statab is not NULL. |

Table 177-28 (Cont.) DELETE_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| statown | Specifies the schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code>). |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. • FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. • AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| force | Indicates whether to force the deletion for locked statistics. When the value is TRUE, this procedure deletes table statistics even if locked. |
| stat_category | Specifies which statistics to process. The following values are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OBJECT_STATS — Specifies table statistics, column statistics, and index statistics. • SYNOPSES — Specifies metadata for incremental statistics. • REALTIME_STATS — Specifies only real-time statistics. • MODELS — supports import, export, and deletion for regression models in real-time stats. <p>You can specify a list of comma-delimited values. For example, 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSES' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses. The default value is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSES, REALTIME_STATS, MODELS'.</p> |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

177.7.24 DELETE_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes workload statistics (collected using the 'INTERVAL' or 'START' and 'STOP' options) and resets the default to `noworkload` statistics (collected using 'NOWORKLOAD' option), if `stattab` is not specified. If `stattab` is specified, the subprogram deletes all system statistics with the associated `statid` from the `stattab`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_SYSTEM_STATS (
  stattab      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```


Parameters

Table 177-29 DELETE_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| stattab | Identifier of the user statistics table where the statistics will be saved |
| statid | Optional identifier associated with the statistics saved in the stattab |
| statown | Schema containing stattab (if different from current schema) |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to be upgraded

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need the GATHER_SYSTEM_STATISTICS role.

177.7.25 DELETE_TABLE_PREFS Procedure

This procedure deletes the optimizer statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_TABLE_PREFS (
    ownname    IN  VARCHAR2,
    tablename  IN  VARCHAR2,
    pname      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-30 DELETE_TABLE_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| ownname | Owner name |
| tablename | Table name |

Table 177-30 (Cont.) DELETE_TABLE_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pname | <p>Preference name. The existing value for following preferences can be deleted and default preference values will be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM • AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS • CASCADE • DEGREE • ESTIMATE_PERCENT • GRANULARITY • GLOBAL_TEMP_STATS • INCREMENTAL • INCREMENTAL_LEVEL • INCREMENTAL_STALENESS • METHOD_OPT • NO_INVALIDATE • OPTIONS • PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER • PUBLISH • STALE_PERCENT • STAT_CATEGORY • TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS |

Table 177-31 Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM | <p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. Consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can specify the following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format. This approach is attractive when existing performance is acceptable, and you do not want to incur the performance cost of reformatting legacy content. • ADAPTIVE SAMPLING The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses. This is the most conservative option. • HYPERLOGLOG The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses. In contrast to adaptive sampling, the HyperLogLog algorithm uses a randomization technique. The advantages of HyperLogLog over adaptive sampling are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The accuracy of the new algorithm is similar to the original algorithm. – The memory required is significantly lower, which typically leads to huge reductions in synopsis size. |
| AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS | <p>Controls the automatic creation of extensions when database statistics are gathered.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ON — When applicable, a SQL plan directive can trigger the creation of column group statistics based on usage of columns in the predicates in the workload. • OFF— The database does not create column group statistics automatically. The database creates them only when the CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function is executed, or when extended statistics are specified explicitly in the METHOD_OPT clause of DBMS_STATS. This is the default. |
| CASCADE | Determines whether index statistics are collected as part of gathering table statistics. |
| DEGREE | Determines the degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics. |
| ESTIMATE_PERCENT | Determines the percentage of rows to estimate. |
| GRANULARITY | Determines granularity of statistics to collect. This value is only relevant for partitioned tables. |

Table 177-31 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS | Controls whether the statistics gathered for a global temporary table should be stored as shared statistics or session statistics. |
| INCREMENTAL | This value determines whether or not the global statistics of a partitioned table will be maintained without doing a full table scan. |
| INCREMENTAL_LEVEL | This value controls what synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE. |

Table 177-31 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| INCREMENTAL_STALENESS | <p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT,USE_LOCKED_STATS,ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USE_STALE_PERCENT—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the STALE_PERCENT preference. For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics. Assume a different case in which STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics. • USE_LOCKED_STATS—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes. For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics. • ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT—Adaptive sampling synopses and HyperLogLog synopses are permitted to coexist. • NULL—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes. For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics. <p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL');</pre> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre> |

Table 177-31 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| METHOD_OPT | The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value NULL, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT. Controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. When setting preference at the global, schema, database, or dictionary level, only 'FOR ALL' syntax is allowed. |
| NO_INVALIDATE | The value controls the invalidation of dependent cursors of the tables for which statistics are being gathered. |
| OPTIONS | Determines the options parameter used in the GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure . |
| PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER | Determines whether to override the input value of a parameter with the preference value of that parameter for a statistics operation. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE — Ignores input parameter values, and uses the value of the corresponding preference. FALSE — Obeys input parameter values. Specifying this preference does not change the order of precedence of table, global, and default. |
| PUBLISH | Determines whether newly gathered statistics will be published after the statistics gathering job has completed. |
| STALE_PERCENT | Determines the percentage of rows in a table that have to change before the statistics on that table are deemed stale and should be regathered. |
| STAT_CATEGORY | Specifies which statistics to import or export, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECT_STATS — table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (default) SYNOPSIS — information to support incremental statistics REALTIME_STATS — specifies only real-time statistics. MODELS — supports import, export, and deletion for regression models in real-time stats. The value 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopsis. The default value is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS, REALTIME_STATS, MODELS'. |
| TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS | Specifies the average number of blocks assumed to be cached in the buffer cache when calculating the index clustering factor. The preference applies only when gathering statistics using DBMS_STATS. Index statistics gathered during CREATE INDEX or REBUILD INDEX operations will use the default value 1. |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or Illegal input values

Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you need to connect as owner of the table, be granted `ANALYZE` privilege on the table, or `ANALYZE ANY` system privilege.
- All arguments are of type `VARCHAR2` and values are enclosed in quotes, even when they represent numbers.

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'SALES', 'CASCADE');
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'SALES', 'DEGREE');
```



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to manage optimizer statistics preferences

177.7.26 DELETE_TABLE_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes table-related statistics.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tablename        VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statab          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  cascade_parts   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  cascade_columns BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  cascade_indexes BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force           BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  stat_category   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_DEL_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

Parameters

Table 177-32 DELETE_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>ownname</code> | Specifies the name of the schema. |
| <code>tablename</code> | Specifies the name of the table to which this column belongs. |
| <code>partname</code> | Specifies the name of the table partition or subpartition from which to get the statistics. If the table is partitioned and if <code>partname</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then the statistics are retrieved from the global table level. |

Table 177-32 (Cont.) DELETE_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| stattab | Identifies the user statistics table where statistics will be retrieved. If <code>stattab</code> is NULL, then the procedure retrieves statistics directly from the dictionary. |
| statid | Specifies the identifier (optional) associated with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> . This parameter is only relevant if <code>stattab</code> is not NULL. |
| cascade_parts | Specifies whether the procedure should operate on underlying partitions. If the table is partitioned, and if <code>partname</code> is NULL, then specifying TRUE deletes statistics for underlying partitions. |
| cascade_columns | Indicates whether to invoke the <code>DELETE_COLUMN_STATS</code> procedure. If TRUE, then this procedure calls <code>DELETE_COLUMN_STATS</code> for all underlying columns. |
| cascade_indexes | Indicates whether to invoke the <code>DELETE_INDEX_STATS</code> procedure. If TRUE, then this procedure calls <code>DELETE_INDEX_STATS</code> for all underlying columns. |
| statown | Specifies the schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code>). |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| force | Indicates whether to force the deletion for locked statistics. When the value is TRUE, this procedure deletes table statistics even if locked. |
| stat_category | Specifies which statistics to process. The following values are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECT_STATS — specifies table statistics, column statistics, and index statistics. SYNOPSIS — specifies metadata for incremental statistics. REALTIME_STATS — specifies only real-time statistics. MODELS — supports import, export, and deletion for regression models in real-time stats. <p>You can specify a list of comma-delimited values. For example, 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses.</p> <p>The default value is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS, REALTIME_STATS, MODELS'.</p> |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

177.7.27 DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_HISTORY Function

This function compares statistics for a table as of two specified timestamps.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_HISTORY(
  ownname      IN  VARCHAR2,
  tablename    IN  VARCHAR2,
  time1        IN  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  time2        IN  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  pctthreshold IN  NUMBER                      DEFAULT 10)
RETURN DiffRepTab pipelined;
```

Parameters

Table 177-33 DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_HISTORY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| ownname | Specifies the owner of the table. Specify NULL for current schema. |
| tablename | Specifies the table for which statistics are to be compared. |
| time1 | Specifies the first timestamp for comparison. |
| time2 | Specifies the second timestamp for comparison. |
| pctthreshold | Specifies the threshold limit. The function reports differences in statistics only if the change percentage exceeds this limit. The default value is 10. |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Usage Notes

If the second timestamp is `NULL`, then the function compares the current statistics in the data dictionary with the statistics as of the first timestamp.

177.7.28 DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_PENDING Function

This function compares pending statistics to either the current statistics in the data dictionary, or user-specified historical statistics.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_PENDING(
  ownname      IN  VARCHAR2,
  tablename    IN  VARCHAR2,
```

```

        timestamp      IN  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
        pctthreshold   IN  NUMBER  DEFAULT 10)
RETURN DiffRepTab pipelined;

```

Parameters

Table 177-34 DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_PENDING Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| ownname | Owner of the table. Specify NULL for the current schema. |
| tablename | Table for which statistics are to be compared. |
| timestamp | Timestamp in the statistics history that corresponds to the desired statistics. If the timestamp is NULL, then this function compares the current statistics in the dictionary with the pending statistics (default). |
| pctthreshold | Limit for reporting. The function reports difference in statistics only if it exceeds the specified limit. The default value is 10. |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you must have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table, or you must have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

177.7.29 DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_STATTAB Function

This function compares table statistics from two sources.

The function can obtain statistics from the following sources:

- Two user statistics tables
- A single user statistics table containing two sets of statistics that can be identified using `statids`
- A user statistics table and dictionary

The function also compares the statistics of the dependent objects: indexes, columns, and partitions. It displays statistics of the objects from both sources when the difference between those statistics exceeds a certain threshold (%). You can specify this threshold as an argument to the function. The function uses the statistics corresponding to the first source (`stattab1` or `time1`) as the basis for computing the difference percentage.

Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_STATTAB (
    ownname      IN  VARCHAR2,
    tablename    IN  VARCHAR2,
    stattab1     IN  VARCHAR2,
    stattab2     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    pctthreshold IN  NUMBER  DEFAULT 10,
    statid1      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid2      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,

```

```

    statablown    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statab2own   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DiffRepTab pipelined;

```

Parameters

Table 177-35 DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_STATTAB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| ownname | Specifies the owner of the table. Specify <code>NULL</code> for current schema. |
| tablename | Specifies the table for which statistics are to be compared. |
| statab1 | Specifies the user statistics table 1. |
| statab2 | Specifies the user statistics table 2. If <code>NULL</code> , the function compares statistics in <code>statab1</code> with current statistics in the data dictionary. This is the default. To compare two sets within the statistics table, specify the same table as <code>statab1</code> (see <code>statid</code> below). |
| pctthreshold | Specifies the percent thresholds for comparison. The function reports difference in statistics only if it exceeds this limit. The default value is 10. |
| statid1 | (optional) Identifies statistics set within <code>statab1</code> . |
| statid2 | (optional) Identifies statistics set within <code>statab2</code> . |
| statablown | Specifies the schema containing <code>statab1</code> (if other than <code>ownname</code>). |
| statab2own | Specifies the schema containing <code>statab2</code> (if other than <code>ownname</code>). |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

177.7.30 DROP_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure

This procedure drops the specified Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.DROP_ADVISOR_TASK (
    task_name IN VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 177-36 DROP_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Exceptions

- `ORA-20000`: Insufficient privileges
- `ORA-20001`: Invalid input values
- `ORA-20012`: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

Example 177-8 Dropping an Optimizer Statistics Advisor Task

This example drops the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task named `my_task`:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.DROP_ADVISOR_TASK('my_task');
```

177.7.31 DROP_EXTENDED_STATS Procedure

This function drops the statistics entry that is created for the user specified extension.

This cancels the effects of the [CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DROP_EXTENDED_STATS (
    ownname    VARCHAR2,
    tablename  VARCHAR2,
    extension  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-37 DROP_EXTENDED_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>ownname</code> | Owner name of a table |
| <code>tablename</code> | Name of the table |
| <code>extension</code> | Can be either a column group or an expression. Suppose the specified table has two column <code>c1</code> , <code>c2</code> . An example column group can be " <code>(c1, c2)</code> " and an example expression can be " <code>(c1 + c2)</code> ". |

Exceptions

- `ORA-20000`: Insufficient privileges or extension does not exist
- `ORA-20001`: Error when processing extension

Usage Notes

- To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

- If no extended statistics set is created for the extension, this function throws an error.

177.7.32 DROP_STAT_TABLE Procedure

This procedure drops a user statistics table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DROP_STAT_TABLE (
    ownname VARCHAR2,
    statab VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-38 DROP_STAT_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ownname | Name of the schema |
| statab | User statistics table identifier |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Table does not exists or insufficient privileges.

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you need the privileges for dropping the specified table.

177.7.33 EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK Function

This function executes a previously created Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    execution_name IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 177-39 EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| task_name | Name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |
| execution_name | A name that qualifies and identifies an advisor execution. If not specified, then the advisor automatically generates it. If the specified execution conflicts with the name of an existing execution, then the function returns an error. |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- You can execute this subprogram for `AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK`, which is predefined.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

The results of performing this task depend on the privileges of the executing user:

- `SYSTEM` level

Only users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task on system-level rules.

- Operation level

The results depend on the following privileges:

- Users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task for all statistics operations.
- Users with the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to any schema except `SYS`.
- Users with the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to their own schema and the `SYS` schema.
- Users with neither the `ANALYZE ANY` nor the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can only perform this operation for statistics operations relating to their own schema.

- Object level

Users can perform this task for any object for which they have statistics collection privileges.

Exceptions

- `ORA-20000`: Insufficient privileges
- `ORA-20001`: Invalid input values
- `ORA-20012`: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

Returns

This function returns the name of the new execution.

Usage Notes

The results of the execution depend on user privileges and the type of rules:

- System

To perform the operation on system-level rules, you must have both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges.

- **Operation**

If you have the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges, then you can execute this function for all operations. If you have only the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege, then you can execute this function for operations related to any schemas except `SYS`. If you have only the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege, then you can execute this function for operations related to any schemas, including `SYS`. If you have neither the `ANALYZE ANY` nor the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege, then you can execute this function only for operations in your own schema.

- **Object**

If you have the privilege to collect statistics for an object, then you can execute this function for the object.

Example 177-9 Creating and Executing a Task

This example creates an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task named `my_task`, and then executes it.

```
DECLARE
  v_tname  VARCHAR2(128) := 'my_task';
BEGIN
  -- create a task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
  -- execute the task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
END;
```

177.7.34 EXPORT_COLUMN_STATS Procedure

This procedure exports statistics for a specified column and stores them in the user statistics table identified by `stattab`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_COLUMN_STATS (
  ownname  VARCHAR2,
  tablename VARCHAR2,
  colname  VARCHAR2,
  partname VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab  VARCHAR2,
  statid   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 177-40 EXPORT_COLUMN_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ownname | Name of the schema |
| tabname | Name of the table to which this column belongs |
| colname | Name of the column or extension |
| partname | Name of the table partition. If the table is partitioned and if partname is NULL, then global and partition column statistics are exported. |
| stattab | User statistics table identifier describing where to store the statistics |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab |
| statown | Schema containing stattab (if different than ownname) |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.35 EXPORT_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to export the statistics preferences of all the tables, excluding the tables owned by Oracle. These tables can be included by passing `TRUE` for the `add_sys` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_DATABASE_PREFS (
    stattab      IN  VARCHAR2,
    statid       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL
    add_sys      IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 177-41 EXPORT_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| stattab | Statistics table name to where statistics should be exported |

Table 177-41 (Cont.) EXPORT_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| statid | (Optional) Identifier to associate with these statistics within statab |
| statown | Schema containing statab (if other than ownname) |
| add_sys | Value TRUE will include the Oracle-owned tables |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you need to have the SYSDBA role, or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.
- All arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and values are enclosed in quotes.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_DATABASE_PREFS('STATTAB', statown=>'SH');
```

177.7.36 EXPORT_DATABASE_STATS Procedure

This procedure exports statistics for all objects in the database and stores them in the user statistics tables identified by statown.statab.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_DATABASE_STATS (
    statab          VARCHAR2,
    statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    stat_category  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

Parameters

Table 177-42 EXPORT_DATABASE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| statab | User statistics table identifier describing where to store the statistics |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within statab |
| statown | Schema containing statab (if different from current schema) |

Table 177-42 (Cont.) EXPORT_DATABASE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| stat_category | <p>Specifies what statistics to import, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OBJECT_STATS — table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (default). • SYNOPSIS — information to support incremental statistics. • REALTIME_STATS — specifies only real-time statistics. <p>If 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' is specified, table statistics, column statistics, index statistics and synopsis are deleted.</p> |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.37 EXPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure

This procedure exports statistics for all data dictionary schemas (`SYS`, `SYSTEM`, and RDBMS component schemas) and stores them in the user statistics table identified by `stattab`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS (
  stattab          VARCHAR2,
  statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stat_category   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

Parameters

Table 177-43 EXPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| stattab | User statistics table identifier describing where to store the statistics |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> |
| statown | Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different from current schema) |

Table 177-43 (Cont.) EXPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| stat_category | <p>Specifies what statistics to import, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECT_STATS — table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (default) SYNOPSIS — information to support incremental statistics REALTIME_STATS — specifies only real-time statistics. <p>If 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' is specified, table statistics, column statistics, index statistics and synopses are deleted.</p> |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.38 EXPORT_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure

This procedure exports statistics for fixed tables and stores them in the user statistics table identified by `stattab`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS (
  stattab  VARCHAR2,
  statid   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 177-44 EXPORT_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| stattab | User statistics table identifier describing where to store the statistics |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> |
| statown | Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different from current schema) |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.39 EXPORT_INDEX_STATS Procedure

This procedure retrieves statistics for a particular index and stores them in the user statistics table identified by `stattab`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_INDEX_STATS (
    ownname  VARCHAR2,
    indname  VARCHAR2,
    partname VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    stattab  VARCHAR2,
    statid   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 177-45 EXPORT_INDEX_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>ownname</code> | Name of the schema |
| <code>indname</code> | Name of the index |
| <code>partname</code> | Name of the index partition. If the index is partitioned and if <code>partname</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then global and partition index statistics are exported. |
| <code>stattab</code> | User statistics table identifier describing where to store the statistics |
| <code>statid</code> | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> |
| <code>statown</code> | Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code>) |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

- To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.40 EXPORT_PENDING_STATS Procedure

This procedure is used to export the statistics gathered and stored as pending.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_PENDING_STATS (
  ownname      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT USER,
  tablename    IN  VARCHAR2,
  stattab      IN  VARCHAR2,
  statid       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT USER);
```

Parameters

Table 177-46 EXPORT_PENDING_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>ownname</code> | Owner name |
| <code>tablename</code> | Table name |
| <code>stattab</code> | Statistics table name to where to export the statistics |
| <code>statid</code> | (Optional) Identifier to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> |
| <code>statown</code> | Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if other than <code>ownname</code>) |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

- If the parameter `tablename` is `NULL` then export applies to all tables of the specified schema.
- The default owner/schema is the user who runs the procedure.
- To run this procedure, you need to have the same privilege for gathering statistics on the tables that will be touched by this procedure.
- All arguments are of type `VARCHAR2` and values are enclosed in quotes.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_PENDING_STATS(NULL, NULL, 'MY_STAT_TABLE');
```

177.7.41 EXPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to export the statistics preferences of all the tables owned by the specified owner name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS (
  ownname      IN  VARCHAR2,
  stattab      IN  VARCHAR2,
  statid       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 177-47 EXPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ownname | Owner name |
| stattab | Statistics table name to where to export the statistics |
| statid | (Optional) Identifier to associate with these statistics within stattab |
| statown | Schema containing stattab (if different than ownname) |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you need to connect as owner, or have the SYSDBA privilege, or have the ANALYZE ANY system privilege.
- All arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and values are enclosed in quotes.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH', 'STAT');
```

177.7.42 EXPORT_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure

This procedure exports statistics for all objects in the schema identified by ownname and stores them in the user statistics tables identified by stattab.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_SCHEMA_STATS (
  ownname      VARCHAR2,
  stattab      VARCHAR2,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
stat_category    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

Parameters

Table 177-48 EXPORT_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| ownname | Specifies the name of the schema. |
| stattab | Identifies the user statistics table in which to store the exported statistics. |
| statid | Specifies the identifier (optional) associated with these statistics within stattab. |
| statown | Specifies the schema containing stattab (if different than ownname). |
| stat_category | <p>Specifies which statistics to process. The following values are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECT_STATS — specifies table statistics, column statistics, and index statistics SYNOPSIS — specifies metadata for incremental statistics REALTIME_STATS — specifies only real-time statistics <p>You can specify a list of comma-delimited values. For example, 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopsis.</p> <p>The default value is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS, REALTIME_STATS'.</p> |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.43 EXPORT_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure

This procedure retrieves system statistics and stores them in the user statistics table, identified by `stattab`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_SYSTEM_STATS (
  stattab          VARCHAR2,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 177-49 EXPORT_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| stattab | Identifier of the user statistics table that describes where the statistics will be stored |
| statid | Optional identifier associated with the statistics stored from the stattab |
| statown | Schema containing stattab (if different from current schema) |

Security Model

To run this procedure, you must have the `GATHER_SYSTEM_STATISTICS` role.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to be upgraded

ORA-20003: Unable to export system statistics

Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support the export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.44 EXPORT_TABLE_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to export the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema into the specified statistics table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_TABLE_PREFS (
  ownname      IN  VARCHAR2,
  tablename    IN  VARCHAR2,
  stattab      IN  VARCHAR2,
  statid       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 177-50 EXPORT_TABLE_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ownname | Owner name |
| tablename | Table name |
| stattab | Statistics table name where to export the statistics |
| statid | Optional identifier to associate with these statistics within stattab |

Table 177-50 (Cont.) EXPORT_TABLE_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| statown | Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if other than <code>ownname</code>) |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you need to connect as owner of the table, or have the `ANALYZE ANY` system privilege.
- All arguments are of type `VARCHAR2` and values are enclosed in quotes.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'SALES', 'STAT');
```

177.7.45 EXPORT_TABLE_STATS Procedure

This procedure exports statistics for a specified table (including associated index statistics) and stores them in the user statistics table identified by `stattab`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tablename        VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab         VARCHAR2,
  statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  cascade         BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stat_category   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

Parameters

Table 177-51 EXPORT_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ownname | Specifies the name of the schema. |
| tablename | Specifies the name of the table. |
| partname | Specifies the name of the table partition. If the table is partitioned, and if <code>partname</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure exports global and partition statistics. |

Table 177-51 (Cont.) EXPORT_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| stattab | Specifies the identifier (optional) associated with these statistics within stattab. |
| statid | Specifies the identifier (optional) associated with these statistics within stattab. |
| cascade | Indicates whether to export column and index statistics. If TRUE, then the procedure exports column and index statistics for the specified table. This is the default. |
| statown | Specifies the schema containing stattab (if different than ownname). |
| stat_category | <p>Specifies which statistics to process. The following values are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECT_STATS — specifies table statistics, column statistics, and index statistics SYNOPSIS — specifies metadata for incremental statistics REALTIME_STATS — specifies only real-time statistics <p>You can specify a list of comma-delimited values. For example, 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses.</p> <p>The default value is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS, REALTIME_STATS'.</p> |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.46 FLUSH_DATABASE_MONITORING_INFO Procedure

This procedure saves monitoring information for all tables in the dictionary. The database immediately updates corresponding entries in the `*_TAB_MODIFICATIONS`, `*_TAB_STATISTICS` and `*_IND_STATISTICS` views.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.FLUSH_DATABASE_MONITORING_INFO;
```

Security Model

The `ANALYZE ANY` system privilege is required to run this procedure.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

Starting in Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), you do not need to call `FLUSH_DATABASE_MONITORING_INFO` to view the latest information in `*_TAB_STATISTICS` and `*_IND_STATISTICS` because these views show statistics cached in the SGA and stored on disk. Because the `GATHER_*_STATS` procedures internally save monitoring information to disk, it is not necessary to run this procedure before gathering statistics.



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to set optimizer statistics preferences

177.7.47 GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Procedures

This procedure gathers statistics for all objects in the database.

Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS (
  estimate_percent NUMBER      DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                               (get_param('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample      BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt       VARCHAR2   DEFAULT get_param('METHOD_OPT'),
  degree           NUMBER     DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
  granularity      VARCHAR2   DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
  cascade         BOOLEAN    DEFAULT to_cascade_type(get_param('CASCADE')),
  stattab         VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  options         VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'GATHER',
  objlist         OUT         ObjectTab,
  statown        VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  gather_sys      BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE,
  no_invalidate   BOOLEAN    DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                               get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  obj_filter_list ObjectTab  DEFAULT NULL);

```

```

DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS (
  estimate_percent NUMBER      DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                               (get_param('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample      BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt       VARCHAR2   DEFAULT get_param('METHOD_OPT'),
  degree           NUMBER     DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
  granularity      VARCHAR2   DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
  cascade         BOOLEAN    DEFAULT to_cascade_type(get_param('CASCADE')),
  stattab         VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  options         VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'GATHER',
  statown        VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  gather_sys      BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE,
  no_invalidate   BOOLEAN    DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (

```

```

                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
obj_filter_list ObjectTab DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 177-52 GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| estimate_percent | <p>Determines the percentage of rows to sample. The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> to enable the database to determine the appropriate sample size for optimal statistics. This is the default.</p> <p>You can change the default value using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| block_sample | <p>Determines whether the database uses random block sampling (<code>TRUE</code>) or random row sampling (<code>FALSE</code>). The default is <code>FALSE</code>.</p> <p>Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk, then sample values may be somewhat correlated. This parameter is only relevant when estimating statistics.</p> |
| method_opt | <p>When setting preference on global, schema, database or dictionary level, only 'FOR ALL' syntax is allowed.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>FOR ALL [INDEXED HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause]</code> <code>size_clause</code> is defined as <code>size_clause := SIZE {integer REPEAT AUTO SKEWONLY}</code> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <code>integer</code> : Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048]. - <code>REPEAT</code> : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms. - <code>AUTO</code> : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns. - <code>SKEWONLY</code> : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns. <p>The default is <code>FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO</code>. The value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |

Table 177-52 (Cont.) GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| degree | <p>Determines the degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics. The default for <code>degree</code> is <code>NULL</code>. <code>NULL</code> means to use the table default value specified by the <code>DEGREE</code> clause in the <code>CREATE TABLE</code> or <code>ALTER TABLE</code> statement. Change the default using the <code>SET_DATABASE_PREFS</code>, <code>SET_GLOBAL_PREFS</code>, <code>SET_SCHEMA_PREFS</code>, and <code>SET_TABLE_PREFS</code> procedures. <code>NULL</code> means use the table default value specified by the <code>DEGREE</code> clause in the <code>CREATE TABLE</code> or <code>ALTER TABLE</code> statement.</p> <p>Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE</code> to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The <code>AUTO_DEGREE</code> value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. The degree is between 1 (serial execution) and <code>DEFAULT_DEGREE</code> (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters), according to the size of the object. When using <code>DEGREE=>NULL</code>, <code>DEGREE=>n</code>, or <code>DEGREE=>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE</code>, the current implementation of <code>DBMS_STATS</code> may use serial execution when the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.</p> |
| granularity | <p>Granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned).</p> <p>'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics</p> <p>'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</p> <p>'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'.</p> <p>'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics</p> <p>'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</p> <p>'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics</p> <p>'SUBPARTITION' - Gathers subpartition-level statistics</p> |
| cascade | <p>Determines whether to collect index statistics as part of gathering table statistics.</p> <p>Specifying this option is equivalent to running the <code>GATHER_INDEX_STATS</code> procedure on each index of the table. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE</code> to enable the database to determine whether index statistics need to be collected. This is the default. You can change the default using the <code>SET_DATABASE_PREFS</code>, <code>SET_GLOBAL_PREFS</code>, <code>SET_SCHEMA_PREFS</code>, and <code>SET_TABLE_PREFS</code> procedures.</p> |
| stattab | <p>User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics.</p> <p>The statistics table is assumed to reside in the same schema as the object being analyzed, so there must be one such table in each schema to use this option.</p> |

Table 177-52 (Cont.) GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> . |
| options | <p>Specifies which objects require statistics to be gathered. Valid values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>GATHER</code> — Gathers statistics on all objects in the database. This is the default. • <code>GATHER AUTO</code> — Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. The database implicitly determines which objects need new statistics and determines how to gather those statistics. When <code>GATHER AUTO</code> is specified, the only additional valid parameters are <code>comp_id</code>, <code>no_invalidate</code>, <code>stattab</code>, <code>statid</code>, and <code>statown</code>; all other parameter settings will be ignored. Also, the database returns a list of objects processed. • <code>GATHER STALE</code> — Gathers statistics on stale objects by querying the <code>*_TAB_MODIFICATIONS</code> views. Also, the database returns a list of objects found to be stale. • <code>GATHER EMPTY</code> — Gathers statistics on objects that currently have no statistics. Also, the database returns a list of objects found to have no statistics. • <code>LIST AUTO</code> — Returns a list of objects to be processed with <code>GATHER AUTO</code>. • <code>LIST STALE</code> — Returns list of stale objects as determined by looking at the <code>*_TAB_MODIFICATIONS</code> views. • <code>LIST EMPTY</code> — Returns a list of objects that currently have no statistics. |
| objlist | List of objects found to be stale or empty |
| statown | Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different from current schema) |
| gather_sys | Gathers statistics on the objects owned by the <code>SYS</code> user. |
| no_invalidate | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>TRUE</code>: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. • <code>FALSE</code>: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. • <code>AUTO</code>: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>If set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the database not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure invalidates dependent cursors immediately.</p> |

Table 177-52 (Cont.) GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| obj_filter_list | A list of object filters. When provided, GATHER_DATABASE_STATS will gather statistics only on objects which satisfy at least one object filter in the list as needed. In a single object filter, we can specify the constraints on the object attributes. The attribute values specified in the object filter are case-insensitive unless double-quoted. Wildcard is allowed in the attribute values. Suppose non-NULL values s1, s2, ... are specified for attributes a1, a2, ... in one object filter. An object o is said to satisfy this object filter if (o.a1 like s1) or (o.a2 like s2) or ... is true. |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need to have the SYSDBA role or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

If the GATHER AUTO option is used then frequency histograms will be created using a sample rather than a full scan. The following scenario shows where GATHER AUTO is used:

- A table is created like this: CREATE TABLE NEWTAB as SELECT * FROM
This will create statistics on NEWTAB but no histograms.
- Next, the DBA creates the histograms using GATHER AUTO on gather_table_stats.
- The FREQUENCY histograms on NEWTAB will be created using a sample rather than a full table scan.

177.7.48 GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure

This procedure gathers statistics for dictionary schemas SYS, SYSTEM and schemas of RDBMS components.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS (
  comp_id          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  estimate_percent NUMBER   DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                        (get_param('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample    BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT get_param('METHOD_OPT'),
  degree          NUMBER   DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
  granularity     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
  cascade         BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_cascade_type(get_param('CASCADE')),
  stattab        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  options        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'GATHER AUTO',
  objlist        OUT      ObjectTab,
  statown        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

no_invalidate      BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
obj_filter_list   ObjectTab DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS (
  comp_id          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  estimate_percent NUMBER  DEFAULT

to_estimate_percent_type(GET_PARAM('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT GET_PARAM('METHOD_OPT'),
  degree          NUMBER  DEFAULT to_degree_type(GET_PARAM('DEGREE')),
  granularity     VARCHAR2  DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
  cascade         BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_cascade_type(GET_PARAM('CASCADE')),
  stattab        VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statid         VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  options        VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'GATHER AUTO',
  statown        VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT
                                to_no_invalidate_type(get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  obj_filter_list ObjectTab DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 177-53 GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| comp_id | Component id of the schema to analyze. NULL results in the analysis of schemas for all RDBMS components. Refer to the COMP_ID column of DBA_REGISTRY view. The procedure always gather statistics on SYS and SYSTEM schemas regardless of this argument. |
| estimate_percent | Percentage of rows to estimate (NULL means compute). The valid range is [0.000001, 100]. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE to have Oracle determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| block_sample | Determines whether or not to use random block sampling instead of random row sampling. Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk then the sample values may be somewhat correlated. Only pertinent when performing estimate statistics. |

Table 177-53 (Cont.) GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| method_opt | <p>The method options. This parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOR ALL [INDEXED HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause] size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer REPEAT AUTO SKEWONLY} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integer : Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048]. - REPEAT : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms. - AUTO : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns. - SKEWONLY : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns. <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| degree | <p>Degree of parallelism. The default for degree is NULL. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure. NULL means use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The AUTO_DEGREE value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. This is between 1 (serial execution) and DEFAULT_DEGREE (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters) according to the size of the object. When using DEGREE=>NULL, DEGREE=>n, or DEGREE=>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE, the current implementation of DBMS_STATS may use serial execution if the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.</p> |

Table 177-53 (Cont.) GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| granularity | <p>Granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned).</p> <p>'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics</p> <p>'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</p> <p>'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'.</p> <p>'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics</p> <p>'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</p> <p>'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics</p> <p>'SUBPARTITION' - gathers subpartition-level statistics</p> |
| cascade | <p>Gathers statistics on indexes also. Index statistics gathering will not be parallelized. Using this option is equivalent to running the GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure on each of the indexes in the schema in addition to gathering table and column statistics. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE</code> to have Oracle determine whether index statistics to be collected or not. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| stattab | <p>User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics</p> |
| statid | <p>The (optional) identifier to associate with these statistics within stattab</p> |

Table 177-53 (Cont.) GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| options | <p>Specifies which objects require statistics to be gathered. Valid values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GATHER AUTO — Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. This is the default. The database implicitly determines which objects need new statistics and determines how to gather those statistics. When GATHER AUTO is specified, the only additional valid parameters are <code>comp_id</code>, <code>no_invalidate</code>, <code>stattab</code>, <code>statid</code>, and <code>statown</code>; all other parameter settings will be ignored. Also, the database returns a list of objects processed. • GATHER — Gathers statistics on all objects in the relevant schema. • GATHER STALE — Gathers statistics on stale objects by querying the <code>*_TAB_MODIFICATIONS</code> views. Also, the database returns a list of objects found to be stale. • GATHER EMPTY — Gathers statistics on objects that currently have no statistics. Also, the database returns a list of objects found to have no statistics. • LIST AUTO — Returns a list of objects to be processed with GATHER AUTO. • LIST STALE — Returns list of stale objects as determined by looking at the <code>*_TAB_MODIFICATIONS</code> views. • LIST EMPTY — Returns a list of objects that currently have no statistics. |
| objlist | The list of objects found to be stale or empty. |
| statown | Schema containing <code>stattab</code> , if different from the current schema. |
| no_invalidate | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. • FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. • AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| obj_filter_list | <p>A list of object filters. When provided, this will gather statistics only on objects which satisfy at least one object filter in the list as needed. In a single object filter, we can specify the constraints on the object attributes. The attribute values specified in the object filter are case-insensitive unless double-quoted. Wildcard is allowed in the attribute values. Suppose non-NULL values <code>s1</code>, <code>s2</code>, ... are specified for attributes <code>a1</code>, <code>a2</code>, ... in one object filter. An object <code>o</code> is said to satisfy this object filter if (<code>o.a1</code> like <code>s1</code>) and (<code>o.a2</code> like <code>s2</code>) and ... is true. See Applying an Object Filter List.</p> |

Usage Notes

You must have the SYSDBA or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privilege to execute this procedure.

If the GATHER AUTO option is used then frequency histograms will be created using a sample rather than a full scan. The following scenario shows where GATHER AUTO is used:

- A table is created like this: `CREATE TABLE NEWTAB as SELECT * FROM`
This will create statistics on NEWTAB but no histograms.
- Next, the DBA creates the histograms using GATHER AUTO on gather_table_stats.
- The FREQUENCY histograms on NEWTAB will be created using a sample rather than a full table scan.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Index does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

177.7.49 GATHER_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure

This procedure gathers statistics for all fixed objects (dynamic performance tables).

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS (
  statab          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                     get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')));
```

Parameters

Table 177-54 GATHER_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| statab | User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics |
| statid | Identifier to associate with these statistics within statab (optional) |
| statown | Schema containing statab (if different from current schema) |

Table 177-54 (Cont.) GATHER_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| no_invalidate | Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |

Usage Notes

You must have the SYSDBA or ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY system privilege to execute this procedure.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

177.7.50 GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure

This procedure gathers index statistics. It attempts to parallelize as much of the work as possible.

Restrictions are described in the individual parameters. This operation will not parallelize with certain types of indexes, including cluster indexes, domain indexes, and bitmap join indexes. The `granularity` and `no_invalidate` arguments are not relevant to these types of indexes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_INDEX_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  indname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  estimate_percent NUMBER   DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                                     (GET_PARAM('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  statab           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  degree           NUMBER   DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
  granularity      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
  no_invalidate    BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type
                                     (GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force            BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 177-55 GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| ownname | Schema of index to analyze |
| indname | Name of index |
| partname | Name of partition |
| estimate_percent | Percentage of rows to estimate (NULL means compute). The valid range is [0.000001, 100]. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> to have Oracle determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| stattab | User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> |
| statown | Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code>) |
| degree | Degree of parallelism. The default for <code>degree</code> is NULL. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . NULL means use the table default value specified by the <code>DEGREE</code> clause in the <code>CREATE TABLE</code> or <code>ALTER TABLE</code> statement. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE</code> to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The <code>AUTO_DEGREE</code> value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. This is between 1 (serial execution) and <code>DEFAULT_DEGREE</code> (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters) according to the size of the object. When using <code>DEGREE=>NULL</code> , <code>DEGREE=>n</code> , or <code>DEGREE=>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE</code> , the current implementation of <code>DBMS_STATS</code> may use serial execution if the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution. |

Table 177-55 (Cont.) GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>granularity</code> | Granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned). 'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics 'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value. 'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'. 'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object. 'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics 'SUBPARTITION' - Gathers subpartition-level statistics. |
| <code>no_invalidate</code> | Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| <code>force</code> | Gather statistics on object even if it is locked |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Index does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

177.7.51 GATHER_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure

This procedure starts the job of gathering the processing rates which end after an `interval` defined in minutes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_PROCESSING_RATE (
  gathering_mode      IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'START',
  interval            IN   NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 177-56 GATHER_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| gathering_mode | Mode: 'START' or 'END'. The mode is based on the Active Session History (ASH) data when invoked with 'START' option. It stops gathering when invoked with 'END' option. When invoked with 'START', 'interval' option can be specified optionally. If interval is not specified, its default value is set to 60 minutes. |
| interval | Time interval (number of minutes) for which the processing must be gathered |

Usage Notes

- You require the `OPTIMIZER_PROCESSING_RATE` role to run this procedure.
- `AUTO DOP` uses processing rates to determine the optimal degree of parallelism for a SQL statement.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input value

177.7.52 GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Procedures

This procedure gathers statistics for all objects in a schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS (
    ownname          VARCHAR2,
    estimate_percent NUMBER   DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                        (get_param('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
    block_sample     BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    method_opt       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT get_param('METHOD_OPT'),
    degree           NUMBER   DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
    granularity      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
    cascade          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_cascade_type(get_param('CASCADE')),
    stattab         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    options          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'GATHER',
    objlist         OUT       ObjectTab,
    statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    no_invalidate   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                        get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
    force           BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    obj_filter_list ObjectTab DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS (
    ownname          VARCHAR2,
    estimate_percent NUMBER   DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                        (get_param('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
    block_sample     BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
```



```

method_opt      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT get_param('METHOD_OPT'),
degree          NUMBER   DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
granularity     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
cascade        BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_cascade_type(get_param('CASCADE')),
stattab        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
statid         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
options        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'GATHER',
statown        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
no_invalidate  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
obj_filter_list ObjectTab DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 177-57 GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| ownname | Schema to analyze (NULL means current schema) |
| estimate_percent | <p>Determines the percentage of rows to sample.</p> <p>The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> to enable the database to determine the appropriate sample size for optimal statistics. This is the default.</p> <p>You can change the default value using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| block_sample | Whether or not to use random block sampling instead of random row sampling. Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk, then the sample values may be somewhat correlated. Only pertinent when doing an estimate statistics. |
| method_opt | <p>Accepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>FOR ALL [INDEXED HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause]</code> <code>size_clause</code> is defined as <code>size_clause := SIZE {integer REPEAT AUTO SKEWONLY}</code> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <code>integer</code>: Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048]. - <code>REPEAT</code>: Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms - <code>AUTO</code>: Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns. - <code>SKEWONLY</code>: Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns. <p>The default is <code>FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO</code>. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |

Table 177-57 (Cont.) GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| degree | Degree of parallelism. The default for <code>degree</code> is <code>NULL</code> . The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . <code>NULL</code> means use the table default value specified by the <code>DEGREE</code> clause in the <code>CREATE TABLE</code> or <code>ALTER TABLE</code> statement. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE</code> to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The <code>AUTO_DEGREE</code> value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. This is between 1 (serial execution) and <code>DEFAULT_DEGREE</code> (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters) according to the size of the object. When using <code>DEGREE=>NULL</code> , <code>DEGREE=>n</code> , or <code>DEGREE=>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE</code> , the current implementation of <code>DBMS_STATS</code> may use serial execution if the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution. |
| granularity | Granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned). ' <code>ALL</code> ' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics ' <code>AUTO</code> ' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value. ' <code>DEFAULT</code> ' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the ' <code>GLOBAL AND PARTITION</code> ' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now ' <code>AUTO</code> '. ' <code>GLOBAL</code> ' - Gathers global statistics ' <code>GLOBAL AND PARTITION</code> ' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object. ' <code>PARTITION</code> ' - Gathers partition-level statistics ' <code>SUBPARTITION</code> ' - Gathers subpartition-level statistics. |
| cascade | Gather statistics on the indexes as well. Using this option is equivalent to running the GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure on each of the indexes in the schema in addition to gathering table and column statistics. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE</code> to have Oracle determine whether index statistics to be collected or not. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| stattab | User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> |

Table 177-57 (Cont.) GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| options | <p>Specifies which objects require statistics to be gathered. Valid values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GATHER — Gathers statistics on all objects in the schema. This is the default. GATHER AUTO — Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. The database implicitly determines which objects need new statistics and determines how to gather those statistics. When GATHER AUTO is specified, the only additional valid parameters are comp_id, no_invalidate, statab, statid, and statown; all other parameter settings will be ignored. Also, the database returns a list of objects processed. GATHER STALE — Gathers statistics on stale objects by querying the *_TAB_MODIFICATIONS views. Also, the database returns a list of objects found to be stale. GATHER EMPTY — Gathers statistics on objects that currently have no statistics. Also, the database returns a list of objects found to have no statistics. LIST AUTO — Returns a list of objects to be processed with GATHER AUTO. LIST STALE — Returns list of stale objects as determined by looking at the *_TAB_MODIFICATIONS views. LIST EMPTY — Returns a list of objects that currently have no statistics. |
| objlist | List of objects found to be stale or empty |
| statown | Schema containing statab (if different than ownname) |
| no_invalidate | Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| force | Gather statistics on objects even if they are locked |
| obj_filter_list | A list of object filters. When provided, GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS will gather statistics only on objects which satisfy at least one object filter in the list as needed. In a single object filter, we can specify the constraints on the object attributes. The attribute values specified in the object filter are case- insensitive unless double-quoted. Wildcard is allowed in the attribute values. Suppose non-NULL values s1, s2, ... are specified for attributes a1, a2, ... in one object filter. An object o is said to satisfy this object filter if (o.a1 like s1) and (o.a2 like s2) and ... is true. |

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

If the `GATHER AUTO` option is used then frequency histograms will be created using a sample rather than a full scan. The following scenario shows where `GATHER AUTO` is used:

- A table is created like this: `CREATE TABLE NEWTAB as SELECT * FROM`
This will create statistics on `NEWTAB` but no histograms.
- Next, the DBA creates the histograms using `GATHER AUTO` on `gather_table_stats`.
- The `FREQUENCY` histograms on `NEWTAB` will be created using a sample rather than a full table scan.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Schema does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

Examples

Applying an Object Filter List

The following example specifies that the tables `SH.SALES` and `SH.COSTS`, if stale, will have statistics gathered upon them.

```
DECLARE
    filter_lst DBMS_STATS.OBJECTTAB := DBMS_STATS.OBJECTTAB();
BEGIN
    filter_lst.extend(2);
    filter_lst(1).ownname := 'SH';
    filter_lst(1).objname := 'SALES';
    filter_lst(2).ownname := 'SH';
    filter_lst(2).objname := 'COSTS';
    DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS(ownname=>'SH',obj_filter_list=>filter_lst);
END;
```

177.7.53 GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure

This procedure gathers system statistics.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS (
    gathering_mode    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'NOWORKLOAD',
    interval          INTEGER   DEFAULT NULL,
    stattab           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid            VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 177-58 GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| gathering_mode | <p>Specifies the mode in which the database gathers system statistics. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOWORKLOAD The database captures performance characteristics of the I/O system. Gathering may take a few minutes and depends on the size of the database. During this period, the database estimates the average read seek time and transfer speed for the I/O system. This mode is suitable for the all workloads. To fine tune system statistics for the workload, use START and STOP or the INTERVAL option. If you gather both NOWORKLOAD and workload-specific statistics (statistics collected using INTERVAL or START and STOP), the optimizer uses the workload statistics. Collected components include cpuspeednw, ioseektim, and iotfrspeed. • INTERVAL The database captures system activity during a specified interval in minutes. This parameter works in combination with the interval parameter. The database creates or updates system statistics in the dictionary or stattab. You can use GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS (gathering_mode=>'STOP') to stop gathering earlier than scheduled. Collected components include maxthr, slavethr, cpuspeed, sreadtim, mreadtim, and mbrc. • START STOP The database captures system activity during specified start and stop times and refreshes the dictionary or stattab with statistics for the elapsed period. The database ignores the INTERVAL value. Collected components include maxthr, slavethr, cpuspeed, sreadtim, mreadtim, and mbrc. • EXADATA In this mode, gathered system statistics take into account the unique capabilities of Oracle Exadata, such as large I/O size and high I/O throughput. The database sets multiblock read count and I/O throughput statistics along with CPU speed. |
| interval | Specifies the number of minutes in which to gather system statistics. This parameter applies only when gathering_mode='INTERVAL' . |
| stattab | Specifies the table in which the database stores the statistics. |
| statid | Specifies an optional identifier associated with the statistics saved in stattab . |
| statown | Specifies the schema containing stattab , if different from the current schema. |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid input value

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to be upgraded

ORA-20003: Unable to gather system statistics

ORA-20004: Error in the INTERVAL mode: system parameter job_queue_processes must be >0

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you must have the GATHER_SYSTEM_STATISTICS role.

Examples

Assume that you want to perform database application processing OLTP transactions during the day and run reports at night.

To collect daytime system statistics, gather statistics for 720 minutes. Store the statistics in the MYSTATS table.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS (
    interval => 720,
    statab   => 'mystats',
    statid   => 'OLTP');
END;
```

To collect nighttime system statistics, gather statistics for 720 minutes. Store the statistics in the MYSTATS table.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS (
    interval => 720,
    statab   => 'mystats',
    statid   => 'OLAP');
END;
```

Update the dictionary with the gathered statistics.

```
VARIABLE jobno number;
BEGIN
  DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT (:jobno, 'DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_SYSTEM_STATS
    ('mystats','OLTP');'
    sysdate, 'sysdate + 1');
  COMMIT;
END;

BEGIN
  DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT (:jobno, 'DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_SYSTEM_STATS
    ('mystats','OLAP');'
    sysdate + 0.5, 'sysdate + 1');
  COMMIT;
END;
```

177.7.54 GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure

This procedure gathers table, column, and index statistics. It attempts to parallelize as much work as possible, but there are some restrictions, which are described in the individual parameters.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  estimate_percent NUMBER   DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                        (get_param('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample     BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT get_param('METHOD_OPT'),
  degree           NUMBER   DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
  granularity      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
  cascade          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_cascade_type(get_param('CASCADE')),
  statab          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                        get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  stattype         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DATA',
  force           BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  context          DBMS_STATS.CCONTEXT DEFAULT NULL, -- non operative
  options         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT get_param('OPTIONS');
```

Parameters

Table 177-59 GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| ownname | Schema containing the table. |
| tabname | Name of the table. |
| partname | Name of the partition. |
| estimate_percent | Determines the percentage of rows to sample. The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> to enable the database to determine the appropriate sample size for optimal statistics. This is the default. You can change the default value using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| block_sample | Determines whether the database uses random block sampling (<code>TRUE</code>) or random row sampling (<code>FALSE</code>). The default is <code>FALSE</code> . Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk, then sample values may be somewhat correlated. This parameter is only relevant when estimating statistics. |

Table 177-59 (Cont.) GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| method_opt | <p>METHOD_OPT - When setting preference on global, schema, database or dictionary level, only 'FOR ALL' syntax is allowed. Other than that, method_opt accepts either of the following options, or both in combination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOR ALL [INDEXED HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause] • FOR COLUMNS [column_clause] [size_clause] <p>size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer REPEAT AUTO SKEWONLY}</p> <p>column_clause is defined as column_clause := column_name extension name extension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integer: Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048]. - REPEAT: Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms - AUTO: Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns. - SKEWONLY: Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns. - column_name: Name of a column - extension: can be either a column group in the format of (column_name, Column_name [, ...]) or an expression <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| degree | <p>Determines the degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics.</p> <p>The default for degree is NULL. NULL means to use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement. Change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS, and SET_TABLE_PREFS procedures. NULL means use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement.</p> <p>Use the constant DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The AUTO_DEGREE value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. The degree is between 1 (serial execution) and DEFAULT_DEGREE (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters), according to the size of the object. When using DEGREE=>NULL, DEGREE=>n, or DEGREE=>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE, the current implementation of DBMS_STATS may use serial execution when the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.</p> |

Table 177-59 (Cont.) GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| granularity | <p>Granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned).</p> <p>'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics</p> <p>'APPROX_GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - similar to 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' but in this case the global statistics are aggregated from partition level statistics. This option will aggregate all statistics except the number of distinct values for columns and number of distinct keys of indexes. The existing histograms of the columns at the table level are also aggregated. The aggregation will use only partitions with statistics, so to get accurate global statistics, users should make sure to have statistics for all partitions. Global statistics are gathered if partname is NULL or if the aggregation cannot be performed (for example, if statistics for one of the partitions is missing).</p> <p>'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</p> <p>'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'.</p> <p>'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics</p> <p>'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</p> <p>'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics</p> <p>'SUBPARTITION' - Gathers subpartition-level statistics.</p> |
| cascade | <p>Determines whether to collect index statistics as part of gathering table statistics.</p> <p>Specifying this option is equivalent to running the GATHER_INDEX_STATS procedure on each index of the table. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE to enable the database to determine whether index statistics need to be collected. This is the default. You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS, and SET_TABLE_PREFS procedures.</p> |
| stattab | User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab |
| statown | Schema containing stattab (if different than ownname) |

Table 177-59 (Cont.) GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| no_invalidate | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>If set to TRUE, then the database not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to FALSE, then the procedure invalidates dependent cursors immediately.</p> |
| stattype | <p>Statistics type. The only value allowed is DATA.</p> |
| force | <p>Gather statistics of table even if it is locked</p> |
| context | <p>Not used.</p> |
| options | <p>Determines the options parameter used in the GATHER_TABLE_STATS procedure. The preference takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GATHER — Gathers statistics for all objects in the table. This is the default. GATHER AUTO — Oracle recommends using GATHER AUTO to gather necessary statistics, such as histograms, after a table has been bulk loaded and acquired online statistics. This is applicable only to tables that are not using INCREMENTAL statistics. <p>For partitioned tables using INCREMENTAL statistics, GATHER_TABLE_STATS with GATHER AUTO will gather statistics for a table if it is marked stale or has no statistics. In addition, statistics will be gathered for partitions and sub-partitions that are marked stale or have no statistics.</p> <p>For tables not using INCREMENTAL statistics, GATHER_TABLE_STATS with GATHER AUTO may gather statistics for partitions and sub-partitions, even if they are not marked stale.</p> |

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege. For objects owned by SYS, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege or the SYSDBA privilege.

Index statistics collection can be parallelized except for cluster, domain and join indexes.

If the GATHER AUTO option is used then frequency histograms will be created using a sample rather than a full scan. The following scenario shows where GATHER AUTO is used:

- A table is created like this: `CREATE TABLE NEWTAB as SELECT * FROM`
This will create statistics on NEWTAB but no histograms.
- Next, the DBA creates the histograms using `GATHER AUTO on gather_table_stats`.

- The FREQUENCY histograms on NEWTAB will be created using a sample rather than a full table scan.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Table does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

Examples

An extension can be either a column group (see Example 1) or an expression (see Example 2).

Example 1

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS(
  'SH', 'SALES', method_opt => 'FOR COLUMNS (empno, deptno)');
```

Example 2

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS(
  'SH', 'SALES', method_opt => 'FOR COLUMNS (sal+comm)');
```

177.7.55 GENERATE_STATS Procedure

This **deprecated procedure** generates object statistics from previously collected statistics of related objects. The currently supported objects are b-tree and bitmap indexes.



Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated and replaced by improved technology. It is maintained only for purposes of backward compatibility. As an alternative, use the GATHER_INDEX_STAT procedure. See "[GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure](#)".

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GENERATE_STATS (
  ownname    VARCHAR2,
  objname    VARCHAR2,
  organized  NUMBER DEFAULT 7,
  force      BOOLEAN default FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 177-60 GENERATE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| ownname | Schema of object |
| objname | Name of object |

Table 177-60 (Cont.) GENERATE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| organized | Amount of ordering associated between the index and its underlying table. A heavily organized index would have consecutive index keys referring to consecutive rows on disk for the table (the same block). A heavily disorganized index would have consecutive keys referencing different table blocks on disk. This parameter is only used for b-tree indexes. The number can be in the range of 0-10, with 0 representing a completely organized index and 10 a completely disorganized one. |
| force | If TRUE, generates statistics for the target object even if it is locked |

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

For fully populated schemas, the gather procedures should be used instead when more accurate statistics are desired.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Unsupported object type of object does not exist

ORA-20001: Invalid option or invalid statistics

177.7.56 GET_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER Procedure

This procedure creates an operation filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER (
  opr_id          IN          NUMBER,
  opr_filter      IN OUT NOCOPY StatsAdvOpr);
```

Parameters

Table 177-61 GET_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| opr_id | The ID of the statistics operation stored in the <code>DBA_OPTSTAT_OPERATIONS</code> view. |
| opr_filter | The Optimizer Statistics Advisor filter that is generated based on the specified statistics operation. |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Exceptions

- `ORA-20000`: Insufficient privileges
- `ORA-20001`: Invalid input values
- `ORA-20012`: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

Usage Notes

You can specify the filter using either the operation ID or the filter ID, but not both at the same time.

177.7.57 GET_ADVISOR_RECS Function

This function generates a recommendation report for the specified item.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_ADVISOR_RECS (
  ownname      IN   VARCHAR2,
  tablename    IN   VARCHAR2,
  rec          IN   VARCHAR2,
  type         IN   VARCHAR2   := 'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 177-62 GET_ADVISOR_RECS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>ownname</code> | The owner of the table. |
| <code>tablename</code> | The name of the table. |
| <code>rec</code> | <p>The Optimizer Statistics Advisor recommendation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>INCREMENTAL</code> When only a small number of range partitions are modified, this option improves the performance of statistics gathering dramatically. However, it requires additional space to store synopses for maintaining incremental statistics. The report analyzes this trade-off. • <code>CONCURRENT</code> The report recommends either setting the <code>CONCURRENT</code> preference, or specifying <code>AUTO_DEGREE</code> for individual tables. If the system resources and usage satisfies the conditions, the advisor always recommends setting <code>CONCURRENT</code> first. The advisor only recommends <code>AUTO_DEGREE</code> when statistics gathering on an individual table take a long time and the <code>CONCURRENT</code> preference is already set. |

Table 177-62 (Cont.) GET_ADVISOR_RECS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| type | Type of the report: TEXT, HTML, or XML. |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must have the privileges to gather statistics for the objects for which recommendations are generated.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Usage Notes

The advisor does not make recommendations for manual statistics gathering. The database only make recommendations for automatic statistics gathering jobs, with the main goal of finishing the job within the maintenance window. As long as the automatic job finishes, the database does not make further recommendations.

Exceptions

- `ORA-20000`: Insufficient privileges
- `ORA-20001`: Invalid input values
- `ORA-20012`: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

177.7.58 GET_COLUMN_STATS Procedures

These overloaded procedures get column-related statistics. In the user-defined statistics version, the procedure returns the type of statistics stored.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_COLUMN_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  colname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statab           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  distcnt OUT      NUMBER,
  density OUT      NUMBER,
  nullcnt OUT      NUMBER,
  srec OUT         StatRec,
  avgclen OUT      NUMBER,
  statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  realtime_stats  BOOLEAN iDEFAULT TRUE);
```

Use the following for user-defined statistics:

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_COLUMN_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tablename        VARCHAR2,
  colname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statab           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  ext_stats        OUT RAW,
  stattyown        OUT VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattyname       OUT VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 177-63 GET_COLUMN_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| ownname | Name of the schema |
| tablename | Specifies the name of the table to which this column belongs. |
| colname | Specifies the name of the column or extension. |
| partname | Specifies the name of the table partition from which to get the statistics. If the table is partitioned, and if partname is NULL, then the procedure retrieves statistics at the global table level. |
| statab | Specifies the statistics table ID describing where to retrieve the statistics. If statab is NULL, then the procedure retrieves statistics directly from the data dictionary. |
| statid | Specifies an optional identifier associated with these statistics within statab. This parameter is only relevant when statab is not NULL. |
| ext_stats | Specifies the user-defined statistics. |
| stattyown | Specifies the schema of the statistics type. |
| stattyname | Specifies the name of the statistics type. |
| distcnt | Specifies the number of distinct values. |
| density | Specifies the column density. |
| nullcnt | Specifies the number of NULL values. |
| srec | Specifies the structure holding the internal representation of the column minimum, maximum, and histogram values. |
| avgclen | Specifies the average length of the column (in bytes). |
| statown | Specifies the schema containing statab (if different than ownname). |
| realtime_stats | Specifies whether to include real-time statistics. The default value is TRUE. When realtime_stats is FALSE, the database only includes optimizer statistics that were gathered by the GATHER_*_STATS procedures. |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be the owner of the table, or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges or no statistics have been stored for requested object

Usage Notes

Before invoking this procedure, ensure that the table exists.

177.7.59 GET_INDEX_STATS Procedures

This overloaded procedure gets all index-related statistics. In the form of this procedure that deals with user-defined statistics, the statistics type returned is the type stored, in addition to the user-defined statistics.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_INDEX_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  indname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  numrows         OUT NUMBER,
  numlblks        OUT NUMBER,
  numdist         OUT NUMBER,
  avglblk         OUT NUMBER,
  avgdblks        OUT NUMBER,
  clstfct         OUT NUMBER,
  indlevel        OUT NUMBER,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_INDEX_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  indname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  numrows         OUT NUMBER,
  numlblks        OUT NUMBER,
  numdist         OUT NUMBER,
  avglblk         OUT NUMBER,
  avgdblks        OUT NUMBER,
  clstfct         OUT NUMBER,
  indlevel        OUT NUMBER,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  guessq          OUT NUMBER);
```


Use the following form of the procedure for user-defined statistics:

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_INDEX_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  indname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statab          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  ext_stats       OUT RAW,
  stattyown       OUT VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattyname      OUT VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 177-64 GET_INDEX_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| ownname | Name of the schema |
| indname | Name of the index |
| partname | Name of the index partition for which to get the statistics. If the index is partitioned and if <code>partname</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then the statistics are retrieved for the global index level. |
| statab | User statistics table identifier describing from where to retrieve the statistics. If <code>statab</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then the statistics are retrieved directly from the dictionary. |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>statab</code> (Only pertinent if <code>statab</code> is not <code>NULL</code>) |
| ext_stats | User-defined statistics |
| stattyown | Schema of the statistics type |
| stattyname | Name of the statistics type |
| numrows | Number of rows in the index (partition) |
| numlblks | Number of leaf blocks in the index (partition) |
| numdist | Number of distinct keys in the index (partition) |
| avglblk | Average integral number of leaf blocks in which each distinct key appears for this index (partition) |
| avgdblk | Average integral number of data blocks in the table pointed to by a distinct key for this index (partition) |
| clstfct | Clustering factor for the index (partition) |
| indlevel | Height of the index (partition) |
| statown | Schema containing <code>statab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code>) |
| guessq | Guess quality for the index (partition) |

Security Model

Before invoking this procedure, ensure that the table exists. To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`,

you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges or no statistics have been stored for requested object

Usage Notes

- The optimizer uses the cached data to estimate number of cached blocks for index or statistics table access. The database calculates the total cost of the operation by combining the I/O cost of reading not cached blocks from disk, the CPU cost of getting cached blocks from the buffer cache, and the CPU cost of processing the data.
- The database maintains `cachedblk` and `cachehit` at all times. However, the database uses the corresponding caching statistics for optimization as part of the table and index statistics only when the user calls the `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_[TABLE/INDEX/SCHEMA/DATABASE]_STATS` procedure for automatic mode or `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS` for manual mode. To prevent the user from utilizing inaccurate and unreliable data, the optimizer computes a “confidence factor” for each `cachehit` and a `cachedblk` for each object. If the confidence factor for the value meets confidence criteria, then the database uses this value; otherwise, the database uses defaults.
- The automatic maintenance algorithm for object caching statistics assumes that only one major database workload exists. The algorithm adjusts statistics to this workload, ignoring other "minor" workloads. If this assumption is false, then you must use manual mode for maintaining object caching statistics.
- The object caching statistics maintenance algorithm for automatic mode prevents you from using statistics in the following situations:
 - When not enough data has been analyzed, such as when an object has been recently created
 - When the system does not have one major workload resulting in averages not corresponding to real values

See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to manage optimizer statistics

177.7.60 GET_PARAM Function

This function returns the default value of parameters of DBMS_STATS procedures.



Note:

This subprogram has been replaced by improved technology and is maintained only for purposes of backward compatibility. In this case, use the [GET_PREFS Function](#).

See also [DBMS_STATS Deprecated Subprograms](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_PARAM (  
    pname      IN  VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 177-65 GET_PARAM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------|
| pname | Parameter name |

Exceptions

ORA-20001: Invalid input values

177.7.61 GET_PREFS Function

This function returns the default value of the specified preference.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_PREFS (  
    pname      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    ownname    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    tablename  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 177-66 GET_PREFS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pname | <p>Preference name. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM • AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS • AUTO_TASK_STATUS • AUTO_TASK_MAX_RUN_TIME • AUTO_TASK_INTERVAL • CASCADE • CONCURRENT • DEGREE • ESTIMATE_PERCENT • GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS • GRANULARITY • INCREMENTAL • INCREMENTAL_STALENESS • INCREMENTAL_LEVEL • METHOD_OPT • NO_INVALIDATE • OPTIONS • PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER • PUBLISH • STALE_PERCENT • STAT_CATEGORY • TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS • WAIT_TIME_TO_UPDATE_STATUS |
| ownname | Owner name |
| tabname | Table name |

Table 177-67 Preference Descriptions

| Preference Name | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM | <p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. Consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can specify the following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG <p>This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format. This approach is attractive when existing performance is acceptable, and you do not want to incur the performance cost of reformatting legacy content.</p> ADAPTIVE SAMPLING <p>The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses. This is the most conservative option.</p> HYPERLOGLOG <p>The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses. In contrast to adaptive sampling, the HyperLogLog algorithm uses a randomization technique. The advantages of HyperLogLog over adaptive sampling are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accuracy of the new algorithm is similar to the original algorithm. The memory required is significantly lower, which typically leads to huge reductions in synopsis size. |
| AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS | <p>Controls the automatic creation of extensions when database statistics are gathered.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ON — When applicable, a SQL plan directive can trigger the creation of column group statistics based on usage of columns in the predicates in the workload. OFF — The database does not create column group statistics automatically. The database creates them only when the CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function is executed, or when extended statistics are specified explicitly in the METHOD_OPT clause of DBMS_STATS. This is the default. |
| AUTO_TASK_STATUS | <p>Enables or disables the high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. Values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ON — Enables high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. OFF — Disables high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. This is the default. |

Table 177-67 (Cont.) Preference Descriptions

| Preference Name | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| AUTO_TASK_MAX_RUN_TIME | Configures the maximum run time in seconds of an execution of high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. The maximum value is 3600 (equal to 1 hour), which is the default. |
| AUTO_TASK_INTERVAL | Specifies the interval in seconds between executions of high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. The minimum value is 60. The default is 900 (equal to 15 minutes). |
| CASCADE | Determines whether index statistics are collected as part of gathering table statistics. |
| CONCURRENT | Determines whether statistics are gathered concurrently on multiple objects, or serially, one object at a time. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MANUAL — Concurrency is enabled only for manual statistics gathering. AUTOMATIC — Concurrency is enabled only for the automatic statistics gathering. ALL — Concurrency is enabled for both manual and automatic statistics gathering. OFF — Concurrency is disabled for both manual and automatic statistics. |
| DEGREE | Determines degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics. |
| ESTIMATE_PERCENT | Determines the percentage of rows to sample. The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE to enable the database to determine the appropriate sample size for optimal statistics. This is the default. |
| GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS | Controls whether the statistics gathered for a global temporary table should be stored as shared statistics or session statistics. This preference takes two values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHARED — All sessions see the same set of statistics SESSION — Statistics gathered by the GATHER_TABLE_STATS procedure on a global temporary table are session-specific. Thus, the database only uses them for queries issued in the same session as the statistics gathering process. The database deletes session-specific statistics when a session terminates. |

Table 177-67 (Cont.) Preference Descriptions

| Preference Name | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| GRANULARITY | <p>Determines the granularity of statistics to collect. This preference is only relevant for partitioned tables.</p> <p>The following values are valid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALL — Gathers all statistics: subpartition, partition, and global. • AUTO — Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value. • DEFAULT — Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. Use GLOBAL AND PARTITION for this functionality. • GLOBAL — Gathers global statistics. • GLOBAL AND PARTITION — Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object. • PARTITION — Gathers partition-level statistics. • SUBPARTITION — Gathers subpartition-level statistics. |
| INCREMENTAL | <p>Determines whether the global statistics for a partitioned table are maintained without performing a full table scan.</p> <p>When a table is partitioned, an application typically loads data into a new partition. As new partitions are added and data is loaded, global table statistics must be kept up to date. If the following conditions are met, then the database updates the global table statistics by scanning only the changed partitions instead of the entire table:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE. • The PUBLISH value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE. • The user specifies AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE for ESTIMATE_PERCENT and AUTO for GRANULARITY when gathering statistics on the table. <p>If the INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table was set to FALSE (default value), then the database uses a full table scan to maintain the global statistics. This technique is a much more resource-intensive and time-consuming operation for large tables.</p> |

Table 177-67 (Cont.) Preference Descriptions

| Preference Name | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| INCREMENTAL_LEVEL | <p>Controls which synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE. It takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PARTITION — Gathers partition-level synopses. This is the default value. If PARTITION is set on a nonpartitioned table, then the database does not gather synopses. • TABLE — Gathers table-level synopses. Specify this value when you want to exchange this table with a partition. Before the exchange, you can run GATHER_TABLE_STATS on this table with INCREMENTAL set to TRUE and INCREMENTAL_LEVEL to TABLE. The result is that the database gathers table-level synopses on this table. After the exchange, the partition has synopses that come from the table-level synopses of the table before the exchange. You can only use preference value in the SET_TABLE_PREFS procedure: this value is not allowed in the other SET_*_PREFS procedures. |

Table 177-67 (Cont.) Preference Descriptions

| Preference Name | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| INCREMENTAL_STALENESS | <p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT,USE_LOCKED_STATS,ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USE_STALE_PERCENT—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the STALE_PERCENT preference. For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics. Assume a different case in which STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics. • USE_LOCKED_STATS—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes. For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics. • ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT—Adaptive sampling synopses and HyperLogLog synopses are permitted to coexist. • NULL—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes. For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics. |

Table 177-67 (Cont.) Preference Descriptions

| Preference Name | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| METHOD_OPT | <p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre data-bbox="857 405 1317 495">EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL');</pre> <pre data-bbox="857 562 1292 653">EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre> <p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value NULL, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT.</p> |
| | <p>Controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. When setting preferences at the global, schema, database, or dictionary level, only FOR ALL syntax is allowed:</p> <ul data-bbox="857 961 1373 1024" style="list-style-type: none"> • FOR ALL [INDEXED HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause] <p>The size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer REPEAT AUTO SKEWONLY}</p> <p>integer — Specifies the number of histogram buckets. The number must be between 1 and 2048.</p> <p>REPEAT — Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms.</p> <p>AUTO — Determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns.</p> <p>SKEWONLY — Determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns.</p> <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. You can change the value using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |

Table 177-67 (Cont.) Preference Descriptions

| Preference Name | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| NO_INVALIDATE | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>If set to TRUE, then the database not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to FALSE, then the procedure invalidates dependent cursors immediately.</p> |
| OPTIONS | <p>Determines the <code>options</code> parameter used in the <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure. The preference takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GATHER — Gathers statistics for all objects in the table. This is the default. GATHER AUTO — Oracle recommends using GATHER AUTO to gather necessary statistics, such as histograms, after a table has been bulk loaded and acquired online statistics. This is applicable only to tables that are not using INCREMENTAL statistics. <p>For partitioned tables using INCREMENTAL statistics, GATHER_TABLE_STATS with GATHER AUTO will gather statistics for a table if it is marked stale or has no statistics. In addition, statistics will be gathered for partitions and sub-partitions that are marked stale or have no statistics.</p> <p>For tables not using INCREMENTAL statistics, GATHER_TABLE_STATS with GATHER AUTO may gather statistics for partitions and sub-partitions, even if they are not marked stale.</p> |
| PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER | <p>Determines whether to override the input value of a parameter with the preference value of that parameter for a statistics operation. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE — Ignores input parameter values, and uses the value of the corresponding preference. FALSE — Obeys input parameter values. <p>Specifying this preference does not change the order of precedence of table, global, and default.</p> |
| PUBLISH | <p>Determines whether the database publishes newly gathered statistics after the gathering job completes. You can gather statistics without publishing them immediately. This technique enables you to test new statistics before publishing them.</p> |

Table 177-67 (Cont.) Preference Descriptions

| Preference Name | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| STALE_PERCENT | <p>Determines the percentage of rows in a table that must change before the statistics on that table are stale and need to be regathered.</p> <p>The valid domain for <code>stale_percent</code> is non-negative numbers. The default value is 10, which means that a table having more than 10% of changes is considered stale.</p> |
| STAT_CATEGORY | <p>Specifies which statistics to import or export, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>OBJECT_STATS</code> - table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (default) • <code>SYNOPSIS</code> - information to support incremental statistics • <code>REALTIME_STATS</code> — specifies only real-time statistics. <p>The value '<code>OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS</code>' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses.</p> |
| TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS | <p>Specifies the average number of blocks assumed to be cached in the buffer cache when calculating the index clustering factor. The preference applies only when gathering statistics using <code>DBMS_STATS</code>. Index statistics gathered during <code>CREATE INDEX</code> or <code>REBUILD INDEX</code> operations will use the default value 1.</p> |
| WAIT_TIME_TO_UPDATE_STATS | <p>Specifies the number of minutes before timing out for locks and pins required for updating statistics. It accepts values in the range 0 to 65535. The default value is 15 minutes. The value 0 gets the locks and pins in no-wait mode.</p> |

Security Model

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure. To gather statistics concurrently, however, you must either have the DBA role, or have the following privileges in addition to privileges that are required for gathering statistics: `CREATE JOB`, `MANAGE SCHEDULER`, and `MANAGE ANY QUEUE`.

Exceptions

- **ORA-20000: Unable to gather statistics concurrently: Resource Manager is not enabled.**
- **ORA-20001: Invalid input values**

Usage Notes

Note the following guidelines:

- The `CONCURRENT` preference determines whether statistics are gathered concurrently when the user issues `GATHER_*_STATS` procedures. `DBMS_STATS` can

collect statistics for a single object in parallel based on the value of the `DEGREE` parameter. However, parallelism is limited to one object. The `CONCURRENT` preference extends the scope of parallelism to multiple database objects. This approach is primarily intended for multi-CPU systems, and may not be suitable for small databases on single-CPU computers.

To gather statistics concurrently, Resource Manager must be enabled, and the setting for the `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` initialization parameter must be at least 4.

- If the `ownname` and `tabname` are provided, and if a preference has been entered for the table, then the function returns the preference as specified for the table. In all other cases, it returns the global preference if it has been specified, otherwise it returns the default value.

**See Also:**

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to get optimizer statistics preferences

177.7.62 GET_STATS_HISTORY_AVAILABILITY Function

This function returns oldest timestamp where statistics history is available. Users cannot restore statistics to a timestamp older than this one.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_STATS_HISTORY_AVAILABILITY  
RETURN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE;
```

Usage Notes

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.

177.7.63 GET_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION Function

This function returns the current statistics history retention value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Usage Notes

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.

177.7.64 GET_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure

This procedure gets system statistics from `stattab`, or from the dictionary if `stattab` is `NULL`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_SYSTEM_STATS (  
    status OUT VARCHAR2,
```

```

dstart  OUT  DATE,
dstop   OUT  DATE,
pname   IN   VARCHAR2,
pvalue  OUT  NUMBER,
statab  IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
statid  IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
statown IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 177-68 GET_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| status | Output is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMPLETED: AUTOGATHERING: MANUALGATHERING: BADSTATS: |
| dstart | Date when statistics gathering started. If status = MANUALGATHERING, the start date is returned. |
| dstop | Date when statistics gathering stopped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If status = COMPLETE, the finish date is returned. If status = AUTOGATHERING, the future finish date is returned. If status = BADSTATS, the must-finished-by date is returned. |
| pname | The parameter name to get, which can have one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iotfrspeed - I/O transfer speed in bytes for each millisecond ioseektim - seek time + latency time + operating system overhead time, in milliseconds sreadtim - average time to read single block (random read), in milliseconds mreadtim - average time to read an mbrc block at once (sequential read), in milliseconds cpuspeed - average number of CPU cycles for each second, in millions, captured for the workload (statistics collected using 'INTERVAL' or 'START' and 'STOP' options) cpuspeednw - average number of CPU cycles for each second, in millions, captured for the no-workload (statistics collected using 'NOWORKLOAD' option. mbrc - average multiblock read count for sequential read, in blocks maxthr - maximum I/O system throughput, in bytes/second slavethr - average slave I/O throughput, in bytes/second |
| pvalue | Parameter value to get |
| statab | Identifier of the user statistics table where the statistics will be obtained. If statab is NULL, the statistics will be obtained from the dictionary. |
| statid | Optional identifier associated with the statistics saved in the statab |

Table 177-68 (Cont.) GET_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| statown | Schema containing statab (if different from current schema) |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to be upgraded

ORA-20003: Unable to gather system statistics

ORA-20004: Parameter does not exist

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need the GATHER_SYSTEM_STATISTICS role.

177.7.65 GET_TABLE_STATS Procedure

This overloaded procedure gets all table-related statistics.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tablename         VARCHAR2,
  partname          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statab            VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid            VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  numrows           OUT NUMBER,
  numblks           OUT NUMBER,
  avgrlen           OUT NUMBER,
  statown           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  realtime_stats    BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tablename         VARCHAR2,
  partname          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statab            VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid            VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  numrows           OUT NUMBER,
  numblks           OUT NUMBER,
  avgrlen           OUT NUMBER,
  statown           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  im_imcu_count    OUT NUMBER,
  im_block_count    OUT NUMBER,
```

```

scanrate          OUT NUMBER,
realtime_stats    BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```

```

DBMS_STATS.GET_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statab           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  numrows         OUT NUMBER,
  numblks         OUT NUMBER,
  avgrlen         OUT NUMBER,
  cachedblk       OUT NUMBER,
  cachehit        OUT NUMBER,
  realtime_stats  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```

Parameters

Table 177-69 GET_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| ownname | Specifies the name of the schema. |
| tabname | Specifies the name of the table to which this column belongs. |
| partname | Specifies the name of the table partition from which to get the statistics. If the table is partitioned and if <code>partname</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then the statistics are retrieved from the global table level. |
| statab | Specifies the user statistics table ID. This ID describes where to retrieve the statistics. If <code>statab</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure gathers statistics directly from the data dictionary. |
| statid | Specifies the optional ID associates with these statistics within <code>statab</code> . This ID is only relevant when <code>statab</code> is not <code>NULL</code> . |
| numrows | Specifies the number of rows in the table or partition. |
| numblks | Specifies the number of blocks in the table or partition. |
| avgrlen | Specifies the average row length for the table or partition. |
| statown | Specifies the schema containing <code>statab</code> (if different from <code>ownname</code>). |
| im_imcu_count | Specifies the number of In-Memory Compression Units (IMCUs) in the table or partition. |
| im_block_count | Specifies the number of In-Memory blocks in the table or partition. An In-Memory block corresponds to a specific data block on disk. If the table is fully populated in the IM column store, then the number of In-Memory blocks equals the number of data blocks. |
| scanrate | Specifies the rate, in MB/s, at which the database scans external tables. This parameter is relevant only for external tables. |

Table 177-69 (Cont.) GET_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>realtime_stats</code> | Specifies whether to include real-time statistics. The default value is <code>TRUE</code> . When <code>realtime_stats</code> is <code>FALSE</code> , the database only includes optimizer statistics that were gathered by the <code>GATHER_*_STATS</code> procedures. |
| <code>cachedblk</code> | For internal use only. |
| <code>cachehit</code> | For internal use only. |

Security Model

Before invoking this procedure, ensure that the table exists. To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table, or have the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` or `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges or no statistics have been stored for requested object

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to upgrade it

Usage Notes

- The optimizer uses the cached data to estimate number of cached blocks for index or statistics table access. The database calculates the total cost of the operation by combining the I/O cost of reading not cached blocks from disk, the CPU cost of getting cached blocks from the buffer cache, and the CPU cost of processing the data.
- The database maintains `cachedblk` and `cachehit` at all times. However, the database uses the corresponding caching statistics for optimization as part of the table and index statistics only when the user calls the `DBMS_STATS.GATHER*_STATS` procedure for automatic mode or `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS` for manual mode. To prevent the user from utilizing inaccurate and unreliable data, the optimizer computes a “confidence factor” for each `cachehit` and a `cachedblk` for each object. If the confidence factor for the value meets confidence criteria, then the database uses this value; otherwise, the database uses defaults.
- The automatic maintenance algorithm for object caching statistics assumes that only one major database workload exists. The algorithm adjusts statistics to this workload, ignoring other “minor” workloads. If this assumption is false, then you must use manual mode for maintaining object caching statistics.
- The object caching statistics maintenance algorithm for automatic mode prevents you from using statistics in the following situations
 - When not enough data has been analyzed, such as when an object has been recently created
 - When the system does not have one major workload resulting in averages not corresponding to real values
- The database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

**See Also:**

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to manage optimizer statistics preferences

177.7.66 IMPLEMENT_ADVISOR_TASK Function

This function implements the recommendations made by Optimizer Statistics Advisor.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPLEMENT_ADVISOR_TASK (
  task_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  execution_name     IN   VARCHAR2   := NULL,
  level              IN   VARCHAR2   := 'TYPICAL')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 177-70 IMPLEMENT_ADVISOR_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| task_name | The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |
| execution_name | A name that qualifies and identifies an advisor execution. If not specified, then the advisor automatically generates it. If the specified execution conflicts with the name of an existing execution, then the function returns an error. |
| level | The level of the implementation. Possible values are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALL: Ignores the filters and implements all recommendations. • TYPICAL: Implements the recommendations according to the filters in place. |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- You can execute this subprogram for `AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK`, which is predefined.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

The results of performing this task depend on the privileges of the executing user:

- `SYSTEM` level
Only users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task on system-level rules.
- Operation level

The results depend on the following privileges:

- Users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task for all statistics operations.
 - Users with the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to any schema except `SYS`.
 - Users with the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to their own schema and the `SYS` schema.
 - Users with neither the `ANALYZE ANY` nor the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can only perform this operation for statistics operations relating to their own schema.
- Object level
Users can perform this task for any object for which they have statistics collection privileges.

Return Values

This function returns an XML CLOB that indicates which recommendations were successfully implemented.

Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

Example 177-10 Implementing Optimizer Statistics Advisor Recommendations

This script illustrates a basic Optimizer Statistics Advisor session. It creates a task, executes it, generates a report, and then implements the recommendations.

```

DECLARE
  v_tname      VARCHAR2(128) := 'my_task';
  v_ename      VARCHAR2(128) := NULL;
  v_report     CLOB := null;
  v_script     CLOB := null;
  v_imp_result CLOB;
BEGIN
  -- create a task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);

  -- execute the task
  v_ename := DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);

  -- view the task report
  v_report := DBMS_STATS.REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_report);

  -- implement all recommendations
  v_imp_result := DBMS_STATS.IMPLEMENT_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
END;
```

177.7.67 IMPORT_COLUMN_STATS Procedure

This procedure retrieves statistics for a particular column from the user statistics table identified by `stattab` and stores them in the dictionary.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_COLUMN_STATS (
    ownname          VARCHAR2,
    tabname          VARCHAR2,
    colname          VARCHAR2,
    partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    stattab          VARCHAR2,
    statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    no_invalidate   BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
    force            BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 177-71 IMPORT_COLUMN_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>ownname</code> | Name of the schema |
| <code>tabname</code> | Name of the table to which this column belongs |
| <code>colname</code> | Name of the column or extension |
| <code>partname</code> | Name of the table partition. If the table is partitioned and if <code>partname</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then global and partition column statistics are imported. |
| <code>stattab</code> | User statistics table identifier describing from where to retrieve the statistics |
| <code>statid</code> | Identifier to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> (optional) |
| <code>statown</code> | Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code>) |
| <code>no_invalidate</code> | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>TRUE</code>: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. <code>FALSE</code>: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. <code>AUTO</code>: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| <code>force</code> | If set to <code>TRUE</code> , imports statistics even if statistics are locked |

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

Usage Notes

Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.68 IMPORT_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to import the statistics preferences of all the tables, excluding the tables owned by Oracle. These tables can be included by passing `TRUE` for the `add_sys` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_DATABASE_PREFS (
    statab      IN  VARCHAR2,
    statid      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    add_sys     IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 177-72 IMPORT_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>statab</code> | Statistics table name where to import the statistics |
| <code>statid</code> | Optional identifier to associate with these statistics within <code>statab</code> |
| <code>statown</code> | Schema containing <code>statab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code>) |
| <code>add_sys</code> | Value <code>TRUE</code> will include the Oracle-owned tables |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges.

Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you need to have the `SYSDBA` role, or both `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` and `ANALYZE ANY` system privileges.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_DATABASE_PREFS('STATTAB', statown=>'SH');
```

177.7.69 IMPORT_DATABASE_STATS Procedure

This procedure imports statistics for all objects in the database from the user statistics table and stores them in the data dictionary.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_DATABASE_STATS (
  stattab          VARCHAR2,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate   BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                                     get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force           BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  stat_category   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

Parameters

Table 177-73 IMPORT_DATABASE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| stattab | Specifies the statistics table that contains the statistics to be imported. |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab |
| statown | Schema containing stattab (if different from current schema) |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. The default can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| force | Overrides statistics locked at the object (table) level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE - Ignores the statistics lock and imports the statistics FALSE - The statistics will be imported only if they are not locked |
| stat_category | Specifies what statistics to import, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECT_STATS — table statistics, column statistics and index statistics SYNOPSIS — information to support incremental statistics REALTIME_STATS — specifies only real-time statistics. The default value is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS, MODELS'. |

Security Model

You must have either the SYSDBA privilege or both the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.70 IMPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure

This procedure imports statistics for all data dictionary schemas (SYS, SYSTEM, and RDBMS component schemas) from the user statistics table and stores them in the dictionary.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS (
    statab          VARCHAR2,
    statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    no_invalidate   BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
        get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
    force           BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    stat_category   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

Parameters

Table 177-74 IMPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| statab | User statistics table identifier describing from where to retrieve the statistics |
| statid | The (optional) identifier to associate with these statistics within statab |
| statown | Schema containing statab (if different from current schema) |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>The default can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |

Table 177-74 (Cont.) IMPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| force | <p>Overrides statistics lock at the object (table) level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE - Ignores the statistics lock and imports the statistics. • FALSE - The statistics will be imported only if there is no lock. |
| stat_category | <p>Specifies what statistics to import, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OBJECT_STATS — table statistics, column statistics and index statistics • SYNOPSIS — information to support incremental statistics • REALTIME_STATS — Specifies only real-time statistics. <p>The default value is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS, REALTIME_STATS'.</p> |

Security Model

You must have either the SYSDBA privilege or both the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.71 IMPORT_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure

This procedure imports statistics for fixed tables from the user statistics table and stores them in the data dictionary.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS (
    stattab          VARCHAR2,
    statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    no_invalidate   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
    force           BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE);
```


Parameters

Table 177-75 IMPORT_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| stattab | User statistics table identifier describing from where to retrieve the statistics |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab |
| statown | Schema containing stattab (if different from current schema) |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>The default can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| force | Overrides statistics lock: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE - Ignores the statistics lock and imports the statistics FALSE - The statistics will be imported only if there is no lock |

Security Model

You must have the SYSDBA or ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY system privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.72 IMPORT_INDEX_STATS Procedure

This procedure retrieves statistics for a particular index from the user statistics table identified by stattab and stores them in the dictionary.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_INDEX_STATS (
  ownname      VARCHAR2,
  indname      VARCHAR2,
  partname     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab      VARCHAR2,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
no_invalidate   BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force           BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

```

Parameters

Table 177-76 IMPORT_INDEX_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| ownname | Name of the schema |
| indname | Name of the index |
| partname | Name of the index partition. If the index is partitioned and if partname is NULL, then global and partition index statistics are imported. |
| stattab | User statistics table identifier describing from where to retrieve the statistics |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab |
| statown | Schema containing stattab (if different than ownname) |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| force | Imports statistics even if index statistics are locked |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.73 IMPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to import the statistics preferences of all the tables owned by the specified owner name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS (
  ownname      IN  VARCHAR2,
  stattab      IN  VARCHAR2,
  statid       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 177-77 IMPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ownname | Owner name |
| stattab | Statistics table name from where to import the statistics |
| statid | (Optional) Identifier to associate with these statistics within stattab |
| statown | Schema containing stattab (if other than ownname) |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you need to connect as owner, or have the SYSDBA privilege, or have the ANALYZE ANY system privilege.
- All arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and values are enclosed in quotes.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH', 'STAT');
```

177.7.74 IMPORT_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure

This procedure imports statistics for all objects in the schema identified by ownname from the user statistics table and stores them in the data dictionary.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_SCHEMA_STATS (
  ownname      VARCHAR2,
  stattab      VARCHAR2,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
no_invalidate    BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force           BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
stat_category   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

Parameters

Table 177-78 IMPORT_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| ownname | Specifies the name of the schema. |
| stattab | Identifies the user table that stores the statistics to be imported. |
| statid | Specifies the ID associated with these statistics within stattab. |
| statown | Specifies the schema containing stattab (if different than ownname). |
| no_invalidate | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| force | <p>Specifies whether to override statistics locked at the object level. The possible values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE — Ignores the statistics lock and imports the statistics. FALSE — Imports the statistics only if there is no lock. This is the default. |
| stat_category | <p>Specifies which statistics to process. The following values are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECT_STATS — specifies table statistics, column statistics, and index statistics SYNOPSIS — specifies metadata for incremental statistics REALTIME_STATS — specifies only real-time statistics <p>You can specify a list of comma-delimited values. For example, 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses.</p> <p>The default value is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS, REALTIME_STATS'.</p> |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.75 IMPORT_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure

This procedure retrieves system statistics from the user statistics table, identified by `stattab`, and stores the statistics in the dictionary.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_SYSTEM_STATS (
  stattab      VARCHAR2,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 177-79 IMPORT_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>stattab</code> | Identifier of the user statistics table where the statistics will be retrieved |
| <code>statid</code> | Optional identifier associated with the statistics retrieved from the <code>stattab</code> |
| <code>statown</code> | Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different from current schema) |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to be upgraded

ORA-20003: Unable to import system statistics

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need the `GATHER_SYSTEM_STATISTICS` role.

Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.76 IMPORT_TABLE_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to set the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_TABLE_PREFS (
  ownname      IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

tabname    IN  VARCHAR2,
stattab    IN  VARCHAR2,
statid     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
statown    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 177-80 IMPORT_TABLE_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ownname | Owner name |
| tabname | Table name |
| stattab | Statistics table name from where to import the statistics |
| statid | (Optional) Identifier to associate with these statistics within stattab |
| statown | Schema containing stattab (if other than ownname) |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you need to connect as owner of the table, or have the `ANALYZE ANY` system privilege.
- All arguments are of type `VARCHAR2` and values are enclosed in quotes.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'SALES', 'STAT');
```

177.7.77 IMPORT_TABLE_STATS Procedure

This procedure import statistics for a specified table from the user statistics table identified by `stattab` and stores them in the data dictionary.

Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab          VARCHAR2,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  cascade          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force            BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  stat_category    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);

```

Parameters

Table 177-81 IMPORT_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| ownname | Specifies the name of the schema. |
| tabname | Specifies the name of the table. |
| partname | Name of the table partition. If the table is partitioned and if partname is NULL, then global and partition table statistics are imported. |
| stattab | Identifies the user statistics table that describes where to retrieve the statistics. |
| statid | Specifies the ID associated with these statistics within stattab. |
| cascade | Indicates whether to import column and index statistics for this table. The default is TRUE. |
| statown | Specifies the schema containing stattab (if different than ownname). |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</p> |
| force | Specifies whether to override statistics locked at the object level. The possible values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE — Ignores the statistics lock and imports the statistics. FALSE — Imports the statistics only if there is no lock. This is the default. |
| stat_category | Specifies which statistics to process. The following values are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECT_STATS — specifies table statistics, column statistics, and index statistics SYNOPSIS — specifies metadata for incremental statistics REALTIME_STATS — specifies only real-time statistics <p>You can specify a list of comma-delimited values. For example, 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses.</p> <p>The default value is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS, REALTIME_STATS'.</p> |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

177.7.78 INTERRUPT_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure

This procedure interrupts a currently executing Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

The task ends its operations as it does when at a normal exit, at which point you can access intermediate results. You can also resume the task using the ["RESUME_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure"](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.INTERRUPT_ADVISOR_TASK (
    task_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-82 INTERRUPT_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Consider a case in which a task is executed by one user, interrupted, and then resumed by a different user. In this case, Optimizer Statistics Advisor bases its checks of the resumed execution on the privilege of the user who resumed the task.

Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

Example 177-11 Interrupting an Optimizer Statistics Advisor Task

In this example, you start a SQL*Plus session, and then create and execute an advisor task named `my_task`:

```
DECLARE
    v_tname VARCHAR2(128) := 'my_task';
    v_ename VARCHAR2(128) := NULL;
```



```
BEGIN
  -- create a task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);

  -- execute the task
  v_ename := DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
END;
/
```

In a separate terminal, you start a second SQL*Plus session, and then execute the following program:

```
REC DBMS_STATS.INTERRUPT_ADVISOR_TASK('my_task');
```

The first session returns an ORA-13632 to indicate the cancelation of the task:

```
ORA-13638: The user interrupted the current operation.
```

177.7.79 LOCK_PARTITION_STATS Procedure

This procedure enables the user to lock statistics for a partition.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.LOCK_PARTITION_STATS (
  ownname   VARCHAR2,
  tablename VARCHAR2,
  partname  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-83 LOCK_PARTITION_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| ownname | Name of the schema to lock |
| tablename | Name of the table |
| partname | [Sub]Partition name |

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

177.7.80 LOCK_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure

This procedure locks the statistics of all tables of a schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.LOCK_SCHEMA_STATS (  
    ownname    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-84 LOCK_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| ownname | Name of the schema to lock |

Usage Notes

- To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.
- When statistics on a table are locked, all the statistics depending on the table, including table statistics, column statistics, histograms and statistics on all dependent indexes, are considered to be locked.
- The `SET_*`, `DELETE_*`, `IMPORT_*`, `GATHER_*` procedures that modify statistics in the dictionary of an individual table, index or column will raise an error if statistics of the object is locked.
- Procedures that operates on multiple objects (such as `GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS`) will skip modifying the statistics of an object if it is locked. Many procedures have force argument to override the lock.
- This procedure either freezes the current set of the statistics or keeps the statistics empty (uncollected) to use dynamic statistics.
- The locked or unlocked state is not exported along with the table statistics when using `EXPORT_*_STATS` procedures.
- Neither the [UNLOCK_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure](#) nor the [UNLOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#) is designed to unlock statistics of corresponding partitions. When you invoke the [LOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#), it sets the statistics lock bit at the table level. In that case, you cannot gather statistics on dependent objects such as partitions and indexes. By the same token, if table statistics are locked, the dependents are locked and you do not need to explicitly invoke the [LOCK_PARTITION_STATS Procedure](#).

177.7.81 LOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure

This procedure locks the statistics on the table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.LOCK_TABLE_STATS (  
    ownname    VARCHAR2,  
    tabname    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-85 LOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------|
| ownname | Name of the schema |
| tabname | Name of the table |

Usage Notes

- To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.
- When statistics on a table are locked, all the statistics depending on the table, including table statistics, column statistics, histograms and statistics on all dependent indexes, are considered to be locked.
- The `SET_*`, `DELETE_*`, `IMPORT_*`, `GATHER_*` procedures that modify statistics in the dictionary of an individual table, index or column will raise an error if statistics of the object is locked.
- Procedures that operates on multiple objects (such as `GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS`) will skip modifying the statistics of an object if it is locked. Many procedures have force argument to override the lock.
- This procedure either freezes the current set of the statistics or keeps the statistics empty (uncollected) to use dynamic statistics.
- The locked or unlocked state is not exported along with the table statistics when using `EXPORT_*_STATS` procedures.
- Neither the [UNLOCK_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure](#) nor the [UNLOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#) is designed to unlock statistics of corresponding partitions. When you invoke the [LOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#), it sets the statistics lock bit at the table level. In that case, you cannot gather statistics on dependent objects such as partitions and indexes. By the same token, if table statistics are locked, the dependents are locked and you do not need to explicitly invoke the [LOCK_PARTITION_STATS Procedure](#).

177.7.82 MERGE_COL_USAGE Procedure

This procedure merges column usage information from a source database by means of a `dblink` into the local database.

If column usage information already exists for a given table or column `MERGE_COL_USAGE` will combine both the local and the remote information.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.MERGE_COL_USAGE (
    dblink    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-86 MERGE_COL_USAGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| <code>dblink</code> | Name of <code>dblink</code> |

Usage Notes

User must be `SYS` to execute this procedure. addition the user specified during the creation of the `dblink` is expected to have privileges to select from tables in the `SYS` schema.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Parameter `dblink` cannot be `NULL`

ORA-20002: Unable to create a `TEMP` table

177.7.83 PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES Procedures

These procedures convert user-specified minimum, maximum, and histogram endpoint actual values into Oracle's internal representation for future storage using `SET_COLUMN_STATS`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES (
    srec      IN OUT StatRec,
    charvals  CHARARRAY);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES (
    srec      IN OUT StatRec,
    datevals  DATEARRAY);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES (
    srec      IN OUT StatRec,
    dblvals   DBLARRAY);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES (
```

```

srec      IN OUT StatRec,
fltvals   FLTARRAY);

DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES (
srec      IN OUT StatRec,
numvals   NUMARRAY);

DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES (
srec      IN OUT StatRec,
rawvals   RAWARRAY);

```

Parameters

Table 177-87 PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| srec.epc | <p>Number of values specified in charvals, datevals, dblvals, fltvals, numvals, or rawvals. This value must be between 2 and 2050, inclusive, and it should be set to 2 for procedures which do not allow histogram information (nvarchar and rowid).</p> <p>The first corresponding array entry should hold the minimum value for the column, and the last entry should hold the maximum. If there are more than two entries, then all the others hold the remaining height-balanced or frequency histogram endpoint values (with in-between values ordered from next-smallest to next-largest). This value may be adjusted to account for compression, so the returned value should be left as is for a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS.</p> |
| srec.bkvals | <p>If you want a frequency or hybrid histogram, this array contains the number of occurrences of each distinct value specified in charvals, datevals, dblvals, fltvals, numvals, or rawvals. Otherwise, it is merely an output parameter, and it must be set to NULL when this procedure is called.</p> |
| srec.rpcnts | <p>If you want a hybrid histogram, this array contains the total frequency of values that are less than or equal to each distinct value specified in charvals, datevals, numvals, or rawvals. Otherwise, it is merely an output argument and must be set to NULL when this procedure is called.</p> <p>As an example, for a given array numvals with numvals(i)=4, rpcnts(i)=13 means that there are 13 rows in the column which are less than or equal to 4.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whenever srec.rpcnts is populated, srec.bkvals must be populated as described above. • Whenever bkvals and/or rpcnts are populated, there should not be any duplicates in charvals, datevals, numvals, or rawvals. |

Datatype-specific input parameters (use one) are shown in [Table 177-88](#).

Table 177-88 Datatype-Specific Input Parameters

| Type | Description |
|--------------|--|
| charvals | The array of values when the column type is character-based. Up to the first 64 bytes of each string should be provided. Arrays must have between 2 and 2050 entries, inclusive. If the datatype is fixed CHAR, the strings must be space-padded to 15 characters for correct normalization. |
| datevals | Array of values when the column type is date-based |
| dblvals | Array of values when the column type is double-based |
| fltvals | Array of values when the column type is float-based |
| numvals | Array of values when the column type is numeric-based |
| rawvals | Array of values when the column type is RAW. Up to the first 64 bytes of each value should be provided. |
| nvmin, nvmax | Minimum and maximum values when the column type is national character set based. No histogram information can be provided for a column of this type. If the datatype is fixed CHAR, the strings must be space-padded to 15 characters for correct normalization. |
| rwmin, rwmax | Minimum and maximum values when the column type is rowid. No histogram information is provided for a column of this type. |

Output Parameters

Table 177-89 PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES Procedure Output Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| srec.minval | Internal representation of the minimum suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS |
| srec.maxval | Internal representation of the maximum suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS |
| srec.bkvals | Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS |
| srec.novals | Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS |
| srec.eavals | Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS |
| srec.rpcnts | Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS |

Exceptions

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent input values

Usage Notes

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.

177.7.84 PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_NVARCHAR Procedure

This procedure converts user-specified minimum, maximum, and histogram endpoint actual values into Oracle's internal representation for future storage using the SET_COLUMN_STATS Procedures.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_NVARCHAR (
    srec      IN OUT StatRec,
    nvmin     NVARCHAR2,
    nvmax     NVARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-90 PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_NVARCHAR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| srec.epc | <p>Number of values specified in charvals, datevals, dblvals, fltvals, numvals, or rawvals. This value must be between 2 and 2050, inclusive, and it should be set to 2 for procedures which do not allow histogram information (nvarchar and rowid).</p> <p>The first corresponding array entry should hold the minimum value for the column, and the last entry should hold the maximum. If there are more than two entries, then all the others hold the remaining height-balanced or frequency histogram endpoint values (with in-between values ordered from next-smallest to next-largest). This value may be adjusted to account for compression, so the returned value should be left as is for a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS.</p> |
| srec.bkvals | <p>If you want a frequency or hybrid histogram, then this array contains the number of occurrences of each distinct value specified in charvals, datevals, dblvals, fltvals, numvals, or rawvals. Otherwise, it is merely an output parameter, and it must be set to NULL when this procedure is called.</p> |
| srec.rpcnts | <p>If you want a hybrid histogram, this array contains the total frequency of values that are less than or equal to each distinct value specified in charvals, datevals, numvals, or rawvals. Otherwise, it is merely an output argument and must be set to NULL when this procedure is called.</p> <p>As an example, for a given array numvals with numvals(i)=4, rpcnts(i)=13 means that there are 13 rows in the column which are less than or equal to 4.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whenever srec.rpcnts is populated, srec.bkvals must be populated as described above. Whenever bkvals and/or rpcnts are populated, there should not be any duplicates in charvals, datevals, numvals, or rawvals. |

Datatype-specific input parameters (use one) are shown in [Table 177-88](#).

Table 177-91 PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_NVARCHAR Datatype-Specific Input Parameters

| Type | Description |
|--------------|--|
| nvmin, nvmax | The minimum and maximum values when the column type is national character set based. No histogram information can be provided for a column of this type. If the datatype is fixed CHAR, the strings must be space-padded to 15 characters for correct normalization. |

Output Parameters

Table 177-92 PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_NVARCHAR Procedure Output Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| srec.minval | Internal representation of the minimum suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS |
| srec.maxval | Internal representation of the maximum suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS |
| srec.bkvals | Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS. |
| srec.novals | Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS |
| srec.eavals | Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS |
| srec.rpcnts | Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS |

Exceptions

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent input values

Usage Notes

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.

Related Topics

- [SET_COLUMN_STATS Procedures](#)
This procedure sets column-related information.

177.7.85 PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_ROWID Procedure

This procedure converts user-specified minimum, maximum, and histogram endpoint datatype-specific values into Oracle's internal representation for future storage using SET_COLUMN_STATS.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_ROWID (
  srec IN OUT StatRec,
  rwmn ROWID,
  rwmx ROWID);
```


Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(prepare_column_values_rowid, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 177-93 PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_ROWID Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| srec | <p>Values (IN):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • epc • bkvals • rpcnts <p>Values (OUT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minval • maxval • bkvals • novals • eavals • rpcnts |
| rwmin | Minimum value when the column type is <code>rowid</code> . No histogram information is provided for a column of this type. |
| rwmax | Maximum value when the column type is <code>rowid</code> . No histogram information is provided for a column of this type. |

Table 177-94 StatRec Record Type Fields

| Field | Description |
|-------------|--|
| epc (IN) | <p>Number of values specified in <code>charvals</code>, <code>datevals</code>, <code>dblvals</code>, <code>fltvals</code>, <code>numvals</code>, or <code>rawvals</code>. This value must be between 2 and 2050, inclusive, and it should be set to 2 for procedures which do not allow histogram information (<code>nvarchar</code> and <code>rowid</code>).</p> <p>The first corresponding array entry should hold the minimum value for the column, and the last entry should hold the maximum. If there are more than two entries, then all the others hold the remaining height-balanced or frequency histogram endpoint values (with in-between values ordered from next-smallest to next-largest). This value may be adjusted to account for compression, so the returned value should be left as is for a call to <code>SET_COLUMN_STATS</code>.</p> |
| bkvals (IN) | <p>If you want a frequency or hybrid histogram, this array contains the number of occurrences of each distinct value specified in <code>charvals</code>, <code>datevals</code>, <code>dblvals</code>, <code>fltvals</code>, <code>numvals</code>, or <code>rawvals</code>. Otherwise, it is merely an output parameter, and it must be set to <code>NULL</code> when this procedure is called.</p> |

Table 177-94 (Cont.) StatRec Record Type Fields

| Field | Description |
|--------------|--|
| rpents (IN) | <p>If you want a hybrid histogram, this array contains the total frequency of values that are less than or equal to each distinct value specified in charvals, datevals, numvals, or rawvals. Otherwise, it is merely an output argument and must be set to NULL when this procedure is called.</p> <p>As an example, for a given array numvals with numvals(i)=4, rpents(i)=13 means that there are 13 rows in the column which are less than or equal to 4.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whenever srec.rpents is populated, srec.bkvals must be populated as described above. • Whenever bkvals and/or rpents are populated, there should not be any duplicates in charvals, datevals, numvals, or rawvals. |
| minval (OUT) | Internal representation of the minimum suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS. |
| maxval (OUT) | Internal representation of the maximum suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS. |
| bkvals (OUT) | Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS. |
| novals (OUT) | Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS. |
| eavals (OUT) | Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS. |
| rpents (OUT) | Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS. |

Usage Notes

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.

177.7.86 PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS Procedure

This procedure is used to publish the statistics gathered and stored as pending.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS (
    ownname          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,
    tabname          IN  VARCHAR2,
    no_invalidate    BOOLEAN DEFAULT
        TO_NO_INVALIDATE_TYPE(GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')),
    force            IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 177-95 PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| ownname | Owner name |

Table 177-95 (Cont.) PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| tablename | Table name |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| force | If TRUE, will override the lock |

Security Model

To run this procedure, you must have the same privilege for gathering statistics on the tables that will be touched by this procedure.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

- If the parameter `tablename` is NULL then `publish` applies to all tables of the specified schema.
- The default owner/schema is the user who runs the procedure.

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS ('SH', null);
```

177.7.87 PURGE_STATS Procedure

This procedure purges old versions of statistics saved in the dictionary.

To run this procedure, you must have the `SYSDBA` or both `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` and `ANALYZE ANY` system privilege.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.PURGE_STATS(
    before_timestamp    TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE);
```

Parameters

Table 177-96 PURGE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| before_timestamp | Versions of statistics saved before this timestamp are purged. If NULL, it uses the purging policy used by automatic purge. The automatic purge deletes all history older than the older of (current time - statistics history retention) and (time of recent analyze in the system - 1). The statistics history retention value can be changed using ALTER_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION Procedure. The default is 31 days. |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege and the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege.

177.7.88 REMAP_STAT_TABLE Procedure

This procedure remaps the names of objects in the user statistics table. It allows you to import the statistics to objects with same definition but with different names.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.REMAP_STAT_TABLE (
  ownname      IN   VARCHAR2,
  statab       IN   VARCHAR2,
  src_own      IN   VARCHAR2,
  src_tab      IN   VARCHAR2,
  tgt_own      IN   VARCHAR2,
  tgt_tab      IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-97 REMAP_STAT_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ownname | Owner of the statistics table. NULL means the current schema. |
| statab | User statistics table identifier |
| src_own | Owner of the table to be renamed. This argument cannot be NULL. |
| src_tab | Name of the table to be renamed. If NULL, all tables are owned by src_own. |

Table 177-97 (Cont.) REMAP_STAT_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| tgt_own | New name of the owner of the table. The owner name is also updated for the dependent objects such as columns and indexes. Note that an index of src_tab not owned by src_own is not renamed. This argument cannot be NULL. |
| tgt_tab | New name of the table. This argument is valid only if src_tab is not NULL. |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid input

Examples

The following statement remaps all objects of sh to shsave in user statistics table sh.ustat:

```
DBMS_STATS.REMAP_STAT_TABLE ('sh', 'ustat', 'sh', NULL, 'shsave', NULL);
```

The following statement can be used to import statistics into objects of shsave once the preceding remap procedure is completed:

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_SCHEMA_STATS ('shsave', 'ustat', statown => 'sh');
```

The following statement remaps sh.customers to shsave.customers_sav:

```
DBMS_STATS.REMAP_STAT_TABLE ('sh', 'ustat', 'sh', 'customers', 'shsave', 'customers_sav');
```

177.7.89 REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK Function

This function reports the results of an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK(
  task_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  execution_name IN   VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  type           IN   VARCHAR2  := 'TEXT',
  section        IN   VARCHAR2  := 'ALL',
  level          IN   VARCHAR2  := 'TYPICAL')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 177-98 REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |

Table 177-98 (Cont.) REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| execution_name | A name that qualifies and identifies an advisor task execution. If not specified, the function uses the latest execution of the specified task. |
| type | The type of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor report. Possible values are TEXT, HTML, and XML. |
| section | A section in the report. Possible values are SUMMARY, FINDINGS, ERRORS, and ALL. You can specify combinations of different values can be using the plus (+) and minus (-) operator, as in 'SUMMARY +FINDINGS +ERRORS', and 'ALL -ERRORS'. |
| level | The format of the report. Possible values are BASIC, TYPICAL, ALL, and SHOW_HIDDEN. You can specify SHOW_HIDDEN together with the other three input values, as in 'BASIC +SHOW_HIDDEN' and 'TYPICAL +SHOW_HIDDEN'. |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- You can execute this subprogram for `AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK`, which is predefined.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

The results of performing this task depend on the privileges of the executing user:

- **SYSTEM level**
Only users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task on system-level rules.
- **Operation level**
The results depend on the following privileges:
 - Users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task for all statistics operations.
 - Users with the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to any schema except `SYS`.
 - Users with the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to their own schema and the `SYS` schema.
 - Users with neither the `ANALYZE ANY` nor the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can only perform this operation for statistics operations relating to their own schema.
- **Object level**

Users can perform this task for any object for which they have statistics collection privileges.

Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: User input errors
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

Returns

This function returns a CLOB that contains the report.

Examples

(Optional) List and briefly describe the examples for using the API or subprogram here.

Example 177-12 Generating an HTML Report

This example creates a procedure named `myrep`, and then calls this procedure to generate an HTML report.

```
SET ECHO ON
SET FEEDBACK ON
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SET TRIMS ON
SET LINESIZE 300

EXECUTE DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE (buffer_size => 10000000);

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE myrep(p_tname VARCHAR2, p_fctype VARCHAR2, which
VARCHAR2)
IS
  v_report CLOB          := null;
  v_script CLOB          := null;
  v_fctype VARCHAR2(400) := p_fctype;
  v_tname  VARCHAR2(400) := p_tname;
  v_len    NUMBER(10);
  v_ps     NUMBER(10) := 10000;
  v_pn     NUMBER(10) := 1;
  v_ret    VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
  IF which = 'REPORT'
  THEN
    -- generate a report
    v_report := DBMS_STATS.REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK(
      task_name => v_tname,
      type      => v_fctype,
      section   => 'ALL',
      level     => 'ALL');
    v_len := DBMS_LOB.getlength(v_report);
    WHILE (v_pn < v_len)
    LOOP
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR(v_report, v_ps, v_pn));
      v_pn := v_pn + v_ps;
    END LOOP;
  END IF;
END;
```

```

        END LOOP;
    ELSE
        -- generate a script
        v_script := DBMS_STATS.SCRIPT_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
        v_len := DBMS_LOB.getlength(v_script);
        WHILE (v_pn < v_len)
        LOOP
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR( v_script, v_ps, v_pn));
            v_pn := v_pn + v_ps;
        END LOOP;
    END IF;
END;
/

SHOW ERRORS

SPOOL report.txt
EXECUTE myrep('my_task','HTML','REPORT');
SPOOL OFF

```

Example 177-13 Generating a Textual Report for AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK

The following example invokes the `myrep` procedure created in the preceding example for `AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK`:

```
EXEC myrep('AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK','TEXT','REPORT');
```

The following sample output shows part of the report:

```

GENERAL INFORMATION
-----
Task Name       : AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK
Execution Name  : EXEC_97
Created         : 07-08-16 10:18:10
Last Modified   : 07-11-16 03:02:30
-----

SUMMARY
-----

For execution EXEC_97 of task AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK, the Statistics
Advisor
has 10 finding(s). The findings are related to the following rules:
COMPLETEAUTOJOB, MAINTAINSTATSHISTORY, USEDEFAULTPREFERENCE,
AVOIDSETPROCEDURES, USEDEFAULTPARAMS, USEGATHERSCHEMASTATS,
AVOIDSTALESTATS,
UNLOCKNONVOLATILETABLE, USEINCREMENTAL, AVOIDANALYZETABLE. Please
refer to the
finding section for detailed information.
-----

```



```

-----
FINDINGS
-----
--
Rule Name:          MaintainStatsHistory
Rule Description:   Maintain Statistics History

Finding:  Statistics history tables are too big.

Recommendation:  Check the other findings of this rule, as well as
the
                findings for the rules
AvoidFrequentStatsCollection,
                UseDefaultPreference, UseDefaultParams for possible
causes
                and
recommendations.
Rationale:  The size of the statistics history table could be big because
of
                violations of other rules.

-----

Rule Name:          UseDefaultPreference
Rule Description:   Use Default Preference for Stats Collection
Finding:  Global preference SYS_FLAGS is set to a non-default value '1'.

Recommendation:  Set the value of preference SYS_FLAGS to '0'.
Example:
-- Setting preference cascade to default value:
dbms_stats.set_global_prefs('CASCADE', NULL);

Rationale:  Preference SYS_FLAGS is for Oracle internal use only, setting
it
                to nondefault value '1' could cause unforeseen consequences.
.
.
.

```

177.7.90 REPORT_COL_USAGE Function

This function reports the recorded column (group) usage information.

Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.REPORT_COL_USAGE (
    ownname   IN   VARCHAR2,
    tabname   IN   VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;

```

Parameters

Table 177-99 REPORT_COL_USAGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ownname | Owner name. If NULL it reports column usage information for tables in all schemas in the database. |
| tablename | Table name. If NULL it reports column usage information for all tables of ownname. |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need to have the SYSDBA administrative privilege or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

177.7.91 REPORT_GATHER_AUTO_STATS Function

This function runs the auto statistics gathering job in reporting mode. That is, statistics are not actually collected, but all the objects that will be affected when auto statistics gathering is invoked are reported.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_GATHER_AUTO_STATS (  
    detail_level    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',  
    format         VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TEXT')  
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 177-100 REPORT_GATHER_AUTO_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| detail_level | <p>Detail level for the content of the report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC: The report includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operation ID - operation name - operation target object - start time - end time - completion status (such as: succeeded, failed) • TYPICAL: In addition to the information provided at level BASIC, the report includes individual target objects for which statistics are gathered in this operation. Specifically, with regard to operation related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - total number of target objects - total number of successfully completed objects - total number of failed objects - total number of timed-out objects (applies to only auto statistics gathering) <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - owner and name of each target object - target object type (such as: table, index) - start time - end time - completion status • ALL: In addition to the information provided at level TYPICAL, the report includes further information on each target object. Specifically, with regard to operation-related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job name - session ID - parameter values - error message if the operation failed <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job name - batching details - estimated cost - rank in the target list - columns for which histograms were collected - list of collected extended statistics (if any) - reason for including the object in the target list - additional error details if the task has failed. <p>Note that several fields (such as job name, estimated task cost) in the report are populated only when an operation is executed concurrently (CONCURRENT preference is turned on).</p> |

Table 177-100 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_AUTO_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| format | Report format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XML • HTML • TEXT (Default) |

Usage Notes

Only user SYS can run the REPORT_GATHER_AUTO_STATS function.

177.7.92 REPORT_GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Functions

This function runs the GATHER_DATABASE_STATS function in reporting mode.

The database does not collect statistics, but reports all objects that would be affected when invoking GATHER_DATABASE_STATS. The input set of parameters is the same as in GATHER_DATABASE_STATS, with two extra parameters.

Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.REPORT_GATHER_DATABASE_STATS (
  estimate_percent      IN      NUMBER      DEFAULT
  to_estimate_percent_type (
    GET_PARAM('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample         IN      BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt           IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT
  GET_PARAM('METHOD_OPT'),
  degree               IN      NUMBER      DEFAULT TO_DEGREE_TYPE(
    GET_PARAM('DEGREE')),
  granularity          IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT
  GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
  cascade              IN      BOOLEAN     DEFAULT to_cascade_type (
    GET_PARAM('CASCADE')),
  statab              IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  statid              IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  options              IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'GATHER',
  statown             IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  gather_sys          IN      BOOLEAN     DEFAULT TRUE,
  no_invalidate       IN      BOOLEAN     DEFAULT TO_NO_INVALIDATE_TYPE
  (
    GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  gather_temp         IN      BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
  gather_fixed        IN      BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
  stattype            IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT DATA,
  obj_filter_list     IN      ObjectTab   DEFAULT NULL,
  detail_level        IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  format              IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;

```

Parameters

Table 177-101 REPORT_GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| estimate_percent | <p>The percentage of rows to use for the sample size. The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. The null value means to compute.</p> <p>Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> to enable the database to determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| block_sample | <p>Whether or not to use random block sampling instead of random row sampling. Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk, then the sample values may be somewhat correlated. This parameter is only relevant when estimating statistics.</p> |
| method_opt | <p>Method options. This parameter accepts the following values: <code>FOR ALL [INDEXED HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause]</code>.</p> <p><code>size_clause</code> is defined as <code>size_clause := SIZE {integer REPEAT AUTO SKEWONLY}</code></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <code>integer</code>: Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048]. - <code>REPEAT</code>: Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms. - <code>AUTO</code>: Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns. - <code>SKEWONLY</code>: Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns. <p>The default is <code>FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO</code>. The value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| degree | <p>Degree of parallelism. The default for <code>degree</code> is <code>NULL</code>. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure. <code>NULL</code> means use the table default value specified by the <code>DEGREE</code> clause in the <code>CREATE TABLE</code> or <code>ALTER TABLE</code> statement. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE</code> to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The <code>AUTO_DEGREE</code> value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. This is between 1 (serial execution) and <code>DEFAULT_DEGREE</code> (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters) according to the size of the object. When using <code>DEGREE=>NULL</code>, <code>DEGREE=>n</code>, or <code>DEGREE=>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE</code>, the current implementation of <code>DBMS_STATS</code> may use serial execution if the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.</p> |

Table 177-101 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| granularity | <p>Determines the granularity of statistics to collect. This preference is only relevant for partitioned tables.</p> <p>The following values are valid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALL — Gathers all statistics: subpartition, partition, and global. • AUTO — Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value. • DEFAULT — Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. Use GLOBAL AND PARTITION for this functionality. • GLOBAL — Gathers global statistics. • GLOBAL AND PARTITION — Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object. • PARTITION — Gathers partition-level statistics. • SUBPARTITION — Gathers subpartition-level statistics. |
| cascade | <p>Gather statistics on the indexes as well. Using this option is equivalent to running the GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure on each of the indexes in the database in addition to gathering table and column statistics. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE</code> to have Oracle determine whether index statistics to be collected or not. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| stattab | <p>User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics.</p> <p>The database assumes that the statistics table resides in the same schema as the object being analyzed. Thus, to use this option, one such table must exist in each schema.</p> |
| statid | <p>Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code>.</p> |

Table 177-101 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| options | <p>Further specification of which objects to gather statistics for:</p> <p>GATHER: Gathers statistics on all objects in the schema.</p> <p>GATHER AUTO: Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. Oracle implicitly determines which objects need new statistics, and determines how to gather those statistics. When GATHER AUTO is specified, the only additional valid parameters are <code>stattab</code>, <code>statid</code>, <code>objlist</code> and <code>statown</code>; all other parameter settings are ignored. Returns a list of processed objects.</p> <p>GATHER STALE: Gathers statistics on stale objects as determined by looking at the <code>*_tab_modifications</code> views. Also, return a list of objects found to be stale.</p> <p>GATHER EMPTY: Gathers statistics on objects which currently have no statistics. Return a list of objects found to have no statistics.</p> <p>LIST AUTO: Returns a list of objects to be processed with GATHER AUTO</p> <p>LIST STALE: Returns a list of stale objects as determined by looking at the <code>*_tab_modifications</code> views</p> <p>LIST EMPTY: Returns a list of objects which currently have no statistics</p> |
| statown | Schema containing <code>stattab</code> , if different from current schema. |
| gather_sys | Gathers statistics on the objects owned by the <code>SYS</code> user. |
| no_invalidate | <p>Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to <code>TRUE</code>. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to <code>FALSE</code>. Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code>. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| gather_temp | <p>Gathers statistics on global temporary tables when <code>TRUE</code>. The default is <code>FALSE</code>.</p> <p>The temporary table must be created with the <code>ON COMMIT PRESERVE ROWS</code> clause. Also, the statistics collected are based on the data in the session in which this procedure is run, but they are shared across all sessions.</p> |
| gather_fixed | <p>Gather statistics on fixed tables when <code>TRUE</code>. The default is <code>FALSE</code>.</p> <p>Only user <code>SYS</code> can collect statistics for fixed tables. The <code>ownname</code> must be <code>SYS</code> or null. When gathering statistics for fixed tables, the database ignores specified values for the following arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>estimate_percent</code> • <code>block_sample</code> • <code>stattab</code> • <code>statid</code> • <code>statown</code> <p>The database does not invalidate the dependent cursors on fixed tables on which stats is collected. This option is meant for internal use only.</p> |

Table 177-101 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| stattype | <p>The type of statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DATA — Data statistics only • CACHE — Cache statistics only • ALL — All statistics |
| obj_filter_list | <p>A list of object filters. The attribute values specified in the object filter are case-insensitive unless double-quoted. Wildcards are allowed in the attribute values.</p> <p>When specified, GATHER_DATABASE_STATS gathers statistics only on objects that satisfy at least one object filter in the list as needed. In a single-object filter, the database can specify the constraints on the object attributes. For example, non-NULL values s1 and s2 are specified for attributes a1 and a2 in one object filter. An object o is said to satisfy this object filter when (o.a1 LIKE s1) AND (o.a2 LIKE s2) is true.</p> |

Table 177-101 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| detail_level | <p>The level of detail for the content of the report. Valid values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC: The report includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operation ID - operation name - operation target object - start time - end time - completion status (such as: succeeded, failed) • TYPICAL: In addition to the information provided at level BASIC, the report includes individual target objects for which statistics are gathered in this operation. Specifically, with regard to operation related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - total number of target objects - total number of successfully completed objects - total number of failed objects - total number of timed-out objects (applies to only auto statistics gathering) <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - owner and name of each target object - target object type (such as: table, index) - start time - end time - completion status • ALL: In addition to the information provided at level TYPICAL, the report includes further information on each target object. Specifically, with regard to operation-related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job name - session ID - parameter values - error message if the operation failed <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job name - batching details - estimated cost - rank in the target list - columns for which histograms were collected - list of collected extended statistics (if any) - additional error details if the task has failed. <p>Note that several fields (such as job name, estimated task cost) in the report are populated only when an operation is executed concurrently (CONCURRENT preference is turned on).</p> |

Table 177-101 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| format | The format of the report. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> XML HTML TEXT (Default) |

Return Values

A CLOB object that contains the report

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need to have the SYSDBA role or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

177.7.93 REPORT_GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Functions

This function runs the GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS procedure in reporting mode.

The database does not collect statistics, but reports all objects affected when invoking GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS. The detail level for the report is defined by the detail_level input parameter. See the descriptions of detail_level and format in [REPORT_GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Functions](#). For all other input parameters, see [GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS (
  comp_id          IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  estimate_percent IN   NUMBER     DEFAULT
  TO_ESTIMATE_PERCENT_TYPE

  (GET_PARAM('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample    IN   BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt      IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT
  GET_PARAM('METHOD_OPT'),
  degree          IN   NUMBER     DEFAULT TO_DEGREE_TYPE
  (GET_PARAM('DEGREE')),
  granularity     IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT
  GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
  cascade         IN   BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TO_CASCADE_TYPE
  (GET_PARAM('CASCADE')),
  stattab         IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  options         IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'GATHER AUTO',
  no_invalidate   IN   BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TO_NO_INVALIDATE_TYPE
```

```

                                (GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')),
stattype                       IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'DATA',
obj_filter_list                 IN    ObjectTab    DEFAULT NULL,
detail_level                   IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
format                         IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;

```

Parameters

Table 177-102 REPORT_GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| comp_id | Component ID of the schema to analyze. NULL results in analyzing schemas of all RDBMS components. Refer refer to the COMP_ID column of the DBA_REGISTRY view. The procedure always gather statistics on SYS and SYSTEM schemas regardless of this argument. |
| estimate_percent | Percentage of rows to sample (NULL means compute). The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE to let the database determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| block_sample | Determines whether to use random block sampling instead of random row sampling. Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk then the sample values may be somewhat correlated. Only pertinent when performing estimate statistics. |
| method_opt | <p>The method options. This parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOR ALL [INDEXED HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause] size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer REPEAT AUTO SKEWONLY} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integer: Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048]. - REPEAT: Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms. - AUTO: Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns. - SKEWONLY: Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns. <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |

Table 177-102 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| degree | <p>Degree of parallelism. The default for <code>degree</code> is <code>NULL</code>. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure. <code>NULL</code> means use the table default value specified by the <code>DEGREE</code> clause in the <code>CREATE TABLE</code> or <code>ALTER TABLE</code> statement.</p> <p>Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE</code> to specify the default value based on initialization parameters. The <code>AUTO_DEGREE</code> value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. This is between 1 (serial execution) and <code>DEFAULT_DEGREE</code> (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters) according to the size of the object. When using <code>DEGREE=>NULL</code>, <code>DEGREE=>n</code>, or <code>DEGREE=>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE</code>, the current implementation of <code>DBMS_STATS</code> may use serial execution if the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.</p> |
| granularity | <p>Determines the granularity of statistics to collect. This preference is only relevant for partitioned tables.</p> <p>The following values are valid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>ALL</code> — Gathers all statistics: subpartition, partition, and global. • <code>AUTO</code> — Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value. • <code>DEFAULT</code> — Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. Use <code>GLOBAL AND PARTITION</code> for this functionality. • <code>GLOBAL</code> — Gathers global statistics. • <code>GLOBAL AND PARTITION</code> — Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object. • <code>PARTITION</code> — Gathers partition-level statistics. • <code>SUBPARTITION</code> — Gathers subpartition-level statistics. |
| cascade | <p>Gathers statistics on indexes also. Index statistics gathering will not be parallelized. Using this option is equivalent to running the GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure on each of the indexes in the schema in addition to gathering table and column statistics. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE</code> to have Oracle determine whether index statistics to be collected or not. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| stattab | <p>User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics.</p> |

Table 177-102 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| options | <p>Further specification of objects for which to gather statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'GATHER' - Gathers statistics on all objects in the schema 'GATHER AUTO' - Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. Oracle implicitly determines which objects need new statistics and determines how to gather those statistics. When 'GATHER AUTO' is specified, the only additional valid parameters are comp_id, statab, statid and statown; all other parameter settings will be ignored. Also, returns a list of objects processed. 'GATHER STALE' - Gathers statistics on stale objects as determined by looking at the *_tab_modifications views. Also, returns a list of objects found to be stale. 'GATHER EMPTY' - Gathers statistics on objects which currently have no statistics. Also, returns a list of objects found to have no statistics. 'LIST AUTO' - Returns list of objects to be processed with 'GATHER AUTO' 'LIST STALE' - Returns list of stale objects as determined by looking at the *_tab_modifications views 'LIST EMPTY' - Returns list of objects which currently have no statistics |
| no_invalidate | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| stattype | <p>The type of statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DATA — Data statistics only CACHE — Cache statistics only ALL — All statistics |
| obj_filter_list | <p>A list of object filters. When provided, this will gather statistics only on objects which satisfy at least one object filter in the list as needed. In a single object filter, we can specify the constraints on the object attributes. The attribute values specified in the object filter are case-insensitive unless double-quoted. Wildcard is allowed in the attribute values. Suppose non-NULL values s1, s2, ... are specified for attributes a1, a2, ... in one object filter. An object o is said to satisfy this object filter if (o.a1 like s1) and (o.a2 like s2) and ... is true.</p> |
| detail_level | <p>See the description in REPORT_GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Functions.</p> |
| format | <p>See the description in REPORT_GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Functions.</p> |

Return Values

A CLOB object that contains the report

Usage Notes

You must have the SYSDBA or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privilege to execute this procedure.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Index does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

177.7.94 REPORT_GATHER_FIXED_OBJ_STATS Function

This function runs the GATHER_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure in reporting mode.

That is, statistics are not actually collected, but all the objects that will be affected when GATHER_FIXED_OBJ_STATS is invoked are reported. The input set of parameters are exactly the same as in GATHER_FIXED_OBJ_STATS with two extra parameters.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_GATHER_FIXED_OBJ_STATS (
    statab          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown         IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    no_invalidate  IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TO_NO_INVALIDATE_TYPE (
                                GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')),
    detail_level   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
    format          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 177-103 REPORT_GATHER_FIXED_OBJ_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| statab | User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics |
| statid | Identifier to associate with these statistics within statab (optional) |
| statown | Schema containing statab (if different from current schema) |

Table 177-103 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_FIXED_OBJ_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| no_invalidate | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated.• FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation.• AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |

Table 177-103 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_FIXED_OBJ_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| detail_level | <p>Detail level for the content of the report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC: The report includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operation ID - operation name - operation target object - start time - end time - completion status (such as: succeeded, failed) • TYPICAL: In addition to the information provided at level BASIC, the report includes individual target objects for which statistics are gathered in this operation. Specifically, with regard to operation related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - total number of target objects - total number of successfully completed objects - total number of failed objects - total number of timed-out objects (applies to only auto statistics gathering) <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - owner and name of each target object - target object type (such as: table, index) - start time - end time - completion status • ALL: In addition to the information provided at level TYPICAL, the report includes further information on each target object. Specifically, with regard to operation-related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job name - session ID - parameter values - error message if the operation failed <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job name - batching details - estimated cost - rank in the target list - columns for which histograms were collected - list of collected extended statistics (if any) - additional error details if the task has failed. <p>Note that several fields (such as job name, estimated task cost) in the report are populated only when an operation is executed concurrently (CONCURRENT preference is turned on).</p> |

Table 177-103 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_FIXED_OBJ_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| format | Report format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XML • HTML • TEXT (Default) |

Return Values

A CLOB object that contains the report

Usage Notes

You must have the SYSDBA or ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY system privilege to execute this procedure.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

Related Topics

- [GATHER_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure](#)
This procedure gathers statistics for all fixed objects (dynamic performance tables).

177.7.95 REPORT_GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Functions

This function runs the GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS procedure in reporting mode.

The database does not actually gather statistics, but reports all objects that would be affected when invoking GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS. The input set of parameters is exactly the same as in GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS, with two extra parameters.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS (
  ownname          IN   VARCHAR2,
  estimate_percent IN   NUMBER          DEFAULT TO_ESTIMATE_PERCENT_TYPE (
                                     GET_PARAM ('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample     IN   BOOLEAN        DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt       IN   VARCHAR2      DEFAULT GET_PARAM ('METHOD_OPT'),
  degree           IN   NUMBER          DEFAULT TO_DEGREE_TYPE (
                                     GET_PARAM ('DEGREE')),
  granularity      IN   VARCHAR2      DEFAULT GET_PARAM ('GRANULARITY'),
  cascade          IN   BOOLEAN        DEFAULT TO_CASCADE_TYPE (
                                     GET_PARAM ('CASCADE')),
  stattab          IN   VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           IN   VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  options          IN   VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'GATHER',
  statown         IN   VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate   IN   BOOLEAN        DEFAULT TO_NO_INVALIDATE_TYPE (
```

```

                                GET_PARAM ('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force                          IN   BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
obj_filter_list                IN   ObjectTab    DEFAULT NULL,
detail_level                   IN   VARCHAR2     DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
format                         IN   VARCHAR2     DEFAULT 'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;

```

Parameters

Table 177-104 REPORT_GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| ownname | Schema to analyze (NULL means current schema) |
| estimate_percent | Percentage of rows to estimate (NULL means compute): The valid range is [0.000001,100]. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE to have Oracle determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| block_sample | Whether or not to use random block sampling instead of random row sampling. Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk, then the sample values may be somewhat correlated. Only pertinent when doing an estimate statistics. |
| method_opt | <p>Accepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOR ALL [INDEXED HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause] size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer REPEAT AUTO SKEWONLY} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integer : Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048]. - REPEAT : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms - AUTO : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns. - SKEWONLY : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns. <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |

Table 177-104 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| degree | Degree of parallelism. The default for degree is NULL. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . NULL means use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The AUTO_DEGREE value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. This is between 1 (serial execution) and DEFAULT_DEGREE (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters) according to the size of the object. When using DEGREE=>NULL, DEGREE=>n, or DEGREE=>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE, the current implementation of DBMS_STATS may use serial execution if the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution. |
| granularity | Granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned). 'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics 'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value. 'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'. 'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object. 'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics 'SUBPARTITION' - Gathers subpartition-level statistics. |
| cascade | Gather statistics on the indexes as well. Using this option is equivalent to running the GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure on each of the indexes in the schema in addition to gathering table and column statistics. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE to have Oracle determine whether index statistics to be collected or not. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| stattab | User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab |

Table 177-104 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| options | <p>Further specification of which objects to gather statistics for:</p> <p>GATHER: Gathers statistics on all objects in the schema.</p> <p>GATHER AUTO: Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. Oracle implicitly determines which objects need new statistics, and determines how to gather those statistics. When GATHER AUTO is specified, the only additional valid parameters are ownname, stattab, statid, objlist and statown; all other parameter settings are ignored. Returns a list of processed objects.</p> <p>GATHER STALE: Gathers statistics on stale objects as determined by looking at the <code>*_tab_modifications</code> views. Also, return a list of objects found to be stale.</p> <p>GATHER EMPTY: Gathers statistics on objects which currently have no statistics. also, return a list of objects found to have no statistics.</p> <p>LIST AUTO: Returns a list of objects to be processed with GATHER AUTO.</p> <p>LIST STALE: Returns list of stale objects as determined by looking at the <code>*_tab_modifications</code> views.</p> <p>LIST EMPTY: Returns list of objects which currently have no statistics.</p> |
| objlist | List of objects found to be stale or empty |
| statown | Schema containing stattab (if different than ownname) |
| no_invalidate | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. • FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. • AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| force | Gather statistics on objects even if they are locked |
| obj_filter_list | <p>A list of object filters. When provided, GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS will gather statistics only on objects which satisfy at least one object filter in the list as needed. In a single object filter, we can specify the constraints on the object attributes. The attribute values specified in the object filter are case- insensitive unless double-quoted. Wildcard is allowed in the attribute values. Suppose non-NULL values s1, s2, ... are specified for attributes a1, a2, ... in one object filter. An object o is said to satisfy this object filter if (o.a1 like s1) and (o.a2 like s2) and ... is true. See Applying an Object Filter List.</p> |

Table 177-104 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| detail_level | <p>Detail level for the content of the report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC: The report includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operation ID - operation name - operation target object - start time - end time - completion status (such as: succeeded, failed) • TYPICAL: In addition to the information provided at level BASIC, the report includes individual target objects for which statistics are gathered in this operation. Specifically, with regard to operation related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - total number of target objects - total number of successfully completed objects - total number of failed objects - total number of timed-out objects (applies to only auto statistics gathering) <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - owner and name of each target object - target object type (such as: table, index) - start time - end time - completion status • ALL: In addition to the information provided at level TYPICAL, the report includes further information on each target object. Specifically, with regard to operation-related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job name - session ID - parameter values - error message if the operation failed <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job name - batching details - estimated cost - rank in the target list - columns for which histograms were collected - list of collected extended statistics (if any) - additional error details if the task has failed. <p>Note that several fields (such as job name, estimated task cost) in the report are populated only when an operation is executed concurrently (CONCURRENT preference is turned on).</p> |

Table 177-104 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| format | Report format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XML • HTML • TEXT (Default) |

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Schema does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

Examples

Applying an Object Filter List

The following example specifies that any table with a "T" prefix in the `SAMPLE` schema or any table in the `HR` schema, if stale, will have statistics gathered upon it.

```

DECLARE
  filter_lst DBMS_STATS.OBJECTTAB := DBMS_STATS.OBJECTTAB();
BEGIN
  filter_lst.extend(2);
  filter_lst(1).ownname := 'SAMPLE';
  filter_lst(1).objname := 'T%';
  filter_lst(2).ownname := 'HR';
  DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS(NULL, obj_filter_list => filter_lst,
                                options => 'GATHER STALE');
END;
```

177.7.96 REPORT_GATHER_TABLE_STATS Function

This procedure runs the `GATHER_TABLE_STATS` Procedure in reporting mode.

That is, statistics are not actually collected, but all the objects that will be affected when `GATHER_TABLE_STATS` is invoked are reported.

Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.REPORT_GATHER_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  estimate_percent NUMBER  DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                                (get_param('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample     BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT get_param('METHOD_OPT'),
```

```

degree          NUMBER  DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
granularity     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
cascade        BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_cascade_type(get_param('CASCADE')),
stattab        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
statid         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
statown        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
no_invalidate  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                    get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
stattype       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DATA',
force          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE)
detail_level   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',  format          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT
'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;

```

Parameters

Table 177-105 REPORT_GATHER_TABLE_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| ownname | Schema of table to analyze |
| tablename | Name of table |
| partname | Name of partition |
| estimate_percent | Percentage of rows to estimate (NULL means compute) The valid range is [0.000001,100]. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE to have Oracle determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| block_sample | Whether or not to use random block sampling instead of random row sampling. Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk, then the sample values may be somewhat correlated. Only pertinent when doing an estimate statistics. |

Table 177-105 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_TABLE_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| method_opt | <p>Accepts either of the following options, or both in combination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOR ALL [INDEXED HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause] • FOR COLUMNS [column_clause] [size_clause] <p>size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer REPEAT AUTO SKEWONLY}</p> <p>column_clause is defined as column_clause := column_name extension name extension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integer : Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048]. - REPEAT : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms - AUTO : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns. - SKEWONLY : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns. - column_name : Name of a column - extension : can be either a column group in the format of (column_name, Column_name [, ...]) or an expression <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| degree | <p>Degree of parallelism. The default for degree is NULL. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure. NULL means use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The AUTO_DEGREE value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. This is between 1 (serial execution) and DEFAULT_DEGREE (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters) according to the size of the object. When using DEGREE=>NULL, DEGREE=>n, or DEGREE=>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE, the current implementation of DBMS_STATS may use serial execution if the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.</p> |

Table 177-105 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_TABLE_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| granularity | <p>Granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned).</p> <p>'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics</p> <p>'APPROX_GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - similar to 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' but in this case the global statistics are aggregated from partition level statistics. This option will aggregate all statistics except the number of distinct values for columns and number of distinct keys of indexes. The existing histograms of the columns at the table level are also aggregated. The aggregation will use only partitions with statistics, so to get accurate global statistics, users should make sure to have statistics for all partitions. Global statistics are gathered if <code>partname</code> is NULL or if the aggregation cannot be performed (for example, if statistics for one of the partitions is missing).</p> <p>'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</p> <p>'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'.</p> <p>'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics</p> <p>'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</p> <p>'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics</p> <p>'SUBPARTITION' - Gathers subpartition-level statistics.</p> |
| cascade | <p>Gathers statistics on the indexes for this table. Using this option is equivalent to running the GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure on each of the table's indexes. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE</code> to have Oracle determine whether index statistics are to be collected or not. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| stattab | User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> |
| statown | Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code>) |
| no_invalidate | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. • FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. • AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| stattype | Statistics type. The only value allowed is <code>DATA</code> . |
| force | Gather statistics of table even if it is locked |

Table 177-105 (Cont.) REPORT_GATHER_TABLE_STATS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| detail_level | <p>Detail level for the content of the report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC: The report includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operation ID - operation name - operation target object - start time - end time - completion status (such as: succeeded, failed) • TYPICAL: In addition to the information provided at level BASIC, the report includes individual target objects for which statistics are gathered in this operation. Specifically, with regard to operation related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - total number of target objects - total number of successfully completed objects - total number of failed objects - total number of timed-out objects (applies to only auto statistics gathering) <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - owner and name of each target object - target object type (such as: table, index) - start time - end time - completion status • ALL: In addition to the information provided at level TYPICAL, the report includes further information on each target object. Specifically, with regard to operation-related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job name - session ID - parameter values - error message if the operation failed <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job name - batching details - estimated cost - rank in the target list - columns for which histograms were collected - list of collected extended statistics (if any) - additional error details if the task has failed. <p>Note that several fields (such as job name, estimated task cost) in the report are populated only when an operation is executed concurrently (CONCURRENT preference is turned on).</p> |
| format | <p>Report format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XML • HTML • TEXT (Default) |

Return Values

A CLOB object that contains the report

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Related Topics

- [GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#)
This procedure gathers table, column, and index statistics. It attempts to parallelize as much work as possible, but there are some restrictions, which are described in the individual parameters.

177.7.97 REPORT_SINGLE_STATS_OPERATION Function

This function generates a report for the provided operation optionally in a particular pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant environment.

Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_SINGLE_STATS_OPERATIONS (
  opid          NUMBER,
  detail_level  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  format        VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TEXT'
  container_id  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 177-106 REPORT_SINGLE_STATS_OPERATION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| opid | Operation ID |

Table 177-106 (Cont.) REPORT_SINGLE_STATS_OPERATION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| detail_level | <p>Detail level for the content of the report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC: The report includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operation ID - operation name - operation target object - start time - end time - completion status (such as: succeeded, failed) • TYPICAL: In addition to the information provided at level BASIC, the report includes individual target objects for which statistics are gathered in this operation. Specifically, with regard to operation related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - total number of target objects - total number of successfully completed objects - total number of failed objects - total number of timed-out objects (applies to only auto statistics gathering) <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - owner and name of each target object - target object type (such as: table, index) - start time - end time - completion status • ALL: In addition to the information provided at level TYPICAL, the report includes further information on each target object. Specifically, with regard to operation-related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job name - session ID - parameter values - error message if the operation failed <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job name - batching details - estimated cost - rank in the target list - columns for which histograms were collected - list of collected extended statistics (if any) - reason for including the object in the target list (applies to only automatic statistics gathering operation tasks) - additional error details if the task has failed. <p>Note that several fields (such as job name, estimated task cost) in the report are populated only when an operation is executed concurrently (CONCURRENT preference is turned on).</p> |

Table 177-106 (Cont.) REPORT_SINGLE_STATS_OPERATION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| format | Report format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XML • HTML • TEXT (Default) |
| container_id | ID of the pluggable database (PDB) on which this operation was performed. Note that in a multitenant environment, operation ID does not uniquely identify an operation. That is, different operations from distinct PDBs may have the same operation ID. Hence, in a multitenant environment, if a PDB ID is not provided, then the report may contain multiple operations. In a typical (non-CDB) database environment, operation ID is unique to each operation. |

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege and the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege.

177.7.98 REPORT_STATS_OPERATIONS Function

This function generates a report of all statistics operations that take place between two timestamps which may or may not have been provided.

It allows the scope of the report to be narrowed down so that report will include only auto statistics gathering runs. Furthermore, in a multitenant environment, users may optionally provide a set of pluggable database (PDB) IDs so that only statistics operations from the specified pluggable databases will be reported.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_STATS_OPERATIONS (
  detail_level      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  format            VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TEXT',
  latestN          NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  since            TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  until            TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  auto_only        BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  container_ids    DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY DEFAULT DBMS_STATS.NULL_NUMTAB)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 177-107 REPORT_STATS_OPERATIONS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| detail_level | <p>Detail level for the content of the report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC: The report includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operation ID - operation name - operation target object - start time - end time - completion status (such as: succeeded, failed) • TYPICAL: In addition to the information provided at level BASIC, the report includes individual target objects for which statistics are gathered in this operation. Specifically, with regard to operation related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - total number of target objects - total number of successfully completed objects - total number of failed objects - total number of timed -out objects (applies to only auto statistics gathering) • ALL: In addition to the information provided at level TYPICAL, the report includes further information on each target object. Specifically, with regard to operation-related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job name (if the operation was run in a job) - session ID - parameter values - additional error details if the operation has failed |
| format | <p>Report format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XML • HTML • TEXT (Default) |
| latestN | <p>Restricts the report to contain only the latest N operations that took place between the provided time points (since and until). The default value is NULL, meaning that all qualifying operations will be reported.</p> |
| since | <p>The report will include only statistics operations that started after this timestamp.</p> |
| until | <p>The report will include only statistics operations that before after this timestamp.</p> |
| auto_only | <p>When TRUE, the report will contain only auto statistics gathering job runs.</p> |
| container_ids | <p>A multitenant environment contains one or more pluggable databases (PDBs). <code>container_ids</code> represents a set of PDB IDs so that only statistics operations from the specified PDBs are reported (applies to only multitenant environments).</p> |

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege and the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege.

Examples

Note that the type for `container_ids` input parameter is `DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY` which is an associative PL/SQL array collection. Although associative array type allows for more flexible `hash` table-like organization of entries, this function treats `container_ids` as a regular table collection with the first ID located at index 1 and the last id located at index `container_ids.count` without any empty array slot left between any two IDs. An example for 3 container ids is provided.

```

DECLARE
    conid_tab DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY;
    report clob;
BEGIN
    conid_tab(1) := 124;
    conid_tab(2) := 63;
    conid_tab(3) := 98;
    report := DBMS_STATS.REPORT_STATS_OPERATIONS (container_ids => conid_tab);
END;
```

177.7.99 RESET_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure

This procedure resets an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task execution to its initial state. Only reset a task that is not currently executing.

Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.RESET_ADVISOR_TASK (
    task_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-108 RESET_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>task_name</code> | The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Exceptions

- `ORA-20000`: Insufficient privileges
- `ORA-20001`: Invalid input values

- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

177.7.100 RESET_COL_USAGE Procedure

This procedure deletes the recorded column (group) usage information.

This procedure should only be used in very rare cases when the seed column usage needs to be initialized.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESET_COL_USAGE (
  ownname   IN   VARCHAR2,
  tablename IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-109 RESET_COL_USAGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ownname | Owner name. If NULL it deletes column usage information for tables in all schemas in the database. |
| tablename | Table name. If NULL it deletes column usage information for all tables of ownname. If both the owner and tablename is NULL, the seed column usage is stopped if applicable. See :SEED_COL_USAGE Procedure for more information. |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need to have the SYSDBA administrative privilege, or both the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and the ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

177.7.101 RESET_GLOBAL_PREF_DEFAULTS Procedure

This procedure sets global preference, such as CASCADE, ESTIMATE_PERCENT and GRANULARITY, to default values.

This reverses the global preferences set by the [SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESET_GLOBAL_PREF_DEFAULTS;
```

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege and the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege.

177.7.102 RESET_PARAM_DEFAULTS Procedure

This deprecated procedure resets the default values of all parameters to Oracle recommended values.

Note:

This subprogram has been replaced by improved technology and is maintained only for purposes of backward compatibility. Instead of this procedure, use the [RESET_GLOBAL_PREF_DEFAULTS Procedure](#).

See also . [DBMS_STATS Deprecated Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESET_PARAM_DEFAULTS;
```

177.7.103 RESTORE_DATABASE_STATS Procedure

This procedure restores statistics of all tables of the database as of a specified timestamp (as_of_timestamp).

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESTORE_DATABASE_STATS (
  as_of_timestamp      TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  force                BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  no_invalidate        BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type
                                     (GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')));
```

Parameters

Table 177-110 RESTORE_DATABASE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| as_of_timestamp | The timestamp to which to restore statistics |
| force | Restores statistics even if their statistics are locked |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values

ORA-20006: Unable to restore statistics, statistics history not available

177.7.104 RESTORE_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure

This procedure restores statistics of all dictionary tables (tables of 'SYS', 'SYSTEM' and RDBMS component schemas) as of a specified timestamp (`as_of_timestamp`).

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESTORE_DICTIONARY_STATS (
  as_of_timestamp      TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  force                BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  no_invalidate        BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type
  (GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')));
```

Parameters

Table 177-111 RESTORE_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>as_of_timestamp</code> | Timestamp to which to restore statistics |
| <code>force</code> | Restores statistics even if their statistics are locked |
| <code>no_invalidate</code> | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you must have the SYSDBA or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values

ORA-20006: Unable to restore statistics, statistics history not available

177.7.105 RESTORE_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure

This procedure restores statistics of all fixed tables as of a specified timestamp (`as_of_timestamp`).

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESTORE_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS (
  as_of_timestamp      TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  force                BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  no_invalidate        BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type
                                     (GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')));
```

Parameters

Table 177-112 RESTORE_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>as_of_timestamp</code> | The timestamp to which to restore statistics |
| <code>force</code> | Restores statistics even if their statistics are locked |
| <code>no_invalidate</code> | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>TRUE</code>: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. • <code>FALSE</code>: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. • <code>AUTO</code>: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you must have the `SYSDBA` or `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` system privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values

ORA-20006: Unable to restore statistics, statistics history not available

177.7.106 RESTORE_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure

This procedure restores statistics of all tables of a schema as of a specified timestamp (`as_of_timestamp`).

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESTORE_SCHEMA_STATS (
  ownname              VARCHAR2,
```

```

as_of_timestamp    TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
force              BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
no_invalidate     BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type

(GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')));

```

Parameters

Table 177-113 RESTORE_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| ownname | Schema of the tables for which the statistics are to be restored |
| as_of_timestamp | The timestamp to which to restore statistics |
| force | Restores statistics even if their statistics are locked |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values

ORA-20006: Unable to restore statistics, statistics history not available

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

177.7.107 RESTORE_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure

This procedure restores system statistics as of a specified timestamp (`as_of_timestamp`).

Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.RESTORE_SCHEMA_STATS (
    as_of_timestamp    TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE);

```

Parameters

Table 177-114 RESTORE_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| as_of_timestamp | The timestamp to which to restore statistics |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values

ORA-20006: Unable to restore statistics, statistics history not available

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need the GATHER_SYSTEM_STATISTICS role.

177.7.108 RESTORE_TABLE_STATS Procedure

This procedure restores statistics of a table as of a specified timestamp (as_of_timestamp). It also restores statistics of associated indexes and columns.

If the table statistics were locked at the specified timestamp the procedure will lock the statistics. The procedure will not restore user defined statistics.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESTORE_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tablename        VARCHAR2,
  as_of_timestamp  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  restore_cluster_index  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  force            BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  no_invalidate    BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type
                  (GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')));
```

Parameters

Table 177-115 RESTORE_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| ownname | The schema of the table for which the statistics are to be restored |
| tablename | The table name |
| as_of_timestamp | The timestamp to which to restore statistics |
| restore_cluster_index | If the table is part of a cluster, restore statistics of the cluster index if set to TRUE |
| force | Restores statistics even if the table statistics are locked. If the table statistics were not locked at the specified timestamp, it unlocks the statistics. |

Table 177-115 (Cont.) RESTORE_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| no_invalidate | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values

ORA-20006: Unable to restore statistics, statistics history not available

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

177.7.109 RESUME_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure

This procedure resumes an interrupted task. It only resumes the execution that was most recently interrupted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESUME_ADVISOR_TASK (
    task_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-116 RESUME_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.

- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Consider a case in which a task is executed by one user, interrupted, and then resumed by a different user. In this case, Optimizer Statistics Advisor bases its checks of the resumed execution on the privilege of the user who resumed the task.

Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

Example 177-14 Resuming an Interrupted Task

In this example, you start a SQL*Plus session, and then create and execute an advisor task named `my_task`:

```
DECLARE
  v_tname  VARCHAR2(128) := 'my_task';
  v_ename  VARCHAR2(128) := NULL;
BEGIN
  -- create a task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);

  -- execute the task
  v_ename := DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
END;
/
```

In a separate terminal, you start a second SQL*Plus session, and then execute the following program:

```
XEC DBMS_STATS.INTERRUPT_ADVISOR_TASK('my_task');
```

The first session returns an ORA-13632 to indicate the cancelation of the task:

```
ORA-13638: The user interrupted the current operation.
```

In the second SQL*Plus session, you resume the task execution as follows:

```
XEC DBMS_STATS.RESUME_ADVISOR_TASK('my_task');
```

177.7.110 SCRIPT_ADVISOR_TASK Function

Retrieves the script that implements the recommended actions for the problems found by Optimizer Statistics Advisor.

The generated script contains PL/SQL statements that you can choose to execute. Preceding the commands for each action are comments that list the potential side effects. You can review the comments, and choose to execute only the desired sections.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SCRIPT_ADVISOR_TASK (
  task_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  execution_name IN   VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  dir_name       IN   VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  level         IN   VARCHAR2  := 'TYPICAL')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 177-117 SCRIPT_ADVISOR_TASK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| task_name | The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |
| execution_name | A name that qualifies and identifies an advisor execution. If not specified, then the advisor automatically generates it. If the specified execution conflicts with the name of an existing execution, then the function returns an error. |
| dir_name | Directory name to which to write the generated script. If the name is not specified (NULL), then the function includes the script in the returned CLOB. If the name is specified, then the function returns the script as a CLOB and as a new file in the specified directory. |
| level | The level of the script to generate. Possible values are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALL: Ignores the filter and generates a script for all findings TYPICAL: Generates a script according to the filters in place |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- You can execute this subprogram for `AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK`, which is predefined.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

The results of performing this task depend on the privileges of the executing user:

- SYSTEM level**
Only users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task on system-level rules.

- Operation level**

The results depend on the following privileges:

- Users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task for all statistics operations.
- Users with the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to any schema except `SYS`.

- Users with the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to their own schema and the `SYS` schema.
- Users with neither the `ANALYZE ANY` nor the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can only perform this operation for statistics operations relating to their own schema.
- Object level
Users can perform this task for any object for which they have statistics collection privileges.

Return Values

This function returns a CLOB that contains the script.

Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

Example 177-15 Creating an Optimizer Statistics Advisor Script

This example creates a procedure named `myrep`, and then calls this procedure to print the script the implements the recommendations.

```
SET ECHO ON
SET FEEDBACK ON
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SET TRIMS ON
SET LINESIZE 300

EXECUTE DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE (buffer_size => 10000000);

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE myrep(p_tname VARCHAR2, p_fotype VARCHAR2, which
VARCHAR2)
IS
  v_report CLOB          := null;
  v_script CLOB          := null;
  v_fotype VARCHAR2(400) := p_fotype;
  v_tname  VARCHAR2(400) := p_tname;
  v_len    NUMBER(10);
  v_ps     NUMBER(10)    := 10000;
  v_pn     NUMBER(10)    := 1;
  v_ret    VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
  IF which = 'REPORT'
  THEN
    -- generate a report
    v_report := DBMS_STATS.REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK(
      task_name => v_tname,
      type      => v_fotype,
      section  => 'ALL',
      level    => 'ALL');
    v_len := DBMS_LOB.getlength(v_report);
```

```

        WHILE (v_pn < v_len)
        LOOP
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR(v_report, v_ps, v_pn));
            v_pn := v_pn + v_ps;
        END LOOP;
    ELSE
        -- generate a script
        v_script := DBMS_STATS.SCRIPT_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
        v_len := DBMS_LOB.getlength(v_script);
        WHILE (v_pn < v_len)
        LOOP
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR(v_script, v_ps, v_pn));
            v_pn := v_pn + v_ps;
        END LOOP;
    END IF;
END;
/

SHOW ERRORS

SPOOL report.txt
EXECUTE myrep('my_task', '-', 'SCRIPT');
SPOOL OFF

```



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide

177.7.111 SEED_COL_USAGE Procedure

This procedure seeds column usage information from a statements in the specified SQL tuning set, or in the database.

The procedure iterates over the SQL statements, compiles them, and then seeds column usage information for the columns that appear in these statements. You can monitor the workload on the system for given amount of time and seed the and seed the column usage information based on the columns that appear in statements executed during the monitoring window.

Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE (
    sqlset_name    IN    VARCHAR2,
    owner_name     IN    VARCHAR2,
    time_limit     IN    POSITIVE DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 177-118 SEED_COL_USAGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| sqlset_name | Name of the SQL tuning set that contains the statements to be monitored. If this parameter and owner_name are both null, then the procedure monitors all statements in the database for the specified time limit. |
| owner_name | Owner of the SQL tuning set that contains the statements to be monitored. If this parameter and sqlset_name are both null, then the procedure monitors all statements in the database for the specified time limit. |
| time_limit | Time limit (in seconds). |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege and the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

Usage Notes

This procedure also records group of columns. You can create extensions for the recorded group of columns using the [CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS Function](#) procedure. If `sqlset_name` and `owner_name` are NULL, then the procedure records the column (group) usage information for the statements executed in the system in next `time_limit` seconds.

This monitoring procedure records different information from the traditional column usage information that is visible in `SYS.COL_USAGE$`. The procedure stores information in `SYS.COL_GROUP_USAGE$`.

Examples

The following example turns on monitoring for 5 minutes or 300 seconds.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE (null,null,300);
END;
```

177.7.112 SET_ADVISOR_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure updates the value of an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_ADVISOR_TASK_PARAMETER (
  task_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  parameter      IN   VARCHAR2,
  value          IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-119 SET_ADVISOR_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| task_name | The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. |
| parameter | The name of the parameter to set. The function returns an error if the specified parameter does not exist. |
| value | The new value of the parameter. |

Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Exceptions

- `ORA-20000`: Insufficient privileges
- `ORA-20001`: Invalid input values
- `ORA-20012`: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to manage Optimizer Statistics Advisor

177.7.113 SET_COLUMN_STATS Procedures

This procedure sets column-related information.

In the version of this procedure that deals with user-defined statistics, the statistics type specified is the type to store in the dictionary, in addition to the actual user-defined statistics. If this statistics type is `NULL`, the statistics type associated with the index or column is stored.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_COLUMN_STATS (
  ownname      VARCHAR2,
  tabname      VARCHAR2,
  colname      VARCHAR2,
  partname     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  distcnt      NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  density      NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

nullcnt      NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
srec         StatRec DEFAULT NULL,
avgclen     NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
flags       NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
statown     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
no_invalidate BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force       BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

```

Use the following for user-defined statistics:

```

DBMS_STATS.SET_COLUMN_STATS (
  ownname     VARCHAR2,
  tabname     VARCHAR2,
  colname     VARCHAR2,
  partname    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statab     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  ext_stats   RAW,
  statypown  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statypname VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

```

Parameters

Table 177-120 SET_COLUMN_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| ownname | Name of the schema. |
| tabname | Name of the table to which this column belongs. |
| colname | Name of the column or extension |
| partname | Name of the table partition in which to store the statistics. If the table is partitioned and partname is NULL, then the statistics are stored at the global table level. |
| statab | User statistics table identifier describing where to store the statistics. If statab is NULL, then the statistics are stored directly in the dictionary. |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within statab (Only pertinent if statab is not NULL) |
| ext_stats | User-defined statistics |
| statypown | Schema of the statistics type |
| statypname | Name of the statistics type |
| distcnt | Number of distinct values |
| density | Column density. If this value is NULL and if distcnt is not NULL, then density is derived from distcnt. |
| nullcnt | Number of NULLs |
| srec | StatRec structure filled in by a call to PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES or GET_COLUMN_STATS |
| avgclen | Average length for the column (in bytes) |

Table 177-120 (Cont.) SET_COLUMN_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| flags | For internal Oracle use (should be left as NULL) |
| statown | Schema containingstattab (if different than ownname) |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. • FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. • AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| force | Sets the values even if statistics of the column are locked |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent input values

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

177.7.114 SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure

This procedure sets the statistics preferences of all the tables, excluding the tables owned by the database. These tables can be included by passing `TRUE` for the `add_sys` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_DATABASE_PREFS (
  pname          IN   VARCHAR2,
  pvalue         IN   VARCHAR2,
  add_sys        IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 177-121 SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pname | <p>Preference name. The existing value for following preferences can be set and default preference values will be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM • AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS • CASCADE • DEGREE • ESTIMATE_PERCENT • GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS • GRANULARITY • INCREMENTAL • INCREMENTAL_STALENESS • INCREMENTAL_LEVEL • METHOD_OPT • NO_INVALIDATE • OPTIONS • PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER • PUBLISH • STALE_PERCENT • STAT_CATEGORY • TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS |
| pvalue | <p>Preference value. If NULL is specified, it will set the Oracle default values</p> |
| add_sys | <p>Value TRUE will include the Oracle-owned tables</p> |

Table 177-122 Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM | <p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. Consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can specify the following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format. This approach is attractive when existing performance is acceptable, and you do not want to incur the performance cost of reformatting legacy content. ADAPTIVE SAMPLING The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses. This is the most conservative option. HYPERLOGLOG The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses. In contrast to adaptive sampling, the HyperLogLog algorithm uses a randomization technique. The advantages of HyperLogLog over adaptive sampling are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accuracy of the new algorithm is similar to the original algorithm. The memory required is significantly lower, which typically leads to huge reductions in synopsis size. |
| AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS | <p>Controls the automatic creation of extensions when database statistics are gathered.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ON — When applicable, a SQL plan directive can trigger the creation of column group statistics based on usage of columns in the predicates in the workload. OFF — The database does not create column group statistics automatically. The database creates them only when the CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function is executed, or when extended statistics are specified explicitly in the METHOD_OPT clause of DBMS_STATS. This is the default. |
| CASCADE | Determines whether to collect index statistics as part of gathering table statistics. |
| DEGREE | Determines the degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics. |

Table 177-122 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| ESTIMATE_PERCENT | <p>Determines the percentage of rows to sample.</p> <p>The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> to enable the database to determine the appropriate sample size for optimal statistics. This is the default.</p> |
| GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS | <p>Controls whether the statistics gathered for a global temporary table should be stored as shared statistics or session statistics. This preference takes two values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>SHARED</code> — All sessions see the same set of statistics• <code>SESSION</code> — Statistics gathered by the <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure on a global temporary table are session-specific. Thus, the database only uses them for queries issued in the same session as the statistics gathering process. The database deletes session-specific statistics when a session terminates. |
| GRANULARITY | <p>Determines the granularity of statistics to collect. This preference is only relevant for partitioned tables.</p> <p>The following values are valid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>ALL</code> — Gathers all statistics: subpartition, partition, and global.• <code>AUTO</code> — Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.• <code>DEFAULT</code> — Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. Use <code>GLOBAL AND PARTITION</code> for this functionality.• <code>GLOBAL</code> — Gathers global statistics.• <code>GLOBAL AND PARTITION</code> — Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.• <code>PARTITION</code> — Gathers partition-level statistics.• <code>SUBPARTITION</code> — Gathers subpartition-level statistics. |

Table 177-122 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| INCREMENTAL | <p>Determines whether the global statistics for a partitioned table are maintained without performing a full table scan. When a table is partitioned, an application typically loads data into a new partition. As new partitions are added and data is loaded, global table statistics must be kept up to date. If the following conditions are met, then the database updates the global table statistics by scanning only the changed partitions instead of the entire table:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE. • The PUBLISH value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE. • The user specifies AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE for ESTIMATE_PERCENT and AUTO for GRANULARITY when gathering statistics on the table. <p>If the INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table was set to FALSE (default value), then the database uses a full table scan to maintain the global statistics. This technique is a much more resource-intensive and time-consuming operation for large tables.</p> |
| INCREMENTAL_LEVEL | <p>Controls which synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE. It takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PARTITION — Gathers partition-level synopses. This is the default value. If PARTITION is set on a nonpartitioned table, then the database does not gather synopses. • TABLE — Gathers table-level synopses. Specify this value when you want to exchange this table with a partition. Before the exchange, you can run GATHER_TABLE_STATS on this table with INCREMENTAL set to TRUE and INCREMENTAL_LEVEL to TABLE. The result is that the database gathers table-level synopses on this table. After the exchange, the partition has synopses that come from the table-level synopses of the table before the exchange. You can only use preference value in the SET_TABLE_PREFS procedure: this value is not allowed in the other SET_*_PREFS procedures. |

Table 177-122 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| INCREMENTAL_STALENESS | <p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT,USE_LOCKED_STATS,ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USE_STALE_PERCENT—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the STALE_PERCENT preference. For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics. Assume a different case in which STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics. • USE_LOCKED_STATS—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes. For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics. • ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT—Adaptive sampling synopses and HyperLogLog synopses are permitted to coexist. • NULL—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes. For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics. <p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL');</pre> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre> |

Table 177-122 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|---------------|--|
| METHOD_OPT | <p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value <code>NULL</code>, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is <code>ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT</code>.</p> <p>Controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. When setting preferences at the global, schema, database, or dictionary level, only <code>FOR ALL</code> syntax is allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>FOR ALL [INDEXED HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause]</code> <p>The <code>size_clause</code> is defined as <code>size_clause := SIZE {integer REPEAT AUTO SKEWONLY}</code></p> <p><code>integer</code> — Specifies the number of histogram buckets. The number must be between 1 and 2048.</p> <p><code>REPEAT</code> — Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms.</p> <p><code>AUTO</code> — Determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns.</p> <p><code>SKEWONLY</code> — Determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns.</p> <p>The default is <code>FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO</code>. You can change the value using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| NO_INVALIDATE | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>TRUE</code>: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. <code>FALSE</code>: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. <code>AUTO</code>: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>If set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the database not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure invalidates dependent cursors immediately.</p> |

Table 177-122 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| OPTIONS | <p>Specifies which objects require statistics to be gathered. Valid values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GATHER — Gathers statistics on all objects in the database. This is the default. GATHER AUTO — Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. This is the default. <p>The database implicitly determines which objects need new statistics and determines how to gather those statistics. When GATHER AUTO is specified, the only additional valid parameters are comp_id, no_invalidate, stattab, statid, and statown; all other parameter settings will be ignored. Also, the database returns a list of objects processed.</p> |
| PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER | <p>Determines whether to override the input value of a parameter with the preference value of that parameter for a statistics operation. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE — Ignores input parameter values, and uses the value of the corresponding preference. FALSE — Obeys input parameter values. <p>Specifying this preference does not change the order of precedence of table, global, and default.</p> |
| PUBLISH | <p>Determines whether the database publishes newly gathered statistics after the gathering job completes. You can gather statistics without publishing them immediately. This technique enables you to test new statistics before publishing them.</p> |
| STALE_PERCENT | <p>Determines the percentage of rows in a table that must change before the statistics on that table are stale and need to be regathered.</p> <p>The valid domain for stale_percent is non-negative numbers. The default value is 10, which means that a table having more than 10% of changes is considered stale.</p> |
| STAT_CATEGORY | <p>Specifies which statistics to import or export, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECT_STATS — table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (default) SYNOPSIS — information to support incremental statistics REALTIME_STATS — specifies only real-time statistics. <p>The value 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopsis.</p> |

Table 177-122 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS | Specifies the average number of blocks assumed to be cached in the buffer cache when calculating the index clustering factor. The preference applies only when gathering statistics using DBMS_STATS. Index statistics gathered during CREATE INDEX or REBUILD INDEX operations will use the default value 1. |

Security Model

To run this procedure, you must have the SYSDBA role or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input values

Usage Notes

Both arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and values are enclosed in quotes, even when they represent numbers.

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_DATABASE_PREFS('CASCADE', 'DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE');
DBMS_STATS.SET_DATABASE_PREFS('ESTIMATE_PERCENT', '9');
DBMS_STATS.SET_DATABASE_PREFS('DEGREE', '99');
```

**See Also:**

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to set optimizer statistics preferences

177.7.115 SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure

This procedure sets statistics preferences at the global level.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_GLOBAL_PREFS (
  pname      IN   VARCHAR2,
  pvalue     IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-123 SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pname | <p>Preference name. The default value for the following preferences can be set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM • AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS • AUTO_TASK_STATUS • AUTO_TASK_MAX_RUN_TIME • AUTO_TASK_INTERVAL • AUTOSTATS_TARGET • CASCADE • CONCURRENT • DEGREE • ESTIMATE_PERCENT • GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS • GRANULARITY • INCREMENTAL • INCREMENTAL_LEVEL • INCREMENTAL_STALENESS • METHOD_OPT • NO_INVALIDATE • OPTIONS • PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER • PUBLISH • STALE_PERCENT • STAT_CATEGORY • TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS • WAIT_TIME_TO_UPDATE_STATS |
| pvalue | <p>Preference value. If NULL is specified, it will set the Oracle default values</p> |

Table 177-124 Global Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM | <p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. Consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can specify the following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="854 558 1373 877">• REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format. This approach is attractive when existing performance is acceptable, and you do not want to incur the performance cost of reformatting legacy content. <li data-bbox="854 890 1373 1010">• ADAPTIVE SAMPLING The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses. This is the most conservative option. <li data-bbox="854 1022 1373 1377">• HYPERLOGLOG The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses. In contrast to adaptive sampling, the HyperLogLog algorithm uses a randomization technique. The advantages of HyperLogLog over adaptive sampling are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="899 1234 1373 1289">– The accuracy of the new algorithm is similar to the original algorithm. <li data-bbox="899 1297 1373 1377">– The memory required is significantly lower, which typically leads to huge reductions in synopsis size. |
| AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS | <p>Controls the automatic creation of extensions when database statistics are gathered.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="854 1493 1373 1612">• ON — When applicable, a SQL plan directive can trigger the creation of column group statistics based on usage of columns in the predicates in the workload. <li data-bbox="854 1625 1373 1816">• OFF— The database does not create column group statistics automatically. The database creates them only when the CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function is executed, or when extended statistics are specified explicitly in the METHOD_OPT clause of DBMS_STATS. This is the default. |

Table 177-124 (Cont.) Global Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| AUTO_TASK_STATUS | Enables or disables the high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. Values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ON — Enables high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. OFF — Disables high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. This is the default. |
| AUTO_TASK_MAX_RUN_TIME | Configures the maximum run time in seconds of an execution of high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. The maximum value is 3600 (equal to 1 hour), which is the default. |
| AUTO_TASK_INTERVAL | Specifies the interval in seconds between executions of high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. The minimum value is 60. The default is 900 (equal to 15 minutes). |
| AUTOSTATS_TARGET | Controls the objects considered for statistics collection. It takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'ALL' - Statistics collected for all objects in system 'ORACLE' - Statistics collected for all Oracle owned objects 'AUTO' - Oracle decides on which objects to collect statistics This preference is applicable only for automatic statistics collection. |
| CASCADE | Determines whether to collect index statistics as part of gathering table statistics. |
| CONCURRENT | Determines whether statistics are gathered concurrently on multiple objects, or serially, one object at a time. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MANUAL — Concurrency is enabled only for manual statistics gathering. AUTOMATIC — Concurrency is enabled only for the automatic statistics gathering. ALL — Concurrency is enabled for both manual and automatic statistics gathering. OFF — Concurrency is disabled for both manual and automatic statistics. |
| DEGREE | Determines the degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics. |
| ESTIMATE_PERCENT | Determines the percentage of rows to sample. The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> to enable the database to determine the appropriate sample size for optimal statistics. This is the default. |

Table 177-124 (Cont.) Global Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS | <p>Controls whether the statistics gathered for a global temporary table should be stored as shared statistics or session statistics. This preference takes two values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHARED — All sessions see the same set of statistics • SESSION — Statistics gathered by the GATHER_TABLE_STATS procedure on a global temporary table are session-specific. Thus, the database only uses them for queries issued in the same session as the statistics gathering process. The database deletes session-specific statistics when a session terminates. |
| GRANULARITY | <p>Determines the granularity of statistics to collect. This preference is only relevant for partitioned tables.</p> <p>The following values are valid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALL — Gathers all statistics: subpartition, partition, and global. • AUTO — Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value. • DEFAULT — Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. Use GLOBAL AND PARTITION for this functionality. • GLOBAL — Gathers global statistics. • GLOBAL AND PARTITION — Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object. • PARTITION — Gathers partition-level statistics. • SUBPARTITION — Gathers subpartition-level statistics. |

Table 177-124 (Cont.) Global Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| INCREMENTAL | <p>Determines whether the global statistics for a partitioned table are maintained without performing a full table scan.</p> <p>When a table is partitioned, an application typically loads data into a new partition. As new partitions are added and data is loaded, global table statistics must be kept up to date. If the following conditions are met, then the database updates the global table statistics by scanning only the changed partitions instead of the entire table:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE. • The PUBLISH value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE. • The user specifies AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE for ESTIMATE_PERCENT and AUTO for GRANULARITY when gathering statistics on the table. <p>If the INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table was set to FALSE (default value), then the database uses a full table scan to maintain the global statistics. This technique is a much more resource-intensive and time-consuming operation for large tables.</p> |
| INCREMENTAL_LEVEL | <p>Controls which synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE. It takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PARTITION — Gathers partition-level synopses. This is the default value. If PARTITION is set on a nonpartitioned table, then the database does not gather synopses. • TABLE — Gathers table-level synopses. Specify this value when you want to exchange this table with a partition. Before the exchange, you can run GATHER_TABLE_STATS on this table with INCREMENTAL set to TRUE and INCREMENTAL_LEVEL to TABLE. The result is that the database gathers table-level synopses on this table. After the exchange, the partition has synopses that come from the table-level synopses of the table before the exchange. You can only use preference value in the SET_TABLE_PREFS procedure: this value is not allowed in the other SET_*_PREFS procedures. |

Table 177-124 (Cont.) Global Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| INCREMENTAL_STALENESS | <p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT,USE_LOCKED_STATS,ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>USE_STALE_PERCENT—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the STALE_PERCENT preference.</p> <p>For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics.</p> <p>Assume a different case in which STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics.</p> <p>USE_LOCKED_STATS—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes.</p> <p>For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics.</p> <p>ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT—Adaptive sampling synopses and HyperLogLog synopses are permitted to coexist.</p> <p>NULL—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes.</p> <p>For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics.</p> |

Table 177-124 (Cont.) Global Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|------------|---|
| METHOD_OPT | <p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre data-bbox="852 436 1312 527">EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL');</pre> <pre data-bbox="852 594 1286 684">EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre> <p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value NULL, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT.</p> <p>Controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. It accepts either of the following options, or both in combination:</p> <ul data-bbox="852 961 1369 1020" style="list-style-type: none"> • FOR ALL [INDEXED HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause] <p>size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer REPEAT AUTO SKEWONLY}</p> <ul data-bbox="889 1136 1377 1570" style="list-style-type: none"> - integer: Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048]. - REPEAT : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms - AUTO : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns - SKEWONLY : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns - column_name: name of a column - extension : can be either a column group in the format of (column_name, colume_name [, ..]) or an expression <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO.</p> |

Table 177-124 (Cont.) Global Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| NO_INVALIDATE | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. • FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. • AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>If set to TRUE, then the database not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to FALSE, then the procedure invalidates dependent cursors immediately.</p> |
| OPTIONS | <p>Determines the <code>options</code> parameter used in the <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure. The preference takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GATHER — Gathers statistics for all objects in the table. This is the default. • GATHER AUTO — Oracle recommends using GATHER AUTO to gather necessary statistics, such as histograms, after a table has been bulk loaded and acquired online statistics. This is applicable only to tables that are not using INCREMENTAL statistics. <p>For partitioned tables using INCREMENTAL statistics, GATHER_TABLE_STATS with GATHER AUTO will gather statistics for a table if it is marked stale or has no statistics. In addition, statistics will be gathered for partitions and sub-partitions that are marked stale or have no statistics.</p> <p>For tables not using INCREMENTAL statistics, GATHER_TABLE_STATS with GATHER AUTO may gather statistics for partitions and sub-partitions, even if they are not marked stale.</p> |
| PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER | <p>Determines whether to override the input value of a parameter with the preference value of that parameter for a statistics operation. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE — Ignores input parameter values, and uses the value of the corresponding preference. • FALSE — Obeyes input parameter values. <p>Specifying this preference does not change the order of precedence of table, global, and default.</p> |

Table 177-124 (Cont.) Global Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| PUBLISH | <p>Determines whether the database publishes newly gathered statistics after the gathering job completes.</p> <p>You can gather statistics without publishing them immediately. This technique enables you to test new statistics before publishing them.</p> |
| STALE_PERCENT | <p>Determines the percentage of rows in a table that must change before the statistics on that table are stale and need to be regathered.</p> <p>The valid domain for <code>stale_percent</code> is non-negative numbers. The default value is 10, which means that a table having more than 10% of changes is considered stale.</p> |
| STAT_CATEGORY | <p>Specifies which statistics to import or export, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>OBJECT_STATS</code> — table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (default) • <code>SYNOPSIS</code> — information to support incremental statistics • <code>REALTIME_STATS</code> — specifies only real-time statistics. <p>The value '<code>OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS</code>' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses.</p> |
| TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS | <p>Specifies the average number of blocks assumed to be cached in the buffer cache when calculating the index clustering factor. The preference applies only when gathering statistics using <code>DBMS_STATS</code>. Index statistics gathered during <code>CREATE INDEX</code> or <code>REBUILD INDEX</code> operations will use the default value 1.</p> |
| WAIT_TIME_TO_UPDATE_STATS | <p>Specifies the number of minutes before timing out for locks and pins required for updating statistics. It accepts values in the range 0 to 65535. The default value is 15 minutes. The value 0 gets the locks and pins in no-wait mode.</p> |

Security Model

To run this procedure, you must have the `SYSDBA` or both `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` and `ANALYZE ANY` system privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input values

Usage Notes

- This setting is honored only if there is no preference specified for the table to be analyzed.
- Both arguments are of type `VARCHAR2` and values are enclosed in quotes, even when they represent numbers.

Example 177-16 Overriding Statistics Preferences at the Global Level

You use the `SET_GLOBAL_PREFS` procedure to set the `ESTIMATE_PERCENT` preference to 5 for every table in the database that does not have a table preference set. Because `sh.costs` does not have a preference set, the global setting applies to this table.

```
SQL> EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_GLOBAL_PREFS ('ESTIMATE_PERCENT', '5');
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

You use `SET_TABLE_PREFS` to set the `PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER` preference to true for the `sh.sales` table only.

```
SQL> EXEC  
DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('sh','sales','PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER',  
'TRUE');
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

A script attempts to set `ESTIMATE_PERCENT` to 10 when gathering statistics for `sh.sales`. However, because `PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER` is `TRUE` for this table, and because a global preference is defined, Oracle Database gathers statistics using the global setting of 5 rather than the specified setting of 10:

```
SQL> EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS ('sh', 'costs',  
ESTIMATE_PERCENT=>10);
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Example 177-17 Configuring High-Frequency Automatic Optimizer Statistics Collection

Oracle Database 19c introduces high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. This lightweight task periodically gathers statistics for stale objects. The default interval is 15 minutes. In contrast to the automated statistics collection job, the high-frequency task does not perform actions such as purging statistics for non-existent objects or invoking Optimizer Statistics Advisor.

In this example, you enable high-frequency collection, set its maximum run time to a half hour, and then set the frequency interval to 10 minutes:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_GLOBAL_PREFS('AUTO_TASK_STATUS','ON');  
EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_GLOBAL_PREFS('AUTO_TASK_MAX_RUN_TIME','1800');  
EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_GLOBAL_PREFS('AUTO_TASK_INTERVAL','600');
```


**See Also:**

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to set optimizer statistics preferences

177.7.116 SET_INDEX_STATS Procedures

These procedures set index-related statistics.

The version of this procedure that accepts `ext_stats` sets statistics for use with domain indexes. The statistics type specified is the type to store in the dictionary, in addition to the actual user-defined statistics. If this statistics type is null, then the database stores the statistics type associated with the index or column.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_INDEX_STATS (
  ownname      VARCHAR2,
  indname      VARCHAR2,
  partname     VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statab       VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statid       VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  numrows      NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  numblks     NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  numdist     NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  avgblk      NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  avgdblk     NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  clstfct     NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  indlevel    NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  flags       NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  statown     VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  guessq      NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  cachedblk   NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  cachehit    NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  force       BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Use the following syntax for user-defined domain index statistics:

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_INDEX_STATS (
  ownname      VARCHAR2,
  indname      VARCHAR2,
  partname     VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statab       VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statid       VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ext_stats    RAW,
  stattyown   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  stattyname   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statown     VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
```

```

                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);

```

Parameters

Table 177-125 SET_INDEX_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| ownname | Name of the schema |
| indname | Name of the index |
| partname | Name of the index partition in which to store the statistics. If the index is partitioned and if <code>partname</code> is NULL, then the statistics are stored at the global index level. |
| stattab | User statistics table identifier describing where to store the statistics. If <code>stattab</code> is NULL, then the statistics are stored directly in the dictionary. |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> (Only pertinent if <code>stattab</code> is not NULL) |
| ext_stats | User-defined statistics |
| stattypown | Schema of the statistics type |
| stattypname | Name of the statistics type |
| numrows | Number of rows in the index (partition) |
| numlblks | Number of leaf blocks in the index (partition) |
| numdist | Number of distinct keys in the index (partition) |
| avglblk | Average integral number of leaf blocks in which each distinct key appears for this index (partition). If not provided, then this value is derived from <code>numlblks</code> and <code>numdist</code> . |
| avgdblks | Average integral number of data blocks in the table pointed to by a distinct key for this index (partition). If not provided, then this value is derived from <code>clstfct</code> and <code>numdist</code> . |
| clstfct | See <code>clustering_factor</code> column of the <code>all_indexes</code> view for a description |
| indlevel | Height of the index (partition) |
| flags | For internal Oracle use (should be left as NULL) |
| statown | Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code>) |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |

Table 177-125 (Cont.) SET_INDEX_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| guessq | Guess quality. See the <code>pct_direct_access</code> column of the <code>all_indexes</code> view for a description. |
| cachedblk | Internal use only. Do not set. |
| cachehit | Internal use only. Do not set. |
| force | Sets the values even if statistics of the index are locked |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid input value

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

Usage Notes

- The Optimizer uses the cached data to estimate number of cached blocks for index or statistics table access. The total cost of the operation will be combined from the I/O cost of reading not cached blocks from disk, the CPU cost of getting cached blocks from the buffer cache, and the CPU cost of processing the data.
- Oracle maintains `cachedblk` and `cachehit` at all times but uses correspondent caching statistics for optimization as part of the table and index statistics only when the user calls `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_[TABLE/INDEX/SCHEMA/DATABASE]_STATS` procedure for auto mode or `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS` for manual mode. In order to prevent the user from utilizing inaccurate and unreliable data, the optimizer will compute a 'confidence factor' for each `cachehit` and a `cachedblk` for each object. If the 'confidence factor' for the value meets confidence criteria, this value will be used, otherwise the defaults will be used.
- The automatic maintenance algorithm for object caching statistics assumes that there is only one major workload for the system and adjusts statistics to this workload, ignoring other "minor" workloads. If this is not the case, you must use manual mode for maintaining object caching statistics.
- The object caching statistics maintenance algorithm for auto mode prevents you from using statistics in the following situations
 - When not enough data has been analyzed, such as when an object has been recently create
 - When the system does not have one major workload resulting in averages not corresponding to real values.



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to set artificial statistics

177.7.117 SET_PARAM Procedure

This deprecated procedure sets default values for parameters of DBMS_STATS procedures.



Note:

This subprogram has been replaced by improved technology and is maintained only for purposes of backward compatibility. In this case, use the [SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure](#).

See also [DBMS_STATS Deprecated Subprograms](#).

You can use the GET_PARAM Function to get the current default value of a parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_PARAM (
  pname      IN   VARCHAR2,
  pval       IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-126 SET_PARAM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pname | <p>The parameter name The default value for following parameters can be set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CASCADE - The default value for CASCADE set by SET_PARAM is not used by export/import procedures.It is used only by gather procedures. DEGREE ESTIMATE_PERCENT METHOD_OPT NO_INVALIDATE GRANULARITY AUTOSTATS_TARGET - This parameter is applicable only for auto statistics collection. The value of this parameter controls the objects considered for statistics collection (see pval) |

Table 177-126 (Cont.) SET_PARAM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pval | <p>The parameter value. If NULL is specified, it will set the default value determined by Oracle. When pname is AUTOSTATS_TARGET, the following are valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'ALL' - Statistics are collected for all objects in the system 'ORACLE' - Statistics are collected for all Oracle owned objects 'AUTO' - Oracle decides for which objects to collect statistics |

Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you must have the SYSDBA or both the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.
- Note that both arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and the values need to be enclosed in quotes even when they represent numbers.
- Note also the difference between NULL and 'NULL':
 - When NULL is unquoted, this sets the parameter to the value Oracle recommends.
 - In the case of the quoted 'NULL', this sets the value of the parameter to NULL.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input value

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_PARAM('CASCADE', 'DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE');
DBMS_STATS.SET_PARAM('ESTIMATE_PERCENT', '5');
DBMS_STATS.SET_PARAM('DEGREE', 'NULL');
```

177.7.118 SET_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure

This procedure sets the value of rate of processing for a given operation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_PROCESSING_RATE (
  opname      IN   VARCHAR2,
  procrate    IN   NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 177-127 SET_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| opname | Name of the operation. Valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AGGR • ALL • CPU • CPU_ACCESS • CPU_AGGR • CPU_BYTES_PER_SEC • CPU_FILTER • CPU_GBY • CPU_HASH_JOIN • CPU_JOIN • CPU_NL_JOIN • CPU_RANDOM_ACCESS • CPU_SEQUENTIAL_ACCESS • CPU_SM_JOIN • CPU_SORT • HASH • IO • IO_ACCESS • IO_BYTES_PER_SEC • IO_RANDOM_ACCESS • IO_SEQUENTIAL_ACCESS • MEMCMP • MEMCPY |
| procrate | Processing rate. |

Security Model

You must have the `OPTIMIZER_PROCESSING_RATE` role to run this procedure.

Usage Notes

`AUTO DOP` uses processing rates to determine the optimal degree of parallelism for a SQL statement.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input value

177.7.119 SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure

This procedure sets the statistics preferences of all tables owned by the specified user.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_SCHEMA_PREFS (  
    ownname IN VARCHAR2,  
    pname   IN VARCHAR2,  
    pvalue  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-128 SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ownname | Owner name |
| pname | Preference name. You can set the default value for the following preferences: <ul style="list-style-type: none">AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONSCASCADEDEGREEESTIMATE_PERCENTGLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATSGRANULARITYINCREMENTALINCREMENTAL_LEVELINCREMENTAL_STALENESSMETHOD_OPTNO_INVALIDATEOPTIONSPREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETERPUBLISHSTALE_PERCENTTABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS |
| pvalue | Preference value. If NULL is specified, it sets the database default value. |

Table 177-129 Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS | <p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. You can consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can set the following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="834 558 1373 877">• REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format. This approach is attractive when existing performance is acceptable, and you do not want to incur the performance cost of reformatting legacy content. <li data-bbox="834 890 1373 1010">• ADAPTIVE SAMPLING The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses. This is the most conservative option. <li data-bbox="834 1022 1373 1377">• HYPERLOGLOG The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses. In contrast to adaptive sampling, the HyperLogLog algorithm uses a randomization technique. The advantages of HyperLogLog over adaptive sampling are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="883 1234 1321 1289">– The accuracy of the new algorithm is similar to the original algorithm. <li data-bbox="883 1297 1321 1377">– The memory required is significantly lower, which typically leads to huge reductions in synopsis size. |
| CASCADE | Determines whether index statistics are collected as part of gathering table statistics. |
| DEGREE | Determines degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics. |
| ESTIMATE_PERCENT | Determines the percentage of rows to estimate. The valid range is [0.000001,100]. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE to have Oracle determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default. |

Table 177-129 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS | <p>This preference takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHARED - All sessions see the same set of statistics • SESSION - Statistics gathered by the GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure on a global temporary table are session specific, and hence are only going to be used by the queries issued in the same session as the statistics gathering process. Session-specific statistics are deleted when a session is ended. |
| GRANULARITY | <p>Determines the granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned). Possible values are:</p> <p>'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics</p> <p>'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</p> <p>'DEFAULT' - gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'.</p> <p>'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics</p> <p>'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</p> <p>'PARTITION' - gathers partition-level statistics</p> <p>'SUBPARTITION' - gathers subpartition-level statistics.</p> |

Table 177-129 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| INCREMENTAL | <p>Determines whether the global statistics of a partitioned table will be maintained without doing a full table scan. With partitioned tables it is very common to load new data into a new partition. As new partitions are added and data loaded, the global table statistics need to be kept up to date. Oracle will update the global table statistics by scanning only the partitions that have been changed instead of the entire table if the following conditions hold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE • PUBLISH value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE; • User specifies AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE for ESTIMATE_PERCENT and AUTO for GRANULARITY when gathering statistics on the table |
| INCREMENTAL_LEVEL | <p>If the INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table was set to FALSE (default value), a full table scan is used to maintain the global statistics which is a much more resource intensive and time-consuming operation for large tables.</p> <p>Controls which synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE It takes two values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TABLE - table level synopses are gathered. This is used when you want to exchange this table with a partition. You can run GATHER_TABLE_STATS on this table with INCREMENTAL to TRUE and INCREMENTAL_LEVEL to TABLE before the exchange. The result is that table level synopses are gathered on this table (currently Oracle supports only table level synopses on non-predestined tables). Once the exchange occurs, the partition will have synopses which come from the table level synopses of the table before exchange. This preference value can be only used in the SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure. It is not allowed in the SET_GLOBAL/DATABASE/SCHEMA_PREFS procedures. • PARTITION - partition level synopses are gathered. This is the default value. If PARTITION is set on a non partitioned table, no synopses are gathered. |

Table 177-129 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| INCREMENTAL_STALENESS | <p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT, USE_LOCKED_STATS, ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USE_STALE_PERCENT—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the STALE_PERCENT preference. <p>For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics.</p> <p>Assume a different case in which STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics.</p> • USE_LOCKED_STATS—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes. <p>Assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics.</p> • ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT—Partitions with synopses in adaptive sampling format are not considered stale, even when the APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM preference is set to HYPERLOGLOG. The database uses existing synopses to derive global NDV. This is the default setting. • NULL—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes. <p>For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics.</p> <p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales',</pre> |

Table 177-129 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|------------|---|
| | <pre>'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL'); EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre> <p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value NULL, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT.</p> |
| METHOD_OPT | <p>Controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. It accepts either of the following options, or both in combination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOR ALL [INDEXED HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause] <p>size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer REPEAT AUTO SKEWONLY}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integer: Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048]. - REPEAT: Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms - AUTO: Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns - SKEWONLY: Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns - column_name: name of a column - extension : can be either a column group in the format of (column_name, columne_name [, ...]) or an expression <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO.</p> |

Table 177-129 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| NO_INVALIDATE | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| OPTIONS | <p>Determines the <code>options</code> parameter used in the <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure. The preference takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GATHER — Gathers statistics for all objects in the table. This is the default. GATHER AUTO — Oracle recommends using GATHER AUTO to gather necessary statistics, such as histograms, after a table has been bulk loaded and acquired online statistics. This is applicable only to tables that are not using INCREMENTAL statistics. <p>For partitioned tables using INCREMENTAL statistics, GATHER_TABLE_STATS with GATHER AUTO will gather statistics for a table if it is marked stale or has no statistics. In addition, statistics will be gathered for partitions and sub-partitions that are marked stale or have no statistics.</p> <p>For tables not using INCREMENTAL statistics, GATHER_TABLE_STATS with GATHER AUTO may gather statistics for partitions and sub-partitions, even if they are not marked stale.</p> |
| PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER | <p>Determines whether to override the input value of a parameter with the preference value of that parameter for a statistics operation. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE — Ignores input parameter values, and uses the value of the corresponding preference. FALSE — Obeys input parameter values. <p>Specifying this preference does not change the order of precedence of table, global, and default.</p> |

Table 177-129 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| PUBLISH | Determines whether newly gathered statistics will be published after the statistics gathering job completes. In releases before Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1), when a statistic gathering job completed, the new statistics were automatically published in the dictionary tables. In subsequent releases, you can gather statistics without publishing them immediately. Thus, you can test new statistics before publishing them. |
| STALE_PERCENT | Determines the percentage of rows in a table that have to change before the statistics on that table are deemed stale and should be regathered. The valid domain for <code>stale_percent</code> is non-negative numbers. The default value is 10%. Note that if you set <code>stale_percent</code> to zero the <code>AUTO STATS</code> gathering job will gather statistics for this table every time a row in the table is modified. |
| TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS | Specifies the average number of blocks assumed to be cached in the buffer cache when calculating the index clustering factor. The preference applies only when gathering statistics using <code>DBMS_STATS</code> . Index statistics gathered during <code>CREATE INDEX</code> or <code>REBUILD INDEX</code> operations will use the default value 1. |

Security Model

To run this procedure, you must be the schema owner, or have the `SYSDBA` privilege, or have the `ANALYZE ANY` system privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input value

Usage Notes

Both arguments are of type `VARCHAR2` and values are enclosed in quotes, even when they represent numbers.

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH','CASCADE','DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE');
DBMS_STATS.SET_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH','ESTIMATE_PERCENT','9');
DBMS_STATS.SET_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH','DEGREE','99');
```



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to set optimizer statistics preferences

177.7.120 SET_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure

This procedure sets systems statistics.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_SYSTEM_STATS (
    pname          VARCHAR2,
    pvalue         NUMBER,
    statab IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown IN     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 177-130 SET_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pname | The parameter name to get, which can have one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iotfrspeed—I/O transfer speed in bytes for each millisecond ioseektim - Seek time + latency time + operating system overhead time, in milliseconds sreadtim - Average time to read single block (random read), in milliseconds mreadtim - Average time to read an mbrc block at once (sequential read), in milliseconds cpuspeed - Average number of CPU cycles for each second, in millions, captured for the workload (statistics collected using 'INTERVAL' or 'START' and 'STOP' options) cpuspeednw - Average number of CPU cycles for each second, in millions, captured for the no-workload (statistics collected using 'NOWORKLOAD' option). mbrc - Average multiblock read count for sequential read, in blocks maxthr - Maximum I/O system throughput, in bytes/second slavethr - Average slave I/O throughput, in bytes/second |
| pvalue | Parameter value to get |
| statab | Identifier of the user statistics table where the statistics will be obtained. If statab is null, the statistics will be obtained from the dictionary. |
| statid | Optional identifier associated with the statistics saved in the statab |
| statown | Schema containing statab (if different from current schema) |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid input value

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to be upgraded

ORA-20003: Unable to set system statistics

ORA-20004: Parameter does not exist

Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need the `GATHER_SYSTEM_STATISTICS` role.

177.7.121 SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure

This procedure sets the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS (  
    ownname    IN  VARCHAR2,  
    tabname    IN  VARCHAR2,  
    pname      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    pvalue     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-131 SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| ownname | Owner name |
| tabname | Table name |

Table 177-131 (Cont.) SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pname | <p>Preference name. You can set the default value for following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM• AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS• CASCADE• DEGREE• ESTIMATE_PERCENT• GRANULARITY• INCREMENTAL• INCREMENTAL_LEVEL• INCREMENTAL_STALENESS• METHOD_OPT• NO_INVALIDATE• OPTIONS• PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER• PUBLISH• STALE_PERCENT• TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS |
| pvalue | <p>Preference value. If NULL is specified, it will set the Oracle default value.</p> |

Table 177-132 Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM | <p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. Consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can specify the following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format. This approach is attractive when existing performance is acceptable, and you do not want to incur the performance cost of reformatting legacy content. • ADAPTIVE SAMPLING The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses. This is the most conservative option. • HYPERLOGLOG The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses. In contrast to adaptive sampling, the HyperLogLog algorithm uses a randomization technique. The advantages of HyperLogLog over adaptive sampling are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The accuracy of the new algorithm is similar to the original algorithm. – The memory required is significantly lower, which typically leads to huge reductions in synopsis size. |
| AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS | <p>Controls the automatic creation of extensions when database statistics are gathered.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ON — When applicable, a SQL plan directive can trigger the creation of column group statistics based on usage of columns in the predicates in the workload. • OFF— The database does not create column group statistics automatically. The database creates them only when the CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function is executed, or when extended statistics are specified explicitly in the METHOD_OPT clause of DBMS_STATS. This is the default. |
| CASCADE | <p>Determines whether to collect index statistics as part of gathering table statistics.</p> |

Table 177-132 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| CONCURRENT | <p>This preference determines whether statistics will be gathered concurrently on multiple objects, or serially, one object at a time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">'MANUAL' - Concurrency will be turned on only for manual statistics gathering.'AUTOMATIC': Concurrency will be turned on only for the automatic statistics gathering.'ALL': Concurrency will be turned on for both manual and automatic statistics gathering.'OFF': Concurrency will be turned off for both manual and automatic statistics |
| DEGREE | <p>Determines degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics.</p> |
| ESTIMATE_PERCENT | <p>Determines the percentage of rows to estimate. The valid range is [0.000001,100]. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE to have Oracle determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default.</p> |
| GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS | <p>This controls whether the statistics gathered for a global temporary table should be stored as shared statistics or session statistics. It takes two values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">SHARED - All sessions see the same set of statisticsSESSION - Statistics gathered by the GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure on a global temporary table are session specific, and hence are only going to be used by the queries issued in the same session as the statistics gathering process. Session-specific statistics are deleted when a session is ended. |

Table 177-132 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-------------|--|
| GRANULARITY | <p>Determines granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned).</p> <p>'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics</p> <p>'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</p> <p>'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'.</p> <p>'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics</p> <p>'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</p> <p>'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics</p> <p>'SUBPARTITION' - Gathers subpartition-level statistics.</p> |
| INCREMENTAL | <p>Determines whether or not the global statistics of a partitioned table will be maintained without doing a full table scan. With partitioned tables it is very common to load new data into a new partition. As new partitions are added and data loaded, the global table statistics need to be kept up to date. Oracle will update the global table statistics by scanning only the partitions that have been changed instead of the entire table if the following conditions hold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE; • PUBLISH value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE; • User specifies AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE for ESTIMATE_PERCENT and AUTO for GRANULARITY when gathering statistics on the table. <p>If the INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table was set to FALSE (default value), a full table scan is used to maintain the global statistics which is a much more resource intensive and time-consuming operation for large tables.</p> |

Table 177-132 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| INCREMENTAL_LEVEL | <p>This value controls what synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE. It takes two values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• TABLE - table level synopses are gathered. This is used when you want to exchange this table with a partition. You can run <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> on this table with <code>INCREMENTAL</code> to TRUE and <code>INCREMENTAL_LEVEL</code> to <code>TABLE</code> before the exchange. The result is that table level synopses are gathered on this table (currently Oracle supports only table level synopses on non-predestined tables). Once the exchange occurs, the partition will have synopses which come from the table level synopses of the table before exchange. This preference value can be only used in the SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure. It is not allowed in the <code>SET_GLOBAL/DATABASE/SCHEMA_PREFS</code> procedures.• PARTITION - partition level synopses are gathered. This is the default value. If <code>PARTITION</code> is set on a non partitioned table, no synopses are gathered. |

Table 177-132 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| INCREMENTAL_STALENESS | <p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT,USE_LOCKED_STATS,ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USE_STALE_PERCENT—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the STALE_PERCENT preference. <p>For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics.</p> <p>Assume a different case in which STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics.</p> • USE_LOCKED_STATS—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes. <p>For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics.</p> • ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT—Adaptive sampling synopses and HyperLogLog synopses are permitted to coexist. • NULL—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes. <p>For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics.</p> |

Table 177-132 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|------------|---|
| METHOD_OPT | <p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre data-bbox="846 436 1305 527">EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL');</pre> <pre data-bbox="846 594 1281 684">EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre> <p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value NULL, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT.</p> <p>The value controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. It accepts either of the following options, or both in combination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOR ALL [INDEXED HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause] <p>size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer REPEAT AUTO SKEWONLY}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integer: Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048]. - REPEAT: Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms - AUTO: Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns - SKEWONLY: Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns - column_name: name of a column - extension: can be either a column group in the format of (column_name, column_name [, ...]) or an expression <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO.</p> |

Table 177-132 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| NO_INVALIDATE | <p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. • FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. • AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. <p>You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure.</p> |
| OPTIONS | <p>Determines the <code>options</code> parameter used in the <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure. The preference takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GATHER — Gathers statistics for all objects in the table. This is the default. • GATHER AUTO — Oracle recommends using <code>GATHER AUTO</code> to gather necessary statistics, such as histograms, after a table has been bulk loaded and acquired online statistics. This is applicable only to tables that are not using <code>INCREMENTAL</code> statistics. <p>For partitioned tables using <code>INCREMENTAL</code> statistics, <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> with <code>GATHER AUTO</code> will gather statistics for a table if it is marked stale or has no statistics. In addition, statistics will be gathered for partitions and sub-partitions that are marked stale or have no statistics.</p> <p>For tables not using <code>INCREMENTAL</code> statistics, <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> with <code>GATHER AUTO</code> may gather statistics for partitions and sub-partitions, even if they are not marked stale.</p> |
| PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER | <p>Determines whether to override the input value of a parameter with the preference value of that parameter for a statistics operation. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE — Ignores input parameter values, and uses the value of the corresponding preference. • FALSE — Obeys input parameter values. <p>Specifying this preference does not change the order of precedence of table, global, and default.</p> |

Table 177-132 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

| Preference | Description |
|---------------|---|
| PUBLISH | Determines whether the database publishes newly gathered statistics after the gathering job completes. You can gather statistics without publishing them immediately. This technique enables you to test new statistics before publishing them. |
| STALE_PERCENT | Determines the percentage of rows in a table that must change before the statistics on that table are stale and need to be regathered. The valid domain for <code>stale_percent</code> is non-negative numbers. The default value is 10, which means that a table having more than 10% of changes is considered stale. |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input values

Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you must connect as owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` system privilege.
- All arguments are of type `VARCHAR2` and values are enclosed in quotes, even when they represent numbers.

Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'SALES', 'CASCADE', 'DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE');
DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'SALES', 'ESTIMATE_PERCENT', '9');
DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'SALES', 'DEGREE', '99');
```

Example 177-18 Overriding Statistics Preferences

In this example, legacy scripts set `ESTIMATE_PERCENT` explicitly rather than using the recommended `AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE`. Your goal is to prevent users from using these scripts to set preferences on the `sh.costs` table.

No preference for `ESTIMATE_PERCENT` is set for `sh.costs` or at the global level, so the preference defaults to `AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE`:

```
SELECT DBMS_STATS.GET_PREFS ('ESTIMATE_PERCENT', 'sh','costs') AS
"STAT_PREFS" FROM DUAL;
```

```
STAT_PREFS
-----
DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE
```

By default, Oracle Database accepts preferences that are passed to the statistics gathering procedures. To override these parameters, use `SET_TABLE_PREFS` to set the `PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER` preference to `TRUE` for the `costs` table only:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'costs',
'PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER', 'TRUE');
```

A user-created script attempts to set `estimate_percent` to 100 when gathering statistics for `sh.costs`.

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS('sh', 'costs',
ESTIMATE_PERCENT=>100);
```

However, because `PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER` is `TRUE` for this table, Oracle Database gathers statistics using `AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE`, which is the default, rather than the specified value of 100.



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to set optimizer statistics preferences

177.7.122 SET_TABLE_STATS Procedure

This procedure creates artificial table statistics for testing purposes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statab           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  numrows         NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  numblks         NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  avgrlen         NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  flags           NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  cachedblk       NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  cachehit       NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  force          BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  im_imcu_count  NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  im_block_count NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  scanrate       NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 177-133 SET_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| ownname | Name of the schema. |
| tablename | Name of the table. |
| partname | Name of the table partition in which to store the statistics. If the table is partitioned and <code>partname</code> is NULL, then the statistics are stored at the global table level. |
| stattab | Table in which to store the statistics. If <code>stattab</code> is NULL, then the database stores the statistics in the data dictionary. |
| statid | Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> . This identifier is only relevant if <code>stattab</code> is not NULL. |
| numrows | Number of rows in the table or partition. |
| numblks | Number of blocks that the table or partition occupies. |
| avgrlen | Average row length for the table or partition. |
| flags | For internal use only. Do not set. |
| statown | Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code>). |
| no_invalidate | Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors when statistics are gathered. The parameter takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: Dependent cursors are not invalidated. FALSE: Dependent cursors are marked for immediate invalidation. AUTO: This is the default value. Rolling invalidation is used to invalidate all dependent cursors over a period of time. The performance impact on the database is reduced especially in cases where a large number of cursors are invalidated. You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure , SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure , SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure and SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure . |
| cachedblk | For internal use only. Do not set. |
| cachehit | For internal use only. Do not set. |
| force | A flag that determines the behavior when statistics are locked. If TRUE, then the procedure sets the values even if the table statistics are locked. By default, the setting is FALSE. |
| im_imcu_count | The number of In-Memory Compression Units (IMCUs) in the table or partition. |
| im_block_count | The number of In-Memory blocks in the table or partition. |
| scanrate | The rate, in MB/s, at which the database scans external tables. This parameter is relevant only for external tables. |

Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table, or have the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid input value

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to upgrade it

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

Usage Notes

For testing purposes, you can manually create artificial statistics for a table, index, or the system using the `DBMS_STATS.SET_*_STATS` procedures. These procedures insert the artificial statistics into the data dictionary directly (when `stattab` is null) or into a user-created table.

Note:

The `DBMS_STATS.SET_*_STATS` procedures are intended for development testing only. Do not use them in a production database. If you set statistics in the data dictionary, then Oracle Database considers the set statistics as the “real” statistics, which means that statistics gathering jobs may not re-gather artificial statistics when they do not meet the criteria for staleness.

The most typical use cases for the `DBMS_STATS.SET_*_STATS` procedures are showing how execution plans change as the numbers of rows or blocks in a table change, or creating realistic statistics for temporary tables.

- The optimizer uses the cached data to estimate number of cached blocks for index or statistics table access. The database calculates the total cost of the operation by combining the I/O cost of reading not cached blocks from disk, the CPU cost of getting cached blocks from the buffer cache, and the CPU cost of processing the data.
- The database maintains `cachedblk` and `cachehit` at all times. However, the database uses the corresponding caching statistics for optimization as part of the table and index statistics only when the user calls the `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_[TABLE/INDEX/SCHEMA/DATABASE]_STATS` procedure for automatic mode or `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS` for manual mode. To prevent the user from utilizing inaccurate and unreliable data, the optimizer computes a “confidence factor” for each `cachehit` and a `cachedblk` for each object. If the confidence factor for the value meets confidence criteria, then the database uses this value; otherwise, the database uses defaults.
- The automatic maintenance algorithm for object caching statistics assumes that only one major database workload exists. The algorithm adjusts statistics to this workload, ignoring other “minor” workloads. If this assumption is false, then you must use manual mode for maintaining object caching statistics.
- The object caching statistics maintenance algorithm for automatic mode prevents you from using statistics in the following situations:
 - When not enough data has been analyzed, such as when an object has been recently created

- When the database does not have one major workload, resulting in averages that do not correspond to real values



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how to set artificial statistics

177.7.123 SHOW_EXTENDED_STATS_NAME Function

This function returns the name of the statistics entry that is created for the user-specified extension. It raises an error if no extension has been created.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SHOW_EXTENDED_STATS_NAME (
  ownname   VARCHAR2,
  tabname   VARCHAR2,
  extension VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 177-134 SHOW_EXTENDED_STATS_NAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ownname | Owner name of a table |
| tabname | Name of the table |
| extension | Can be either a column group or an expression. Suppose the specified table has two column <i>c1</i> , <i>c2</i> . An example column group can be "(<i>c1</i> , <i>c2</i>)" and an example expression can be "(<i>c1</i> + <i>c2</i>)". |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Error when processing extension

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

177.7.124 TRANSFER_STATS Procedure

This procedure transfers statistics for specified table(s) from a remote database specified by `dblink` to the local database.

The statistics at the source database are retained. It likewise transfers statistics-related structures such as synopses and DML monitoring information.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.TRANSFER_STATS (
    ownname      IN      VARCHAR2,
    tabname      IN      VARCHAR2,
    dblink       IN      VARCHAR2,  options      IN      NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 177-135 TRANSFER_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ownname | Owner name of a table. If NULL all schemas in the database. If NULL, the procedure will transfer global preferences as well. |
| tabname | Name of the table. If NULL, all tables in OWNNAME. |
| dblink | Database link name |
| options | By default the procedure does not transfer the global preferences. Specifying ADD_GLOBAL_PREFS copies global preferences. |

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

177.7.125 UNLOCK_PARTITION_STATS Procedure

This procedure enables the user to unlock statistics for a partition.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.UNLOCK_PARTITION_STATS (
    ownname      VARCHAR2,
    tabname      VARCHAR2,
    partname     VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-136 UNLOCK_PARTITION_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| ownname | Name of the schema to unlock |
| tabname | Name of the table |
| partname | [Sub]Partition name |

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

177.7.126 UNLOCK_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure

This procedure unlocks the statistics on all the tables in schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.UNLOCK_SCHEMA_STATS (  
    ownname    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-137 UNLOCK_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------|
| ownname | Name of the schema |

Usage Notes

- To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.
- When statistics on a table is locked, all the statistics depending on the table, including table statistics, column statistics, histograms and statistics on all dependent indexes, are considered to be locked.
- The `SET_*`, `DELETE_*`, `IMPORT_*`, `GATHER_*` procedures that modify statistics in the dictionary of an individual table, index or column will raise an error if statistics of the object is locked.
- Procedures that operates on multiple objects (such as `GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS`) will skip modifying the statistics of an object if it is locked. Many procedures have force argument to override the lock.
- Neither the [UNLOCK_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure](#) nor the [UNLOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#) is designed to unlock statistics of corresponding partitions. When you invoke the [LOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#), it sets the statistics lock bit at the table level. In that case, you cannot gather statistics on dependent objects such as partitions and indexes. By the same token, if table statistics are locked, the dependents are locked and you do not need to explicitly invoke the [LOCK_PARTITION_STATS Procedure](#).

177.7.127 UNLOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure

This procedure unlocks the statistics on the table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.UNLOCK_TABLE_STATS (  
    ownname    VARCHAR2,  
    tablename  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-138 UNLOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------|
| ownname | Name of the schema |
| tabname | Name of the table |

Usage Notes

- To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.
- When statistics on a table is locked, all the statistics depending on the table, including table statistics, column statistics, histograms and statistics on all dependent indexes, are considered to be locked.
- The `SET_*`, `DELETE_*`, `IMPORT_*`, `GATHER_*` procedures that modify statistics in the dictionary of an individual table, index or column will raise an error if statistics of the object is locked.
- Procedures that operates on multiple objects (such as `GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS`) will skip modifying the statistics of an object if it is locked. Many procedures have force argument to override the lock.
- Neither the [UNLOCK_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure](#) nor the [UNLOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#) is designed to unlock statistics of corresponding partitions. When you invoke the [LOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure](#), it sets the statistics lock bit at the table level. In that case, you cannot gather statistics on dependent objects such as partitions and indexes. By the same token, if table statistics are locked, the dependents are locked and you do not need to explicitly invoke the [LOCK_PARTITION_STATS Procedure](#).

177.7.128 UPGRADE_STAT_TABLE Procedure

This procedure upgrades a user statistics table from an older version.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.UPGRADE_STAT_TABLE (
    ownname    VARCHAR2,
    stattab    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 177-139 UPGRADE_STAT_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------|
| ownname | Name of the schema |
| stattab | Name of the table |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Unable to upgrade table

Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you need the privileges to drop and create a table.

DBMS_STORAGE_MAP

With the `DBMS_STORAGE_MAP` package, you can communicate with the Oracle background process FMON to invoke mapping operations that populate mapping views. FMON communicates with operating and storage system vendor-supplied mapping libraries.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_STORAGE_MAP Subprograms](#)

178.1 DBMS_STORAGE_MAP Overview

This terminology and descriptions will help you understand the `DBMS_STORAGE_MAP` API.

- Mapping libraries

Mapping libraries help you map the components of I/O processing stack elements. Examples of I/O processing components include files, logical volumes, and storage array I/O targets. The mapping libraries are identified in `filemap.ora`.

- Mapping files

A mapping file is a mapping structure that describes a file. It provides a set of attributes, including file size, number of extents that the file is composed of, and file type.

- Mapping elements and sub-elements

A mapping element is the abstract mapping structure that describes a storage component within the I/O stack. Examples of elements include mirrors, stripes, partitions, raid5, concatenated elements, and disks—structures that are the mapping building blocks. A mapping sub-element describes the link between an element and the next elements in the I/O mapping stack

- Mapping file extents

A mapping file extent describes a contiguous chunk of blocks residing on one element. This includes the device offset, the extent size, the file offset, the type (data or parity), and the name of the element where the extent resides. In the case of a raw device or volume, the file is composed of only one file extent component. A mapping file extent is different from Oracle extents.

See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information
- *Oracle Database Reference* for `V$MAP` views, including `V$MAP_FILE`, `V$MAP_ELEMENT`, `V$MAP_SUBELEMENT`, `V$MAP_FILE_EXTENT`

178.2 DBMS_STORAGE_MAP Operational Notes

Invoking the `MAP_ELEMENT`, `MAP_FILE`, and `MAP_ALL` functions when mapping information already exists will refresh the mapping, if configuration IDs are supported. If configuration IDs are not supported, invoking these functions again will rebuild the mapping.

See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for a discussion of the configuration ID, an attribute of the element or file that is changed.

178.3 Summary of DBMS_STORAGE_MAP Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_STORAGE_MAP` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 178-1 DBMS_STORAGE_MAP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| DROP_ALL Function | Drops all mapping information in the shared memory of the instance |
| DROP_ELEMENT Function | Drops the mapping information for the element defined by <code>elemname</code> |
| DROP_FILE Function | Drops the file mapping information defined by <code>filename</code> |
| LOCK_MAP Procedure | Locks the mapping information in the shared memory of the instance |
| MAP_ALL Function | Builds the entire mapping information for all types of Oracle files (except archive logs), including all directed acyclic graph (DAG) elements |
| MAP_ELEMENT Function | Builds mapping information for the element identified by <code>elemname</code> |
| MAP_FILE Function | Builds mapping information for the file identified by <code>filename</code> |
| MAP_OBJECT Function | Builds the mapping information for the Oracle object identified by the object name, owner, and type |
| RESTORE Function | Loads the entire mapping information from the data dictionary into the shared memory of the instance |
| SAVE Function | Saves information needed to regenerate the entire mapping into the data dictionary |
| UNLOCK_MAP Procedure | Unlocks the mapping information in the shared memory of the instance. |

178.3.1 DROP_ALL Function

This function drops all mapping information in the shared memory of the instance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.DROP_ALL(
    dictionary_update IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 178-2 DROP_ALL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| dictionary_update | If TRUE, mapping information in the data dictionary is updated to reflect the changes. The default value is TRUE; dictionary_update is an overloaded argument. |

178.3.2 DROP_ELEMENT Function

This function drops the mapping information for the element defined by `elemname`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.DROP_ELEMENT(
    elemname          IN VARCHAR2,
    cascade           IN BOOLEAN,
    dictionary_update IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 178-3 DROP_ELEMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| elemname | The element for which mapping information is dropped. |
| cascade | If TRUE, then DROP_ELEMENT is invoked recursively on all elements of the DAG defined by elemname, if possible. |
| dictionary_update | If TRUE, mapping information in the data dictionary is updated to reflect the changes. The default value is TRUE; dictionary_update is an overloaded argument. |

178.3.3 DROP_FILE Function

This function drops the file mapping information defined by `filename`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.DROP_FILE(
    filename          IN VARCHAR2,
    cascade           IN BOOLEAN,
    dictionary_update IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 178-4 DROP_FILE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| filename | The file for which file mapping information is dropped. |
| cascade | If TRUE, then the mapping DAGs for the elements where the file resides are also dropped, if possible. |
| dictionary_update | If TRUE, mapping information in the data dictionary is updated to reflect the changes. The default value is TRUE; dictionary_update is an overloaded argument. |

178.3.4 LOCK_MAP Procedure

This procedure locks the mapping information in the shared memory of the instance.

This is useful when you need a consistent snapshot of the V\$MAP tables. Without locking the mapping information, V\$MAP_ELEMENT and V\$MAP_SUBELEMENT, for example, may be inconsistent.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.LOCK_MAP;
```

178.3.5 MAP_ALL Function

This function builds the entire mapping information for all types of Oracle files (except archive logs), including all directed acyclic graph (DAG) elements. It obtains the latest mapping information because it explicitly synchronizes all mapping libraries.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.MAP_ALL(  
    max_num_fileext IN NUMBER DEFAULT 100,  
    dictionary_update IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 178-5 MAP_ALL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| max_num_fileext | Defines the maximum number of file extents to be mapped. This limits the amount of memory used when mapping file extents. The default value is 100; max_num_fileextent is an overloaded argument. |
| dictionary_update | If TRUE, mapping information in the data dictionary is updated to reflect the changes. The default value is TRUE; dictionary_update is an overloaded argument. |

Usage Notes

You must explicitly call `MAP_ALL` in a cold startup scenario.

178.3.6 MAP_ELEMENT Function

This function builds mapping information for the element identified by `elemname`. It may not obtain the latest mapping information if the element being mapped, or any one of the elements within its I/O stack (if `cascade` is `TRUE`), is owned by a library that must be explicitly synchronized.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.MAP_ELEMENT (
  elemname          IN VARCHAR2,
  cascade           IN BOOLEAN,
  dictionary_update IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 178-6 MAP_ELEMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>elemname</code> | The element for which mapping information is built. |
| <code>cascade</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , all elements within the <code>elemname</code> I/O stack DAG are mapped. |
| <code>dictionary_update</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , mapping information in the data dictionary is updated to reflect the changes. The default value is <code>TRUE</code> ; <code>dictionary_update</code> is an overloaded argument. |

178.3.7 MAP_FILE Function

This function builds mapping information for the file identified by `filename`. Use this function if the mapping of one particular file has changed. The Oracle database server does not have to rebuild the entire mapping.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.MAP_FILE (
  filename          IN VARCHAR2,
  filetype          IN VARCHAR2,
  cascade           IN BOOLEAN,
  max_num_fileextent IN NUMBER DEFAULT 100,
  dictionary_update IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 178-7 MAP_FILE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>filename</code> | The file for which mapping information is built. |

Table 178-7 (Cont.) MAP_FILE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| filetype | Defines the type of the file to be mapped. It can be "DATAFILE", "SPFILE", "TEMPFILE", "CONTROLFILE", "LOGFILE", or "ARCHIVEFILE". |
| cascade | Should be TRUE only if a storage reconfiguration occurred. For all other instances, such as file resizing (either through an ALTER SYSTEM command or DML operations on extended files), cascade can be set to FALSE because the mapping changes are limited to the file extents only. If TRUE, mapping DAGs are also built for the elements where the file resides. |
| max_num_fileextent | Defines the maximum number of file extents to be mapped. This limits the amount of memory used when mapping file extents. The default value is 100; max_num_fileextent is an overloaded argument. |
| dictionary_update | If TRUE, mapping information in the data dictionary is updated to reflect the changes. The default value is TRUE; dictionary_update is an overloaded argument. |

Usage Notes

This function may not obtain the latest mapping information if the file being mapped, or any one of the elements within its I/O stack (if cascade is TRUE), is owned by a library that must be explicitly synchronized.

178.3.8 MAP_OBJECT Function

This function builds the mapping information for the Oracle object identified by the object name, owner, and type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.MAP_OBJECT(
  objname IN VARCHAR2,
  owner   IN VARCHAR2,
  objtype IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 178-8 MAP_OBJECT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| objname | The name of the object. |
| owner | The owner of the object. |
| objtype | The type of the object. |

178.3.9 RESTORE Function

This function loads the entire mapping information from the data dictionary into the shared memory of the instance.

You can invoke `RESTORE` only after a `SAVE` operation. You must explicitly call `RESTORE` in a warm startup scenario.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.RESTORE;
```

178.3.10 SAVE Function

This function saves information needed to regenerate the entire mapping into the data dictionary.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.SAVE;
```

178.3.11 UNLOCK_MAP Procedure

This procedure unlocks the mapping information in the shared memory of the instance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.UNLOCK_MAP;
```


DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH

The `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH` package provides an interface to perform a synchronous refresh of materialized views.

See Also:

Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide for more information on using `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH`

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH Subprograms](#)

179.1 DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH Overview

Synchronous refresh is a refresh method introduced in Oracle Database Release 12c, which enables you to keep a set of tables and the materialized views defined on them to be always in sync.

See Also:

Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide for more information about using synchronous refresh

179.2 DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH Security Model

The execute privilege for this package is granted to `PUBLIC`, so all users can execute the procedures in this package to perform synchronous refresh on objects owned by them. The database administrator can perform synchronous refresh operations on all tables and materialized views in the database.

In general, if a user without the `DBA` privilege wants to use synchronous refresh on another user's table, he must complete privileges to read from and write to that table, that is, the user must have the `SELECT` or `READ`, `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, and `DELETE` privileges on that table or materialized view. A couple of exceptions are:

- `PURGE_REFRESH_STATS` and `ALTER_REFRESH_STATS_RETENTION` Functions

These two functions implement the purge policy and can be used to change the default retention period. These functions can be only be executed by the database administrator.

- The `CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE` Function
This is an advisory function which examines the eligibility for sync refresh of all the materialized views associated with a specified table. Hence, this function requires the `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on all materialized views associated with the specified table.

179.3 Summary of DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH` package subprograms.

Table 179-1 DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ABORT_REFRESH Procedure | Aborts a refresh. |
| ALTER_REFRESH_STATS_RETENTION Procedure | Alters the refresh history retention value, specified in days. |
| CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE Procedure | Advises on whether a table and its dependent materialized views are eligible for synchronous refresh. |
| EXECUTE_REFRESH Procedure | Executes synchronous refresh on the synchronous refresh groups. |
| GET_ALL_GROUP_IDS Function | Returns the group IDs of all the synchronous refresh groups in the database. |
| GET_GROUP_ID Function | Returns the group ID of a table or materialized view. |
| GET_GROUP_ID_LIST Function | Returns the group IDs of the tables in a given list of objects (tables or materialized views). |
| PREPARE_REFRESH Procedure | Prepares the sync refresh groups for refresh. |
| PREPARE_STAGING_LOG Procedure | Validates and collects statistics on the data in the staging log. |
| PURGE_REFRESH_STATS Procedure | Purges the refresh history of sync refreshes that took place within a time specified by a timestamp parameter. |
| REGISTER_MVIEWS | Registers materialized views for synchronous refresh. |
| REGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION Procedure | Registers a partition maintenance operation on a partition of a base table. |
| UNREGISTER_MVIEWS | Unregisters materialized views from synchronous refresh. |
| UNREGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION Procedure | Unregisters a partition maintenance operation on a partition of a base table. |

179.3.1 ABORT_REFRESH Procedure

This procedure undoes all the changes made by `PREPARE_REFRESH` or `EXECUTE_REFRESH` for the specified sync refresh groups. It helps you to recover to a state where the tables and materialized views are usable and consistent in case they encounter unexpected errors.

This procedure is overloaded.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.ABORT_REFRESH (
    group_id      IN NUMBER);

DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.ABORT_REFRESH (
    group_id_list IN DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY);
```

Parameters**Table 179-2 ABORT_REFRESH Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| group_id | The group ID of a sync refresh group. |
| group_id_list | An array of group IDs of the sync refresh groups to be aborted for sync refresh. |

Usage Notes

If called after `PREPARE_REFRESH`, this procedure drops the outside tables created by it and unlocks the tables and materialized views in the sync refresh group.

If called after `EXECUTE_REFRESH` fails, this procedure restores the state of tables to before `EXECUTE_REFRESH` by undoing any partition exchanges which successfully finished.

This procedure releases the locks placed on the tables in the sync refresh group which were placed on them by the `PREPARE_REFRESH` procedure. See "[PREPARE_REFRESH Procedure](#)" for a description of these locks.

`ABORT_REFRESH` will work only if a `PREPARE_REFRESH` or `EXECUTE_REFRESH` statement has failed. It cannot be used after successful runs of those commands, and throws an error in such cases.

179.3.2 ALTER_REFRESH_STATS_RETENTION Procedure

This procedure alters the refresh history retention value, specified in days. It is intended for use in conjunction with `PURGE_REFRESH_HISTORY`. It also requires the `SYSDBA` privilege in addition to the privilege to execute it.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.ALTER_REFRESH_STATS_RETENTION (
    retention    IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 179-3 ALTER_REFRESH_STATS_RETENTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| retention | <p>The retention time in days. The refresh history will be retained for at least these many number of days. The valid range is 1 to 365,000.</p> <p>You can use the following values for special purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -1 - Refresh history is never purged by PREPARE_REFRESH. • 0 - Old refresh history is never saved. PREPARE_REFRESH will delete all refresh history. • NULL - Change refresh history retention to default value. |

179.3.3 CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE Procedure

This procedure advises on whether a table and its dependent materialized views are eligible for sync refresh. It provides an explanation of its analysis. If not eligible, you can examine the reasons and take appropriate action if possible.

This procedure lists all of the table's dependent materialized views and whether they qualify for sync refresh. Note that a materialized view may qualify for sync refresh even though the base table may not.

The eligibility rules for materialized views for synchronous refresh are discussed in detail in *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide*.

You can invoke CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE in two ways. The first is to use a table, while the second is to create a VARRAY.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE (
    schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    statement_id   IN VARCHAR2);

DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE (
    schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    output_array   IN OUT Sys.CanSyncRefTypeArray);
```

Note that only one of statement_id or output_array need be provided to CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE.

Parameters

Table 179-4 CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| schema_name | The name of the schema of the base table. |
| table_name | The name of the base table. |

Table 179-4 (Cont.) CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| statement_id | A string (VARCHAR2 (30)) to identify the rows pertaining to an invocation of CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE when the output is directed to a table named SYNCREF_TABLE in the user's schema. |
| output_array | The output array into which CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE records the information on the eligibility of the base table and its dependent materialized views for synchronous refresh. |

Using SYNCREF_TABLE

The output of CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE can be directed to a table named SYNCREF_TABLE. The user is responsible for creating the SYNCREF_TABLE; it can be dropped when it is no longer needed. Its structure is as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE SYNCREF_TABLE (
  statement_id  VARCHAR2(30),
  schema_name  VARCHAR2(30),
  table_name    VARCHAR2(30),
  mv_schema_name VARCHAR2(30),
  mv_name      VARCHAR2(30),
  eligible     VARCHAR2(1),
  seq_num      NUMBER,
  msg_number   NUMBER,
  message      VARCHAR2(4000));
```

Using a VARRAY

You can save the output of CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE in a PL/SQL VARRAY. The elements of this array are of type CanSyncRefMessage, which is predefined in the SYS schema, as shown in the following:

```
TYPE CanSyncRefMessage IS OBJECT (
  schema_name  VARCHAR2(30),
  table_name    VARCHAR2(30),
  mv_schema_name VARCHAR2(30),
  mv_name      VARCHAR2(30),
  eligible     VARCHAR2(1),
  seq_num      NUMBER,
  msg_number   NUMBER,
  message      VARCHAR2(4000));
```

The array type CanSyncRefArrayType, which is a varray of CanSyncRefMessage objects, is predefined in the SYS schema as follows:

```
TYPE CanSyncRefArrayType AS VARRAY(256) OF CanSyncRefMessage;
```

Each CanSyncRefMessage record provides a message concerning the eligibility of the base table or a dependent materialized view for synchronous refresh. The semantics of the fields is the same as that of the corresponding fields in the SYNCREF_TABLE. However, the SYNCREF_TABLE has a statement_id field which is absent in CanSyncRefMessage because no statement_id is supplied (because it is not required) when CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE is called with a VARRAY parameter.

179.3.4 EXECUTE_REFRESH Procedure

This procedure executes sync refresh on the sync refresh groups prepared by `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.PREPARE_REFRESH`. These groups are identified by their group IDs.

Note this procedure will only perform the refresh on those materialized views that have been registered for synch refresh; any other materialized views will become stale once this procedure completes.

For more information on how to monitor the status of the two synchronous refresh operations, `PREPARE_REFRESH` and `EXECUTE_REFRESH` and how to troubleshoot errors that might occur using the information in the catalog views, refer to "Trouble-Shooting Synchronous Refresh Operations" in *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide*.

This procedure is overloaded.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.EXECUTE_REFRESH (
    group_id    IN NUMBER);

DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.EXECUTE_REFRESH (
    group_id_list  IN DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY);
```

Parameters

Table 179-5 EXECUTE_REFRESH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>group_id</code> | The group ID of a sync refresh group. |
| <code>group_id_list</code> | An array of group IDs of the sync refresh groups to be executed for sync refresh. |

Usage Notes

This procedure also releases the locks placed on the tables in the sync refresh group that were placed on them by the `PREPARE_REFRESH` procedure. See "[PREPARE_REFRESH Procedure](#)" for a description of these locks and *Oracle Database Reference* for information regarding the status of the refresh operation after `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.EXECUTE_REFRESH`.

179.3.5 GET_ALL_GROUP_IDS Function

This function returns the group IDs of all the sync refresh groups in the database.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.GET_ALL_GROUP_IDS
    RETURN DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY;
```

Parameters

Table 179-6 GET_ALL_GROUP_IDS Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| get_all_group_ids | Returns the group IDs of all the sync refresh groups in the database. |

179.3.6 GET_GROUP_ID Function

This function returns the group ID of a materialized view. The group ID identifies the sync refresh group the table belongs to. A sync refresh group is a group of related tables and their dependent materialized views which must be all refreshed together jointly to ensure consistency and correctness.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.GET_GROUP_ID (
    object_name_list IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY;
```

Parameters

Table 179-7 GET_GROUP_ID Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| object_name_list | The name of the materialized view. The name can be schema-qualified. |

179.3.7 GET_GROUP_ID_LIST Function

This function returns the group IDs of the tables in a given list of objects (materialized views).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.GET_GROUP_ID_LIST (
    object_name_list IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY;
```

Parameters

Table 179-8 GET_GROUP_ID_LIST Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| object_name_list | A comma-separated list of object names (materialized views). Each name can be schema-qualified. |

179.3.8 PREPARE_REFRESH Procedure

This procedure prepares for refresh the sync refresh groups identified by the group ID in the input.

A sync refresh group consists of a set of related tables and all materialized views dependent on those base tables. Note this procedure will only prepare for refresh those dependent materialized views that have been registered for synchronous refresh.

For more information on how to monitor the status of the two synchronous refresh operations, `PREPARE_REFRESH` and `EXECUTE_REFRESH` and how to troubleshoot errors that might occur using the information in the catalog views, refer to "Trouble-Shooting Synchronous Refresh Operations" in *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide*.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.PREPARE_REFRESH (
    group_id IN NUMBER)
RETURN DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY;
```

Parameters

Table 179-9 PREPARE_REFRESH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>group_id</code> | The group ID of the sync refresh group to be prepared for sync refresh. |

Usage Notes

This procedure plans the three phases of the sync refresh operation and executes the steps associated with the prepare phase itself. These steps include identifying the partitions of the fact tables and materialized views that have been changed, and computing their new values as a result of the changes. The new values of the partitions are stored in tables called outside tables that are exchanged into their corresponding partitions at the time of the `EXECUTE_REFRESH`.

Before running this procedure, the user must run `PREPARE_STAGING_LOG` on all tables in the group. This is required even for staging logs that do not have changes in them. The user must also register any partition operations on the tables in the group using the `REGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION`.

One of the side effects of this procedure is that the tables being prepared are locked in this sense: the staging logs of the tables will be locked to prevent any DMLs from occurring and the registration of partition operations will be disabled. These locks will be in effect until you issue an `EXECUTE_REFRESH` statement. Alternatively, you can issue an `ABORT_REFRESH` operation to release these locks. Another side effect of this procedure is that it purges from the catalog records of earlier sync refresh operations; if they are older than the retention period, they are purged.

The degree of parallelism of the prepare refresh job is inherited from the session parameters which you can control with an `ALTER SESSION` statement.

The group ID of a table can be found using `GET_GROUP_ID(table_name)`. The group IDs of a list of tables can be found with `GET_GROUP_ID_LIST(table_name_list)`. The group IDs of all the lists of tables can be retrieved with `GET_ALL_GROUP_IDS`.

By default, synchronous refresh does not maintain global indexes belonging to the tables and materialized views in the sync refresh group. If you wish to do so, you can set event 31904, level 64 before executing `PREPARE_REFRESH`. This will cause the partition exchange DDL statements generated by `PREPARE_REFRESH` to have the `UPDATE INDEXES` clause appended to them, and when they are executed by `EXECUTE_REFRESH`, the global indexes will be maintained.

179.3.9 PREPARE_STAGING_LOG Procedure

This procedure collects statistics on the data in the staging log of the base table and validates the data in the log.

It can be run in several different modes ranging from the enforced mode in which strict checking of the data is done to trusted mode in which no checking is done. You should run this procedure after loading the staging log and before running `PREPARE_REFRESH`.

In the enforced mode, which is the default, this procedure will fill in the missing values of the columns of the rows being deleted or updated. An error is thrown if any violations of the staging-log rules are found. You can query the view `USER_SR_STLOG_EXCEPTIONS` to get details on the exceptions.

The notion of the staging log key is described in *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide*.

In the enforced mode, this procedure processes each delete/update row in the staging log as follows:

- It verifies the existence of the row in the base table using the key.
- For the rows being deleted (`DMLTYPE$$` is 'D'), it verifies a row with this key exists in the base table; if non-null non-key values are supplied in the staging log, it verifies the values match the corresponding columns in the base table; else an exception is logged in the exceptions table. If the values of any of the non-key columns are missing, it fills in those values from the row in the base table.
- For the rows being updated (`DMLTYPE$$` is 'UO' or 'UN'), it verifies a row with this key exists in the base table. In the old values row (`DMLTYPE$$` is 'UO'), it makes the same check and does the same processing as with rows being deleted. In the new values row (`DMLTYPE$$` is 'UN'), it checks that at least the value of one the columns differs from its old value; else an exception is logged.
- In the new values row (`DMLTYPE$$` is 'UN'), a null value in a column is interpreted as having the same value as the old value of the column except if the old value is non-null and the new value is null in which case, the new value of the column is interpreted as being null. This requires that the user must provide the old value of columns which are being updated to `NULL`.

In the default enforced mode, this procedure verifies that each key is specified for at most once for a delete or update operation. This means that the user, when doing the change consolidation, must consolidate delete-insert of the same row into an update operation with rows 'UO' and 'UN;' multiple updates must be consolidated into a single update; and null changes such as an insert-update-delete of the same row must not appear in the staging log.

The checking done in the enforced mode can be time-consuming. If you are confident in the integrity of the data, you can choose a lower level of checking. You can choose to:

- trust all the insert rows (DMLTYPE\$\$ is 'I') by choosing the `psl_mode` of `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.INSERT_TRUSTED`
- trust all the delete rows (DMLTYPE\$\$ is 'D') by choosing the `psl_mode` of `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.DELETE_TRUSTED`
- trust all the update rows (DMLTYPE\$\$ is 'UO' or 'UN') by choosing the `psl_mode` of `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.UPDATE_TRUSTED`
- trust all three types of DMLs by choosing the `psl_mode` of `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.TRUSTED`.

In addition, you can specify the `psl_mode` as a bitmask of the flags described above. For example, `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.INSERT_TRUSTED + DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.DELETE_TRUSTED` will treat inserts and deletes to be trusted but not updates.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.PREPARE_STAGING_LOG (
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    base_table_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    psl_mode         IN NUMBER DEFAULT
    DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.ENFORCED);
```

Parameters

Table 179-10 PREPARE_STAGING_LOG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the schema of the base table. |
| <code>base_table_name</code> | The name of the base table. |
| <code>psl_mode</code> | The mode in which staging log preparation should be done. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.ENFORCED</code> (the default) • <code>DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.INSERT_TRUSTED</code> • <code>DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.DELETE_TRUSTED</code> • <code>DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.UPDATE_TRUSTED</code> • <code>DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.TRUSTED</code> |

179.3.10 PURGE_REFRESH_STATS Procedure

This procedure purges the refresh history of sync refreshes that took place before the value specified by the `BEFORE_TIMESTAMP` parameter.

This procedure requires the `SYSDBA` privilege in addition to the privilege to execute it.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.PURGE_REFRESH_STATS (
    before_timestamp IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE);
```

Parameters

Table 179-11 PURGE_REFRESH_STATS Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>before_timestamp</code> | Records of sync refreshes saved before this timestamp are purged. If NULL, it uses the purging policy used by automatic purge. The automatic purge deletes all history older than (current time - refresh - history retention). The refresh history retention value can be changed using <code>ALTER_REFRESH_STATS_RETENTION</code> . The default is 31 days. |

179.3.11 REGISTER_MVIEWS

This procedure registers a list of materialized views for synchronous refresh.

It checks each materialized view in the list for eligibility and places it in the sync refresh group it belongs to. A sync refresh group is a set of related tables and materialized views defined on top of them. Two tables are considered related if there is a referential constraint between them.

The eligibility rules of materialized views for synchronous refresh are described in detail in *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide*. The principal requirements are that the materialized view must be partitioned and its partition key must be derivable from the partition key of its fact table. The materialized view definition must specify the `USING TRUSTED CONSTRAINTS` clause because sync refresh trusts the foreign key and primary key relationships to perform various refresh optimizations. The materialized view's refresh policy must be specified as `ON DEMAND`.

You have an option to register only some of the materialized views associated with a table, and leave some unregistered. Oracle Corporation does not recommend this, and in such a case, the user has to maintain the unregistered ones using the PCT or complete refresh methods.

A staging table must have been created for each base table of each materialized view in the materialized view list (`mv_list`), or else an error is thrown.

If any of the materialized views are not eligible for sync refresh, an error is thrown and the registration of all materialized views in the materialized view list fails.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.REGISTER_MVIEWS (
    mv_list IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 179-12 REGISTER_MVIEWS Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>mv_list</code> | A comma-delimited list of materialized views to register. These names are optionally schema-qualified. |

179.3.12 REGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION Procedure

This procedure registers a partition-maintenance operation (PMOP) on a partition of a base table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.REGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION (
    partition_op          IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    base_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    outside_partn_table_schema IN VARCHAR2,
    outside_partn_table_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 179-13 REGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| partition_op | The name of the partition operation (DROP, EXCHANGE, or TRUNCATE). |
| schema_name | The name of the schema of the base table. |
| base_table_name | The name of the base table. |
| partition_name | The name of the partition to be changed; either exchanged with the outside partition table or dropped or truncated. |
| outside_partn_table_schema | The name of the schema of the outside partition table (required for EXCHANGE only). |
| outside_partn_table_name | The name of the outside partition table (required for EXCHANGE only). |

Usage Notes

The three kinds of change operations that may be specified on partitions are DROP, TRUNCATE, and EXCHANGE.

If DROP is specified, then the partition will be dropped from the base table at the time of EXECUTE_REFRESH. If TRUNCATE is specified, then the data from the partition will be deleted but the partition itself will not be dropped. These operations provide a more efficient way of specifying the deletes of all the rows in a partition than specifying them individually in the staging log.

If EXCHANGE is specified, then the contents of the outside table is exchanged with contents of the specified partition of EXECUTE_REFRESH. This provides an alternative method to the user of providing the changes to the base tables instead of populating the staging log.

179.3.13 UNREGISTER_MVIEWS

This procedure unregisters a list of materialized views from synchronous refresh. Once a materialized view is unregistered, it can be maintained by the user with any of the traditional refresh methods, such as complete or PCT, refresh.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.UNREGISTER_MVIEWS (
    mv_list    IN VARCHAR20;
```

Parameter

Table 179-14 UNREGISTER_MVIEWS Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| mv_list | A comma-delimited list of materialized views to unregister. These names are optionally schema-qualified. |

179.3.14 UNREGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION Procedure

This procedure unregisters a partition-maintenance operation (PMOP) that had been previously registered with REGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION on a base table. The three kinds of change operations that can be specified on partitions are DROP, TRUNCATE, and EXCHANGE.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.UNREGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION (
    partition_op    IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    base_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 179-15 UNREGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| partition_op | The name of the partition operation (DROP, EXCHANGE, or TRUNCATE). |
| schema_name | The name of the schema of the base table. |
| base_table_name | The name of the base table. |
| partition_name | The name of the partition to be changed; either exchanged with the outside partition table or dropped or truncated. |

DBMS_TABLE_DATA

The `DBMS_TABLE_DATA` package provides procedures that can be used to retrieve the byte value of a single column, or a series of columns, in any table. These procedures, along with a publicly documented meta-data structure for columns, can be used to retrieve the row content for row data on which the hash or user signature is computed.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_TABLE_DATA Overview](#)
- [DBMS_TABLE_DATA Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_TABLE_DATA Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Concepts*
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*
- *Oracle Database Reference*

180.1 DBMS_TABLE_DATA Overview

The `DBMS_TABLE_DATA` package can be used to retrieve the byte value of a single column, or a series of columns, in any table.

These procedures, along with a publicly documented meta-data structure for columns, can be used to retrieve the `row content` for row data on which the hash or user signature is computed.

The procedures provide platform-neutral binary values for columns.

The procedures give you fine-grained control over the scope of a digital signature or cryptographic hash in terms of the columns you extract and the order in which you assemble the results.

180.2 DBMS_TABLE_DATA Security Model

The `DBMS_TABLE_DATA` package is owned by `SYS` and is installed as part of database installation. The routines in the package are run with invokers' rights (run with the privileges of the current user). The current user needs `SELECT` privileges on the table to extract column data.

180.3 Summary of DBMS_TABLE_DATA Subprograms

The DBMS_TABLE_DATA package uses GET_BYTES_FOR_COLUMN, GET_BYTES_FOR_COLUMNS, and GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW subprograms to perform various functions.

Table 180-1 DBMS_TABLE_DATA Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| GET_BYTES_FOR_COLUMN Procedure | Returns the <code>column_data</code> in bytes for the particular column with name <code>column_name</code> for <code>row_id</code> row in the particular table identified by <code>schema_name.table_name</code> . |
| GET_BYTES_FOR_COLUMNS Procedure | Returns a concatenated array of column byte values in <code>column_data</code> in the order of columns specified in the <code>column_names</code> array. |
| GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW Procedure | Returns a concatenated array of column byte values in <code>column_data</code> in the order of column positions for the particular row identified by <code>row_id</code> . |

180.3.1 GET_BYTES_FOR_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure returns the `column_data` in bytes for the particular column with name `column_name` for `row_id` row in the particular table identified by `schema_name.table_name`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TABLE_DATA.GET_BYTES_FOR_COLUMN(
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  row_id           IN ROWID,
  column_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  column_data      IN OUT BLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 180-2 GET_BYTES_FOR_COLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the schema. |
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the table. |
| <code>row_id</code> | The row id. |
| <code>column_name</code> | The column name. |
| <code>column_data</code> | The data in the column. |

Usage Notes

All arguments are required.

180.3.2 GET_BYTES_FOR_COLUMNS Procedure

This procedure returns a concatenated array of column byte values in `column_data` in the order of columns specified in the `column_names` array.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TABLE_DATA.GET_BYTES_FOR_COLUMNS (
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  row_id           IN ROWID,
  column_names     IN VARCHAR2,
  column_data      IN OUT BLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 180-3 GET_BYTES_FOR_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the schema. |
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the table. |
| <code>row_id</code> | The row id. |
| <code>column_names</code> | The names of the columns. |
| <code>column_data</code> | The data in the columns. |

Usage Notes

All arguments are required.

180.3.3 GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW Procedure

This procedure returns a concatenated array of column byte values in `column_data` in the order of column positions for the particular row identified by `row_id`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TABLE_DATA.GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW (
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  row_id           IN ROWID,
  column_data      IN OUT BLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 180-4 GET_BYTES_FOR_ROW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <code>schema_name</code> | The name of the schema. |
| <code>table_name</code> | The name of the table. |
| <code>row_id</code> | The row id. |
| <code>column_data</code> | The data in the row. |

Usage Notes

All arguments are required.

DBMS_TDB

The `DBMS_TDB` package reports whether a database can be transported between platforms using the `RMAN CONVERT DATABASE` command.

The package verifies that databases on the current host platform are of the same endian format as the destination platform, and that the state of the current database does not prevent transport of the database.



See Also:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide regarding database transport using `CONVERT DATABASE`

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [DBMS_TDB Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Views](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_TDB Subprograms](#)

181.1 DBMS_TDB Overview

In many cases, Oracle supports transporting databases between platforms which have the same endian format. However, even when the endian formats are the same, a database must undergo a conversion process to move from one platform to another. There are also preconditions required for the process of transporting a database, such as having the database to be transported open read-only.

The `DBMS_TDB` package serves two purposes:

- Confirming that Oracle supports transporting a database from a given source platform to a given target platform
- Determining whether a database to be transported has been properly prepared for transport, and if not, identifying the condition that prevents database transport

The actual conversion is performed using the Recovery Manager `CONVERT DATABASE` command. For a complete discussion of the requirements for transporting a database, the process of converting a database for transport across platforms, and examples of the use of the `DBMS_TDB` subprograms in the conversion process, see *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide*.

181.2 DBMS_TDB Security Model

Use of this package requires the `DBA` privilege.

181.3 DBMS_TDB Constants

The `DBMS_TDB` package defines several enumerated constants that should be used for specifying parameter values. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name, for example, `DBMS_TDB.SKIP_NONE`.

The `DBMS_TDB` package uses the constants shown in [Table 181-1](#).

Table 181-1 DBMS_TDB Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|--|
| <code>SKIP_NONE</code> | NUMBER | 0 | Check all files when checking whether a database is ready for transport. |
| <code>SKIP_OFFLINE</code> | NUMBER | 2 | Skip files in offline tablespaces when checking whether a database is ready for transport. |
| <code>SKIP_READONLY</code> | NUMBER | 3 | Skip files in read-only tablespaces when checking whether a database is ready for transport. |

181.4 DBMS_TDB Views

The `DBMS_TDB` package uses the `V$DB_TRANSPORTABLE_PLATFORM` view.

This view is described in *Oracle Database Reference*.

- `V$DB_TRANSPORTABLE_PLATFORM`, which specifies which combinations of source and target platforms support database transport

181.5 DBMS_TDB Operational Notes

The following notes apply to `DBMS_TDB`.

- The subprograms in this package are useful both in determining whether the desired cross-platform database conversion is possible, and in checking whether the database is ready for conversion. See *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide* for details on the different uses of these subprograms are used in the conversion process.
- The subprograms in this package return simple `TRUE` or `FALSE` results to indicate whether database transport is possible. Use the subprograms with `SERVEROUTPUT ON` for informative messages about why transport is not possible.

181.6 Summary of DBMS_TDB Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_TDB` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 181-2 DBMS_TDB Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| CHECK_DB Function | Checks whether a database can be transported to a target platform |
| CHECK_EXTERNAL Function | Checks whether a database has external tables, directory or BFILES |

181.6.1 CHECK_DB Function

This function checks whether a database can be transported to a target platform. It tests whether transport is supported at all for a given source and destination platform, and whether the database is currently in the correct state for transport.

You can specify whether to skip checking parts of the database that are read-only or offline, if you do not plan to transport them.

The function is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definition.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TDB.CHECK_DB (
    target_platform_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    skip_option           IN NUMBER)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

DBMS_TDB.CHECK_DB (
    target_platform_name  IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

DBMS_TDB.CHECK_DB
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 181-3 CHECK_DB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| target_platform_name | The name of the destination platform, as it appears in V\$DB_TRANSPORTABLE_PLATFORM. |
| skip_option | Specifies which, if any, parts of the database to skip when checking whether the database can be transported. Supported values are listed in Table 181-1 . |

Return Values

If the database cannot be transported to the target platform or is not ready to be transported, returns `FALSE`. If the database is ready for transport, returns `TRUE`.

Usage Notes

- If `SERVEROUTPUT` is `ON`, then the output will contain the reasons why the database cannot be transported and how to fix the problems. For details on possible reasons and fixes, see [Table 181-4](#).

Table 181-4 Reasons for CHECK_DB Function to Return FALSE

| Cause | Action |
|--|--|
| Unrecognized target platform name. | Check <code>V\$DB_TRANSPORTABLE_PLATFORM</code> for recognized platform names. |
| Target platform has a different endian format. | Conversion is not supported. |
| Database is not open read-only. | Open database read-only and retry. |
| There are active or in-doubt transactions in the database. | Open the database read-write. After the active transactions are rolled back, open the database read-only and retry the operation. This situation can occur if users flash back the database and open it read only. The active transactions will be rolled back when the database is opened read-write. |
| Deferred transaction rollback needs to be done. | Open the database read-write and bring online the necessary tablespaces. Once the deferred transaction rollback is complete, open the database read-only and retry the operation. |
| Database compatibility version is below 10.0.0. | Change the <code>COMPATIBLE</code> initialization parameter to 10.0.0 or higher, open the database read-only, and retry the operation. |
| Some tablespaces have not been open read-write with compatibility version is 10.0.0 or higher. | Change the <code>COMPATIBLE</code> initialization parameter to 10.0.0 or higher, then open the affected tablespaces read-write. Shut down the database, open it read-only, and retry the operation. |

Examples

This example illustrates the use of `CHECK_DB` with a database that is open read-write:

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL> DECLARE
    db_ready BOOLEAN;
BEGIN
    db_ready := DBMS_TDB.CHECK_DB('Microsoft Windows IA (32-bit)');
END;
/
```

Database is not open READ ONLY. Please open database READ ONLY and retry.

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

181.6.2 CHECK_EXTERNAL Function

This function determines whether a database has external tables, directories, or BFILEs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TDB.CHECK_EXTERNAL  
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Return Values

If the database has external tables, directories, or BFILEs, return `TRUE`. Otherwise, return `FALSE`.

Usage Notes

- If `SERVEROUTPUT` is ON, then the function will output the names of the external tables, directories, and BFILEs in the database.
- The database must be open read-write.

Examples

This example illustrates the use of `CHECK_EXTERNAL` with a database that has several external tables, directories, and BFILEs:

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON  
SQL> DECLARE  
    external BOOLEAN;  
    BEGIN  
        external := DBMS_TDB.CHECK_EXTERNAL;  
    END;  
    /
```

The following external tables exist in the database:

SH.SALES_TRANSACTIONS_EXT

The following directories exist in the database:

SYS.MEDIA_DIR, SYS.DATA_FILE_DIR, SYS.LOG_FILE_DIR, SYS.DATA_PUMP_DIR

The following BFILEs exist in the database:

PM.PRINT_MEDIA

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

DBMS_TF

The DBMS_TF package contains utilities for Polymorphic Table Functions (PTF) implementation. You can use DBMS_TF subprograms to consume and produce data, and get information about its execution environment.

You must be familiar with the Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) concepts, syntax and semantics.

See Also:

- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for an overview of Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) concepts
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information about `CREATE FUNCTION PIPELINED` clause syntax and semantics

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_TF Overview](#)
- [DBMS_TF Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_TF Constants](#)
- [DBMS_TF Operational Notes](#)
- [DBMS_TF Execution Flow](#)
- [DBMS_TF Restrictions](#)
- [DBMS_TF Examples](#)
- [DBMS_TF Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_TF Subprograms](#)

182.1 DBMS_TF Overview

The DBMS_TF package contains types, constants, and subprograms that can be used by Polymorphic Table Functions (PTFs).

Polymorphic Table Functions (PTFs) need various services from the database to implement their functionality. PTFs need a mechanism to get rows from the database and send back new rows, for instance. The DBMS_TF package provides these server and client interfaces utilities.

182.2 DBMS_TF Security Model

PUBLIC is granted the EXECUTE privilege on package DBMS_TF. Its subprograms execute with invoker's rights privileges.

182.3 DBMS_TF Constants

This topic describes useful constants defined in the DBMS_TF package.

The DBMS_TF package defines several enumerated constants that should be used for specifying parameter values or types. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name, for example, DBMS_TF.TYPE_DATE.

Table 182-1 DBMS_TF Supported Types

| Name | Description |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| TYPE_BINARY_DOUBLE | Type code for BINARY_DOUBLE |
| TYPE_BINARY_FLOAT | Type code for BINARY_FLOAT |
| TYPE_BLOB | Type code for BLOB |
| TYPE_CHAR | Type code for CHAR |
| TYPE_CLOB | Type code for CLOB |
| TYPE_DATE | Type code for DATE |
| TYPE_INTERVAL_DS | Type code for INTERVAL_DS |
| TYPE_INTERVAL_YM | Type code for INTERVAL_YM |
| TYPE_NUMBER | Type code for NUMBER |
| TYPE_ROWID | Type code for ROWID |
| TYPE_RAW | Type code for RAW |
| TYPE_TIMESTAMP | Type code for TIMESTAMP |
| TYPE_TIMESTAMP_TZ | Type code for TIMESTAMP_TZ |
| TYPE_VARCHAR2 | Type code for VARCHAR2 |

Additional constants are defined for use with specific subprograms.

See Also:

- [Table 182-3](#) for more information about CSTORE related constants
- [Table 182-4](#) for more information about predefined PTF method names
- [Table 182-6](#) for more information about XSTORE related constants
- [Supported Types Collections](#) for more information about predefined collections of supported types

182.4 DBMS_TF Operational Notes

These operational notes describe the client and the server-side interfaces, and detail the compilation and execution statement management of Polymorphic Table Functions (PTF).

182.4.1 PTF Client Interface

The Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) implementation client interface is a set of subprograms with fixed names that every PTF must provide.

The PTF client interface can have up to four subprograms as follow :

- `DESCRIBE` function (Required)
- `OPEN` procedure (Optional)
- `FETCH_ROWS` procedure (Optional)
- `CLOSE` procedure (Optional)

The function `DESCRIBE` is invoked during SQL cursor compilation.

The procedures `OPEN`, `FETCH_ROWS`, and `CLOSE` are invoked during query execution.

The arguments to the implementation functions must match the PTF function with the following modifications:

1. Arguments of the type `TABLE` and `COLUMNS` are skipped for the execution procedures `OPEN`, `FETCH_ROWS`, and `CLOSE`.
2. The `TABLE` and `COLUMNS` arguments have descriptor types for the `DESCRIBE` function.
3. Scalar arguments that are not available during compilation are passed as `NULL` values (when using bind variables for instance). During execution, the actual values are passed in.

DESCRIBE Function

The `DESCRIBE` function is invoked to determine the type of rows (row shape) produced by the Polymorphic Table Function (PTF). It returns a `DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T` table.

The function `DESCRIBE` is invoked during SQL cursor compilation when a SQL query references a PTF. The SQL compiler locates the `DESCRIBE` function defined in the PTF implementation package. All the argument values from the query calling the PTF are passed to the `DESCRIBE` function. Like any PLSQL function, the `DESCRIBE` function can be overloaded and can have arguments default values.

The arguments of the PTF function and `DESCRIBE` function must match, but with the type of any `TABLE` argument replaced with the `DBMS_TF.TABLE_T` descriptor type, and the type of any `COLUMNS` argument replaced with `DBMS_TF.COLUMN_T` descriptor.

The `DESCRIBE` function indicates which columns must be kept by the database and passed unchanged as the PTF output (Pass-Through columns). In addition, the `DESCRIBE` function indicates any input columns that the PTF will use for its computation (Read columns).

Finally, the `DESCRIBE` function returns the list of any new columns that the PTF will create (or `NULL` if no new columns are being produced) using the `DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T` descriptor.

OPEN Procedure

The `OPEN` procedure purpose is to initialize and allocate any execution specific state. The `OPEN` procedure is most useful when you implement a Table Semantics PTF. The function typically calls the `GET_XID` function to get a unique ID for managing the execution state.

`OPEN` procedure is generally invoked before calling the `FETCH_ROWS` procedure.

FETCH_ROWS Procedure

The `FETCH_ROWS` procedure produces an output rowset that it sends to the database. The number of invocations of this function and the size of each rowset are data dependent and determined during query execution.

CLOSE Procedure

The `CLOSE` procedure is called at the end of the PTF execution. The procedure releases resources associated with the PTF execution state.

Example 182-1 Noop Polymorphic Table Function Example

This example creates a PTF called `noop`. This PTF returns the input rows as the output rows without any modification or filtering. `Noop` is one of the smallest PTF you can write.

Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [Noop Polymorphic Table Function](#)

To implement the `noop` PTF, you first create the implementation package `noop_package`.

```
CREATE PACKAGE noop_package AS
  FUNCTION describe(t IN OUT DBMS_TF.TABLE_T)
    RETURN DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T;

  PROCEDURE fetch_rows;
END noop_package;
```

The `DESCRIBE` function does not produce any new columns and hence, returns `NULL`. Executing `FETCH_ROWS` also results in `NULL`.

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY noop_package AS
  FUNCTION describe(t IN OUT DBMS_TF.TABLE_T)
    RETURN DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T AS
  BEGIN
    RETURN NULL;
  END;

  PROCEDURE fetch_rows AS
```

```

BEGIN
    RETURN;
END;
END noop_package;

```

The noop PTF is defined to execute the noop_package when it is invoked.

```

CREATE FUNCTION noop (t TABLE)
    RETURN TABLE PIPELINED ROW POLYMORPHIC USING noop_package;

```

The PTF can be invoked in queries. For example:

```

SELECT *
FROM   NOOP(emp)
WHERE  deptno = 10;

```

| | | | | | | |
|------|--------|-----------|------|-----------|------|----|
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 | 10 |
| 7839 | KING | PRESIDENT | | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 | 10 |
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 | 10 |

```

WITH e
    AS (SELECT *
        FROM   emp
            NATURAL JOIN dept
            WHERE dname = 'SALES')
SELECT t.*
FROM   NOOP(e) t;

```

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|---------|----------|------|-----------|------|------|
| 30 | 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300 |
| SALES | | CHICAGO | | | | | |
| 30 | 7521 | WARD | SALESMAN | 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500 |
| SALES | | CHICAGO | | | | | |
| 30 | 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | 1400 |
| SALES | | CHICAGO | | | | | |
| 30 | 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 | |
| SALES | | CHICAGO | | | | | |
| 30 | 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0 |
| SALES | | CHICAGO | | | | | |
| 30 | 7900 | JAMES | CLERK | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950 | |
| SALES | | CHICAGO | | | | | |

182.4.1.1 DESCRIBE Only Polymorphic Table Function

A Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) can have a DESCRIBE function only.

A PTF which does not have any runtime methods (Open/Fetch_Rows/Close) is used only at cursor compilation time with no runtime row source allocated. The explain plan output of a Describe-Only PTF will not show any rows for the PTF.

182.4.2 PTF Server Side Interface

The DBMS_TF package provides the server side interface needed for Polymorphic Table Functions (PTFs) implementation to read and write information in the database.

This topic contains a partial list of types and subprograms used for the PTF server side implementation.

Table 182-2 Summary of Commonly Used Types and Subprograms in PTF Server Side Interface

| NAME | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------------------|--|
| COLUMN_METADATA_T | Column metadata record |
| COLUMN_T | Column descriptor record |
| TABLE_T | Table descriptor record |
| COLUMNS_T | Collection containing column names |
| COLUMNS_NEW_T | Collection for new columns |
| TAB_<typ>_T | Collection for each supported types, where <typ> is described in " Supported Types Collections " |
| ROW_SET_T | Data for a rowset record |
| GET_COL Procedure | Fetches data for a specified (input) column |
| PUT_COL Procedure | Returns data for a specified (new) column |
| GET_ROW_SET Procedure | Fetches the input rowset of column values |
| PUT_ROW_SET Procedure | Returns data for ALL (new) columns |
| SUPPORTED_TYPE Function | Verifies if a type is supported by DBMS_TF subprograms |
| GET_XID Function | Returns a unique execution ID to index PTF state in a session |

See Also:

- [DBMS_TF Data Structures](#) for the complete list of types
- [Summary of DBMS_TF Subprograms](#) for the complete list of subprograms

182.4.3 Read Columns

Read columns are a set of table columns that the Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) processes when executing the `FETCH_ROWS` procedure.

The PTF indicates the read columns inside `DESCRIBE` by annotating them in the input table descriptor, `TABLE_T`. Only the indicated read columns will be fetched and thus available for processing during `FETCH_ROWS`.

The PTF invocation in a query will typically use the `COLUMNS` operator to indicate which columns the query wants the PTF to read, and this information is passed to the `DESCRIBE` function which then in turn sets the `COLUMN_T.FOR_READ` boolean flag.

Only scalar SQL data types are allowed for the read columns.

The [Echo Polymorphic Table Function Example](#) takes a table and a list of columns and produces new columns with the same values.

182.4.4 Pass-Through Columns

Pass-through columns are passed from the input table of the Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) to the output, without any modifications.

The `DESCRIBE` function indicates the pass-through columns by setting the `COLUMN_T.PASS_THROUGH` boolean flag on the input table descriptor, `DBMS_TF.TABLE_T`.

All columns in the `Row Semantics` PTF are marked as pass-through by default. For `Table Semantics` PTF, the default value for pass-through is set to `false`. For the `Table Semantics` PTF, the partitioning columns are always pass-through and this cannot be changed by the `DESCRIBE` function.

Note, the notions of Pass-Through and Read are orthogonal, and indicating a column as one has no implication for the other.

182.4.5 State Management

The database manages the compilation and execution states of the polymorphic table functions (PTF).

The database fulfills the PTF conductor role. As such, it is responsible for the PTF compilation state and execution state.

1. **Compilation State** : This is the immutable state that is generated by `DESCRIBE` which is needed before execution.
2. **Execution State**: This is the state used by the execution time procedures (`OPEN`, `FETCH_ROWS`, and `CLOSE`) of a `Table semantics` PTF.

The most common use of compilation state is to keep track of the columns to be read and the new columns that are to be produced. The PTF Server interface provides functions that can be used to achieve this: `GET_ENV`, and `GET_ROW_SET`. The PTF author who defines, documents, and implements the PTF can rely on the database to manage the PTF states. The PTF author should not attempt to use the session state (such as PL/SQL package global variables) to store any compilation state. Problems can arise because in a given session all cursors using the PTF will share that state, and other sessions executing the PTF cursor will not see the original compilation state.

Since the execution state is session and cursor private, a `Table Semantics` PTF can use package globals for storing execution state, but with the provision that the PTF uses the database provided unique execution ID to identify that state. The `GET_XID` function guarantees to provide an execution unique ID for the PTF's execution procedures, where this ID remains constant for all the execution functions of a PTF.

182.4.5.1 CSTORE Compilation State Management

The CSTORE is the PTF compilation state management interface.

The CSTORE enables Polymorphic Table Functions (PTF) to store the compilation state in the SQL cursor.

The CSTORE interface is used to store key-value pairs during cursor compilation through the `DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T` record.

The compilation state information is retrieved during execution procedures such as OPEN, FETCH_ROWS and CLOSE.

CSTORE Subprograms

The CSTORE interface consists of the following subprograms.

| Name | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| CSTORE_GET procedure | Fetches item of specified type. If not found, the OUT value remains unchanged. |
| CSTORE_EXISTS function | If an item with the given key exists in the CSTORE, this function returns TRUE. |

CSTORE Supported Types

The DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T supports specifying key-value pairs for these scalar types: VARCHAR2, NUMBER, DATE, BOOLEAN.

Table 182-3 DBMS_TF CSTORE Scalar Supported Types

| Name | Description |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| CSTORE_TYPE_VARCHAR2 | CSTORE VARCHAR2 type code |
| CSTORE_TYPE_NUMBER | CSTORE NUMBER type code |
| CSTORE_TYPE_DATE | CSTORE DATE type code |
| CSTORE_TYPE_BOOLEAN | CSTORE BOOLEAN type code |

Collections For Compilation Storage

These predefined collection types are used for compilation state management.

```
TYPE CSTORE_CHR_T IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY VARCHAR2(32767);
TYPE CSTORE_NUM_T IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY VARCHAR2(32767);
TYPE CSTORE_BOL_T IS TABLE OF BOOLEAN INDEX BY VARCHAR2(32767);
TYPE CSTORE_DAT_T IS TABLE OF DATE INDEX BY VARCHAR2(32767);
```

DBMS_TF Method Names

The method names are also stored in the DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T record. These predefined values for the method names can be customized by the PTF author.

See [Method Name Overrides](#) for more information about changing the default method names

Table 182-4 DBMS_TF Method Names Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|-------|----------------|---------|---|
| CLOSE | DBMS_QUOTED_ID | 'CLOSE' | Predefined index value for the method named CLOSE |

Table 182-4 (Cont.) DBMS_TF Method Names Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| FETCH_ROWS | DBMS_QUOTED_ID | 'FETCH_ROWS' | Predefined index value for the method named FETCH_ROWS |
| OPEN | DBMS_QUOTED_ID | 'OPEN' | Predefined index value for the method named OPEN |

182.4.5.2 XSTORE Execution State Management

XSTORE is the PTF execution state management interface.

The XSTORE key-value interface simplifies the implementation of Table Semantics PTFs by providing automatic state management capabilities when the keys are strings and values are of commonly used scalar types.

The database automatically manages the deletion of all execution states allocated using this interface.

XSTORE Subprograms

The execution state management interface consists of the following subprograms.

Table 182-5 DBMS_TF XSTORE Subprograms

| Name | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| XSTORE_CLEAR procedure | Removes all key-value pairs from the XSTORE execution state |
| XSTORE_EXISTS function | Returns TRUE if an item with a given key exists in the XSTORE |
| XSTORE_GET procedure | Gets the associated value for a given key stored in the XSTORE |
| XSTORE_REMOVE procedure | Removes an item associated with the given key and key_type |
| XSTORE_SET procedure | Sets the value for the given key for PTF Execution State Management |

XSTORE Predefined Types

The XSTORE supports specifying key-value pairs for these scalar types: VARCHAR2, NUMBER, DATE, and BOOLEAN.

Table 182-6 DBMS_TF XSTORE Scalar Supported Types

| Name | Description |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| XSTORE_TYPE_VARCHAR2 | XSTORE VARCHAR2 type code |
| XSTORE_TYPE_NUMBER | XSTORE NUMBER type code |

Table 182-6 (Cont.) DBMS_TF XSTORE Scalar Supported Types

| Name | Description |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| XSTORE_TYPE_DATE | XSTORE DATE type code |
| XSTORE_TYPE_BOOLEAN | XSTORE BOOLEAN type code |

182.4.6 Method Name Overrides

When multiple polymorphic table function (PTF) implementations are in the same package, you can override the default runtime method names (`OPEN`, `FETCH_ROWS`, and `CLOSE`) with your PTF specific names.

To override a method name, the application can specify the new method names using `DBMS_TF.METHOD_NAMES` collection (see [DESCRIBE_T Record Type](#)).

See Also:

[Table 182-4](#)

Example 182-2 DBMS_TF Method Name Overrides

This example shows how to change the default method name of the `noop_p` PTF `fetch_rows` method to `noop_fetch`.

Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [DBMS_TF Method Name Overrides](#)

Create the PTF implementation package `noop_p`.

```
CREATE PACKAGE noop_p AS
  FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.table_t)
    RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t;
  PROCEDURE noop_fetch;
END noop_p;
```

To provide a method name override, you can specify the new method names using `DBMS_TF.Method_Names` collection. The `FETCH_ROWS` method name is changed to `Noop_Fetch`. The procedure `noop_fetch` to implement this method is defined in the package.

```
CREATE OR replace PACKAGE BODY noop_p
AS
  FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.table_t)
    RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t AS
```



```

        methods DBMS_TF.methods_t := DBMS_TF.methods_t(DBMS_TF.fetch_rows =>
'Noop_Fetch');
    BEGIN
        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t(method_names => methods);
    END;
    PROCEDURE noop_fetch AS
    BEGIN
        RETURN;
    END;
END noop_p;

```

The noop PTF is defined to execute the noop_p when it is invoked.

```

CREATE FUNCTION noop (t TABLE) RETURN TABLE PIPELINED ROW POLYMORPHIC USING
noop_p;

```

The PTF is invoked in the FROM clause of a query block.

```

SELECT *
FROM noop(scott.emp)
WHERE deptno =10;

```

182.4.7 Using the COLUMNS Pseudo-Operator

The COLUMNS pseudo-operator is an addition to the SQL expression language.

Use the COLUMNS pseudo-operator to specify the arguments when invoking a Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) in the FROM clause. The COLUMNS pseudo-operator arguments specify the list of column names, or the list of column names with associated types.



See Also:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference for more information about the COLUMNS pseudo-operator syntax and semantics

182.4.8 Query Transformations

About predicate, projection and partitioning.

The pass-through columns of a Row Semantics PTF, and the PARTITION BY key columns of a Table Semantics PTF can be used for projection and predicate pushdown.

Example 182-3 Query Transformations

This example illustrates the predicate and projection pushdown for a Row Semantics PTF.

This query calls the echo PTF created in [Echo Polymorphic Table Function Example](#).

```

SELECT empno, ename, sal, comm, echo_sal
FROM echo(emp, COLUMNS(sal,comm))

```

```
WHERE deptno = 30
      AND echo_sal > 1000;
```

| EMPNO | ENAME | SAL | COMM | ECHO_SAL |
|-------|--------|------|------|----------|
| 7499 | ALLEN | 1600 | 300 | 1600 |
| 7521 | WARD | 1250 | 500 | 1250 |
| 7654 | MARTIN | 1250 | 1400 | 1250 |
| 7698 | BLAKE | 2850 | | 2850 |
| 7844 | TURNER | 1500 | 0 | 1500 |

Conceptually, this query will get rewritten as:

```
WITH t AS (SELECT empno, ename, sal, comm
FROM emp
WHERE deptno=30)
SELECT empno, ename, sal, comm, echo_sal
FROM echo(t, COLUMNS(sal, comm))
WHERE echo_sal > 1000;
```

182.4.9 Parallel Execution

A key benefit of Polymorphic Table Functions (PTFs) is that their execution can be parallelized.

Row and table semantic PTFs execute in parallel differently.

Row Semantics PTF

Under `Row Semantics` PTF, the parallel query executes with the same degree of parallelism (DOP) as it would if the PTF were not present. The DOP is driven by the child row source.

Provided that the DOP on table `emp` has been set to 5, the following is an example that shows this parallelization:

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT * FROM echo(emp, COLUMNS(ename, job))
WHERE deptno != 20;
```

| Id | Operation | Name |
|-----|----------------------------|----------|
| 0 | SELECT STATEMENT | |
| 1 | PX COORDINATOR | |
| 2 | PX SEND QC (RANDOM) | :TQ10000 |
| 3 | POLYMORPHIC TABLE FUNCTION | ECHO |
| 6 | PX BLOCK ITERATOR | |
| * 7 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | EMP |

```

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
5 - filter("EMP"."DEPTNO"<>20)
```

Table Semantics PTF

Table Semantics PTF requires its input table rows to be redistributed using the `PARTITION BY` key. The parallel execution is determined by the `PARTITION BY` clause specified in the query.

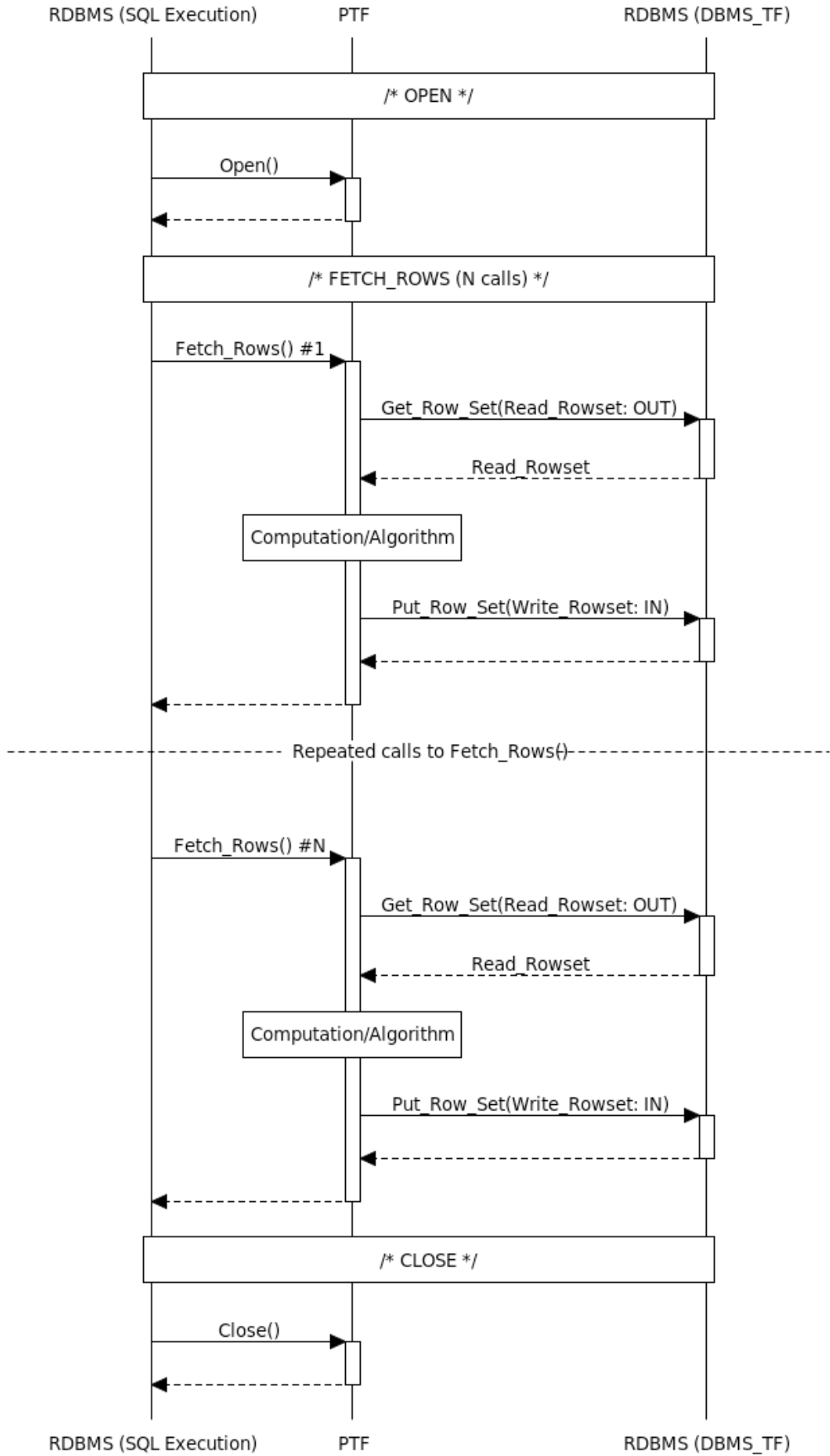
182.5 DBMS_TF Execution Flow

Query executions invoking Polymorphic Table Functions (PTF) follow this execution model and data transfers flow.

The PTF execution procedures (`OPEN`, `FETCH_ROWS` and `CLOSE`) are called by the database during query execution.

The PTF execution follows this flow :

1. `OPEN` (if present)
2. `FETCH_ROWS` (can be invoked multiple times)
3. `CLOSE` (if present)



The `FETCH_ROWS` procedure reads the data for a rowset (collection of rows), and produces an output rowset.

Each call to `FETCH_ROWS` is associated with a rowset which is a data collection of input rows that is expected to be processed by the PTF.

The `GET_ROW_SET` or `GET_COL` is used to read the input rowset.

The `PUT_ROW_SET` or `PUT_COL` is used to produce an output rowset, that is written back to the database.

`PUT_ROW_SET` is used to set all the new columns in a single call.

The `ROWSET_T` record holds data for multiple columns. When the PTF algorithm is more suited toward producing a single output column at a time, you can use `PUT_COL` to produce a single column. A given column can only be produced once within a call to `FETCH_ROWS`.

For a Row Semantics PTF, the `FETCH_ROWS` procedure will return the new rows using the PTF Server interface before returning back to the database.

182.6 DBMS_TF Restrictions

These restrictions apply to Polymorphic Table Functions (PTFs) and using the `DBMS_TF` package.

Type Restrictions

A Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) can operate on a table with columns of any SQL types. However, read and new columns are restricted to scalar types. The read and new columns are used in the `PUT_ROW_SET`, `PUT_COL`, `GET_ROW_SET` and `GET_COL` procedures. All SQL types can be used with pass-through columns. The `DESCRIBE` function can determine the supported types using the `DBMS_TF.SUPPORTED_TYPE` function.

PTF Invocation and Execution Restrictions

Polymorphic table functions cannot be nested in the `FROM` clause of a query. Nesting PTF is only allowed using `WITH` clause.

Nesting table function with polymorphic table function is only allowed using `CURSOR` expressions. A PTF cannot be specified as an argument of a table function.

You cannot select a rowid from a Polymorphic Table Function (PTF).

The `PARTITION BY` and the `ORDER BY` clause can only be specified on an argument of a Table Semantics PTF.

The PTF execution methods `OPEN`, `FETCH_ROWS`, and `CLOSE` must be invoked in the polymorphic table function execution context only.

You cannot invoke the `DESCRIBE` method directly.

This example shows ten PTF nested invocation.

```
WITH t0
  AS (SELECT /*+ parallel */ *
      FROM   noop(dept)),
```

```
t1
AS (SELECT *
    FROM noop(t0)),
t2
AS (SELECT *
    FROM noop(t1)),
t3
AS (SELECT *
    FROM noop(t2)),
t4
AS (SELECT *
    FROM noop(t3)),
t5
AS (SELECT *
    FROM noop(t4)),
t6
AS (SELECT *
    FROM noop(t5)),
t7
AS (SELECT *
    FROM noop(t6)),
t8
AS (SELECT *
    FROM noop(t7)),
t9
AS (SELECT *
    FROM noop(t8))
SELECT *
FROM noop(t9)
WHERE deptno = 10;
```

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182.7 DBMS_TF Examples

These examples use DBMS_TF subprograms.

Summary of DBMS_TF Examples

These examples are incomplete and for demonstration purpose only.

- [Example 182-1](#), "Noop Polymorphic Table Function"
- [Echo Polymorphic Table Function Example](#)
- [Example 182-2](#), "DBMS_TF Method Name Overrides"
- [Example 182-3](#), "Query Transformations"
- [Example 182-5](#), "DBMS_TF.COLUMN_TYPE_NAME Example"
- [Example 182-6](#), "DBMS_TF.COL_TO_CHAR Example"
- [Example 182-7](#), "DBMS_TF.CSTORE_EXISTS Example"
- [Example 182-8](#), "DBMS_TF.GET_COL Example"
- [Example 182-9](#), "DBMS_TF.GET_ENV Example"

- [Example 182-10](#), "DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET Example"
- [Example 182-12](#), "DBMS_TF.GET_XID Example"
- [Rand_col Polymorphic Table Function Example](#), (DBMS_TF.PUT_COL Example)
- [Stack Polymorphic Table Function Example](#)
- [Split Polymorphic Table Function Example](#), (DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET and PUT_ROW_SET Example)
- [Example 182-14](#), "DBMS_TF.PUT_ROW_SET Example"
- [Example 182-16](#), "Replicate : DBMS_TF.ROW_REPLICATION Example"
- [Example 182-17](#), "DBMS_TF.ROW_TO_CHAR Example"
- [Example 182-18](#), "DBMS_TF.TRACE Example"
- [Row_num Polymorphic Table Function Example](#), (DBMS_TF.XSTORE_GET and XSTORE_SET Example)

In other books :

- *Oracle PL/SQL Language Reference* , "Skip_col Polymorphic Table Function Example"
- *Oracle PL/SQL Language Reference*, "To_doc Polymorphic Table Function Example"

182.7.1 Echo Polymorphic Table Function Example

The echo PTF takes in a table and a list of columns and produces new columns with same values.

This PTF returns all the columns in the input table `tab`, and adds to it the columns listed in `cols` but with the column names prefixed with "ECHO_".



Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [Echo Polymorphic Table Function](#)

The echo PTF can appear in the FROM clause of the query. The COLUMNS operator is used to specify columns, for example:

```
SELECT *
FROM echo(scott.dept, COLUMNS(dname, loc));
```

| DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC | ECHO_DNAME | ECHO_LOC |
|--------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |

A PTF consists of the following :

- PTF implementation package specification : The specification must have the DESCRIBE method. The OPEN, FETCH_ROWS and CLOSE methods are optional.

- PTF implementation package body: The DESCRIBE method may have a new-columns parameter (the additional columns created by this PTF), which is followed by the PTF functions parameters.
- PTF Function: The PTF function has a reference to the implementation package.

The echo_package package specification defines the DESCRIBE and FETCH_ROWS methods.

```
CREATE PACKAGE echo_package
AS
  prefix DBMS_ID := 'ECHO_';
  FUNCTION describe(
    tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.TABLE_T,
    cols IN DBMS_TF.COLUMNS_T)
  RETURN DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T;
  PROCEDURE fetch_rows;
END echo_package;
```

The echo_package package body contains the PTF implementation.

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY echo_package
AS
  FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.TABLE_T,
    cols IN DBMS_TF.COLUMNS_T)
  RETURN DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T
  AS
    new_cols DBMS_TF.COLUMNS_NEW_T;
    col_id PLS_INTEGER := 1;
  BEGIN
    FOR I IN 1 .. tab.COLUMN.COUNT LOOP
      FOR J IN 1 .. cols.COUNT LOOP
        IF ( tab.COLUMN(i).description.name = cols(j) ) THEN
          IF ( NOT
DBMS_TF.SUPPORTED_TYPE(tab.COLUMN(i).description.TYPE) )
          THEN
            RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20102, 'Unsupported column
type [' ||
              TAB.COLUMN(i).description.TYPE||']');
          END IF;

          TAB.COLUMN(i).for_read := TRUE;
          NEW_COLS(col_id) := TAB.COLUMN(i).description;
          NEW_COLS(col_id).name := prefix ||
TAB.COLUMN(i).description.name;
          col_id := col_id + 1;

          EXIT;
        END IF;
      END LOOP;
    END LOOP;

    /* Verify all columns were found */
    IF ( col_id - 1 != cols.COUNT ) THEN
      RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20101, 'Column mismatch ['||col_id -
```



```

1||'], ['||cols.COUNT||']');
    END IF;

    RETURN DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T(new_columns => new_cols);
END;
PROCEDURE FETCH_ROWS
AS
    ROWSET DBMS_TF.ROW_SET_T;
BEGIN
    DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET(rowset);
    DBMS_TF.PUT_ROW_SET(rowset);
END;
END echo_package;

```

The PTF echo references the implementation package echo_package.

```

CREATE FUNCTION echo(tab TABLE,
                    cols COLUMNS)
RETURN TABLE
PIPELINED ROW POLYMORPHIC USING echo_package;

```

Example 182-4 Using the Echo PTF in Queries

This example selects all employees in department 20. The resulting rows have three new columns ECHO_ENAME, ECHO_HIREDATE, and ECHO_SAL.

```

SELECT *
FROM   echo(scott.emp, COLUMNS(ename, sal, hiredate))
WHERE  deptno = 20;

```

| EMPNO | ENAME | JOB | MGR | HIREDATE | SAL | COMM | DEPTNO | ECHO_ENAME | ECHO_HIREDATE | ECHO_SAL |
|-------|-------|---------|------|-----------|------|------|--------|------------|---------------|----------|
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 | | 20 | SMITH | 17-DEC-80 | 800 |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 | | 20 | JONES | 02-APR-81 | 2975 |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-APR-87 | 3000 | | 20 | SCOTT | 19-APR-87 | 3000 |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK | 7788 | 23-MAY-87 | 1100 | | 20 | ADAMS | 23-MAY-87 | 1100 |
| 7902 | FORD | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 | | 20 | FORD | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 |

Using subquery w, display ENAME, ECHO_LOC and DNAME columns for all employees in department 30 with a salary greater than 1000.

```

WITH w
AS (SELECT e.*,
         dname,
         loc
    FROM   scott.emp e,
         scott.dept d
   WHERE  e.deptno = d.deptno)
SELECT  ename,
        echo_loc,
        dname
FROM    echo(w, COLUMNS(sal, dname, loc, hiredate))

```

```
WHERE deptno = 30
      AND echo_sal > 1000;
```

| ENAME | ECHO_LOC | DNAME |
|--------|----------|-------|
| ALLEN | CHICAGO | SALES |
| WARD | CHICAGO | SALES |
| MARTIN | CHICAGO | SALES |
| BLAKE | CHICAGO | SALES |
| TURNER | CHICAGO | SALES |

Using subquery w, display ENAME and DNAME columns for all employees with a salary greater than 1000.

```
WITH w
     AS (SELECT e.*,
              dname,
              loc
          FROM scott.emp e,
              scott.dept d
          WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno)
SELECT echo_ename,
       dname
FROM   echo(w, COLUMNS(loc, deptno, dname, ename)) e
WHERE  ename IN (SELECT echo_ename
                FROM   echo(scott.emp, COLUMNS(sal, deptno, ename,
                                                hiredate))
                WHERE  deptno = e.echo_deptno
                    AND sal > 1000);
```

| ECHO_ENAME | DNAME |
|------------|------------|
| ALLEN | SALES |
| MILLER | ACCOUNTING |
| CLARK | ACCOUNTING |
| WARD | SALES |
| ADAMS | RESEARCH |
| TURNER | SALES |
| SCOTT | RESEARCH |
| BLAKE | SALES |
| JONES | RESEARCH |
| KING | ACCOUNTING |
| FORD | RESEARCH |
| MARTIN | SALES |

182.8 DBMS_TF Data Structures

The DBMS_TF package defines these RECORD types, TABLE types and subtype.

RECORD Types

- [COLUMN_DATA_T Record Type](#)
- [COLUMN_METADATA_T Record Type](#)
- [COLUMN_T Record Type](#)

- [DESCRIBE_T Record Type](#)
- [ENV_T Record Type](#)
- [PARALLEL_ENV_T Record Type](#)
- [TABLE_T Record Type](#)

TABLE Types

- [Supported Types Collections \(TAB_<typ>_T\)](#)
- [COLUMNS_NEW_T Table Type](#)
- [COLUMNS_T Table Type](#)
- [COLUMNS_WITH_TYPE_T Table Type](#)
- [TABLE_COLUMNS_T Table Type](#)
- [ROW_SET_T Table Type](#)

Types

- [XID_T Subtype](#)

CSTORE and XSTORE Data Structures

The compilation and execution state management interfaces use data structures internally.

See [Collections For Compilation Storage](#) for more information.

182.8.1 Supported Types Collections

Each supported type has a corresponding predefined collection defined.

Syntax

```

TYPE TAB_BOOLEAN_T          IS TABLE OF BOOLEAN          INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_BINARY_FLOAT_T    IS TABLE OF BINARY_FLOAT    INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_BINARY_DOUBLE_T   IS TABLE OF BINARY_DOUBLE   INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_BLOB_T            IS TABLE OF BLOB             INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_CHAR_T            IS TABLE OF CHAR(32767)      INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_CLOB_T            IS TABLE OF CLOB             INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_DATE_T            IS TABLE OF DATE            INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_INTERVAL_YM_T     IS TABLE OF YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_INTERVAL_DS_T     IS TABLE OF DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_NATURALN_T        IS TABLE OF NATURALN        INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_NUMBER_T          IS TABLE OF NUMBER          INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_RAW_T             IS TABLE OF RAW(32767)      INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_ROWID_T           IS TABLE OF ROWID           INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;

```

```

TYPE TAB_VARCHAR2_T      IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;

TYPE TAB_TIMESTAMP_T     IS TABLE OF TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY
PLS_INTEGER;

TYPE TAB_TIMESTAMP_TZ_T  IS TABLE OF TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY
PLS_INTEGER;

TYPE TAB_TIMESTAMP_LTZ_T IS TABLE OF TIMESTAMP_LTZ_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY
PLS_INTEGER;

```



See Also:

[Table 182-1](#) for more information about the DBMS_TF supported types

182.8.2 COLUMN_DATA_T Record Type

Data for a single column (variant record).

Exactly one variant field is active in the record. The description includes information about the column type that is active.

See [Table 182-1](#) for the list of supported types.

Syntax

```

TYPE COLUMN_DATA_T IS RECORD
( description          COLUMN_METADATA_T,
  tab_varchar2        TAB_VARCHAR2_T,
  tab_number          TAB_NUMBER_T,
  tab_date            TAB_DATE_T,
  tab_binary_float    TAB_BINARY_FLOAT_T,
  tab_binary_double   TAB_BINARY_DOUBLE_T,
  tab_raw             TAB_RAW_T,
  tab_char            TAB_CHAR_T,
  tab_clob            TAB_CLOB_T,
  tab_blob            TAB_BLOB_T,
  tab_timestamp       TAB_TIMESTAMP_T,
  tab_timestamp_tz    TAB_TIMESTAMP_TZ_T,
  tab_interval_ym     TAB_INTERVAL_YM_T,
  tab_interval_ds     TAB_INTERVAL_DS_T,
  tab_timestamp_ltz   TAB_TIMESTAMP_LTZ_T,
  tab_rowid           TAB_ROWID_T);

```

Fields

Table 182-7 COLUMN_DATA_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|--------------|---|
| description | The tag defines the metadata for the column indicating which variant field is active. |
| tab_varchar2 | Variant field |

Table 182-7 (Cont.) COLUMN_DATA_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|-------------------|---------------|
| tab_number | Variant field |
| tab_date | Variant field |
| tab_binary_float | Variant field |
| tab_binary_double | Variant field |
| tab_raw | Variant field |
| tab_char | Variant field |
| tab_clob | Variant field |
| tab_blob | Variant field |
| tab_timestamp | Variant field |
| tab_timestamp_tz | Variant field |
| tab_interval_ym | Variant field |
| tab_interval_ds | Variant field |
| tab_timestamp_ltz | Variant field |
| tab_rowid | Variant field |

182.8.3 COLUMN_METADATA_T Record Type

This type contains metadata about an existing table column or a new column produced by PTF.

Syntax

```
TYPE COLUMN_METADATA_T IS RECORD
( type          PLS_INTEGER,
  max_len       PLS_integer DEFAULT -1,
  name          VARCHAR2(32767),
  name_len      PLS_INTEGER,
  precision     PLS_INTEGER,
  scale         PLS_INTEGER,
  charsetid     PLS_INTEGER,
  charsetform   PLS_INTEGER,
  collation     PLS_INTEGER );
```

Fields

Table 182-8 COLUMN_METADATA_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|---------|---|
| type | Internal Oracle typecode for the column's type |
| max_len | Maximum length of a column. If it is less than the maximum allowed length then that value will be used, if it is NULL or zero, zero will be used. If it is less than zero, then maximum allowed length will be used. If types (like date,float), does not care about length, then this value will be ignored. |

Table 182-8 (Cont.) COLUMN_METADATA_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|-------------|---|
| name | Name of the column |
| name_len | Length of the name |
| precision | The precision, or the maximum number of significant decimal digits (for numeric data types) |
| scale | Scale, or the number of digits from the decimal point to the least significant digit (for numeric data types) |
| charsetid | Character set id (internal Oracle code, applies to string types) |
| charsetform | Character set form (internal Oracle code, applies to string types) |
| collation | Collation id (internal Oracle code, applies to string types) |

182.8.4 COLUMN_T Record Type

The column descriptor record for the type COLUMN_METADATA_T that contains PTF specific attributes.

Syntax

```
TYPE column_t IS RECORD (
    description          COLUMN_METADATA_T,
    pass_through        BOOLEAN,
    for_read            BOOLEAN);
```

Fields

Table 182-9 COLUMN_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| description | Column metadata |
| pass_through | Is this a pass through column |
| for_read | Is this column read by the PTF |

182.8.5 DESCRIBE_T Record Type

The return type from the DESCRIBE method of PTF.

Syntax

```
TYPE DESCRIBE_T          IS RECORD
( NEW_COLUMNS           COLUMNS_NEW_T DEFAULT COLUMNS_NEW_T(),
  CSTORE_CHR            CSTORE_CHR_T  DEFAULT CSTORE_CHR_T(),
  CSTORE_NUM            CSTORE_NUM_T  DEFAULT CSTORE_NUM_T(),
  CSTORE_BOL            CSTORE_BOL_T  DEFAULT CSTORE_BOL_T(),
  CSTORE_DAT            CSTORE_DAT_T  DEFAULT CSTORE_DAT_T(),
  METHOD_NAMES          METHODS_T     DEFAULT METHODS_T());
```

Fields

Table 182-10 DESCRIBE_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|--------------|---|
| NEW_COLUMNS | New columns description that will be produced by the PTF |
| CSTORE_CHR | CStore array key type : VARCHAR2 (optional) |
| CSTORE_NUM | CStore array key type : NUMBER (optional) |
| CSTORE_BOL | CStore array key type : BOOLEAN (optional) |
| CSTORE_DAT | CStore array key type : DATE (optional) |
| METHOD_NAMES | Method names, if user wants to override OPEN, FETCH_ROWS, CLOSE methods |

182.8.6 ENV_T Record Type

This record contains metadata about the polymorphic table function execution state.

Syntax

```
TYPE ENV_T IS RECORD (
  get_columns      TABLE_METADATA_T,
  put_columns      TABLE_METADATA_T,
  ref_put_col      REFERENCED_COLS_T,
  parallel_env     PARALLEL_ENV_T,
  query_optim      BOOLEAN,
  row_count        PLS_INTEGER,
  row_replication  BOOLEAN,
  row_insertion    BOOLEAN);
```

Fields

Table 182-11 ENV_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| get_columns | Metadata about the columns read by PTF GET_COL procedure |
| put_columns | Metadata about columns sent back to database by PUT_COL procedure |
| ref_put_col | TRUE if the put column was referenced in the query |
| parallel_env | Parallel execution information (when a query runs in parallel) |
| query_optim | Is this execution for query optimization? TRUE, if the query was running on behalf of optimizer |
| row_count | Number of rows in current row set |
| row_replication | Is Row Replication Enabled? |
| row_insertion | Is Row Insertion Enabled? |

182.8.7 PARALLEL_ENV_T Record Type

The record contains metadata specific to polymorphic table functions parallel execution.

Syntax

```

TYPE PARALLEL_ENV_T          IS RECORD
( instance_id                PLS_INTEGER,
  session_id                 PLS_INTEGER,
  slave_svr_grp              PLS_INTEGER,
  slave_set_no               PLS_INTEGER,
  no_slocal_slaves           PLS_INTEGER,
  global_slave_no            PLS_INTEGER,
  no_local_slaves            PLS_INTEGER,
  local_slave_no             PLS_INTEGER );

```

Fields**Table 182-12** PARALLEL_ENV_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|------------------|--|
| instance_id | QC instance ID |
| session_id | QC session ID |
| slave_svr_grp | Slave server group |
| slave_set_no | Slave server set number |
| no_slocal_slaves | Number of sibling slaves (including self) |
| global_slave_no | Global slave number (base 0) |
| no_local_slaves | Number of sibling slaves running on instance |
| local_slave_no | Local slave number (base 0) |

182.8.8 TABLE_T Record Type

The DESCRIBE function input table descriptor argument is of TABLE_T record type.

Syntax

```

TYPE TABLE_T IS RECORD(
  column                TABLE_COLUMNS_T,
  schema_name           DBMS_id,
  package_name           DBMS_id,
  ptf_name               DBMS_id);

```

Fields**Table 182-13** TABLE_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| column | Column information |
| schema_name | The PTF schema name |
| package_name | The PTF implementation package name |
| ptf_name | The PTF name invoked |

182.8.9 COLUMNS_NEW_T Table Type

Collection for new columns

Syntax

```
TYPE COLUMNS_NEW_T IS TABLE OF COLUMN_METADATA_T INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
```

182.8.10 COLUMNS_T Table Type

Collection containing column names

Syntax

```
TYPE COLUMNS_T IS TABLE OF DBMS_QUOTED_ID;
```

182.8.11 COLUMNS_WITH_TYPE_T Table Type

Collection containing columns metadata

Syntax

```
TYPE COLUMNS_WITH_TYPE_T IS TABLE OF COLUMN_METADATA_T;
```

182.8.12 TABLE_COLUMNS_T Table Type

A collection of columns(COLUMN_T)

Syntax

```
TYPE TABLE_COLUMNS_T IS TABLE OF COLUMN_T;
```

182.8.13 ROW_SET_T Table Type

Data for a rowset

Syntax

```
TYPE ROW_SET_T IS TABLE OF COLUMN_DATA_T INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
```

182.8.14 XID_T Subtype

The XID_T subtype is defined to store the execution unique ID returned by function GET_XID.

Syntax

```
SUBTYPE XID_T IS VARCHAR2(1024);
```

182.9 Summary of DBMS_TF Subprograms

This summary briefly describes the DBMS_TF package subprograms.

Table 182-14 DBMS_TF Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| COLUMN_TYPE_NAME Function | Returns the type name of the specified column type |
| COL_TO_CHAR Function | Returns the string representation of the specified column |
| CSTORE_EXISTS Function | Returns TRUE if an item with a given key exists in the PTF Compilation State management Store |
| CSTORE_GET Procedure | Gets item(s) of specified type from the PTF Compilation State management Store |
| GET_COL Procedure | Gets read column values |
| GET_ENV Function | Returns information about the PTF runtime environment |
| GET_ROW_SET Procedure | Gets read set of column values in the collection |
| GET_XID Function | Returns a unique execution id that can be used by the PTF to index any cursor execution specific runtime state |
| PUT_COL Procedure | Puts column values in the database |
| PUT_ROW_SET Procedure | Puts the collection read set of column values in the database |
| ROW_REPLICATION Procedure | Sets the row replication factor |
| ROW_TO_CHAR Function | Returns the string representation of a row in a rowset |
| SUPPORTED_TYPE Function | Returns TRUE if a specified type is supported by PTF infrastructure |
| TRACE Procedure | Prints data structures to help development and problem diagnosis |
| XSTORE_CLEAR Procedure | Removes all key-value pairs from XStore |
| XSTORE_EXISTS Procedure | Returns TRUE if the key has an associated value |
| XSTORE_GET Procedure | Gets a key-value store for PTF Execution State Management |
| XSTORE_REMOVE Procedure | Removes any value associated with the given key |
| XSTORE_SET Procedure | Sets the value for the given key store for PTF Execution State Management |

182.9.1 COLUMN_TYPE_NAME Function

Returns the type name for the specified column type.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION COLUMN_TYPE_NAME(
    col COLUMN_METADATA_T)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 182-15 DBMS_TF.COLUMN_TYPE_NAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| col | The column metadata. See COLUMN_METADATA_T Record Type |

Return Values

Returns the column type converted as text.

Example 182-5 DBMS_TF.COLUMN_TYPE_NAME Example

This example shows an application type check that invokes `COLUMN_TYPE_NAME` to compare the column type and raise an application error if the column type is not `VARCHAR2`.

```
FUNCTION describe(
    tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.table_t,
    cols IN DBMS_TF.columns_t)
RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t
AS
    new_cols DBMS_TF.columns_new_t;
    col_id PLS_INTEGER := 1;
BEGIN
    FOR i IN 1 .. tab.count LOOP
        FOR j IN 1 .. cols.count LOOP
            IF (tab(i).description.name = cols(j)) THEN
                IF (DBMS_TF.column_type_name(tab(i).description.type) != 'VARCHAR2')
THEN
                    raise_application_error(-20102,
                        'Unsupported column type [||tab(i).description.type||]');
                END IF;
                tab(i).for_read := true;
                new_cols(col_id) := tab(i).description;
                new_cols(col_id).name := 'ECHO_' || tab(i).description.name;
                col_id := col_id + 1;
                EXIT;
            END IF;
        END LOOP;
    END LOOP;

    -- Verify all columns were found
    IF (col_id - 1 != cols.count) THEN
        raise_application_error(-20101,
            'Column mismatch [||col_id-1||], [||cols.count||]');
    END IF;

    RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t(new_columns => new_cols);
END;
```

182.9.2 COL_TO_CHAR Function

Returns the string representation of the specified column.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION COL_TO_CHAR(  
    col    COLUMN_DATA_T,  
    rid    PLS_INTEGER,  
    quote  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '')  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 182-16 DBMS_TF.COL_TO_CHAR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| col | The column whose value is to be converted |
| rid | Row number |
| quote | Quotation mark to use for non-numeric values |

Return Values

The string representation of a column data value.

Example 182-6

 DBMS_TF.COL_TO_CHAR Example

```
PROCEDURE Fetch_Rows AS  
    rowset DBMS_TF.rROW_SET_T;  
    str    VARCHAR2(32000);  
BEGIN  
    DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET(rowset);  
    str := DBMS_TF.COL_TO_CHAR(rowset(1), 1)  
END;
```

182.9.3 CSTORE_EXISTS Function

Returns TRUE if an item with a given key exists in the Store PTF Compilation State.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION CSTORE_EXISTS  
    (key    IN VARCHAR2,  
    key_type IN PLS_INTEGER default NULL)  
return BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 182-17 CSTORE_EXISTS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| key | A unique character key |
| key_type | The type of key (optional) Default : NULL |

Return Values

Returns TRUE if the key has an associated value. When the key_type is NULL (default), it returns TRUE if the key has an associated value of any of the supported type.

When a key_type parameter value is passed, it returns TRUE if the key and specified type of key has an associated value. Otherwise, it returns FALSE.

Example 182-7 DBMS_TF.CSTORE_EXISTS Example

This code excerpt checks if an item with the key exists before reading it from the compilation store.

```
IF (DBMS_TF.CSTORE_EXISTS('min'||j)) THEN
    DBMS_TF.CSTORE_GET('min'||j, min_col);
END IF;
```

182.9.4 CSTORE_GET Procedure

You can use the CSTORE_GET procedure to get the associated value for a given key stored for PTF Compilation State.

CSTORE is the PTF compilation state management interface. The CSTORE interface is used to set and store key-value pairs during cursor compilation through the DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE function.

You can get the PTF compilation state during runtime procedures such as OPEN, FETCH_ROWS and CLOSE.

This procedure is overloaded. The DESCRIBE_T supports specifying key-value pairs for these scalar types: VARCHAR2, NUMBER, DATE, BOOLEAN.

See [Table 182-3](#) for more information.

Syntax

Get the value associated with the key in the value out variable. The value type returned is one of the supported scalar types.

```
PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(
    key    IN    VARCHAR2,
    value  IN OUT VARCHAR2);
```

```
PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(
```

```

key    IN    VARCHAR2,
value  IN OUT NUMBER);

PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(
  key    IN    VARCHAR2,
  value  IN OUT DATE);

PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(
  key    IN    VARCHAR2,
  value  IN OUT BOOLEAN);

```

When no specific key is passed as an input parameter, the entire collection of key values for that type that exist in the CSTORE is returned.

```

PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(key_value OUT CSTORE_CHR_T);

PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(key_value OUT CSTORE_NUM_T);

PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(key_value OUT CSTORE_BOL_T);

PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(key_value OUT CSTORE_DAT_T);

```

Parameters

Table 182-18 DBMS_TF.CSTORE_GET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| key | A unique character key |
| value | Value corresponding to the key for supported types |
| key_value | Key value |

182.9.5 GET_COL Procedure

Get Read Column Values

Syntax

```

PROCEDURE GET_COL(
  columnId NUMBER,
  collection IN OUT NOCOPY <datatype>);

```

Where *<datatype>* can be any one of the supported types.

See [Table 182-1](#) for the list of supported types.

Parameters

Table 182-19 GET_COL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| columnid | The id for the column |

Table 182-19 (Cont.) GET_COL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-------------------------|
| collection | The data for the column |

Usage Notes

This procedure is used to get the read column values in the collection of scalar type.

The column numbers are in the get column order as created in DESCRIBE method of PTF.

For the same ColumnId, GET_COL and PUT_COL may correspond to different column.

Example 182-8 DBMS_TF.GET_COL Example

This example is an excerpt of a fetch_rows procedure defined in the PTF implementation package.

```
PROCEDURE fetch_rows
IS
  col1 DBMS_TF.TAB_CLOB_T;
  col2 DBMS_TF.TAB_CLOB_T;
  out1 DBMS_TF.TAB_CLOB_T;
  out2 DBMS_TF.TAB_CLOB_T;
BEGIN
  DBMS_TF.GET_COL(1, col1);
  DBMS_TF.GET_COL(2, col2);

  FOR I IN 1 .. col1.COUNT LOOP
    out1(i) := 'ECHO-' || col1(i);
  END LOOP;

  FOR I IN 1 .. col2.COUNT LOOP
    out2(i) := 'ECHO-' || col2(i);
  END LOOP;

  DBMS_TF.PUT_COL(1, out1);
  DBMS_TF.PUT_COL(2, out2);
END;
```

Note, invoking the DBMS_TF APIs directly is not allowed. An error is raised if an attempt is made to execute these procedures out of context.

```
exec fetch_rows
```

```
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-62562: The API Get_Col can be called only during execution time of a polymorphic
table function.
```

182.9.6 GET_ENV Function

Returns information about the PTF runtime environment

Syntax

```
FUNCTION GET_ENV
    RETURN ENV_T;
```

Return Values

Returns information about the PTF runtime environment.

Example 182-9 DBMS_TF.GET_ENV Example

This line shows how you could initialize a local variable `env` of type `ENV_T` with the PTF execution information in a `FETCH_ROWS` implementation procedure.

```
env          DBMS_TF.ENV_T := DBMS_TF.GET_ENV();
```

182.9.7 GET_ROW_SET Procedure

Get Read Column Values

The `FETCH_ROW` procedure can call the `GET_ROW_SET` procedure to read the input rowset set of column values in the collection of supported scalar type. This procedure is overloaded.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE GET_ROW_SET(
    rowset      OUT NOCOPY ROW_SET_T);

PROCEDURE GET_ROW_SET(
    rowset      OUT NOCOPY ROW_SET_T,
    row_count   OUT          PLS_INTEGER);

PROCEDURE GET_ROW_SET(
    rowset      OUT NOCOPY ROW_SET_T,
    row_count   OUT          PLS_INTEGER,
    col_count   OUT          PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 182-20 GET_ROW_SET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <code>rowset</code> | The collection of data and metadata |
| <code>row_count</code> | The number of rows in the columns |
| <code>col_count</code> | The number of columns |

Example 182-10 DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET Example

This example is an excerpt from a PTF implementation package for demonstration purpose.

```
PROCEDURE fetch_rows(new_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PTF_CONCATENATE')
AS
```



```

rowset      DBMS_TF.ROW_SET_T;
accumulator DBMS_TF.TAB_VARCHAR2_T;
row_count   PLS_INTEGER;

FUNCTION get_value(col  PLS_INTEGER,
                  ROW  PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN VARCHAR2
AS
    col_type PLS_INTEGER := rowset(col).description.TYPE;
BEGIN
    CASE col_type
        WHEN DBMS_TF.TYPE_VARCHAR2 THEN
            RETURN NVL(rowset(col).TAB_VARCHAR2 (ROW), 'empty');
        ELSE
            RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20201, 'Non-Varchar Type='||col_type);
    END CASE;
END;

BEGIN
    DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET(rowset, row_count);

    IF ( rowset.count = 0 ) THEN
        RETURN;
    END IF;

    FOR row_num IN 1 .. row_count LOOP
        accumulator(row_num) := 'empty';
    END LOOP;

    FOR col_num IN 1 .. rowset.count LOOP
        FOR row_num IN 1 .. row_count LOOP
            accumulator(row_num) := accumulator(row_num) ||
get_value(col_num, row_num);
        END LOOP;
    END LOOP;
    -- Pushout the accumulator
    DBMS_TF.PUT_COL(1, accumulator);
END;

```

182.9.7.1 Stack Polymorphic Table Function Example

The stack PTF example unpivots the non-null values of the specified numeric columns by converting each column value into a new row.

Example 182-11 Stack Polymorphic Table Function Example

Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [Stack Polymorphic Table Function](#)

Create the PTF implementation package `stack_p`.

The parameters are :

- **tab** - Input table
- **col** - The names of numeric (input) table columns to stack

```
CREATE PACKAGE stack_p AS

    FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT dbms_tf.table_t,
                     col      dbms_tf.columns_t)
        RETURN dbms_tf.describe_t;

    PROCEDURE fetch_rows;

END stack_p;
```

Create the PTF implementation package body `stack_p`.

This PTF produces two new columns, `COLUMN_NAME` and `COLUMN_VALUE`, where the former contains the name of the unpivoted column and the latter contains the numeric value of that column. Additionally, the unpivoted columns are removed from the PTF's output.

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY stack_p AS

    FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT dbms_tf.table_t,
                     col      dbms_tf.columns_t)
        RETURN dbms_tf.describe_t AS
    BEGIN
        FOR i IN 1 .. tab.column.count LOOP
            FOR j IN 1 .. col.count LOOP
                IF (tab.column(i).description.name = col(j) AND
                    tab.column(i).description.TYPE = dbms_tf.type_number) THEN
                    tab.column(i).pass_through := false;
                    tab.column(i).for_read    := true;
                END IF;
            END LOOP;
        END LOOP;

        RETURN dbms_tf.describe_t(
            new_columns => dbms_tf.columns_new_t(
                1 => dbms_tf.column_metadata_t(name => 'COLUMN_NAME',
                                               TYPE =>
dbms_tf.type_varchar2),
                2 => dbms_tf.column_metadata_t(name => 'COLUMN_VALUE',
                                               TYPE =>
dbms_tf.type_number)),
            row_replication => true);
    END;

    PROCEDURE fetch_rows AS
        env      dbms_tf.env_t := dbms_tf.get_env();
        rowset   dbms_tf.row_set_t;
        colcnt   PLS_INTEGER;
        rowcnt   PLS_INTEGER;
```

```

    repfac dbms_tf.tab_naturaln_t;
    namcol dbms_tf.tab_varchar2_t;
    valcol dbms_tf.tab_number_t;
BEGIN
    dbms_tf.get_row_set(rowset, rowcnt, colcnt);

    FOR i IN 1 .. rowcnt LOOP
        repfac(i) := 0;
    END LOOP;

    FOR r IN 1 .. rowcnt LOOP
        FOR c IN 1 .. colcnt LOOP
            IF rowset(c).tab_number(r) IS NOT NULL THEN
                repfac(r) := repfac(r) + 1;
                namcol(nvl(namcol.last+1,1)) :=
                    INITCAP(regex_replace(env.get_columns(c).name, '^"|"$'));
                valcol(NVL(valcol.last+1,1)) := rowset(c).tab_number(r);
            END IF;
        END LOOP;
    END LOOP;

    dbms_tf.row_replication(replication_factor => repfac);
    dbms_tf.put_col(1, namcol);
    dbms_tf.put_col(2, valcol);

END;

END stack_p;

```

Create the standalone PTF named `stack`. Specify exactly one formal argument of type `TABLE`, specify the return type of the PTF as `TABLE`, specify a Row Semantics PTF type, and indicate the PTF implementation package to use is `stack_p`.

```

CREATE FUNCTION stack(tab TABLE,
                    col columns)
    RETURN TABLE
PIPELINED ROW POLYMORPHIC USING stack_p;

```

For all employees in departments 10 and 30, report values of columns `MGR`, `SAL`, and `COMM` ordered by department number and employee name.

```

SELECT deptno, ename, column_name, column_value
FROM    stack(scott.emp, COLUMNS(mgr, sal, comm))
WHERE   deptno IN (10, 30)
ORDER BY deptno, ename;

```

| DEPTNO | ENAME | COLUMN_NAME | COLUMN_VALUE |
|--------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| 10 | CLARK | Mgr | 7839 |
| 10 | CLARK | Sal | 2450 |
| 10 | KING | Sal | 5000 |
| 10 | MILLER | Sal | 1300 |
| 10 | MILLER | Mgr | 7782 |
| 30 | ALLEN | Comm | 300 |

| | | |
|-----------|------|------|
| 30 ALLEN | Mgr | 7698 |
| 30 ALLEN | Sal | 1600 |
| 30 BLAKE | Mgr | 7839 |
| 30 BLAKE | Sal | 2850 |
| 30 JAMES | Sal | 950 |
| 30 JAMES | Mgr | 7698 |
| 30 MARTIN | Comm | 1400 |
| 30 MARTIN | Mgr | 7698 |
| 30 MARTIN | Sal | 1250 |
| 30 TURNER | Comm | 0 |
| 30 TURNER | Sal | 1500 |
| 30 TURNER | Mgr | 7698 |
| 30 WARD | Comm | 500 |
| 30 WARD | Mgr | 7698 |
| 30 WARD | Sal | 1250 |

182.9.8 GET_XID Function

Returns a unique execution id that can be used by the PTF to index any cursor-execution specific runtime state.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION GET_XID
    RETURN XID_T;
```

Return Values

A unique execution id that can be used by the PTF to index any cursor-execution specific runtime state.

Example 182-12 DBMS_TF.GET_XID Example

This is an excerpt of code showing an invocation of GET_XID to initialize a local variable indexed using the execution id to a zero value.

```
PROCEDURE open IS
BEGIN
    xst(DBMS_TF.GET_XID()) := 0;
END;
```

182.9.9 PUT_COL Procedure

Put Column Values

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE PUT_COL(
    columnid NUMBER,
    collection IN <datatype>);
```

Where <datatype> can be any one of the supported types.

See [Table 182-1](#) for the list of supported types.

Parameters

Table 182-21 PUT_COL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-------------------------|
| columnid | The id for the column |
| collection | The data for the column |

Usage Notes

This procedure is used to put the read column values in the collection of scalar type.

The collection of scalar type should be of supported type only.

The column numbers are in the get column order as created in DESCRIBE method of PTF.

For the same columnid, GET_COL and PUT_COL may correspond to different column.

182.9.9.1 Rand_col Polymorphic Table Function Example

The rand_col PTF appends specified number of random-valued columns to the output.

Example 182-13 Rand_col Polymorphic Table Function Example



Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [Rand_col Polymorphic Table Function](#)

This rand_col PTF example appends col_count number of random-valued columns to the output. Optionally, the caller can restrict the random values to a numeric range by specifying [low, high]. The new columns are named "RAND_<n>"

Create the PTF implementation package rand_col_p.

The parameters are :

- tab : Input table
- col_count (optional) : Number of random-valued columns to generate [Default = 1]
- low (optional) : Lower bound for the random numbers [Default = Null]
- high (optional) : Upper bound for the random numbers [Default = Null]

```
CREATE PACKAGE rand_col_p AS

    FUNCTION describe(tab          IN OUT DBMS_TF.table_t,
                     col_count    NATURALN DEFAULT 1,
                     low          NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
                     high         NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL)
    RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t;
```

```
PROCEDURE fetch_rows(col_count NATURALN DEFAULT 1,  
                    low        NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,  
                    high       NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL);  
  
END rand_col_p;
```

Create the PTF implementation package body `rand_col_p`.

The parameter `col_count` is a 'shape-determining' parameter and thus must be a constant (no binds, correlations, or expressions). By defining the type of `col_count` to be `NATURALN`, which has an implicit `NOT NULL` constraint, we guarantee that a cursor with non-constant value for this parameter will get a compilation error.

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY rand_col_p AS  
  col_name_prefix CONSTANT dbms_id := 'RAND';  
  
  FUNCTION describe(tab          IN OUT DBMS_TF.table_t,  
                   col_count    NATURALN DEFAULT 1,  
                   low          NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,  
                   high         NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL)  
    RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t  
  AS  
    cols DBMS_TF.columns_new_t;  
  BEGIN  
    FOR i IN 1 .. col_count LOOP  
      cols(i) := DBMS_TF.column_metadata_t(name=>col_name_prefix||i,  
TYPE=>DBMS_TF.type_number);  
    END LOOP;  
  
    RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t(new_columns => cols);  
  END;  
  
  PROCEDURE fetch_rows(col_count NATURALN DEFAULT 1,  
                      low        NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,  
                      high       NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL)  
  AS  
    row_count CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_TF.get_env().row_count;  
    col       DBMS_TF.tab_number_t;  
  BEGIN  
    FOR c IN 1 .. col_count LOOP  
      FOR i IN 1 .. row_count LOOP  
        col(i) := CASE WHEN (low IS NULL OR high IS NULL)  
                     THEN dbms_random.VALUE  
                     ELSE dbms_random.VALUE(low,  
high)  
                     END;  
      END LOOP;  
      DBMS_TF.put_col(c, col);  
    END LOOP;  
  END;  
  
END rand_col_p;
```

Create the standalone `rand_col` PTF. Specify exactly one formal argument of type `TABLE`, specify the return type of the PTF as `TABLE`, specify a Row Semantics PTF type, and indicate the PTF implementation package to use is `rand_col_p`.

```
CREATE FUNCTION rand_col(tab TABLE,
                        col_count NATURALN DEFAULT 1,
                        low        NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
                        high       NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN TABLE
PIPELINED ROW POLYMORPHIC USING rand_col_p;
```

Invoke the `rand_col` PTF to display all columns of table `SCOTT.DEPT` with one produced `RAND_1` column.

```
SELECT *
FROM rand_col(scott.dept);
```

| DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC | RAND_1 |
|--------|------------|----------|------------|
| 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK | .738666262 |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS | .093256312 |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO | .992944835 |
| 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON | .397948124 |

Invoke the `rand_col` PTF to display all columns of table `SCOTT.DEPT` with two produced `RAND_1` and `RAND_2` columns.

```
SELECT *
FROM rand_col(scott.dept, col_count => 2);
```

| DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC | RAND_1 | RAND_2 |
|--------|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK | .976521361 | .209802028 |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS | .899577891 | .10050334 |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO | .277238362 | .110736583 |
| 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON | .989839995 | .164822363 |

For all employees for which their job is not being a `SALESMAN`, display the employee name, job, and produce three `RAND` columns generating random values between `-10` and `10`.

```
SELECT ename, job, rand_1, rand_2, rand_3
FROM   rand_col(scott.emp, col_count => 3, low => -10, high => +10)
WHERE  job != 'SALESMAN';
```

| ENAME | JOB | RAND_1 | RAND_2 | RAND_3 |
|-------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| SMITH | CLERK | 8.91760464 | 6.67366638 | -9.2789076 |
| JONES | MANAGER | 6.78612961 | -1.8617958 | 6.5282227 |
| BLAKE | MANAGER | 7.59545803 | 5.22269017 | -2.7966401 |
| CLARK | MANAGER | -6.4747304 | -7.3650276 | 3.28388872 |
| SCOTT | ANALYST | 6.80492435 | -3.2271045 | -.97099797 |
| KING | PRESIDENT | -9.3161177 | 6.27762154 | -1.8184785 |
| ADAMS | CLERK | -1.6618848 | 3.13119089 | 8.06363075 |
| JAMES | CLERK | 2.86918245 | -3.5187936 | -.72913809 |

```
FORD      ANALYST  6.67038328 -7.4989893 1.99072598
MILLER    CLERK     -2.1574578 -8.5082989 -.56046716
```

182.9.10 PUT_ROW_SET Procedure

Writes a collection of new column values in the database.

You can use this procedure to write all new columns in a collection of rows in the database.

This procedure is overloaded. Rows are not replicated by default. You can use the `ROW_REPLICATION` procedure to set the replication factor.

Syntax

This syntax is used when rows are not replicated.

```
PROCEDURE PUT_ROW_SET(
    rowset IN ROW_SET_T);
```

This syntax is used when the replication factor is a constant.

```
PROCEDURE PUT_ROW_SET(
    rowset          IN  ROW_SET_T,
    replication_factor IN NATURALN);
```

This syntax is used when the replication factor is specified as an array with multiple values.

```
PROCEDURE PUT_ROW_SET(
    rowset          IN  ROW_SET_T,
    replication_factor IN TAB_NATURALN_T);
```

Parameters

Table 182-22 PUT_ROW_SET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| rowset | The collection of data and metadata |
| replication_factor | The replication factor per row |

Example 182-14

 DBMS_TF.PUT_ROW_SET Example

This code excerpt fetches a collection of rows and writes all new columns back to the database without any processing.

```
PROCEDURE fetch_rows
AS
    rowset DBMS_TF.ROW_SET_T;
BEGIN
    DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET(rowset);
    DBMS_TF.PUT_ROW_SET(rowset);
END;
```


182.9.10.1 Split Polymorphic Table Function Example

The split PTF example splits each row of the input table into specified pieces.

Example 182-15 Split Polymorphic Table Function Example

This PTF example splits each row of the input table into cnt pieces dividing the values of the split columns.



Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [Split Polymorphic Table Function](#)

Create the PTF implementation package split_p.

The parameters are :

- tab - Input table
- col - The names of numeric (input) table columns to split
- cnt - The number of times each input row is to be split

```
CREATE PACKAGE split_p AS

    FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.table_t,
                     col      DBMS_TF.columns_t,
                     cnt      NATURALN)
        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t;

    PROCEDURE fetch_rows(cnt NATURALN);

END split_p;
```

Create the PTF implementation package body split_p. Each row of the input table is split into cnt pieces dividing the values of the split columns.

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY split_p AS

    FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.Table_t,
                     col      DBMS_TF.Columns_t,
                     cnt      NATURALN)
        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t
    AS
        new_cols DBMS_TF.columns_new_t;
        col_id   PLS_INTEGER := 1;
    BEGIN
        FOR i IN 1 .. tab.column.count LOOP
            FOR j IN 1 .. col.count LOOP
                IF (tab.column(i).description.name = col(j) AND
                    tab.column(i).description.TYPE = DBMS_TF.type_number) THEN
                    tab.column(i).pass_through := FALSE;
                END IF;
            END LOOP;
        END LOOP;
    END describe;

    PROCEDURE fetch_rows(cnt NATURALN)
    AS
        BEGIN
        END fetch_rows;
END split_p;
```

```

        tab.column(i).for_read      := TRUE;
        new_cols(col_id) := tab.column(i).description;
        col_id := col_id + 1;
    END IF;
END LOOP;
END LOOP;

RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t(new_columns=>new_cols,
row_replication=>true);
END;
PROCEDURE fetch_rows(cnt NATURALN)
AS
    inp_rs DBMS_TF.row_set_t;
    out_rs DBMS_TF.row_set_t;
    rows   PLS_INTEGER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_TF.get_row_set(inp_rs, rows);

    FOR c IN 1 .. inp_rs.count() LOOP
        FOR r IN 1 .. rows LOOP
            FOR i IN 1 .. cnt LOOP
                out_rs(c).tab_number((r-1)*cnt+i) := inp_rs(c).tab_number(r)/
cnt;
            END LOOP;
        END LOOP;
    END LOOP;

    DBMS_TF.put_row_set(out_rs, replication_factor => cnt);
END;

END split_p;

```

Create the standalone PTF named `split`. Specify exactly one formal argument of type `TABLE`, specify the return type of the PTF as `TABLE`, specify a Row Semantics PTF type, and indicate the PTF implementation package to use is `split_p`.

```

CREATE FUNCTION split(tab TABLE, col columns, cnt NATURALN)
RETURN TABLE
PIPELINED ROW POLYMORPHIC USING split_p;

```

For all employees in department 30, display the `ENAME`, `SAL`, and `COMM` columns. Invoke the `split` PTF with the `COLUMNS` pseudo-operator to divide the value of `SAL` and `COMM` by 2 for each replicated row returned by the query. Each row is replicated twice.

```

SELECT ename, sal, comm
FROM   split(scott.emp, COLUMNS(sal, comm), cnt => 2)
WHERE  deptno=30;

```

| ENAME | SAL | COMM |
|-------|-----|------|
| ALLEN | 800 | 150 |
| ALLEN | 800 | 150 |
| WARD | 625 | 250 |
| WARD | 625 | 250 |

| | | |
|--------|------|-----|
| MARTIN | 625 | 700 |
| MARTIN | 625 | 700 |
| BLAKE | 1425 | |
| BLAKE | 1425 | |
| TURNER | 750 | 0 |
| TURNER | 750 | 0 |
| JAMES | 475 | |
| JAMES | 475 | |

182.9.11 ROW_REPLICATION Procedure

Sets the row replication factor either as a fixed value or as a value per row.

This procedure is overloaded. A `Row Semantics` polymorphic table function will either produce a single output row for a given input row (one-to-one), or it can produce more output rows for a given input rows (one-to-many), or it can produce no output rows (one-to-none).

Syntax

Sets the row replication factor as a fixed value.

```
PROCEDURE ROW_REPLICATION(
    replication_factor IN NATURALN);
```

Sets the row replication factor as a value per row.

```
PROCEDURE ROW_REPLICATION(
    replication_factor IN TAB_NATURALN_T);
```

Parameters

Table 182-23 ROW_REPLICATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <code>replication_factor</code> | The replication factor per row |

Example 182-16 Replicate Polymorphic Table Function Example

This example creates a PTF that replicates each input row by the `replication_factor` that is given as a parameter.



Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [Replicate Polymorphic Table Function](#)

Create the PTF implementation package `replicate_p`.

```
CREATE PACKAGE replicate_p
AS

    FUNCTION Describe(tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.TABLE_T,
        replication_factor NATURAL)
        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t;
```

```

PROCEDURE Fetch_Rows(replication_factor NATURALN);

END replicate_p;

```

Create the PTF implementation package body replicate_p. The PTF replicates each input row by the replication_factor that is given as a parameter.

```

CREATE PACKAGE body replicate_p
AS

    FUNCTION Describe(tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.Table_t
                     , replication_factor NATURAL)
        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t AS
    BEGIN
        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t(row_replication => True);
    END;

    PROCEDURE Fetch_Rows(replication_factor NATURALN)
    AS
    BEGIN
        DBMS_TF.ROW_REPLICATION(replication_factor);
    END;
END replicate_p;

```

Create a standalone PTF named replicate. Specify exactly one formal argument of type TABLE, specify the return type of the PTF as TABLE, specify a Row Semantics PTF type, and indicate the PTF implementation package to use is replicate_p.

```

CREATE FUNCTION replicate(tab TABLE,
                         replication_factor NATURAL)
    RETURN TABLE PIPELINED ROW POLYMORPHIC USING replicate_p;

```

This example sets the replication_factor to 2 which results in doubling the number of rows.

```

SELECT *
FROM replicate(dept, replication_factor => 2);

```

| DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC |
|--------|------------|----------|
| 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |
| 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |

This example sets the `replication_factor` to zero.

```
SELECT *
FROM replicate(dept, replication_factor => 0);
```

no rows selected

Count the number of employees in each department. Invoke the replicate PTF to report from the `SCOTT.EMP` table to set the `replication_factor` to 1000000.

```
SELECT deptno, COUNT(*)
FROM replicate(scott.emp, 1e6)
GROUP BY deptno;
```

```
DEPTNO  COUNT(*)
-----  -
        30  6000000
        10  3000000
        20  5000000
```

This sets the `replication_factor` to 1000000000.

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM replicate(dual, 1e9);
```

```
COUNT(*)
-----
1000000000
```

182.9.12 ROW_TO_CHAR Function

The `ROW_TO_CHAR` function converts a row data value to a string representation.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION ROW_TO_CHAR(
    rowset ROW_SET_T,
    rid    PLS_INTEGER,
    format PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT FORMAT_JSON)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 182-24 DBMS_TF.ROW_TO_CHAR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>rowset</code> | The rowset whose value is to be converted |
| <code>rid</code> | Row number |
| <code>format</code> | The string format (default is <code>FORMAT_JSON</code>) |

Usage Notes

Only the JSON format is supported.

Return Values

The string representation in JSON format.

Example 182-17 DBMS_TF.ROW_TO_CHAR Example

```

PROCEDURE Fetch_Rows as
  rowset DBMS_TF.ROW_SET_T;
  str    VARCHAR2(32000);
BEGIN
  DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET(rowset);
  str := DBMS_TF.ROW_TO_CHAR(rowset, 1)
END;

```

182.9.13 SUPPORTED_TYPE Function

This function tests if a specified type is supported with polymorphic table functions.

Syntax

```

FUNCTION SUPPORTED_TYPE(
  type_id PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

Parameters

Table 182-25 DBMS_TF.SUPPORTED_TYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| type_id | The type |

Return Values

Returns TRUE if the type_id is a scalar supported by PUT_COL and GET_COL.



See Also:

[Echo Polymorphic Table Function Example](#) for an example of DBMS_TF.SUPPORTED_TYPE use.

182.9.14 TRACE Procedure

Prints data structures to help development and problem diagnosis.

This procedure is overloaded.

Syntax

```

PROCEDURE TRACE(
  msg          VARCHAR2,
  with_id      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  separator    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  prefix       VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

```

PROCEDURE TRACE(
    rowset      IN ROW_SET_T);

PROCEDURE TRACE(
    env         IN ENV_T);

PROCEDURE TRACE(
    columns_new IN COLUMNS_NEW_T);

PROCEDURE trace(
    cols        IN COLUMNS_T);

PROCEDURE trace(
    columns_with_type IN COLUMNS_WITH_TYPE_T);

PROCEDURE trace(
    tab         IN TABLE_T);

PROCEDURE trace(
    col         IN COLUMN_METADATA_T);

```

Parameters

Table 182-26 TRACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| msg | Custom user tracing message |
| with_id | Include the unique execution ID in the trace? |
| separator | Specify a string to use to separate values |
| prefix | Specify a string to prefix the actual values |
| rowset | Data for a rowset |
| env | Metadata about the polymorphic table function execution state |
| columns_new | Collection for new columns |
| cols | Collection containing column names |
| columns_with_type | Collection containing columns metadata |
| tab | Table descriptor |
| col | Metadata about an existing table column or a new column produced |

Example 182-18 DBMS_TF.TRACE Example

This example adds tracing to a `fetch_rows` procedure.

```

PROCEDURE fetch_rows
AS
    rowset DBMS_TF.ROW_SET_T;
BEGIN
    DBMS_TF.TRACE('IDENTITY_PACKAGE.Fetch_Rows()', with_id => TRUE);
    DBMS_TF.TRACE(rowset);
    DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET(rowset);
    DBMS_TF.TRACE(rowset);
    DBMS_TF.PUT_ROW_SET(rowset);

```

```
DBMS_TF.TRACE(DBMS_TF.GET_ENV);
END;
```

182.9.15 XSTORE_CLEAR Procedure

Removes all key-value pairs from the XSTORE execution state.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE XSTORE_CLEAR;
```

182.9.16 XSTORE_EXISTS Function

Returns TRUE if an item with a given key exists in the XSTORE.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION XSTORE_EXISTS(
    key      IN VARCHAR2,
    key_type IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 182-27 DBMS_TF.XSTORE_EXISTS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| key | A unique character key |
| key_type | The type of key (optional). Default : NULL |

Return Values

Returns TRUE if the key has an associated value. When the key_type is NULL (default), it returns TRUE if the key has an associated value of any of the supported type.

When a key_type parameter value is passed, it returns TRUE if the key and specified type of key has an associated value. Otherwise, it returns FALSE.



See Also:

[Table 182-6](#) for more information about supported key types.

182.9.17 XSTORE_GET Procedure

You can use the XSTORE_GET procedure to get the associated value for a given key stored for PTF Execution State Management.

XStore is the PTF execution state management interface. The XStore interface is used to set and store key-value pairs during PTF execution.

This procedure is overloaded. The XStore supports specifying key-value pairs for these scalar types: VARCHAR2, NUMBER, DATE, BOOLEAN.

See [Table 182-6](#) for more information about supported key types.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE XSTORE_GET (
    key   IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN OUT VARCHAR2);

PROCEDURE XSTORE_GET (
    key   IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN OUT NUMBER);

PROCEDURE XSTORE_GET (
    key   IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN OUT DATE);

PROCEDURE XSTORE_GET (
    key   IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN OUT BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 182-28 DBMS_TF.XSTORE_GET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| key | A unique character key |
| value | Value corresponding to the key for supported types |

Usage Notes

If the key is not found, the value is unchanged.

182.9.17.1 Row_num Polymorphic Table Function Example

The row_num PTF example appends a sequence column to a table.

Example 182-19 Row_num Polymorphic Table Function Example



Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [Row_num Polymorphic Table Function](#)

Create the PTF implementation package row_num_p.

The parameters are :

- tab - The input table
- ini - The initial value (Default = 1)

- `inc` - The amount to increment (Default = 1)

```
CREATE PACKAGE row_num_p IS
  FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT dbms_tf.table_t,
                   ini NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
                   inc NUMBER DEFAULT 1)
    RETURN dbms_tf.describe_t;

  PROCEDURE fetch_rows(ini NUMBER DEFAULT 1, inc NUMBER DEFAULT 1);
END;
```

This PTF accepts any input table and appends the sequence column `ROW_ID` to the table. The sequence values start with the specified value (`ini`) and each time it is incremented by the specified value (`inc`).

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY row_num_p IS
  FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT dbms_tf.table_t,
                   ini NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
                   inc NUMBER DEFAULT 1)
    RETURN dbms_tf.describe_t AS
  BEGIN
    RETURN dbms_tf.describe_t(new_columns =>
                              dbms_tf.columns_new_t(1 =>
                                                    dbms_tf.column_metadata_t(name => 'ROW_ID',
                                                                              TYPE =>
dbms_tf.type_number)));
  END;

  PROCEDURE fetch_rows(ini NUMBER DEFAULT 1, inc NUMBER DEFAULT 1) IS
    row_cnt CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := dbms_tf.get_env().row_count;
    rid      NUMBER              := ini;
    col      dbms_tf.tab_number_t;
  BEGIN
    dbms_tf.xstore_get('rid', rid);
    FOR i IN 1 .. row_cnt LOOP col(i) := rid + inc*(i-1); END LOOP;
    dbms_tf.put_col(1, col);
    dbms_tf.xstore_set('rid', rid + inc*row_cnt);
  END;
END;
```

Create a standalone polymorphic table function named `row_num`. Specify exactly one formal argument of type `TABLE`, specify the return type of the PTF as `TABLE`, specify a Table Semantics PTF type, and indicate the PTF implementation package to use is `row_num_p`.

```
CREATE FUNCTION row_num(tab TABLE,
                       ini NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
                       inc NUMBER DEFAULT 1)
  RETURN TABLE
PIPELINED TABLE POLYMORPHIC USING row_num_p;
```

The `row_num` PTF invocation reporting from the `SCOTT.DEPT` table produces a new column `ROW_ID` with value starting at 1 and incremented by 1 in the row set.

```
SELECT * FROM row_num(scott.dept);
```

| DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC | ROW_ID |
|--------|------------|----------|--------|
| 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK | 1 |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS | 2 |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO | 3 |
| 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON | 4 |

The `row_num` PTF invocation reporting from the `SCOTT.DEPT` table produces a new column `ROW_ID` with value starting at 100 and incremented by 1 in the row set.

```
SELECT * FROM row_num(scott.dept, 100);
```

| DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC | ROW_ID |
|--------|------------|----------|--------|
| 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK | 100 |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS | 101 |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO | 102 |
| 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON | 103 |

The `row_num` PTF invocation reporting from the `SCOTT.DEPT` table produces a new column `ROW_ID` with value starting at 0 and decremented by 1 in the row set.

```
SELECT * FROM row_num(scott.dept, ini => 0, inc => -1);
```

| DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC | ROW_ID |
|--------|------------|----------|--------|
| 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK | 0 |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS | -1 |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO | -2 |
| 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON | -3 |

The `row_num` PTF invocation reporting from the `SCOTT.EMP` table produces a new column `ROW_ID` with value starting at 0 and incremented by 0.25 in the row set which is partitioned by department number and ordered by employee name.

```
SELECT deptno, ename, job, sal, row_id
   FROM row_num(scott.emp PARTITION BY deptno ORDER BY ename, ini => 0, inc
=> 0.25)
 WHERE deptno IN (10, 30);
```

| DEPTNO | ENAME | JOB | SAL | ROW_ID |
|--------|--------|-----------|------|--------|
| 10 | CLARK | MANAGER | 2450 | 0 |
| 10 | KING | PRESIDENT | 5000 | .25 |
| 10 | MILLER | CLERK | 1300 | .5 |
| 30 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 1600 | 0 |
| 30 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 2850 | .25 |
| 30 | JAMES | CLERK | 950 | .5 |
| 30 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 1250 | .75 |

```

30 TURNER      SALESMAN      1500      1
30 WARD       SALESMAN      1250     1.25

```

182.9.18 XSTORE_REMOVE Procedure

Removes an item associated with the given key and key_type.

Syntax

```

PROCEDURE XSTORE_REMOVE (
    key      IN VARCHAR2,
    key_type IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 182-29 DBMS_TF.XSTORE_REMOVE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| key | A unique character key |
| key_type | The type of key to remove (optional) |

Usage Notes

When a key_type parameter value is passed, it removes the associated item for the key and specified type of key.

182.9.19 XSTORE_SET Procedure

Sets the value for the given key for PTF Execution State Management.

You can use this procedure to store an item key-value pair in the XStore. This procedure is overloaded. The XStore supports specifying key-value pairs for these scalar types: VARCHAR2, NUMBER, DATE, BOOLEAN.

Syntax

```

PROCEDURE XSTORE_SET (
    key   IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN VARCHAR2);

```

```

PROCEDURE XSTORE_SET (
    key   IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN NUMBER);

```

```

PROCEDURE XSTORE_SET (
    key   IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN DATE);

```

```

PROCEDURE XSTORE_SET (
    key   IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN BOOLEAN);

```

Parameters

Table 182-30 DBMS_TF.XSTORE_SET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| key | A unique character key |
| value | Value corresponding to the key for supported types |

Usage Notes

If an item for a given key already exists, the value is replaced.

DBMS_TNS

The `DBMS_TNS` package provides the `RESOLVE_TNSNAME` function to resolve a TNS name and return the corresponding Oracle Net8 connection string.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_TNS Overview](#)
- [DBMS_TNS Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_TNS Subprograms](#)

183.1 DBMS_TNS Overview

The `DBMS_TNS` package contains one function, `RESOLVE_TNSNAME`, which returns the resolved connect string from configured sources that have been defined in the `names.directory_path` parameter in the `sqlnet.ora` file.

The `RESOLVE_TNSNAME` function in this package helps you to identify interconnected databases and trace the system change number (SCN) flow across distributed databases.



See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information about finding database link information
- *Oracle Database Reference* for information about the `ALL_DB_LINKS` data dictionary view

183.2 DBMS_TNS Security Model

You must be granted the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_TNS` package.

183.3 Summary of DBMS_TNS Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_TNS` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 183-1 DBMS_TNS Parameters

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| RESOLVE_TNSNAME Function | Returns the resolved connect string from any configured source (tnsnames, LDAP, Easy Connect) as indicated in the <code>sqlnet.ora</code> <code>names.directory_path</code> parameter) |

183.3.1 RESOLVE_TNSNAME Function

This function returns the resolved connect string from any configured source (for example, TNS names, Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), or Oracle Easy Connect) as indicated in the `sqlnet.ora` `names.directory_path` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TNS.RESOLVE_TNSNAME (
    tns_name VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

RESOLVE_TNSNAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>tns_name</code> | Database address for establishing the connection |

Usage Notes

- Database administrators and system management tools can explicitly call the `DBMS_TNS.RESOLVE_TNSNAME` function to resolve a `tns_name`:
- Because the resolved value can change over time, Oracle does not recommend storing or caching this value, because these kinds of values can become invalid over time.
- You can use the `DBMS_TNS.RESOLVE_TNSNAME` function to resolve TNS names that were referred to by other data dictionary views such as `ALL_DB_LINKS` and `USER_DB_LINKS`. In addition, you can use it to find any TNS name entry in the `tnsnames.ora` file.

Example

```
SELECT DB_LINK, DBMS_TNS.RESOLVE_TNSNAME(HOST) FROM DBA_DB_LINKS;

DB_LINK
-----
-----
DBMS_TNS.RESOLVE_TNSNAME(HOST)
-----
-----
US.EXAMPLE.COM
(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=may))
(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=us.example.com)(CID=(PROGRAM=oracle)
(HOST=juno)(USER=psmith)
))
```

DBMS_TRACE

The `DBMS_TRACE` package contains the interface to trace PL/SQL functions, procedures, and exceptions.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Restrictions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_TRACE Subprograms](#)

184.1 DBMS_TRACE Overview

`DBMS_TRACE` provides subprograms to start and stop PL/SQL tracing in a session. Oracle collects the trace data as the program executes and writes it to database tables.

A typical session involves:

1. (Optional) Limit tracing to specific subprograms and choose a tracing level.
Tracing all subprograms and exceptions in a large program can produce huge amounts of data that are difficult to manage.
2. Starting PL/SQL tracing in session (`DBMS_TRACE.SET_PLSQL_TRACE`).
3. Running an application to be traced.
4. Stopping PL/SQL tracing in session (`DBMS_TRACE.CLEAR_PLSQL_TRACE`).

After you have collected data with Trace, you can query the database tables that contain the performance data and analyze it in the same way that you analyze the performance data from Profiler.

184.2 DBMS_TRACE Security Model

This package must be created under `SYS`.

184.3 DBMS_TRACE Constants

`DBMS_TRACE` defines constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following table.

Table 184-1 DBMS_TRACE Event Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------|--|
| TRACE_ALL_CALLS | INTEGER | 1 | Traces calls or returns |
| TRACE_ENABLED_CALLS | INTEGER | 2 | |
| TRACE_ALL_EXCEPTIONS | INTEGER | 4 | Traces exceptions |
| TRACE_ENABLED_EXCEPTIONS | INTEGER | 8 | Traces exceptions and handlers |
| TRACE_LIMIT | INTEGER | 16 | Save only the last few records. This allows tracing up to a problem area, without filling the database up with masses of irrelevant information. If event 10940 is set, the limit is 1023*(the value of event 10940). This can be overridden by the use of "TRACE_LIMIT" flag. |
| TRACE_ALL_SQL | INTEGER | 32 | Traces SQL statements |
| TRACE_ENABLED_SQL | INTEGER | 64 | Traces SQL statements at PL/SQL level. This does not invoke SQL Trace |
| TRACE_ALL_LINES | INTEGER | 128 | Traces each line |
| TRACE_ENABLED_LINES | INTEGER | 256 | |
| TRACE_PAUSE | INTEGER | 4096 | Pauses tracing |
| TRACE_RESUME | INTEGER | 8192 | Resume tracing |
| TRACE_STOP | INTEGER | 16384 | Stops tracing |
| NO_TRACE_ADMINISTRATIVE | INTEGER | 32768 | Prevents tracing of 'administrative events such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PL/SQL Trace Tool started • Trace flags changed • PL/SQL Virtual Machine started • PL/SQL Virtual Machine stopped |
| NO_TRACE_HANDLED_EXCEPTIONS | INTEGER | 65536 | Prevents tracing of handled exceptions |

Table 184-2 DBMS_TRACE Version Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------------|---------|-------|-------------|
| TRACE_MINOR_VERSION | INTEGER | 0 | |
| TRACE_MAJOR_VERSION | INTEGER | 1 | |

Oracle recommends using the symbolic form for all these constants.

184.4 DBMS_TRACE Restrictions

You cannot use PL/SQL tracing in a shared server environment.

184.5 DBMS_TRACE Operational Notes

Certain operational notes apply to `DBMS_TRACE`.

These are described in the following sections:

- [Controlling Data Volume](#)
- [Creating Database Tables to Collect DBMS_TRACE Output](#)
- [Collecting Trace Data](#)
- [Collected Data](#)
- [Trace Control](#)

Controlling Data Volume

Profiling large applications may produce a large volume of data. You can control the volume of data collected by *enabling* specific program units for trace data collection.

You can enable a program unit by compiling it debug. This can be done in one of two ways:

```
alter session set plsql_debug=true;
create or replace ... /* create the library units - debug information will be
generated */
```

or:

```
/* recompile specific library unit with debug option */
alter [PROCEDURE | FUNCTION | PACKAGE BODY] <libunit-name> compile debug;
```



Note:

You cannot use the second method for anonymous blocks.

You can limit the amount of storage used in the database by retaining only the most recent 8,192 records (approximately) by including `TRACE_LIMIT` in the `TRACE_LEVEL` parameter of the `SET_PLSQL_TRACE` procedure.

Creating Database Tables to Collect DBMS_TRACE Output

You must create database tables into which the `DBMS_TRACE` package writes output. Otherwise, the data is not collected. To create these tables, run the script `TRACETAB.SQL`. The tables this script creates are owned by `SYS`.

Collecting Trace Data

The PL/SQL features you can trace are described in the script `DBMS_PBT.SQL`. Some of the key tracing features are:

- Tracing Calls
- Tracing Exceptions
- Tracing SQL
- Tracing Lines

Additional features of DBMS_TRACE also allow pausing and resuming trace, and limiting the output.

Tracing Calls

Two levels of call tracing are available:

- Level 1: Trace all calls. This corresponds to the constant `TRACE_ALL_CALLS`.
- Level 2: Trace calls to enabled program units only. This corresponds to the constant `TRACE_ENABLED_CALLS`.

Enabling cannot be detected for remote procedure calls (RPCs); hence, RPCs are only traced with level 1.

Tracing Exceptions

Two levels of exception tracing are available:

- Level 1: Trace all exceptions. This corresponds to `TRACE_ALL_EXCEPTIONS`.
- Level 2: Trace exceptions raised in enabled program units only. This corresponds to `TRACE_ENABLED_EXCEPTIONS`.

Tracing SQL

Two levels of SQL tracing are available:

- Level 1: Trace all SQL. This corresponds to the constant `TRACE_ALL_SQL`.
- Level 2: Trace SQL in enabled program units only. This corresponds to the constant `TRACE_ENABLED_SQL`.

Tracing Lines

Two levels of line tracing are available:

- Level 1: Trace all lines. This corresponds to the constant `TRACE_ALL_LINES`.
- Level 2: Trace lines in enabled program units only. This corresponds to the constant `TRACE_ENABLED_LINES`.

When tracing lines, Oracle adds a record to the database each time the line number changes. This includes line number changes due to procedure calls and returns.

 **Note:**

For all types of tracing, level 1 overrides level 2. For example, if both level 1 and level 2 are enabled, then level 1 takes precedence.

Collected Data

If tracing is requested only for enabled program units, and if the current program unit is not enabled, then no trace data is written.

When tracing calls, both the call and return are traced. The check for whether tracing is "enabled" passes if either the called routine or the calling routine is "enabled".

Call tracing will always output the program unit type, program unit name, and line number for both the caller and the callee. It will output the caller's stack depth. If the caller is enabled, the caller's name will also be output. If the callee is enabled, the callee's name will also be output.

Exception tracing writes out the line number. Raising the exception shows information on whether the exception is user-defined or pre-defined. It also shows the exception number in the case of pre-defined exceptions. Both the place where the exceptions are raised and their handler is traced. The check for tracing being "enabled" is done independently for the place where the exception is raised and the place where the exception is handled. Enabling `NO_TRACE_HANDLED_EXCEPTIONS` limits data collection to unhandled exceptions

All calls to `DBMS_TRACE.SET_PLSQL_TRACE` and `DBMS_TRACE.CLEAR_PLSQL_TRACE` place a special trace record in the database. Therefore, it is always possible to determine when trace settings were changed.

Trace Control

As well as determining which items are collected, you can pause and resume the trace process. No information is gathered between the time that tracing is paused and the time that it is resumed. The constants `TRACE_PAUSE` and `TRACE_RESUME` are used to accomplish this. Trace records are generated to indicate that the trace was paused/resumed.

It is also possible to retain only the last 8,192 trace events of a run by using the constant `TRACE_LIMIT`. This allows tracing to be turned on without filling up the database. When tracing stops, the last 8,192 records are saved. The limit is approximate, since it is not checked on every trace record. At least the requested number of trace records will be generated; up to 1,000 additional records may be generated. At least the requested number of trace records will be generated; up to 1,000 additional records may be generated. The 8,192 record limit can be changed. Setting event 10940 to level n changes the record limit to $1024 * n$.

Enabling `NO_TRACE_ADMINISTRATIVE` prevents the generation of such administrative event records as PL/SQL Trace Tool started, Trace flags changed, PL/SQL Virtual Machine started, and PL/SQL Virtual Machine stopped.

184.6 Summary of DBMS_TRACE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_TRACE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 184-3 DBMS_TRACE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <code>CLEAR_PLSQL_TRACE</code> Procedure | Stops trace data dumping in session |
| <code>GET_PLSQL_TRACE_LEVEL</code> Function | Gets the trace level |

Table 184-3 (Cont.) DBMS_TRACE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| PLSQL_TRACE_VERSION Procedure | Gets the version number of the trace package |
| SET_PLSQL_TRACE Procedure | Starts tracing in the current session |

184.6.1 CLEAR_PLSQL_TRACE Procedure

This procedure disables trace data collection.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRACE.CLEAR_PLSQL_TRACE;
```

184.6.2 GET_PLSQL_TRACE_LEVEL Function

This procedure returns the current trace level as the sum of one or more DBMS_TRACE constants.

See [Table 184-1](#) for a list of the constants.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRACE.GET_PLSQL_TRACE_LEVEL  
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

184.6.3 PLSQL_TRACE_VERSION Procedure

This procedure gets the version number of the trace package. It returns the major and minor version number of the DBMS_TRACE package.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRACE.PLSQL_TRACE_VERSION (  
    major OUT BINARY_INTEGER,  
    minor OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 184-4 PLSQL_TRACE_VERSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| major | Major version number of DBMS_TRACE. |
| minor | Minor version number of DBMS_TRACE. |

184.6.4 SET_PLSQL_TRACE Procedure

This procedure enables PL/SQL trace data collection.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRACE.SET_PLSQL_TRACE (  
    trace_level INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 184-5 *SET_PLSQL_TRACE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| trace_level | You must supply one or more of the constants as listed in Table 184-1 . By summing the constants, you can enable tracing of multiple PL/SQL language features simultaneously. The control constants "TRACE_PAUSE", "TRACE_RESUME" and "TRACE_STOP" should not be used in combination with other constants. Also see DBMS_TRACE Operational Notes: Collecting Trace Data for more information. |

DBMS_TRANSACTION

The DBMS_TRANSACTION package provides access to SQL transaction statements from stored procedures.



See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_TRANSACTION Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_TRANSACTION Subprograms](#)

185.1 DBMS_TRANSACTION Security Model

This package runs with the privileges of calling user, rather than the package owner SYS.

185.2 Summary of DBMS_TRANSACTION Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_TRANSACTION subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 185-1 DBMS_TRANSACTION Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ADVISE_COMMIT Procedure | Equivalent to the SQL statement: ALTER SESSION ADVISE COMMIT |
| ADVISE_NOTHING Procedure | Equivalent to the SQL statement: ALTER SESSION ADVISE NOTHING |
| ADVISE_ROLLBACK Procedure | Equivalent to the SQL statement: ALTER SESSION ADVISE ROLLBACK |
| COMMIT Procedure | Equivalent to the SQL statement: COMMIT |
| COMMIT_COMMENT Procedure | Equivalent to the SQL statement: COMMIT COMMENT <text> |
| COMMIT_FORCE Procedure | Equivalent to the SQL statement: COMMIT FORCE <text>, <number>" |
| LOCAL_TRANSACTION_ID Function | Returns the local (to instance) unique identifier for the current transaction |

Table 185-1 (Cont.) DBMS_TRANSACTION Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY Procedure | Enables removal of incomplete transactions from the local site when the remote database is destroyed or re-created before recovery completes |
| PURGE_MIXED Procedure | Deletes information about a given mixed outcome transaction |
| READ_ONLY Procedure | Equivalent to the SQL statement: SET TRANSACTION READ ONLY |
| READ_WRITE Procedure | equivalent to the SQL statement: SET TRANSACTION READ WRITE |
| ROLLBACK Procedure | Equivalent to the SQL statement: ROLLBACK |
| ROLLBACK_FORCE Procedure | Equivalent to the SQL statement: ROLLBACK FORCE <text> |
| ROLLBACK_SAVEPOINT Procedure | Equivalent to the SQL statement: ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT <savepoint_name> |
| SAVEPOINT Procedure | Equivalent to the SQL statement: SAVEPOINT <savepoint_name> |
| STEP_ID Function | Returns local (to local transaction) unique positive integer that orders the DML operations of a transaction |
| USE_ROLLBACK_SEGMENT Procedure | Equivalent to the SQL statement: SET TRANSACTION USE ROLLBACK SEGMENT <rb_seg_name> |

185.2.1 ADVISE_COMMIT Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement: ALTER SESSION ADVISE COMMIT

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.ADVISE_COMMIT;
```

185.2.2 ADVISE_NOTHING Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement: ALTER SESSION ADVISE NOTHING

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.ADVISE_NOTHING;
```


185.2.3 ADVISE_ROLLBACK Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement: ALTER SESSION ADVISE ROLLBACK

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.ADVISE_ROLLBACK;
```

185.2.4 COMMIT Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement: COMMIT

This procedure is included for completeness, the functionality being already implemented as part of PL/SQL.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.COMMIT;
```

185.2.5 COMMIT_COMMENT Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement: COMMIT COMMENT <text>

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.COMMIT_COMMENT (
    cmnt VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 185-2 COMMIT_COMMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| cmnt | Comment to associate with this commit. |

185.2.6 COMMIT_FORCE Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement: COMMIT FORCE <text>, <number>"

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.COMMIT_FORCE (
    xid VARCHAR2,
    scn VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 185-3 COMMIT_FORCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| xid | Local or global transaction ID. |

Table 185-3 (Cont.) COMMIT_FORCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| scn | System change number. |

185.2.7 LOCAL_TRANSACTION_ID Function

This function returns the local (to instance) unique identifier for the current transaction. It returns null if there is no current transaction.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.LOCAL_TRANSACTION_ID (
    create_transaction BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 185-4 LOCAL_TRANSACTION_ID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| create_transaction | If true, then start a transaction if one is not currently active. |

185.2.8 PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY Procedure

Procedure `PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY` purges entries that control database recovery from a local site.

When a failure occurs during commit processing, automatic recovery consistently resolves the results at all sites involved in the transaction. However, if the remote database is destroyed or re-created before recovery completes, then the entries used to control recovery in `DBA_2PC_PENDING` and associated tables are never removed, and recovery will periodically retry. Procedure `PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY` enables removal of such transactions from the local site.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY (
    xid VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 185-5 PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| xid | Must be set to the value of the <code>LOCAL_TRAN_ID</code> column in the <code>DBA_2PC_PENDING</code> table. |

Usage Notes

⚠ WARNING:

PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY should *only* be used when the other database is lost or has been re-created. Any other use may leave the other database in an unrecoverable or inconsistent state.

Before automatic recovery runs, the transaction may show up in DBA_2PC_PENDING as state "collecting", "committed", or "prepared". If the DBA has forced an in-doubt transaction to have a particular result by using "commit force" or "rollback force", then states "forced commit" or "forced rollback" may also appear. Automatic recovery normally deletes entries in any of these states. The only exception is when recovery finds a forced transaction which is in a state inconsistent with other sites in the transaction; in this case, the entry is left in the table and the MIXED column has the value 'yes'.

However, under certain conditions, it may not be possible for automatic recovery to run. For example, a remote database may have been permanently lost. Even if it is re-created, it gets a new database ID, so that recovery cannot identify it (a possible symptom is ORA-02062). In this case, the DBA may use the procedure PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY to clean up the entries in any state other than "prepared". The DBA does not need to be in any particular hurry to resolve these entries, because they are not holding any database resources.

The following table indicates what the various states indicate about the transaction and what the DBA actions should be:

Table 185-6 PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY Procedure States

| State of Column | State of Global Transaction | State of Local Transaction | Normal DBA Action | Alternative DBA Action |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Collecting | Rolled back | Rolled back | None | PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY (See Note 1) |
| Committed | Committed | Committed | None | PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY (See Note 1) |
| Prepared | Unknown | Prepared | None | FORCE COMMIT or ROLLBACK |
| Forced commit | Unknown | Committed | None | PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY (See Note 1) |
| Forced rollback | Unknown | Rolled back | None | PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY (See Note 1) |
| Forced commit (mixed) | Mixed | Committed | (See Note 2) | |
| Forced rollback (mixed) | Mixed | Rolled back | (See Note 2) | |

 **Note:**

Use only if significant reconfiguration has occurred so that automatic recovery cannot resolve the transaction. Examples are total loss of the remote database, reconfiguration in software resulting in loss of two-phase commit capability, or loss of information from an external transaction coordinator such as a TP monitor.

 **Note:**

Examine and take any manual action to remove inconsistencies; then use the procedure `PURGE_MIXED`.

185.2.9 PURGE_MIXED Procedure

This procedure deletes information about a given mixed outcome transaction

When in-doubt transactions are forced to commit or rollback (instead of letting automatic recovery resolve their outcomes), there is a possibility that a transaction can have a mixed outcome; some sites commit, and others rollback. Such inconsistency cannot be resolved automatically by Oracle. However, Oracle flags entries in `DBA_2PC_PENDING` by setting the `MIXED` column to a value of 'yes'.

Oracle never automatically deletes information about a mixed outcome transaction. When the application or DBA is certain that all inconsistencies that might have arisen as a result of the mixed transaction have been resolved, this procedure can be used to delete the information about a given mixed outcome transaction.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.PURGE_MIXED (
    xid VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 185-7 PURGE_MIXED Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| <code>xid</code> | Must be set to the value of the <code>LOCAL_TRAN_ID</code> column in the <code>DBA_2PC_PENDING</code> table. |

185.2.10 READ_ONLY Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement `SET TRANSACTION READ ONLY`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.READ_ONLY;
```

185.2.11 READ_WRITE Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement:

```
SET TRANSACTION READ WRITE
```

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.READ_WRITE;
```

185.2.12 ROLLBACK Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement `ROLLBACK`.

This procedure is included for completeness, the functionality being already implemented as part of PL/SQL.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.ROLLBACK;
```

185.2.13 ROLLBACK_FORCE Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement `ROLLBACK FORCE <text>`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.ROLLBACK_FORCE (  
    xid VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 185-8 ROLLBACK_FORCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| <code>xid</code> | Local or global transaction ID. |

185.2.14 ROLLBACK_SAVEPOINT Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement `ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT <savepoint_name>`.

This procedure is included for completeness, the functionality being already implemented as part of PL/SQL.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.ROLLBACK_SAVEPOINT (  
    savept VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 185-9 ROLLBACK_SAVEPOINT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| savept | Savepoint identifier. |

185.2.15 SAVEPOINT Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement `SAVEPOINT <savepoint_name> .`

This procedure is included for completeness, the feature being already implemented as part of PL/SQL.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.SAVEPOINT (  
    savept VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 185-10 SAVEPOINT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| savept | Savepoint identifier. |

185.2.16 STEP_ID Function

This function returns local (to local transaction) unique positive integer that orders the DML operations of a transaction.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.STEP_ID  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

185.2.17 USE_ROLLBACK_SEGMENT Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement `SET TRANSACTION USE ROLLBACK SEGMENT <rb_seg_name>.`

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.USE_ROLLBACK_SEGMENT (  
    rb_name VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 185-11 USE_ROLLBACK_SEGMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| rb_name | Name of rollback segment to use. |

DBMS_TRANSFORM

The `DBMS_TRANSFORM` package provides an interface to the message format transformation features of Oracle Advanced Queuing.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of DBMS_TRANSFORM Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide for more on message format transformations.

186.1 Summary of DBMS_TRANSFORM Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_TRANSFORM` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 186-1 DBMS_TRANSFORM Package Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|---|--|
| CREATE_TRANSFORMATION Procedure | Creates a transformation that maps an object of the source type to an object of the destination type |
| DROP_TRANSFORMATION Procedure | Drops the given transformation |
| MODIFY_TRANSFORMATION Procedure | Modifies an existing transformation |

186.1.1 CREATE_TRANSFORMATION Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation that maps an object of the source type to an object of the target type. The transformation expression can be a SQL expression or a PL/SQL function. It must return an object of the target type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSFORM.CREATE_TRANSFORMATION (
  schema          VARCHAR2 (30),
  name            VARCHAR2 (30),
  from_schema     VARCHAR2 (30),
  from_type       VARCHAR2 (30),
  to_schema       VARCHAR2 (30),
  to_type         VARCHAR2 (30),
  transformation   VARCHAR2 (4000));
```


Parameters

Table 186-2 CREATE_TRANSFORM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| schema | Specifies the schema of the transformation. |
| name | Specifies the name of the transformation. |
| from_schema | Specifies the schema of the source type. |
| from_type | Specifies the source type. |
| to_schema | Specifies the target type schema. |
| to_type | Specifies the target type. |
| transformation | Specifies the transformation expression, returning an object of the target type. The expression must be a function returning an object of the target type or a constructor expression for the target type. You can choose not to specify a transformation expression and instead specify transformations for attributes of the target type using <code>MODIFY_TRANSFORM</code> . |

Usage Notes

- The transformation expression must be a SQL expression or a PL/SQL function returning the type of the specified attribute of the target type.
- To create, modify or drop transformations, a user must be granted execute privileges on `DBMS_TRANSFORM`. The user must also have execute privileges on the user defined types that are the source and destination types of the transformation. In addition, the user must also have execute privileges on any PLSQL function being used in the transformation function.
- The transformation cannot write database state (perform DML) or commit or rollback the current transaction.
- The transformation must be a SQL function with source type as input type, returning an object of the target type. It could also be a SQL expression of target type, referring to a source type. All references to the source type must be of the form `source.user_data`.
- Both source and target types must be non-scalar database types. A null transformation expression maps to a null target object.

For using the transformation at enqueue and dequeue time, the login user invoking the operation must have execute privileges on the PLSQL functions used by the transformation. For propagation, the owning schema of the queue must have these privileges.

186.1.2 DROP_TRANSFORM Procedure

This procedure drops the given transformation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSFORM.DROP_TRANSFORM (
    schema VARCHAR2(30),
```

```
name          VARCHAR2(30);
```

Parameters

Table 186-3 DROP_TRANSFORMATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| schema | Specifies the schema of the transformation. |
| name | Specifies the name of the transformation. |

186.1.3 MODIFY_TRANSFORMATION Procedure

This procedure modifies the transformation expression for the given transformation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSFORM.MODIFY_TRANSFORMATION (
  schema          VARCHAR2(30),
  name            VARCHAR2(30),
  attribute_number INTEGER,
  transformation   VARCHAR2(4000));
```

Parameters

Table 186-4 MODIFY_TRANSFORMATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| schema | Specifies the schema of the transformation. |
| name | Specifies the name of the transformation. |
| attribute_number | The attribute of the target type for which the new transformation expression is being specified. When specifying the new transformation as a single expression of the target type, specify a value of 0. |
| transformation | The transformation expression must be a SQL expression or a PL/SQL function returning the type of the specified attribute of the target type. If the attribute_number is 0, then the expression must be a PL/SQL function returning an object of the target type or a constructor expression for the target type. |

Usage Notes

- If the new transformation is a single expression of the target type, it may be specified with an `attribute_number` of 0. The new transformation may also be specified for each attribute of the target type.
- You can use this procedure to define the transformation as a separate expression for each attribute of the target type. For large transformations, this representation may be more readable and allow the application of fine grain control over the transformation. If the transformation expression was left unspecified for some of the attributes of the target type, they are evaluated to null when the transformation is applied.

DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE

The `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` package provides an interface to import and manage sensitive columns and sensitive column types in the database, and is used in conjunction with the `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT` package with regard to transparent sensitive data protection (TSDP) policies.

`DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` is available with the Enterprise Edition only.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE Subprograms](#)

Related Topics

- [DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT](#)

The `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT` package provides an interface to configure transparent sensitive data protection (TSDP) policies in conjunction with the `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` package.



See Also:

Oracle Database Security Guide

187.1 DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE Overview

The `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` package lets you manage sensitive columns and sensitive types in the Oracle database.

The identified sensitive columns are classified based on the sensitive types. By Using the [DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT](#) package to create a policy that protects data for a given class based on a column type rather than the data itself, you can then manage security for these types in a uniform fashion and modify the settings to accommodate changing compliance regulations.

You also can export the policies to other databases, when you perform a full export using Data Pump. You cannot export the policy itself, but an export of the database will include the TSDP policies.

187.2 DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE Security Model

All procedures are executed with invoker's rights. The `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` package is owned by `SYS`.

The `EXECUTE` privilege on this package should be granted as appropriate. Typically, an application database administrator should be granted the `EXECUTE` privilege for this package, while the `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT` package would be governed by a security administrator.

187.3 Summary of DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 187-1 DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| <code>ADD_SENSITIVE_COLUMN Procedure</code> | Adds a column to the sensitive column list |
| <code>ADD_SENSITIVE_TYPE Procedure</code> | Creates and adds a sensitive column type to the list of sensitive column types in the database |
| <code>ALTER_SENSITIVE_COLUMN Procedure</code> | Alters the sensitive type and/or the comment of a column in the sensitive column list. |
| <code>DROP_SENSITIVE_COLUMN Procedure</code> | Removes columns from the sensitive column list |
| <code>DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE Procedure</code> | Drops a sensitive column type from the list sensitive column types in the database |
| <code>DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE_SOURCE Procedure</code> | Drops sensitive column types corresponding to a source from the list sensitive column types in the database |
| <code>IMPORT_DISCOVERY_RESULT Procedure</code> | Imports sensitive columns from an external source. This can be an Application Data Model (ADM) from an Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control instance |
| <code>IMPORT_SENSITIVE_TYPES Procedure</code> | Imports a list of sensitive column types from a source |
| <code>REMOVE_DISCOVERY_RESULT Procedure</code> | Removes sensitive columns corresponding to an Application Data Model (ADM) from an Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control instance. |

187.3.1 ADD_SENSITIVE_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure adds a column to the sensitive column list.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.ADD_SENSITIVE_COLUMN (
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  sensitive_type   IN VARCHAR2,
  user_comment     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 187-2 ADD_SENSITIVE_COLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| schema_name | Schema to which the column belongs |
| table_name | Table containing the column |
| column_name | Sensitive column name |
| sensitive_type | Identifier of the sensitive column type |
| user_comment | User comment regarding the sensitive column |

Examples

Add a column SAL in SCOTT.EMP:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.ADD_SENSITIVE_COLUMN (
  schema_name      => 'SCOTT',
  table_name       => 'EMP',
  column_name      => 'SAL',
  sensitive_type   => 'SALARY_TYPE',
  user_comment     => 'Salary column');
```

187.3.2 ALTER_SENSITIVE_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure alters the Sensitive Type and/or the Comment of a Column in the sensitive column list.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.ALTER_SENSITIVE_COLUMN (
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  sensitive_type   IN VARCHAR2,
  user_comment     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 187-3 ALTER_SENSITIVE_COLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| schema_name | Schema to which the column belongs |
| table_name | Table containing the column |
| column_name | Sensitive column name |
| sensitive_type | Identifier of the sensitive column type |
| user_comment | User comment regarding the sensitive column |

Examples

Alter the column SAL in SCOTT.EMP that is listed in the sensitive column list:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.ALTER_SENSITIVE_COLUMN (
  schema_name      => 'SCOTT',
  table_name       => 'EMP',
  column_name      => 'SAL',
  sensitive_type   => 'FINANCE_Type',
  user_comment     => 'Finance Type. Earlier categorized as Salary Type');
```

187.3.3 ADD_SENSITIVE_TYPE Procedure

This procedure creates and adds a sensitive column type to the list sensitive column types in the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.ADD_SENSITIVE_TYPE (
  sensitive_type   IN VARCHAR2,
  user_comment     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 187-4 ADD_SENSITIVE_TYPE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| sensitive_type | Name of the sensitive column type |
| user_comment | User comment regarding the sensitive column |

Examples

Add a sensitive column type called SALARY_TYPE that is intended to be associated with columns containing salary data:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.ADD_SENSITIVE_TYPE (
  sensitive_type   => 'SALARY_TYPE',
  user_comment     => 'Salary data');
```

187.3.4 DROP_SENSITIVE_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure removes columns from the sensitive column list.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.DROP_SENSITIVE_COLUMN (
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
  table_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
  column_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%');
```

Parameters

Table 187-5 DROP_SENSITIVE_COLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| schema_name | Schema to which the column belongs |
| table_name | Table containing the column |

Table 187-5 (Cont.) DROP_SENSITIVE_COLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| column_name | Sensitive column name |

Examples

Remove column SAL in SCOTT.EMP from the sensitive column list:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.DROP_SENSITIVE_COLUMN (
  schema_name => 'SCOTT',
  table_name  => 'EMP',
  column_name => 'SAL');
```

187.3.5 DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE Procedure

This procedure drops a sensitive column type from the list sensitive column types in the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE (
  sensitive_type IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 187-6 DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| sensitive_type | Name of the sensitive column type to be dropped |

Examples

To drop SALARY_TYPE:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE (
  sensitive_type => 'SALARY_TYPE');
```

187.3.6 DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE_SOURCE Procedure

This procedure drops sensitive column types corresponding to a source from the list sensitive column types in the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE_SOURCE (
  source IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 187-7 *DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE_SOURCE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------|
| source | Name of the source |

Examples

To drop all sensitive column types corresponding to an Application Data Model (ADM) from an Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control instance, ADM_DEMO:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE_SOURCE (
  source      => 'ADM_DEMO');
```

187.3.7 IMPORT_DISCOVERY_RESULT Procedure

This procedure can be used to import sensitive columns, along with the associated sensitive types, from an external source. The external source can be an Application Data Model (ADM) instance from Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.IMPORT_DISCOVERY_RESULT (
  discovery_result      IN CLOB,
  discovery_source      IN VARCHAR2,
  force                 IN FORCE DEFAULT FALSE);

DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.IMPORT_DISCOVERY_RESULT (
  discovery_result      IN XMLTYPE,
  discovery_source      IN VARCHAR2,
  force                 IN FORCE DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 187-8 *IMPORT_DISCOVERY_RESULT Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| discovery_result | List of sensitive columns, along with the optional list of (the definitions of) the sensitive column types in XML format (possibly as a CLOB). |
| discovery_source | Source of the import. The discovery_sourcename identifies the list of imported sensitive columns. In case of ADM, this should be the ADM name. |

Table 187-8 (Cont.) IMPORT_DISCOVERY_RESULT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| force | <p>Specifies if the discovery result should be imported or not when the discovery result contains columns sensitive columns that are already identified as sensitive by another source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FALSE (default) - the discovery result will not be imported in case of conflicting columns. None of the columns and the sensitive types are imported. TRUE - the discovery result is imported and the attributes of the conflicting columns is set based on the incoming discovery result |

Examples

Import the list of sensitive columns of ADM instance, ADM_Demo:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.IMPORT_DISCOVERY_RESULT (
  discovery_results => xml_adm_result,
  discovery_source  => 'ADM_Demo');
```

187.3.8 IMPORT_SENSITIVE_TYPES Procedure

This procedure imports a list of sensitive column types from a source.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.IMPORT_SENSITIVE_TYPES (
  sensitive_types IN CLOB,
  source          IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.IMPORT_SENSITIVE_TYPES (
  sensitive_types IN XMLTYPE,
  source          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 187-9 IMPORT_SENSITIVE_TYPES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| sensitive_types | List of sensitive column types in XML Format (possibly as a CLOB) |
| source | Source of the import. The source identifies the list of imported sensitive column types. In case of Application Data Model (ADM) from an Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control instance, this should be the ADM name. |

Examples

Import the list of sensitive column types of ADM instance, ADM_Demo:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.IMPORT_SENSITIVE_TYPES (
  sensitive_types => xml_adm_result,
  source          => 'ADM_Demo');
```

187.3.9 REMOVE_DISCOVERY_RESULT Procedure

This procedure removes sensitive columns corresponding to an Application Data Model (ADM) from an Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control instance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.REMOVE_DISCOVERY_RESULT (  
    discovery_source    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 187-10 REMOVE_DISCOVERY_RESULT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| discovery_source | Source of the import. In case of ADM, this should be the ADM name, the results of which is to be removed. |

Examples

Remove the sensitive columns corresponding to ADM instance, ADM_Demo:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.REMOVE_DISCOVERY_RESULT (  
    discovery_source    => 'ADM_Demo');
```

DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT

The `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT` package provides an interface to configure transparent sensitive data protection (TSDP) policies in conjunction with the `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` package.

`DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT` is available with the Enterprise Edition only.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT Subprograms](#)

Related Topics

- [DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE](#)
The `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` package provides an interface to import and manage sensitive columns and sensitive column types in the database, and is used in conjunction with the `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT` package with regard to transparent sensitive data protection (TSDP) policies.



See Also:

Oracle Database Security Guide

188.1 DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT Overview

Use the `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT` package to create transparent sensitive data protection policies, configure protection by associating the policies with sensitive types, and to enable and disable the configured protection.

Sensitive types can be added using the `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` package.

188.2 DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT Security Model

All procedures are executed with invoker's rights. Typically, a security administrator should have the `EXECUTE` privilege for this package.

188.3 DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT Constants

DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT defines the TSDP_PARAM_MAX constant for use when specifying parameter values.

This constant is described in the following table.

Table 188-1 DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT Constants - Compression Types

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------|---------|-------|--|
| TSDP_PARAM_MAX | INTEGER | 4000 | Maximum length of the parameter value that can be specified in FEATURE_OPTIONS |

188.4 DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT Data Structures

The DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT package defines two TABLE types.

Table Types

- [FEATURE_OPTIONS Table Type](#)
- [POLICY_CONDITIONS Table Type](#)

188.4.1 FEATURE_OPTIONS Table Type

The following type is an associative array of VARCHAR2 (TSDP_PARAM_MAX) that is indexed by VARCHAR2 (M_IDEN).

Syntax

```
TYPE FEATURE_OPTIONS IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2 (TSDP_PARAM_MAX)
INDEX BY VARCHAR2 (M_IDEN);
```

188.4.2 POLICY_CONDITIONS Table Type

The following type is an associative array of VARCHAR2 (TSDP_PARAM_MAX) that is indexed by PLS_INTEGER.

Syntax

```
TYPE POLICY_CONDITIONS IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2 (TSDP_PARAM_MAX)
INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
```

188.5 Summary of DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 188-2 DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| ADD_POLICY Procedure | Creates a TSDP policy |
| ALTER_POLICY Procedure | Alters a TSDP policy |
| ASSOCIATE_POLICY Procedure | Associates or disassociates a TSDP policy with a sensitive column type |
| DISABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN Procedure | Disables protection for columns |
| DISABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE Procedure | Disables protection based on the source of truth for the sensitive columns |
| DISABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE Procedure | Disables protection for a sensitive column type |
| DROP_POLICY Procedure | Removes a TSDP policy |
| ENABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN Procedure | Enables protection for columns |
| ENABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE Procedure | Enables protection based on the source of truth for the sensitive columns |
| ENABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE Procedure | Enables protection for a sensitive column type |

188.5.1 ADD_POLICY Procedure

This procedure creates a TSDP policy.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ADD_POLICY (
  policy_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  security_feature     IN PLS_INTEGER,
  policy_enable_options IN FEATURE_OPTIONS,
  policy_apply_condition IN POLICY_CONDITION DEFAULT TSDP$default_condition);
```

Parameters

Table 188-3 ADD_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <code>policy_name</code> | Name of the policy being created. The maximum length for this identifier is <code>M_IDEN</code> . This follows the Oracle naming convention. |
| <code>security_feature</code> | Oracle security feature with which the policy is associated. Allowed values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.REDACT</code> <code>DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.VPD</code> <code>DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.UNIFIED_AUDIT</code> <code>DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.FINE_GRAINED_AUDIT</code> <code>DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.COLUMN_ENCRYPTION</code> |
| <code>policy_enable_options</code> | Initialized with the parameter-value pairs corresponding to the <code>security_feature</code> setting |

Table 188-3 (Cont.) ADD_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| policy_apply_condition | <p>Initialized with the property-value pairs that must be satisfied in order to apply the corresponding policy_enable_options. This is an associative array with Property as the key (PLS_INTEGER).</p> <p>Example: example_policy_condition(Property)=property_value. Permissible values for Property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.DATATYPE • DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.LENGTH • DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.PARENT_SCHEMA • DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.PARENT_TABLE |

Usage Notes

To create the TDSP policy, you must include the procedure in an anonymous block that defines the type of security feature that will use the policy and conditions to test when the policy is enabled. For more information, see *Oracle Database Security Guide*.

Examples

Create a policy PARTIAL_MASK_POLICY:

```

DECLARE
  redact_feature_options DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.FEATURE_OPTIONS;
  policy_conditions DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.POLICY_CONDITIONS;
BEGIN
  redact_feature_options ('expression') :=
    'SYS_CONTEXT(''USERENV'', ''SESSION_USER'')          =' 'APPUSER'';
  redact_feature_options ('function_type')              := 'DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL';
  redact_feature_options ('function_parameters')        := 'STR, VVVVVVVVV, VVVVVVVVV,
*, 1, 6';
  policy_conditions(DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DATATYPE)        := 'VARCHAR2';
  DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ADD_POLICY
    ('PARTIAL_MASK_POLICY', DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.REDACT, redact_feature_options,
policy_conditions);
END;

```

188.5.2 ALTER_POLICY Procedure

This procedure alters an existing TDSP policy

Syntax

```

DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ALTER_POLICY (
  policy_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_enable_options IN FEATURE_OPTIONS,
  policy_apply_condition IN POLICY_CONDITION default TSDP$default_condition);

```

Parameters

Table 188-4 ALTER_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>policy_name</code> | Name of the policy to alter |
| <code>policy_enable_options</code> | Initialized with the parameter-value pairs corresponding to the security feature |
| <code>policy_apply_condition</code> | <p>Initialized with the property-value pairs that must be satisfied in order to apply the corresponding <code>policy_enable_options</code>. This is an associative array with <code>Property</code> as the key (<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>).</p> <p>Example: <code>example_policy_condition(Property)=property_value</code>. Permissible values for <code>Property</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.DATATYPE</code> • <code>DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.LENGTH</code> • <code>DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.PARENT_SCHEMA</code> • <code>DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.PARENT_TABLE</code> |

Usage Notes

- If the `policy_apply_condition` matches an existing condition for the policy, then the corresponding enable options are updated with `policy_enable_options`.
- If the `policy_apply_condition` does not match any existing condition for the policy, the combination of `policy_enable_options` and `policy_apply_condition` is added to the policy.

Examples

Add a new combination of `policy_apply_condition` and `policy_enable_options` to an existing policy `PARTIAL_MASK_POLICY`:

```
DECLARE
  redact_feature_options DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.FEATURE_OPTIONS;
  policy_conditions DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.POLICY_CONDITIONS;
BEGIN
  redact_feature_options ('expression') :=
    'SYS_CONTEXT(''USERENV'', 'SESSION_USER')='APPUSER'';
  redact_feature_options ('function_type') := 'DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL';
  redact_feature_options ('function_parameters') := 'STR, VVVVVVVV, VVVVVVVV, *,
    1, 6';
  policy_conditions (DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DATATYPE) := 'VARCHAR2';
  DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ALTER_POLICY ('PARTIAL_MASK_POLICY', redact_feature_options,
  policy_conditions);
END;
```

188.5.3 ASSOCIATE_POLICY Procedure

This procedure associates or disassociates a TSDP policy with a sensitive column type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ASSOCIATE_POLICY (
  policy_name          IN VARCHAR2,
```

```
sensitive_type    IN VARCHAR2,
associate         IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 188-5 ASSOCIATE_POLICY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| policy_name | Name of the TDSP policy |
| sensitive_type | Name of the sensitive column type: |
| associate | Associate or Disassociate. TRUE implies Associate |

Usage Notes

Both the policy and the sensitive column type should exist in the database.

Examples

Associate PARTIAL_MASK_POLICY with SSN_TYPE:

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ASSOCIATE_POLICY ('PARTIAL_MASK_POLICY', 'SSN_TYPE');
```

188.5.4 DISABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure disables protection for columns.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DISABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN (
  schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
  table_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
  column_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
  policy_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 188-6 DISABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| schema_name | Name of the schema containing the column |
| table_name | Table containing the column |
| column_name | Column name |
| policy_name | Optional policy name. If given, only this policy is disabled. |

Examples

Disable TSDP policies associated with the corresponding sensitive column types for columns that reside in schema with name like %PAYROLL%, table name like EMP%, and column name like SAL%:

```
EXEC DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DISABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN ('%PAYROLL%', 'EMP%', 'SAL%');
```


188.5.5 DISABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE Procedure

This procedure disables protection based on the source of truth for the sensitive columns.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DISABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE (
    discovery_sourcename    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 188-7 *DISABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| discovery_sourcename | Name of the discovery source. This could be the Application Data Model (ADM) name or the database user. |

Examples

Disable protection for all columns corresponding to ADM_Demo:

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DISABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE ('ADM_Demo');
```

188.5.6 DISABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE Procedure

This procedure disables protection for a sensitive column type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DISABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE (
    sensitive_type          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 188-8 *DISABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| sensitive_type | Name of the sensitive column type |

Examples

Disable protection for all columns identified by SSN_TYPE:

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DISABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE ('SSN_TYPE');
```

188.5.7 DROP_POLICY Procedure

This procedure removes a TDSP policy or one of its condition-enable_options combinations.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DROP_POLICY (
    policy_name            IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

policy_apply_condition IN POLICY_CONDITIONS);

DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DROP_POLICY (
  policy_name           IN VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 188-9 *DROP_POLICY Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| policy_name | Name of the policy to drop |
| policy_apply_condition | To be initialized with the relevant condition |

Usage Notes

- The combination of `policy_conditions` and `policy_enable_options` can be dropped from a TSDP policy by giving the `policy_apply_condition` parameter. The default condition-default options combination can also be dropped (if it exists for the policy) by passing an empty associative array of type `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.POLICY_CONDITION`.
- If the condition-enable_options combination that is being dropped is the last condition-enable_options combination for the policy, the policy itself is dropped.
- A policy can be completely dropped by using the overloaded of the procedure that takes only `policy_name`.
- A policy or one of its conditions can be dropped only if the policy is not associated with any sensitive column type. This also means that a policy that is being dropped is not enabled on any column (object).

Examples

Dropping the condition-enable_options combination based on a specific condition:

```

DECLARE
  policy_conditions DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.POLICY_CONDITIONS;
BEGIN
  policy_conditions (DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DATATYPE) := 'VARCHAR2';
  DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DROP_POLICY ('PARTIAL_MASK_POLICY', policy_conditions);
END;

```

The default condition-enable_options combination can be dropped by passing an empty associative array of type `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.POLICY_CONDITIONS` for the `policy_apply_condition` parameter:

```

DECLARE
  policy_conditions DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.POLICY_CONDITIONS;
BEGIN
  DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DROP_POLICY ('redact_partial_cc', policy_conditions);
END;

```

Dropping a TSDP policy:

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DROP_POLICY(
    policy_name => 'PARTIAL_MASK_POLICY');
END;

```

188.5.8 ENABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure enables protection for columns.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ENABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN (
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
  table_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
  column_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
  policy_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 188-10 *ENABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| schema_name | Name of the schema containing the column |
| table_name | Table containing the column |
| column_name | Column name |
| policy_name | Optional policy name. If given, only this policy is enabled. |

Usage Notes

- Only a TSDP Policy that is associated with the sensitive column type of the sensitive column can be enabled using this Procedure.
- LIKE condition is used for schema_name, table_name and column_name. AND semantics is followed.

Examples

Enable TSDP policies associated with the corresponding sensitive column types for columns that reside in schema with name like %PAYROLL%, table name like EMP%, and column name like SAL%:

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ENABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN ('%PAYROLL%', 'EMP%', 'SAL%');
```

188.5.9 ENABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE Procedure

This procedure enables protection based on the source of truth for the sensitive columns.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ENABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE (
  discovery_sourcename IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 188-11 *ENABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| discovery_sourcename | Name of the discovery source. This could be the Application Data Model (ADM) name or the database user. |

Examples

Enable protection for all columns corresponding to ADM_Demo:

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ENABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE ('ADM_Demo');
```

188.5.10 ENABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE Procedure

This procedure enables protection for a sensitive column type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ENABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE (
    sensitive_type      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 188-12 *ENABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| sensitive_type | Name of the sensitive column type |

Examples

Enable protection for all columns identified by SSN_TYPE:

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ENABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE ('SSN_TYPE');
```

DBMS_TTS

The DBMS_TTS package checks if the transportable set is self-contained. All violations are inserted into a temporary table that can be selected from the view TRANSPORT_SET_VIOLATIONS.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_TTS Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Upgrade Guide*

189.1 DBMS_TTS Security Model

Only users having the `execute_catalog_role` can execute this procedure. This role is initially only assigned to user SYS.

189.2 DBMS_TTS Exceptions

The DBMS_TTS package creates exceptions for missing or invalid transportable tablespaces.

```
ts_not_found EXCEPTION;
PRAGMA exception_init(ts_not_found, -29304);
ts_not_found_num NUMBER := -29304;

invalid_ts_list EXCEPTION;
PRAGMA exception_init(invalid_ts_list, -29346);
invalid_ts_list_num NUMBER := -29346;

sys_or_tmp_ts EXCEPTION;
PRAGMA exception_init(sys_or_tmp_ts, -29351);
sys_or_tmp_ts_num NUMBER := -29351;
```

189.3 DBMS_TTS Operational Notes

With respect to transportable tablespaces, disabled and enabled referential integrity constraints are handled differently.

- A disabled referential integrity constraint does not violate the transportability rules and is dropped during the import phase.
- An enabled referential integrity constraint violates the transportability rules if it references a table in a tablespace outside the transportable set.

189.4 Summary of DBMS_TTS Subprograms

The two procedures listed in the table are designed to be called by database administrators.

Table 189-1 DBMS_TTS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| DOWNGRADE Procedure | Downgrades transportable tablespace-related data |
| TRANSPORT_SET_CHECK Procedure | Checks if a set of tablespaces (to be transported) is self-contained |

189.4.1 DOWNGRADE Procedure

This procedure downgrades transportable tablespace related data.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TTS.DOWNGRADE;
```

189.4.2 TRANSPORT_SET_CHECK Procedure

This procedure checks if a set of tablespaces (to be transported) is self-contained. After calling this procedure, the user may select from a view to see a list of violations, if there are any.

Syntax

```
DBMS_TTS.TRANSPORT_SET_CHECK (
    ts_list          IN CLOB,
    incl_constraints IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    full_check      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 189-2 TRANSPORT_SET_CHECK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>ts_list</code> | List of one or more tablespaces, separated by comma. |

Table 189-2 (Cont.) TRANSPORT_SET_CHECK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>incl_constraints</code> | TRUE if you want to count in referential integrity constraints when examining if the set of tablespaces is self-contained. (The <code>incl_constraints</code> parameter is a default so that <code>TRANSPORT_SET_CHECK</code> will work if it is called with only the <code>ts_list</code> argument.) |
| <code>full_check</code> | Indicates whether a full or partial dependency check is required. If TRUE, treats all IN and OUT pointers (dependencies) and captures them as violations if they are not self-contained in the transportable set. The parameter should be set to TRUE for TSPITR or if a strict version of transportable is desired. By default the parameter is set to FALSE. It will only consider OUT pointers as violations. |

Examples

If the view does not return any rows, then the set of tablespaces is self-contained. For example,

```
SQLPLUS> EXECUTE DBMS_TTS.TRANSPORT_SET_CHECK('foo,bar', TRUE);  
SQLPLUS> SELECT * FROM TRANSPORT_SET_VIOLATIONS;
```

DBMS_TYPES

The `DBMS_TYPES` package consists of constants, which represent the built-in and user-defined types.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)

190.1 DBMS_TYPES Constants

The `DBMS_TYPES` package defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are listed in following table .

Table 190-1 *DBMS_TYPES Constants*

| Constant | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <code>NO_DATA</code> | Is only relevant if PieceWise is called, for a collection or any dataset. Denotes the end of collection/any dataset when all the elements have been accessed |
| <code>SUCCESS</code> | The operation succeeded |
| <code>TYPECODE_BDOUBLE</code> | A <code>NUMBER</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_BFILE</code> | A <code>BFILE</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_BFLOAT</code> | A <code>NUMBER</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_BLOB</code> | A <code>BLOB</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_CFILE</code> | A <code>CFILE</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_CHAR</code> | A <code>CHAR</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_CLOB</code> | A <code>CLOB</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_DATE</code> | A <code>DATE</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_INTERVAL_DS</code> | An <code>INTERVAL_DS</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_INTERVAL_YM</code> | A <code>INTERVAL_YM</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_MLSLABEL</code> | An <code>MLSLABEL</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_NAMEDCOLLECTION</code> | A named collection (<code>VARRAY</code> /nested table) type |
| <code>TYPECODE_NCHAR</code> | A <code>NCHAR</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_NCLOB</code> | A <code>NCLOB</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_NUMBER</code> | A <code>NUMBER</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_NVARCHAR2</code> | A <code>NVARCHAR2</code> type |
| <code>TYPECODE_OBJECT</code> | An <code>OBJECT</code> type |

Table 190-1 (Cont.) DBMS_TYPES Constants

| Constant | Description |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| TYPECODE_OPAQUE | An OPAQUE type |
| TYPECODE_RAW | A RAW type |
| TYPECODE_REF | A REF type |
| TYPECODE_TABLE | A nested table collection type |
| TYPECODE_TIMESTAMP | A TIMESTAMP type |
| TYPECODE_TIMESTAMP_LTZ | A TIMESTAMP_LTZ type |
| TYPECODE_TIMESTAMP_TZ | A TIMESTAMP_TZ type |
| TYPECODE_UROWID | A UROWID type |
| TYPECODE_VARCHAR2 | A VARCHAR2 type |
| TYPECODE_VARCHAR | A VARCHAR type |
| TYPECODE_VARRAY | A VARRAY collection type |

190.2 DBMS_TYPES Exceptions

DBMS_TYPES throws these exceptions.

- INVALID_PARAMETERS
- INCORRECT_USAGE
- TYPE_MISMATCH

DBMS_UMF

The `DBMS_UMF` package provides an interface for deploying the Remote Management Framework (RMF) for an Oracle Database. The RMF is used for collecting performance statistics for an Oracle Database.



See Also:

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide for more information about configuring the RMF for an Oracle Database.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of DBMS_UMF Subprograms](#)

191.1 Summary of DBMS_UMF Subprograms

This topic lists the `DBMS_UMF` subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 191-1 DBMS_UMF Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CONFIGURE_NODE Procedure | Configures a node in the RMF topology |
| CREATE_LINK Procedure | Creates a database link between two nodes in the RMF topology |
| CREATE_TOPOLOGY Procedure | Creates the RMF topology |
| DROP_LINK Procedure | Removes a database link between two nodes in the RMF topology |
| DROP_TOPOLOGY Procedure | Deletes the RMF topology |
| ENABLE_SERVICE Procedure | Enables a service on a node in the RMF topology |
| GET_NODE_ID_LOCAL Function | Returns the node ID of a node in the RMF topology |
| GET_NODE_NAME_LOCAL Function | Returns the node name of a node in the RMF topology |
| GET_TARGET_ID Function | Returns the destination ID in the RMF topology |
| GET_TOPOLOGY_NAME_LOCAL Function | Returns the RMF topology name of the local node |
| QUERY_LINK_INFO Procedure | Returns the information about a database link in the RMF topology |
| QUERY_NODE_INFO Procedures | Returns the information about a node in the RMF topology |
| REGISTER_NODE Function and Procedure | Registers a node in the RMF topology |

Table 191-1 (Cont.) DBMS_UMF Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| SWITCH_DESTINATION Procedure | Designates a source node as a destination node in the RMF topology |
| UNCONFIGURE_NODE Procedure | Resets the configuration of a node in the RMF topology |
| UNREGISTER_NODE Procedure | Removes the registration of a node in the RMF topology |

191.1.1 CONFIGURE_NODE Procedure

This procedure configures a node that needs to be registered with the RMF topology. This procedure must be executed on the node that needs to be configured.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.CONFIGURE_NODE (
  node_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  dblink_to_target  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 191-2 CONFIGURE_NODE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| node_name | Name of the node. Each node in the RMF topology must be assigned a unique name. If a name is not provided for a node in this procedure, then the value of the initialization parameter <code>DB_UNIQUE_NAME</code> is assigned as the name for the node by default. |
| dblink_to_target | Database link from this node to the destination node. |

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

191.1.2 CREATE_LINK Procedure

This procedure creates database links between two nodes in the RMF topology. This procedure must be executed only on the destination node.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.CREATE_LINK (
  topology_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  node_a_name       IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

node_b_name      IN VARCHAR2,
dblink_a_to_b    IN VARCHAR2,
dblink_b_to_a    IN VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 191-3 CREATE_LINK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| topology_name | Name of the RMF topology. |
| node_a_name | Name of the first node. |
| node_b_name | Name of the second node. |
| dblink_a_to_b | Database link from the first node to the second node. |
| dblink_b_to_b | Database link from the second node to the first node. |

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

191.1.3 CREATE_TOPOLOGY Procedure

This procedure creates the RMF topology and designates the node on which it is executed as the destination node for that topology.

Syntax

```

DBMS_UMF.CREATE_TOPOLOGY(
  topology_name IN VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 191-4 CREATE_TOPOLOGY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| topology_name | Name of the RMF topology. |

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

191.1.4 DROP_LINK Procedure

This procedure removes the database links between two nodes in the RMF topology. This procedure must be executed only on the destination node.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.DROP_LINK(  
    topology_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    node_a_name   IN VARCHAR2,  
    node_b_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 191-5 DROP_LINK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| topology_name | Name of the RMF topology. |
| node_a_name | Name of the first node. |
| node_b_name | Name of the second node. |

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

191.1.5 DROP_TOPOLOGY Procedure

This procedure deletes the RMF topology. This procedure must be executed only on the destination node.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.DROP_TOPOLOGY(  
    topology_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 191-6 DROP_TOPOLOGY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| topology_name | Name of the topology to delete. |

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

191.1.6 ENABLE_SERVICE Procedure

This procedure enables a service, such as the AWR service, on a node in the RMF topology. This procedure must be executed only on the destination node.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.ENABLE_SERVICE(  
    topology_name    IN VARCHAR2,  
    node_name        IN VARCHAR2,  
    service_type     IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 191-7 ENABLE_SERVICE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| topology_name | Name of the RMF topology. |
| node_name | Name of the node on which a specific service needs to be enabled. |
| service_type | Numeric constant identifying the service. The only allowed value for this parameter is UMF_SERVICE_TYPE_AWR, which is Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) service. |

Security Model

Only the database users SYS and SYS\$UMF can execute this procedure.

191.1.7 GET_NODE_ID_LOCAL Function

This function returns the node ID of the node in the RMF topology on which this function is executed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.GET_NODE_ID_LOCAL(  
    topology_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 191-8 GET_NODE_ID_LOCAL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| topology_name | Name of the RMF topology with which the node is registered. |

Return Value

Returns the node ID of the node in the RMF topology on which this function is executed.

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this function.

191.1.8 GET_NODE_NAME_LOCAL Function

This function returns the name of the node in the RMF topology on which this function is executed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.GET_NODE_NAME_LOCAL RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Value

Returns the name of the node in the RMF topology on which this function is executed.

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

191.1.9 GET_TARGET_ID Function

This function returns the ID of the destination node in the RMF topology. This function can be executed on any node in the RMF topology.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.GET_TARGET_ID(  
    topology_name IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 191-9 GET_TARGET_ID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <code>topology_name</code> | Name of the RMF topology. |

Return Value

Returns the ID of the destination node in the RMF topology.

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

191.1.10 GET_TOPOLOGY_NAME_LOCAL Function

This function returns the name of the active RMF topology of the node on which this function is executed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.GET_TOPOLOGY_NAME_LOCAL RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Value

Returns the name of the active RMF topology of the node on which this function is executed.

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

191.1.11 QUERY_LINK_INFO Procedure

This procedure returns the name of the database link between two nodes in the RMF topology. This procedure can be executed on any node in the RMF topology.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.QUERY_LINK_INFO(  
    topology_name    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    from_node_id     IN    NUMBER,  
    to_node_id       IN    NUMBER,  
    link_name        OUT   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 191-10 QUERY_LINK_INFO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>topology_name</code> | Name of the RMF topology. |
| <code>from_node_id</code> | Node ID of the first node. |
| <code>to_node_id</code> | Node ID of the second node. |
| <code>link_name</code> | Name of the database link from the first node to the second node returned by the procedure. |

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

191.1.12 QUERY_NODE_INFO Procedures

This procedure returns information about a node in the RMF topology. This procedure can be executed on any node in the RMF topology.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.QUERY_NODE_INFO (
  topology_name      IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  node_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  node_id            OUT  NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_UMF.QUERY_NODE_INFO (
  node_id            IN   NUMBER,
  topology_name      OUT  VARCHAR2,
  node_name          OUT  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 191-11 QUERY_NODE_INFO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| topology_name | Name of the RMF topology with which the node is registered. |
| node_name | Name of the node. |
| node_id | Identifier of the node. |

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

191.1.13 REGISTER_NODE Function and Procedure

This function and procedure registers a node with the RMF topology. This procedure and function must be executed only on the destination node in the RMF topology.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.REGISTER_NODE (
  topology_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  node_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  dblink_to_node     IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  dblink_from_node   IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  as_source           IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TRUE',
  as_candidate_target IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'FALSE');
```

```
DBMS_UMF.REGISTER_NODE (
  topology_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  node_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  dblink_to_node     IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  dblink_from_node   IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

as_source          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TRUE',
as_candidate_target IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'FALSE');
node_id           OUT VARCHAR2);

DBMS_UMF.REGISTER_NODE(
  topology_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  node_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  dblink_to_node   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  dblink_from_node IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  as_source        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TRUE',
  as_candidate_target IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'FALSE')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 191-12 REGISTER_NODE Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| topology_name | Name of the RMF topology. |
| node_name | Name of the node to register. |
| dblink_to_node | Name for the database link from the destination to the node. |
| dblink_from_node | Name for the database link from the node to the destination. |
| as_source | Set to TRUE, if the node is a source, else set to FALSE. |
| as_candidate_target | Set to TRUE, if the node is a candidate destination, else set to FALSE. |
| node_id | Node ID returned by the procedure. |

Return Value

Returns the node ID of the registered node.

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

191.1.14 SWITCH_DESTINATION Procedure

This procedure makes the candidate destination as the new destination in the RMF topology. This procedure must be executed only on the candidate destination node.

Syntax

```

DBMS_UMF.SWITCH_DESTINATION(
  topology_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  force_switch     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 191-13 SWITCH_DESTINATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| topology_name | Name of the RMF topology. |
| force_switch | If set to <code>FALSE</code> , the execution of this procedure fails in the following situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidate destination is a read-only database, and hence it cannot become the new destination.• Candidate destination does not have database links to one or more sources in the topology.• Candidate destination is unable to get the latest AWR data from the old destination. If set to <code>TRUE</code> , the execution of this procedure fails in the following situation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidate destination is a read-only database, and hence it cannot become the new destination. |

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

191.1.15 UNCONFIGURE_NODE Procedure

This procedure removes the configuration details of the node on which this procedure is executed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.UNCONFIGURE_NODE;
```

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

191.1.16 UNREGISTER_NODE Procedure

This procedure removes a node for the RMF topology. This procedure must be executed only on the destination node.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.UNREGISTER_NODE(  
    topology_name    IN VARCHAR2,  
    node_name        IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 191-14 UNREGISTER_NODE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| topology_name | Name of the RMF topology. |
| node_name | Name of the node which needs to be removed from the topology. |

Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

DBMS_UNDO_ADV

The Undo Advisor assists in correctly sizing the undo tablespace and sets the low threshold value of the Undo Retention Period for any Oracle Flashback requirements. The Undo Advisor can also be used to estimate the undo tablespace required for migration from manual to automatic undo management before actually creating the new undo tablespace.

The `DBMS_UNDO_ADVISOR` package provides subprograms to manage the execution of the Undo Advisor feature.

The Undo Advisor relies for its analysis on data collected in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR). Thus, it is important that the AWR have adequate workload statistics available so that the Undo Advisor can make accurate recommendations. For newly created databases, adequate statistics may not be available immediately. In such cases, continue to use the default auto-extending undo tablespace until at least one workload cycle completes.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of DBMS_UNDO_ADV Subprograms](#)

192.1 Summary of DBMS_UNDO_ADV Subprograms

This topic lists the `DBMS_UNDO_ADV` subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 192-1 DBMS_UNDO_ADV Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| BEST_POSSIBLE_RETENTION Function | Returns the best possible value for the <code>undo_retention</code> parameter that the current undo tablespace can satisfy in order to maximize the usage of the current undo tablespace based on the historical information of the given period. |
| LONGEST_QUERY Function | This function returns the duration of the longest query, in seconds, for a given period. |
| RBU_MIGRATION Function | Estimates the undo tablespace needed for migration from manual to automatic undo management. |
| REQUIRED_RETENTION Function | Returns the required value for the <code>undo_retention</code> parameter to satisfy the longest query based on undo statistics available for a given period. |
| REQUIRED_UNDO_SIZE Function | Returns the required undo tablespace size in MB to satisfy a certain undo retention value based on undo statistics available for a given period. |
| UNDO_ADVISOR Function | Uses the advisor framework to check if there is any problem with the current instance. It also provides recommendations. |

Table 192-1 (Cont.) DBMS_UNDO_ADV Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| UNDO_AUTOTUNE Function | Determines whether auto-tuning of undo retention is enabled for the current undo tablespace. |
| UNDO_HEALTH Function | Checks whether there is any problem with the current setting of undo retention and undo tablespace size based on the historical information of a given period and provides recommendations to fix the problem. |
| UNDO_INFO Function | Retrieves information about the undo tablespace of the current instance. |

192.1.1.1 BEST_POSSIBLE_RETENTION Function

This function returns the best possible value for the `undo_retention` parameter that the current undo tablespace can satisfy in order to maximize the usage for the current undo tablespace based on the historical information of a given period.

Syntax

Viewing the output using the historical information in memory:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.BEST_POSSIBLE_RETENTION()
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Viewing the output using start time and end time:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.BEST_POSSIBLE_RETENTION(
    start_time IN DATE,
    end_time   IN DATE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Viewing the output using begin and end AWR snapshot ID:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.BEST_POSSIBLE_RETENTION(
    begin_snap IN NUMBER,
    end_snap   IN NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 192-2 BEST_POSSIBLE_RETENTION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <code>start_time</code> | Start time of the given period. |
| <code>end_time</code> | End time of the given period. |

Table 192-2 (Cont.) BEST_POSSIBLE_RETENTION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>begin_snap</code> | Begin snapshot identifier. It is based on historical information in AWR from the <code>begin_snap</code> identifier. |
| <code>end_snap</code> | End snapshot identifier. It is based on historical information in AWR until the <code>end_snap</code> identifier. |

192.1.2 RBU_MIGRATION Function

This function estimates the undo tablespace needed for migration from manual to automatic undo management.

If you are currently using manual undo management (rollback segments) to manage undo space, then Oracle recommends migrating to automatic undo management. You must first create an undo tablespace, before opening a newly upgraded database. The required size of undo tablespace depends on the system workload and Flashback requirements.



Note:

The `RBU_MIGRATION` function should be called only when `undo_management = manual`.

Syntax

Viewing the output using the historical information in memory:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.RBU_MIGRATION ()
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Viewing the output using the Start Time and End Time:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.RBU_MIGRATION (
    START_TIME IN DATE,
    END_TIME   IN DATE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 192-3 RBU_MIGRATION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <code>START_TIME</code> | Start time of the given period. |
| <code>END_TIME</code> | End time of the given period. |

192.1.3 LONGEST_QUERY Function

This function returns the duration of the longest query, in seconds, for a given period.

Syntax

Viewing the output using the historical information in memory:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.LONGEST_QUERY()  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Viewing the output using start time and end time:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.LONGEST_QUERY(  
    start_time IN DATE,  
    end_time   IN DATE)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Viewing the output using begin and end AWR snapshot ID:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.LONGEST_QUERY(  
    begin_snap IN NUMBER,  
    end_snap   IN NUMBER)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 192-4 LONGEST_QUERY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| start_time | Start time for the specified period. |
| end_time | End time for the specified period. |
| begin_snap | Begin snapshot identifier. It is based on historical information in AWR from the begin_snap identifier. |
| end_snap | End snapshot identifier. It is based on historical information in AWR until the end_snap identifier. |

192.1.4 REQUIRED_RETENTION Function

This function returns the required value for the `undo_retention` parameter to satisfy the longest query based on undo statistics available for a given period.

Syntax

Viewing the output using the historical information in memory:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.REQUIRED_RETENTION()
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Viewing the output using start time and end time:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.REQUIRED_RETENTION(
    start_time IN DATE,
    end_time   IN DATE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Viewing the output using begin and end AWR snapshot ID:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.REQUIRED_RETENTION(
    begin_snap IN NUMBER,
    end_snap   IN NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 192-5 REQUIRED_RETENTION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>start_time</code> | Start time of the given period. |
| <code>end_time</code> | End time of the given period. |
| <code>begin_snap</code> | Begin snapshot identifier. It is based on historical information in AWR from the <code>begin_snap</code> identifier. |
| <code>end_snap</code> | End snapshot identifier. It is based on historical information in AWR until the <code>end_snap</code> identifier. |

192.1.5 REQUIRED_UNDO_SIZE Function

This function returns the required undo tablespace size (in MB) to satisfy certain undo retention value based on undo statistics available for a given period.



Note:

Zero will be returned if the information about the given period is not available.

Syntax

Viewing the output using the historical information in memory:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.REQUIRED_UNDO_SIZE(  
    retention IN NUMBER)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Viewing the output using start time and end time:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.REQUIRED_UNDO_SIZE(  
    retention IN NUMBER,  
    start_time IN DATE,  
    end_time IN DATE)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Viewing the output using begin and end AWR snapshot ID:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.REQUIRED_UNDO_SIZE(  
    retention IN NUMBER,  
    begin_snap IN NUMBER,  
    end_snap IN NUMBER)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 192-6 REQUIRED_UNDO_SIZE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| retention | Retention value you want to set for the <code>undo_retention init.ora</code> parameter. |
| start_time | Start time of the given period. |
| end_time | End time of the given period. |
| begin_snap | Begin snapshot identifier. It is based on historical information in AWR from the <code>begin_snap</code> identifier. |
| end_snap | End snapshot identifier. It is based on historical information in AWR until the <code>end_snap</code> identifier. |

192.1.6 UNDO_ADVISOR Function

This function uses the advisor framework to check if there is any problem with the current instance and provide recommendations.



Note:

This function should be used when `undo_management` is set to `auto`.

Syntax

Viewing the output using the historical information in memory:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.UNDO_ADVISOR(  
    instance_id IN NUMBER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Viewing the output using start time and end time:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.UNDO_ADVISOR(  
    start_time IN DATE,  
    end_time   IN DATE,  
    instance_id IN NUMBER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Viewing the output using begin and end AWR snapshot ID:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.UNDO_ADVISOR(  
    begin_snap IN NUMBER,  
    end_snap   IN NUMBER,  
    instance_id IN NUMBER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 192-7 UNDO_ADVISOR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>start_time</code> | Start time of the given period. |
| <code>end_time</code> | End time of the given period. |
| <code>begin_snap</code> | Begin snapshot identifier. It is based on historical information in AWR from the <code>begin_snap</code> identifier. |
| <code>end_snap</code> | End snapshot identifier. It is based on historical information in AWR until the <code>end_snap</code> identifier. |
| <code>instance_id</code> | Instance ID of the current instance. |

192.1.7 UNDO_AUTOTUNE Function

This function finds out whether the auto-tuning of undo retention is enabled for the current undo tablespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.UNDO_AUTOTUNE (
    chk OUT BOOLEAN)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 192-8 UNDO_AUTOTUNE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| chk | TRUE if auto-tuning of undo retention is enabled, FALSE otherwise. |

192.1.8 UNDO_HEALTH Function

Checks whether there is any problem with the current setting of undo retention and undo tablespace size based on the historical information of a given period and provides recommendations to fix the problem.

If the return value is 0, no problem is found. Otherwise, parameter `prob` and `reco` are the problem and recommendation on fixing the problem.

Syntax

Viewing the output using the historical information in memory:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.UNDO_HEALTH (
    prob OUT VARCHAR2,
    reco OUT VARCHAR2,
    rtn1 OUT VARCHAR2,
    retn OUT NUMBER,
    utbs OUT NUMBER);
```

Viewing the output using start time and end time:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.UNDO_HEALTH (
    prob OUT VARCHAR2,
    reco OUT VARCHAR2,
    rtn1 OUT VARCHAR2,
    retn OUT NUMBER,
    utbs OUT NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Viewing the output using begin and end AWR snapshot ID:

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.UNDO_HEALTH (
  begin_snap IN NUMBER,
  end_snap   IN NUMBER,
  prob       OUT VARCHAR2,
  reco       OUT VARCHAR2,
  rtn1       OUT VARCHAR2,
  retn       OUT NUMBER,
  utbs       OUT NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 192-9 UNDO_HEALTH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| start_time | Start time of the given period. |
| end_time | End time of the given period. |
| begin_snap | Begin snapshot identifier. It is based on historical information in AWR from the <code>begin_snap</code> identifier. |
| end_snap | End snapshot identifier. It is based on historical information in AWR until the <code>end_snap</code> identifier. |
| prob | Problem that is being diagnosed. For example, long running query may fail or undo tablespace cannot satisfy <code>undo_retention</code> . |
| reco | Recommendation for fixing the problem. |
| rtn1 | Rationale for the recommendation. |
| retn | The numerical value of retention if the recommendation is to change retention. |
| utbs | The numerical value of undo tablespace size (in MB) if the recommendation is to change undo tablespace size. |

192.1.9 UNDO_INFO Function

This function retrieves information about the undo tablespace of the current instance.

This function returns the undo tablespace name, maximum possible size for the undo tablespace, current undo retention value, and boolean values to verify if it is auto-extensible or if the undo tablespace has guaranteed undo retention.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UNDO_ADV.UNDO_INFO (
  tbs_name       OUT VARCHAR2,
  tbs_size       OUT NUMBER,
  tbs_autoextend OUT BOOLEAN,
  tbs_retention  OUT NUMBER,
```

```

        tbs_guarantee OUT BOOLEAN)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

Parameters

Table 192-10 UNDO_INFO Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| tbs_name | Name of the current undo tablespace the instance is using. |
| tbs_size | The size of the undo tablespace in MB, if the undo tablespace is <i>fixed-sized</i> . If the tablespace is <i>auto_extensible</i> , it is the maximum possible size of the undo tablespace in MB. |
| tbs_autoextend | TRUE if the undo tablespace is extensible, FALSE otherwise. |
| tbs_retention | The value of the <i>undo_retentioninit.ora</i> parameter. |
| tbs_guarantee | TRUE if the undo tablespace has guaranteed retention, FALSE otherwise. |

DBMS_USER_CERTS

The `DBMS_USER_CERTS` package allows you add and delete certificates.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_USER_CERTS Overview](#)
- [DBMS_USER_CERTS Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_USER_CERTS Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Concepts*
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*
- *Oracle Database Reference*
- For information on hidden columns in blockchain tables, see *Hidden Columns in Blockchain Tables*

193.1 DBMS_USER_CERTS Overview

The `DBMS_USER_CERTS` package allows you add and delete certificates.

The `DBMS_USER_CERTS` package allows you to:

- add certificates
- delete certificates

One use case is to attach a digital signature to a row in a blockchain table and be able to verify the digital signature later. A certificate used to sign one or more rows in blockchain tables and which has since expired should remain in the database until all those rows have been deleted from the blockchain tables.

193.2 DBMS_USER_CERTS Security Model

The `DBMS_USER_CERTS` package is owned by `SYS` and is installed as part of database installation.

- Both `ADD_CERTIFICATE()` and `DROP_CERTIFICATE()` sub-programs can be executed by any database user. The `EXECUTE` privilege on `DBMS_USER_CERTS` package is granted to `PUBLIC` role.

- Using `ADD_CERTIFICATE()`, a database user can add multiple certificates, each one would be identified uniquely using a GUID.
- Only SYSDBA or the user who owns the certificate, can drop it using `DROP_CERTIFICATE()`.

193.3 Summary of DBMS_USER_CERTS Subprograms

The `DBMS_USER_CERTS` package uses `ADD_CERTIFICATE` and `DROP_CERTIFICATE` subprograms to add and delete X.509 certificates which are used for signature verification for blockchain tables by the current user.

Table 193-1 DBMS_USER_CERTS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ADD_CERTIFICATE Procedure | Adds X.509 certificates which are used for signature verification of blockchain tables. |
| DROP_CERTIFICATE Procedure | Drops a certificate that is used for signature verification of blockchain tables. |

193.3.1 ADD_CERTIFICATE Procedure

This procedure can be used by the current user to add an X.509 certificate that is used for signature verification of blockchain tables.

Syntax

```
DBMS_USER_CERTS.ADD_CERTIFICATE (
    x509_cert          IN BLOB,
    cert_id            OUT RAW);
```

Parameters

Table 193-2 ADD_CERTIFICATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>x509_cert</code> | The X.509 certificate used for signature verification of blockchain tables. |
| <code>cert_id</code> | The Global Unique Identifier (GUID) for the certificate. |

193.3.2 DROP_CERTIFICATE Procedure

This procedure can be used by the current user to drop a certificate that is used for signature verification of blockchain tables.

Syntax

```
DBMS_USER_CERTS.DROP_CERTIFICATE (
    cert_id            IN RAW);
```


Parameters

Table 193-3 DROP_CERTIFICATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>cert_id</code> | The Global Unique Identifier (GUID) of the certificate. |

DBMS_UTILITY

The `DBMS_UTILITY` package provides various utility subprograms.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_UTILITY Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_UTILITY Subprograms](#)

194.1 DBMS_UTILITY Deprecated Subprograms

These `DBMS_UTILITY` subprograms are deprecated in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2.



Note:

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated procedures in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

- [GET_PARAMETER_VALUE Function](#)
Query `v$_parameter` directly to find the value of an `init.ora` parameter.
- [ANALYZE_PART_OBJECT Procedure](#)
Use `DBMS_STATS` to gather statistics.
- [GET_DEPENDENCY Procedure](#)
There is no replacement for this subprogram. However, you can directly query the dictionary views.

There are no replacements for these subprograms.

194.2 DBMS_UTILITY Security Model

`DBMS_UTILITY` runs with the privileges of the calling user for the `NAME_RESOLVE` procedure and the `COMPILE_SCHEMA` procedure. This is necessary so that the SQL works correctly.

The package does not run as `SYS`. The privileges are checked using `DBMS_DDL`.

Related Topics

- [NAME_RESOLVE Procedure](#)
This procedure resolves the given name, including synonym translation and authorization checking as necessary.
- [COMPILE_SCHEMA Procedure](#)
This procedure compiles all procedures, functions, packages, views and triggers in the specified schema.

194.3 DBMS_UTILITY Constants

The `DBMS_UTILITY` package defines one constant to use when specifying parameter values.

This constant is shown in the following table.

Table 194-1 DBMS_UTILITY Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|--|--------------------------|-------|---|
| <code>INV_ERROR_ON_RESTRICTIONS</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 1 | This constant is the only legal value for the <code>p_option_flags</code> parameter of the <code>INVALIDATE</code> subprogram |

194.4 DBMS_UTILITY Exceptions

This table lists the exceptions raised by `DBMS_UTILITY`.

Table 194-2 Exceptions Raised by DBMS_UTILITY

| Exception | Error Code | Description |
|---------------------------------------|------------|--|
| <code>INV_NOT_EXIST_OR_NO_PRIV</code> | -24237 | Raised by the <code>INVALIDATE</code> subprogram when the <code>object_id</code> argument is <code>NULL</code> or invalid, or when the caller does not have <code>CREATE</code> privileges on the object being invalidated |
| <code>INV_MALFORMED_SETTINGS</code> | -24238 | Raised by the <code>INVALIDATE</code> subprogram if a compiler setting is specified more than once in the <code>p_plsql_object_settings</code> parameter |
| <code>INV_RESTRICTED_OBJECT</code> | -24239 | Raised by the <code>INVALIDATE</code> subprogram when different combinations of conditions pertaining to the <code>p_object_id</code> parameter are contravened |

194.5 DBMS_UTILITY Data Structures

The `DBMS_UTILITY` package defines a single `RECORD` type and `TABLE` types.

Record Types

- [INSTANCE_RECORD Record Type](#)

Table Types

- [DBLINK_ARRAY TABLE Type](#)
- [INDEX_TABLE_TYPE Table Type](#)
- [INSTANCE_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [LNAME_ARRAY Table Type](#)
- [NAME_ARRAY Table Type](#)
- [NUMBER_ARRAY Table Type](#)
- [UNCL_ARRAY Table Type](#)

194.5.1 DBMS_UTILITY INSTANCE_RECORD Record Type

This type describes a list of active instance number-name pairs.

Syntax

```
TYPE INSTANCE_RECORD IS RECORD (  
    inst_number    NUMBER,  
    inst_name      VARCHAR2(60));
```

Fields

Table 194-3 INSTANCE_RECORD Record Type Fields

| Field | Description |
|-------------|------------------------|
| inst_number | Active instance number |
| inst_name | Instance name |

194.5.2 DBMS_UTILITY DBLINK_ARRAY TABLE Type

This type stores a list of database links.

Syntax

```
TYPE DBLINK_ARRAY IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(128) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

194.5.3 DBMS_UTILITY INDEX_TABLE_TYPE Table Type

This type describes the order in which generated objects are returned to a user.

Syntax

```
TYPE INDEX_TABLE_TYPE IS TABLE OF BINARY_INTEGER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

194.5.4 DBMS_UTILITY INSTANCE_TABLE Table Type

This type describes a table of `INSTANCE_RECORD` Record Type.

Syntax

```
TYPE INSTANCE_TABLE IS TABLE OF INSTANCE_RECORD INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Usage Notes

The starting index of `INSTANCE_TABLE` is 1; `INSTANCE_TABLE` is Dense.

Related Topics

- [DBMS_UTILITY INSTANCE_RECORD Record Type](#)
This type describes a list of active instance number-name pairs.

194.5.5 DBMS_UTILITY LNAME_ARRAY Table Type

This type stores lists of `LONG NAME` including fully qualified attribute names.

Syntax

```
TYPE LNAME_ARRAY IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(4000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

194.5.6 DBMS_UTILITY NAME_ARRAY Table Type

This type stores lists of `NAME`.

Syntax

```
TYPE NAME_ARRAY IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

194.5.7 DBMS_UTILITY NUMBER_ARRAY Table Type

This type describes the order in which generated objects are returned to users.

Syntax

```
TYPE NUMBER_ARRAY IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

194.5.8 DBMS_UTILITY UNCL_ARRAY Table Type

This type stores lists of "user"."name"."column"@link

Syntax

```
TYPE UNCL_ARRAY IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(227) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

194.6 Summary of DBMS_UTILITY Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_UTILITY` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 194-4 DBMS_UTILITY Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ACTIVE_INSTANCES Procedure | Returns the active instance |
| ANALYZE_DATABASE Procedure | Analyzes all the tables, clusters and indexes in a database |
| ANALYZE_PART_OBJECT Procedure | Analyzes the given tables and indexes This procedure is deprecated from the <code>DBMS_UTILITY</code> package with Oracle Database 12c release 12.2 and later. Use <code>DBMS_STATS</code> to gather statistics. |
| ANALYZE_SCHEMA Procedure | Analyzes all the tables, clusters and indexes in a schema |
| CANONICALIZE Procedure | Canonicalizes a given string |
| COMMA_TO_TABLE Procedures | Converts a comma-delimited list of names into a PL/SQL table of names |
| COMPILE_SCHEMA Procedure | Compiles all procedures, functions, packages, views and triggers in the specified schema |
| CREATE_ALTER_TYPE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure | Creates an error table to be used in the <code>EXCEPTION</code> clause of the <code>ALTER TYPE</code> statement |
| CURRENT_INSTANCE Function | Returns the current connected instance number |
| DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS_BLOCK Function | Gets the block number part of a data block address |
| DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS_FILE Function | Gets the file number part of a data block address |
| DB_VERSION Procedure | Returns version information for the database |
| EXEC_DDL_STATEMENT Procedure | Executes the DDL statement in <code>parse_string</code> |
| EXPAND_SQL_TEXT Procedure | Recursively replaces any view references in the input SQL query with the corresponding view subquery |
| FORMAT_CALL_STACK Function | Formats the current call stack |
| FORMAT_ERROR_BACKTRACE Function | Formats the backtrace from the point of the current error to the exception handler where the error has been caught |
| FORMAT_ERROR_STACK Function | Formats the current error stack |
| GET_CPU_TIME Function | Returns the current CPU time in 100th's of a second |
| GET_DEPENDENCY Procedure | Shows the dependencies on the object passed in. This procedure is deprecated from the <code>DBMS_UTILITY</code> package with Oracle Database 12c release 12.2 and later. There is no replacement for this subprogram. |
| GET_ENDIANNESNESS Function | Gets the endianness of the database platform |
| GET_HASH_VALUE Function | Computes a hash value for the given string |
| GET_PARAMETER_VALUE Function | Gets the value of specified init.ora parameter. This function is deprecated from the <code>DBMS_UTILITY</code> package with Oracle Database 12c release 12.2 and later. You can query <code>v\$_parameter</code> directly. |
| GET_SQL_HASH Function | Computes a hash value for the given string using MD5 algorithm |
| GET_TIME Function | Returns the current time in 100th's of a second |
| GET_TZ_TRANSITIONS Procedure | Returns time zone transitions by <code>regionid</code> from the <code>timezone.dat</code> file |

Table 194-4 (Cont.) DBMS_UTILITY Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| INVALIDATE Procedure | Invalidates a database object and (optionally) modifies its PL/SQL compiler parameter settings |
| IS_BIT_SET Function | Checks the bit setting for the given bit in the given RAW value |
| IS_CLUSTER_DATABASE Function | Determines if the database is running in cluster database mode |
| MAKE_DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS Function | Creates a data block address given a file number and a block number |
| NAME_RESOLVE Procedure | Resolves the given name |
| NAME_TOKENIZE Procedure | Calls the parser to parse the given name |
| OLD_CURRENT_SCHEMA Function | Returns the session value from SYS_CONTEXT ('USERENV', 'CURRENT_SCHEMA') |
| OLD_CURRENT_USER Function | Returns the session value from SYS_CONTEXT ('USERENV', 'CURRENT_USER') |
| PORT_STRING Function | Returns a string that uniquely identifies the version of Oracle and the operating system |
| SQLID_TO_SQLHASH Function | Converts a SQL ID into a hash value |
| TABLE_TO_COMMA Procedures | Converts a PL/SQL table of names into a comma-delimited list of names |
| VALIDATE Procedure | Makes invalid database objects valid |
| WAIT_ON_PENDING_DML Function | Waits until all transactions (other than the caller's own) that have locks on the listed tables and began prior to the specified SCN have either committed or been rolled back |

194.6.1 ACTIVE_INSTANCES Procedure

This procedure returns the active instance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.ACTIVE_INSTANCES (
    instance_table OUT INSTANCE_TABLE,
    instance_count OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 194-5 ACTIVE_INSTANCES Procedure Parameters

| Procedure | Description |
|----------------|--|
| instance_table | Contains a list of the active instance numbers and names. When no instance is up, the list is empty. |
| instance_count | Number of active instances |

194.6.2 ANALYZE_DATABASE Procedure

This procedure analyzes all the tables, clusters and indexes in a database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.ANALYZE_DATABASE (
  method          IN  VARCHAR2,
  estimate_rows   IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  estimate_percent IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  method_opt      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 194-6 ANALYZE_DATABASE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| method | One of ESTIMATE, COMPUTE or DELETE. If ESTIMATE then either estimate_rows or estimate_percent must be nonzero. |
| estimate_rows | Number of rows to estimate |
| estimate_percent | Percentage of rows to estimate. If estimate_rows is specified ignore this parameter. |
| method_opt | Method options of the following format: [FOR TABLE] [FOR ALL [INDEXED] COLUMNS] [SIZE n] [FOR ALL INDEXES] |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges for some object in this database

194.6.3 ANALYZE_PART_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to SQL: "ANALYZE TABLE|INDEX [<schema>.]<object_name> PARTITION <pname> [<command_type>] [<command_opt>] [<sample_clause>]"

Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated and replaced by improved technology. It is maintained only for purposes of backward compatibility. As an alternative, you can use [DBMS_STATS](#) to gather statistics.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.ANALYZE_PART_OBJECT (
  schema          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_name     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_type     IN  CHAR      DEFAULT 'T',
  command_type    IN  CHAR      DEFAULT 'E',
```



```
command_opt IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
sample_clause IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'sample 5 percent ');
```

Parameters

Table 194-7 ANALYZE_PART_OBJECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| schema | Schema of the object_name |
| object_name | Name of object to be analyzed, must be partitioned |
| object_type | Type of object, must be T (table) or I (index) |
| command_type | Must be V (validate structure) |
| command_opt | Other options for the command type. For C, E it can be FOR table, FOR all LOCAL indexes, FOR all columns or combination of some of the 'for' options of analyze statistics (table). For V, it can be CASCADE when object_type is T. |
| sample_clause | Sample clause to use when command_type is 'E' |

Usage Notes

For each partition of the object, run in parallel using job queues.

194.6.4 ANALYZE_SCHEMA Procedure

This procedure analyzes all the tables, clusters and indexes in a schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.ANALYZE_SCHEMA (
  schema          IN VARCHAR2,
  method          IN VARCHAR2,
  estimate_rows   IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  estimate_percent IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  method_opt      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 194-8 ANALYZE_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| schema | Name of the schema |
| method | One of ESTIMATE, COMPUTE or DELETE. If ESTIMATE then either estimate_rows or estimate_percent must be nonzero. |
| estimate_rows | Number of rows to estimate |
| estimate_percent | Percentage of rows to estimate. If estimate_rows is specified ignore this parameter. |

Table 194-8 (Cont.) ANALYZE_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| method_opt | Method options of the following format: [FOR TABLE] [FOR ALL [INDEXED] COLUMNS] [SIZE n] [FOR ALL INDEXES] |

Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges for some object in this schema

194.6.5 CANONICALIZE Procedure

This procedure canonicalizes the given string. The procedure handles a single reserved or key word (such as 'table'), and strips off white spaces for a single identifier so that ' table ' becomes TABLE.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.CANONICALIZE (
    name          IN   VARCHAR2,
    canon_name    OUT  VARCHAR2,
    canon_len     IN   BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters**Table 194-9 CANONICALIZE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| name | String to be canonicalized |
| canon_name | Canonicalized string |
| canon_len | Length of the string (in bytes) to canonicalize |

Return Values

Returns the first canon_len bytes in canon_name.

Usage Notes

- If name is NULL, canon_name becomes NULL.
- If name is not a dotted name, and if name begins and ends with a double quote, remove both quotes. Alternatively, convert to upper case with NLS_UPPER. Note that this case does not include a name with special characters, such as a space, but is not doubly quoted.
- If name is a dotted name (such as a."b".c), for each component in the dotted name in the case in which the component begins and ends with a double quote, no transformation will be performed on this component. Alternatively, convert to upper case with NLS_UPPER and apply begin and end double quotes to the capitalized form of this component. In such

a case, each canonicalized component will be concatenated together in the input position, separated by ".".

- Any other character after a[b]* will be ignored.
- The procedure does not handle cases like 'A B.'

Examples

- a becomes A
- "a" becomes a
- "a".b becomes "a"."B"
- "a".b,c.f becomes "a"."B" with ",c.f" ignored.

194.6.6 COMMA_TO_TABLE Procedures

These procedures convert a comma-delimited list of names into a PL/SQL table of names. The second version supports fully-qualified attribute names.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.COMMA_TO_TABLE (
    list IN VARCHAR2,
    tablen OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    tab OUT uncl_array);
```

```
DBMS_UTILITY.COMMA_TO_TABLE (
    list IN VARCHAR2,
    tablen OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    tab OUT lname_array);
```

Parameters

Table 194-10 COMMA_TO_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| list | Comma separated list of list of 'names', where a name should have the following format for the first overloading: a [. b [. c]][@ d] and the following format for the second overloading: a [. b]* where a, b, c, d are simple identifiers (quoted or unquoted). |
| tablen | Number of tables in the PL/SQL table |
| tab | PL/SQL table which contains list of names |

Return Values

A PL/SQL table is returned, with values 1..n and n+1 is null.

Usage Notes

- The list must be a non-empty comma-delimited list: Anything other than a comma-delimited list is rejected. Commas inside double quotes do not count.
- Entries in the comma-delimited list cannot include multibyte characters.

- The values in `tab` are copied from the original list, with no transformations.
- The procedure fails if the string between separators is longer than 30 bytes.

194.6.7 COMPILE_SCHEMA Procedure

This procedure compiles all procedures, functions, packages, views and triggers in the specified schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.COMPILE_SCHEMA (
    schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    compile_all     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    reuse_settings  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 194-11 COMPILE_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>schema</code> | Name of the schema |
| <code>compile_all</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , will compile everything within the schema regardless of whether it is <code>VALID</code> If <code>FALSE</code> , will compile only <code>INVALID</code> objects |
| <code>reuse_settings</code> | Indicates whether the session settings in the objects should be reused, or whether the current session settings should be adopted instead |

Exceptions

Table 194-12 COMPILE_SCHEMA Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-20000 | Insufficient privileges for some object in this schema |
| ORA-20001 | Cannot recompile <code>SYS</code> objects |
| ORA-20002 | Maximum iterations exceeded. Some objects may not have been recompiled. |

Usage Notes

- Note that this subprogram is a wrapper for the [RECOMP_SERIAL Procedure](#) included with the [UTL_RECOMP](#) package.
- After calling this procedure, you should select from view `ALL_OBJECTS` for items with status of `INVALID` to see if all objects were successfully compiled.
- To see the errors associated with `INVALID` objects, you may use the Enterprise Manager command:

```
SHOW ERRORS <type> <schema>.<name>
```

194.6.8 CREATE_ALTER_TYPE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates an error table to be used in the `EXCEPTION` clause of the `ALTER TYPE` statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.CREATE_ALTER_TYPE_ERROR_TABLE(  
    schema_name    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    table_name     IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 194-13 CREATE_ALTER_TYPE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| schema_name | Name of the schema |
| table_name | Name of the table created |

Exceptions

An error is returned if the table already exists.

194.6.9 CURRENT_INSTANCE Function

This function returns the current connected instance number. It returns `NULL` when connected instance is down.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.CURRENT_INSTANCE  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

194.6.10 DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS_BLOCK Function

This function gets the block number part of a data block address.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS_BLOCK (  
    dba NUMBER)  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 194-14 DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS_BLOCK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------|
| dba | Data block address |

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(data_block_address_block, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Return Values

Block offset of the block.

Usage Notes

This function should not be used with datablocks which belong to bigfile tablespaces.

194.6.11 DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS_FILE Function

This function gets the file number part of a data block address.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS_FILE (  
    dba NUMBER)  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters**Table 194-15 DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS_FILE Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------|
| dba | Data block address |

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (data_block_address_file, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Return Values

File that contains the block.

Usage Notes

This function should not be used with datablocks which belong to bigfile tablespaces.

194.6.12 DB_VERSION Procedure

This procedure returns version information for the database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.DB_VERSION (  
    version      OUT VARCHAR2,  
    compatibility OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 194-16 DB_VERSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| version | A string which represents the internal software version of the database (for example, 7.1.0.0.0). The length of this string is variable and is determined by the database version. |
| compatibility | The compatibility setting of the database determined by the "compatible" <code>init.ora</code> parameter. If the parameter is not specified in the <code>init.ora</code> file, then NULL is returned. |

194.6.13 EXEC_DDL_STATEMENT Procedure

This procedure executes the DDL statement in `parse_string`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.EXEC_DDL_STATEMENT (
    parse_string IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 194-17 EXEC_DDL_STATEMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <code>parse_string</code> | DDL statement to be executed |

194.6.14 EXPAND_SQL_TEXT Procedure

This procedure recursively replaces any view references in the input SQL query with the corresponding view subquery.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.EXPAND_SQL_TEXT (
    input_sql_text    IN          CLOB,
    output_sql_text   OUT NOCOPY CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 194-18 EXPAND_SQL_TEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <code>input_sql_text</code> | Input SQL query text |
| <code>output_sql_text</code> | View-expanded query text |

Exceptions

Table 194-19 EXPAND_SQL_TEXT Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-00942 | Current user does not have select privileges on all the views and tables recursively referenced in the <code>input_sql_text</code> |
| ORA-24251 | <code>input_sql_text</code> is not a <code>SELECT</code> statement |
| ORA-00900 | Input is not valid |
| ORA-29477 | Input LOB size exceeds maximum size of 4GB -1 |

Usage Notes

The expanded and merged SQL statement text is copied to `output_sql_text` on successful completion. The resulting query text only contains references to underlying tables and is semantically equivalent with some caveats:

- If there are invoker rights functions called from any of the views, they may be called as a different user in the resulting query text if the view owner is different from the user who will eventually compile/run the expanded SQL text.
- The VPD policy expands differently if there is a function supplied to generate the dynamic `WHERE` clause. This function would return differently, for example, if the `userid` caused the expansion to be different.
- If there are references to remote objects, results are undetermined.

194.6.15 FORMAT_CALL_STACK Function

This function formats the current call stack. This can be used on any stored procedure or trigger to access the call stack. This can be useful for debugging.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_CALL_STACK
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(format_call_stack,WNDS);
```

Return Values

This returns the call stack, up to 2000 bytes.

194.6.16 FORMAT_ERROR_BACKTRACE Function

This function displays the call stack at the point where an exception was raised, even if the subprogram is called from an exception handler in an outer scope.

The output is similar to the output of the `SQLERRM` function, but not subject to the same size limitation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_ERROR_BACKTRACE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

The backtrace string. A NULL string is returned if no error is currently being handled.

Examples

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Log_Errors ( i_buff in varchar2 ) IS  
  g_start_pos integer := 1;  
  g_end_pos integer;  
  
  FUNCTION Output_One_Line RETURN BOOLEAN IS  
  BEGIN  
    g_end_pos := Instr ( i_buff, Chr(10), g_start_pos );  
  
    CASE g_end_pos > 0  
      WHEN true THEN  
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ( Substr ( i_buff, g_start_pos,  
g_end_pos-g_start_pos ) );  
        g_start_pos := g_end_pos+1;  
        RETURN TRUE;  
  
      WHEN FALSE THEN  
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ( Substr ( i_buff, g_start_pos,  
(Length(i_buff)-g_start_pos)+1 ) );  
        RETURN FALSE;  
      END CASE;  
    END Output_One_Line;  
  
  BEGIN  
    WHILE Output_One_Line() LOOP NULL;  
    END LOOP;  
  END Log_Errors;  
/  
  
Set Doc Off  
Set Feedback off  
Set Echo Off  
  
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P0 IS  
  e_01476 EXCEPTION; pragma exception_init ( e_01476, -1476 );  
  BEGIN  
    RAISE e_01476;  
  END P0;  
/  
Show Errors  
  
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P1 IS  
  BEGIN  
    P0();  
  END P1;  
/  
SHOW ERRORS  
  
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P2 IS  
  BEGIN
```

```

    P1();
END P2;
/
SHOW ERRORS

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P3 IS
BEGIN
    P2();
END P3;
/
SHOW ERRORS

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P4 IS
    BEGIN P3(); END P4;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P5 IS
    BEGIN P4(); END P5;
/
SHOW ERRORS

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Top_Naive IS
BEGIN
    P5();
END Top_Naive;
/
SHOW ERRORS

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Top_With_Logging IS
    -- NOTE: SqlErrm in principle gives the same info as Format_Error_Stack.
    -- But SqlErrm is subject to some length limits,
    -- while Format_Error_Stack is not.
BEGIN
    P5();
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        Log_Errors ( 'Error_Stack...' || Chr(10) ||
                    DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_ERROR_STACK() );
        Log_Errors ( 'Error_Backtrace...' || Chr(10) ||
                    DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_ERROR_BACKTRACE() );
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ( '-----' );
END Top_With_Logging;
/
SHOW ERRORS

```

```

Set ServerOutput On
call Top_Naive()
/*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01476: divisor is equal to zero
ORA-06512: at "U.P0", line 4
ORA-06512: at "U.P1", line 3
ORA-06512: at "U.P2", line 3
ORA-06512: at "U.P3", line 3
ORA-06512: at "U.P4", line 2
ORA-06512: at "U.P5", line 2
ORA-06512: at "U.TOP_NAIVE", line 3
*/
;

```

```
Set ServerOutput On
call Top_With_Logging()
/*
Error_Stack...
ORA-01476: divisor is equal to zero
Error_Backtrace...
ORA-06512: at "U.P0", line 4
ORA-06512: at "U.P1", line 3
ORA-06512: at "U.P2", line 3
ORA-06512: at "U.P3", line 3
ORA-06512: at "U.P4", line 2
ORA-06512: at "U.P5", line 2
ORA-06512: at "U.TOP_WITH_LOGGING", line 6
-----
*/
;

/*
ORA-06512:
Cause:
  Backtrace message as the stack is
  unwound by unhandled exceptions.
Action:
  Fix the problem causing the exception
  or write an exception handler for this condition.
  Or you may need to contact your application administrator
  or database administrator.
*/
```

194.6.17 FORMAT_ERROR_STACK Function

This function formats the current error stack. This can be used in exception handlers to look at the full error stack.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_ERROR_STACK
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

This returns the error stack, up to 2000 bytes.

194.6.18 GET_CPU_TIME Function

This function returns a measure of current CPU processing time in hundredths of a second. The difference between the times returned from two calls measures the CPU processing time (not the total elapsed time) between those two points.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_CPU_TIME
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Return Values

Time is the number of 100th's of a second from some arbitrary epoch.

Usage Notes

The amount of work performed is calculated by measuring the difference between a start point and end point for a particular operation.

194.6.19 GET_DEPENDENCY Procedure

This **deprecated procedure** shows the dependencies on the object passed in.



Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated and replaced in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2 and later. Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated subprograms. It is maintained only for purposes of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_DEPENDENCY
type          IN          VARCHAR2,
schema        IN          VARCHAR2,
name          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 194-20 GET_DEPENDENCY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| type | Type of the object, for example if the object is a table give the type as 'TABLE' |
| schema | Schema name of the object |
| name | Name of the object |

Usage Notes

This procedure uses the [DBMS_OUTPUT](#) package to display results, and so you must declare `SET SERVEROUTPUT ON` if you wish to view dependencies. Alternatively, any application that checks the `DBMS_OUTPUT` output buffers can invoke this subprogram and then retrieve the output by means of `DBMS_OUTPUT` subprograms such as `GET_LINES`.

194.6.20 GET_ENDIANNES Function

This function gets the endianness of the database platform.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_ENDIANNES
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Return Values

A `NUMBER` value indicating the endianness of the database platform: 1 for big-endian or 2 for little-endian.

194.6.21 GET_HASH_VALUE Function

This function computes a hash value for the given string.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_HASH_VALUE (
    name      VARCHAR2,
    base      NUMBER,
    hash_size NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters**Table 194-21** GET_HASH_VALUE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | String to be hashed. |
| base | Base value for the returned hash value at which to start |
| hash_size | Desired size of the hash table |

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(get_hash_value, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Return Values

A hash value based on the input string. For example, to get a hash value on a string where the hash value should be between 1000 and 3047, use 1000 as the base value and 2048 as the `hash_size` value. Using a power of 2 for the `hash_size` parameter works best.

194.6.22 GET_PARAMETER_VALUE Function

This deprecated function gets the value of specified `init.ora` parameter.

**Note:**

This subprogram has been deprecated and replaced by improved technology. It is maintained only for purposes of backward compatibility. As an alternative, you can query `v$_parameter` directly.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_PARAMETER_VALUE (
    parnam    IN      VARCHAR2,
```

```

    intval    IN OUT    BINARY_INTEGER,
    strval    IN OUT    VARCHAR2,
    listno    IN        BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;

```

Parameters

Table 194-22 GET_PARAMETER_VALUE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| parnam | Parameter name |
| intval | Value of an integer parameter or the value length of a string parameter |
| strval | Value of a string parameter |
| listno | List item number. If retrieving parameter values for a parameter that can be specified multiple times to accumulate values, use this parameter to get each individual parameter. |

Return Values

Parameter type:

- 0 if parameter is an INTEGER/BOOLEAN parameter
- 1 if parameter is a string/file parameter

Usage Notes

- To execute the this function, you must have the SELECT privilege on the V\$PARAMETER dynamic view.

Examples

```

DECLARE
    parnam VARCHAR2(256);
    intval BINARY_INTEGER;
    strval VARCHAR2(256);
    partyp BINARY_INTEGER;
BEGIN
    partyp := dbms_utility.get_parameter_value('max_dump_file_size',
                                              intval, strval);

    dbms_output.put('parameter value is: ');
    IF partyp = 1 THEN
        dbms_output.put_line(strval);
    ELSE
        dbms_output.put_line(intval);
    END IF;
    IF partyp = 1 THEN
        dbms_output.put('parameter value length is: ');
        dbms_output.put_line(intval);
    END IF;
    dbms_output.put('parameter type is: ');
    IF partyp = 1 THEN
        dbms_output.put_line('string');
    ELSE
        dbms_output.put_line('integer');
    END IF;
END;

```

194.6.23 GET_SQL_HASH Function

This function computes a hash value for the given string using MD5 algorithm.

Syntax

```
Dbms_utility.get_sql_hash (
    name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    hash          OUT RAW,
    pre10ihash   OUT  NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Pragmas

Pragma Restrict_references(Get_sql_hash, Wnds, Rnds, Wnps, Rnps);

Parameters

Table 194-23 GET_SQL_HASH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| name | String to be hashed |
| hash | Stores all 16 bytes of returned hash value |
| pre10ihash | Stores the pre 10i database version hash value |

Return Values

A hash value (last 4 bytes) based on the input string. the MD5 hash algorithm computes a 16 byte hash value, but we only return the last 4 bytes so that we can return an actual number. Use the `hash` parameter to get all 16 bytes and `pre10i` hash parameter to store the pre 10i hash value of 4 bytes.

194.6.24 GET_TIME Function

This function determines the current time in hundredths of a second. This subprogram is primarily used for determining elapsed time. The subprogram is called twice – at the beginning and end of some process – and then the first (earlier) number is subtracted from the second (later) number to determine the time elapsed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_TIME
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Return Values

Time is the number of hundredths of a second from the point in time at which the subprogram is invoked.

Usage Notes

Numbers are returned in the range -2147483648 to 2147483647 depending on platform and machine, and your application must take the sign of the number into account in determining the interval. For instance, in the case of two negative numbers,

application logic must allow that the first (earlier) number will be larger than the second (later) number which is closer to zero. By the same token, your application should also allow that the first (earlier) number be negative and the second (later) number be positive.

194.6.25 GET_TZ_TRANSITIONS Procedure

This procedure returns time zone transitions by `regionid` from the `timezone.dat` file.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_TZ_TRANSITIONS
  regionid      IN      NUMBER,
  transitions   OUT    MAXRAW);
```

Parameters

Table 194-24 GET_TZ_TRANSITIONS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>regionid</code> | Number corresponding to the region |
| <code>transitions</code> | Raw bytes from the <code>timezone.dat</code> file |

Exceptions

Table 194-25 GET_TZ_TRANSITIONS Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| ORA-6502: PL/SQL: NUMERIC OR VALUE ERROR | For an invalid <code>regionid</code> |

194.6.26 INVALIDATE Procedure

This procedure invalidates a database object and (optionally) modifies its PL/SQL compiler parameter settings. It also invalidates any objects that (directly or indirectly) depend on the object being invalidated.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.INVALIDATE (
  p_object_id          NUMBER,
  p_plsql_object_settings VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_option_flags       PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```


Parameters

Table 194-26 INVALIDATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>p_object_id</code> | ID number of object to be invalidated. This is the same as the value of the <code>OBJECT_ID</code> column from <code>ALL_OBJECTS</code> . If the <code>object_id</code> argument is <code>NULL</code> or invalid then the exception <code>inv_not_exist_or_no_priv</code> is raised. The caller of this procedure must have create privileges on the object being invalidated else the <code>inv_not_exist_or_no_priv</code> exception is raised. |
| <code>p_plsql_object_settings</code> | Optional parameter that ignored if the object specified by <code>p_object_id</code> is not a PL/SQL object. If no value is specified for this parameter then the PL/SQL compiler settings are left unchanged, that is, equivalent to <code>REUSE SETTINGS</code> . If a value is provided, it must specify the values of the PL/SQL compiler settings separated by one or more spaces. Each setting can be specified only once else <code>inv_malformed_settings</code> exception will be raised. The setting values are changed only for the object specified by <code>p_object_id</code> and do not affect dependent objects that may be invalidated. The setting names and values are case insensitive. If a setting is omitted and <code>REUSE SETTINGS</code> is specified, then if a value was specified for the compiler setting in an earlier compilation of this library unit, Oracle Database uses that earlier value. If a setting is omitted and <code>REUSE SETTINGS</code> was not specified or no value has been specified for the parameter in an earlier compilation, then the database will obtain the value for that setting from the session environment. |
| <code>p_option_flags</code> | Optional parameter defaults to zero (no flags). Option flags supported by <code>invalidate</code> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>inv_error_on_restrictions</code> (see Constants): The subprogram imposes various restrictions on the objects that can be invalidated. For example, the object specified by <code>p_object_id</code> cannot be a table. By default, <code>invalidate</code> quietly returns on these conditions (and does not raise an exception). If the caller sets this flag, the exception <code>inv_restricted_object</code> is raised. |

Exceptions

Table 194-27 INVALIDATE Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <code>INV_NOT_EXIST_OR_NO_PRIV</code> | Raised when the <code>object_id</code> argument is <code>NULL</code> or invalid, or when the caller does not have <code>CREATE</code> privileges on the object being invalidated |
| <code>INV_MALFORMED_SETTINGS</code> | Raised if a compiler setting is specified more than once in the <code>p_plsql_object_settings</code> parameter |
| <code>INV_RESTRICTED_OBJECT</code> | Raised when different combinations of conditions pertaining to the <code>p_object_id</code> parameter are contravened |

Usage Notes

The object type (`object_type` column from `ALL_OBJECTS`) of the object specified by `p_object_id` must be a `PROCEDURE`, `FUNCTION`, `PACKAGE`, `PACKAGE BODY`, `TRIGGER`, `TYPE`, `TYPE BODY`, `LIBRARY`, `VIEW`, `OPERATOR`, `SYNONYM`, or `JAVA CLASS`. If the object is not one of these types and the flag `inv_error_on_restrictions` is specified in `p_option_flags` then the exception `inv_restricted_object` is raised, else no action is taken.

If the object specified by `p_object_id` is the package specification of `STANDARD`, `DBMS_STANDARD`, or specification or body of `DBMS_UTILITY` and the flag `inv_error_on_restrictions` is specified in `p_option_flags` then the exception `inv_restricted_object` is raised, else no action is taken.

If the object specified by `p_object_id` is an object type specification and there exist tables which depend on the type and the flag `inv_error_on_restrictions` is specified in `p_option_flags` then the exception `inv_restricted_object` is raised, else no action is taken.

Examples

Example 1

```
DBMS_UTILITY.INVALIDATE (1232, 'PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL = 2 REUSE SETTINGS');
```

Assume that the `object_id` 1232 refers to the procedure `remove_emp` in the `HR` schema. Then the above call will mark the `remove_emp` procedure invalid and change its `PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL` compiler setting to 2. The values of other compiler settings will remain unchanged since `REUSE SETTINGS` is specified.

Objects that depend on `hr.remove_emp` will also get marked invalid. Their compiler parameters will not be changed.

Example 2

```
DBMS_UTILITY.INVALIDATE (40775, 'plsql_code_type = native');
```

Assume that the `object_id` 40775 refers to the type body `leaf_category_typ` in the `OE` schema. Then the above call will mark the type body invalid and change its `PLSQL_CODE_TYPE` compiler setting to `NATIVE`. The values of other compiler settings will be picked up from the current session environment since `REUSE SETTINGS` has not been specified.

Since no objects can depend on bodies, there are no cascaded invalidations.

Example 3

```
DBMS_UTILITY.INVALIDATE (40796);
```

Assume that the `object_id` 40796 refers to the view `oc_orders` in the `OE` schema. Then the above call will mark the `oc_orders` view invalid.

Objects that depend on `oe.oc_orders` will also get marked invalid.

194.6.27 IS_BIT_SET Function

This function checks the bit setting for the given bit in the given RAW value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.IS_BIT_SET (
    r      IN RAW,    n      IN NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 194-28 IS_BIT_SET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------|
| r | RAW source |
| n | Bit in r to check |

Return Values

This function returns 1 if bit n in raw r is set, zero otherwise. Bits are numbered high to low with the lowest bit being bit number 1.

194.6.28 IS_CLUSTER_DATABASE Function

This function finds out if this database is running in cluster database mode.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.IS_CLUSTER_DATABASE
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Return Values

This function returns TRUE if this instance was started in cluster database mode; FALSE otherwise.

194.6.29 MAKE_DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS Function

This function creates a data block address given a file number and a block number.

A data block address is the internal structure used to identify a block in the database. This function is useful when accessing certain fixed tables that contain data block addresses.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.MAKE_DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS (
    file NUMBER,
    block NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 194-29 MAKE_DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| file | File that contains the block |
| block | Offset of the block within the file in terms of block increments |

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (make_data_block_address, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Return Values

Data block address.

194.6.30 NAME_RESOLVE Procedure

This procedure resolves the given name, including synonym translation and authorization checking as necessary.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_RESOLVE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    context       IN NUMBER,
    schema        OUT VARCHAR2,
    part1         OUT VARCHAR2,
    part2         OUT VARCHAR2,
    dblink        OUT VARCHAR2,
    part1_type    OUT NUMBER,
    object_number OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 194-30 NAME_RESOLVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | <p>Name of the object.</p> <p>This can be of the form [[a.]b.]c[@d], where a, b, c are SQL identifier and d is a dblink. No syntax checking is performed on the dblink. If a dblink is specified, or if the name resolves to something with a dblink, then object is not resolved, but the schema, part1, part2 and dblink OUT parameters are filled in.</p> <p>a, b and c may be delimited identifiers, and may contain Globalization Support (NLS) characters (single and multibyte).</p> |

Table 194-30 (Cont.) NAME_RESOLVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| context | Must be an integer between 0 and 9. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 - table • 1 - PL/SQL (for 2 part names) • 2 - sequences • 3 - trigger • 4 - Java Source • 5 - Java resource • 6 - Java class • 7 - type • 8 - Java shared data • 9 - index |
| schema | Schema of the object: c. If no schema is specified in name, then the schema is determined by resolving the name. |
| part1 | First part of the name. The type of this name is specified part1_type (synonym or package). |
| part2 | If this is non-NULL, then this is a subprogram name. If part1 is non-NULL, then the subprogram is within the package indicated by part1. If part1 is NULL, then the subprogram is a top-level subprogram. |
| dblink | If this is non-NULL, then a database link was either specified as part of name or name was a synonym which resolved to something with a database link. In this case, if further name translation is desired, then you must call the DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_RESOLVE procedure on this remote node. |
| part1_type | Type of part1 is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 - synonym • 7 - procedure (top level) • 8 - function (top level) • 9 - package |
| object_number | Object identifier |

Exceptions

All errors are handled by raising exceptions. A wide variety of exceptions are possible, based on the various syntax error that are possible when specifying object names.

194.6.31 NAME_TOKENIZE Procedure

This procedure calls the parser to parse the given name as a [. b [. c]][@ dblink].

It strips double quotes, or converts to uppercase if there are no quotes. It ignores comments of all sorts, and does no semantic analysis. Missing values are left as NULL.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_TOKENIZE (
  name      IN VARCHAR2,
  a         OUT VARCHAR2,
  b         OUT VARCHAR2,
```

```

c      OUT VARCHAR2,
dblink OUT VARCHAR2,
nextpos OUT BINARY_INTEGER);

```

Parameters

Table 194-31 NAME_RESOLVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | Input name, consisting of SQL identifiers (for example, scott.foo@dblink) |
| a | Output for the first token of the name |
| b | Output for the second token of the name (if applicable) |
| c | Output for the third token of the name (if applicable) |
| dblink | Output for the dblink of the name |
| nextpos | Next position after parsing the input name |

194.6.32 OLD_CURRENT_SCHEMA Function

This function returns the session value from `sys_context('userenv', 'current_schema')`.

Syntax

```

DBMS_UTILITY.OLD_CURRENT_SCHEMA
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

194.6.33 OLD_CURRENT_USER Function

This function returns the session value from `sys_context('userenv', 'current_user')`.

Syntax

```

DBMS_UTILITY.OLD_CURRENT_USER
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

194.6.34 PORT_STRING Function

This function returns a string that identifies the operating system and the TWO TASK PROTOCOL version of the database. For example, "VAX/VMX-7.1.0.0"

The maximum length is port-specific.

Syntax

```

DBMS_UTILITY.PORT_STRING
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Pragmas

```

pragma restrict_references(port_string, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);

```

194.6.35 SQLID_TO_SQLHASH Function

This function converts a SQL ID into a hash value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.SQLID_TO_SQLHASH (  
    sql_id    IN    VARCHAR2)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 194-32 SQLID_TO_SQLHASH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| sql_id | SQL ID of a SQL statement. Must be VARCHAR2 (13). |

194.6.36 TABLE_TO_COMMA Procedures

This procedure converts a PL/SQL table of names into a comma-delimited list of names.

This takes a PL/SQL table, 1..n, terminated with n+1 null. The second version supports fully-qualified attribute names.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.TABLE_TO_COMMA (  
    tab    IN    UNCL_ARRAY,  
    tablen OUT BINARY_INTEGER,  
    list   OUT  VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_UTILITY.TABLE_TO_COMMA (  
    tab    IN    lname_array,  
    tablen OUT BINARY_INTEGER,  
    list   OUT  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 194-33 TABLE_TO_COMMA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| tab | PL/SQL table which contains list of table names |
| tablen | Number of tables in the PL/SQL table |
| list | Comma separated list of tables |

Return Values

A comma-delimited list and the number of elements found in the table.

194.6.37 VALIDATE Procedure

This procedure makes invalid database objects valid.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.VALIDATE (
    object_id      NUMBER);

DBMS_UTILITY.VALIDATE (
    owner          VARCHAR2,
    objname        VARCHAR2,
    namespace      NUMBER,  edition_name  := SYS_CONTEXT ('USERENV',
    'CURRENT_EDITION'));
```

Parameters

Table 194-34 VALIDATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| owner | Name of the user who owns the object. Same as the OWNER field in ALL_OBJECTS. |
| objname | Name of the object to be validated. Same as the OBJECT_NAME field in ALL_OBJECTS. |
| namespace | Namespace of the object. Same as the namespace field in obj\$. Equivalent numeric values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 — TABLE/PROCEDURE/TYP • 2 — BODY • 3 — TRIGGER • 4 — INDEX • 5 — CLUSTER • 8 — LOB • 9 — DIRECTORY • 10 — QUEUE • 11 — REPLICATION OBJECT GROUP • 12 — REPLICATION PROPAGATOR • 13 — JAVA SOURCE • 14 — JAVA RESOURCE • 58 — (Data Mining) MODEL |
| edition_name | [Note: Currently not operable. Reserved for future use] |

Usage Notes

- No errors are raised if the object does not exist or is already valid or is an object that cannot be validated.
- If the object being validated is not actual in the specified edition, the subprogram automatically switches into the edition in which the object is actual prior to validation. That is, a call to VALIDATE will not actualize the object in the specified edition.
- The [INVALIDATE Procedure](#) invalidates a database object and optionally changes its PL/SQL compiler parameter settings. The object to be invalidated is specified by its

`object_id`. The subprogram automatically switches to the edition in which the object is actual prior to invalidation. That is, a call to `INVALIDATE` will not actualize the object in the current edition.

194.6.38 WAIT_ON_PENDING_DML Function

This function waits until all transactions (other than the caller's own) that have locks on the listed tables and began prior to the specified `scn` have either committed or been rolled back.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.WAIT_ON_PENDING_DML (
    tables      IN      VARCHAR2,
    timeout     IN      BINARY_INTEGER,
    scn         IN OUT  NUMBER)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 194-35 WAIT_ON_PENDING_DML Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>tables</code> | Comma-separated list of one or more table names. The list must be valid for COMMA_TO_TABLE Procedures , and each item valid to the NAME_RESOLVE Procedure . Neither column specifiers nor DBLINK (database link) specifiers are allowed in the names, and each name must resolve to an existing table in the local database. |
| <code>timeout</code> | Maximum number of seconds to wait, totalled across all tables/transactions. A <code>NULL</code> or negative value will cause a very long wait. |
| <code>scn</code> | SCN prior to which transactions must have begun to be considered relevant to this request. If the value is <code>NULL</code> or not recognized as a meaningful <code>scn</code> on input, the most current SCN across all instances will be used and will be set into the passed argument as an output. If a meaningful value is passed in, its value will be preserved in the output. |

Return Values

`TRUE` if all relevant transactions have committed or been rolled back, `FALSE` if the timeout occurred prior to all relevant transactions committing or being rolled back

DBMS_WARNING

The `DBMS_WARNING` package provides a way to manipulate the behavior of PL/SQL warning messages, in particular by reading and changing the setting of the `PLSQL_WARNINGS` initialization parameter to control what kinds of warnings are suppressed, displayed, or treated as errors. This package provides the interface to query, modify and delete current system or session settings.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_WARNING Subprograms](#)

195.1 DBMS_WARNING Security Model

Note that for all the following interfaces, if value of the scope parameter is `SYSTEM`, then the user must have `ALTER SYSTEM` privilege.

195.2 Summary of DBMS_WARNING Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_WARNING` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 195-1 *DBMS_WARNING Package Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ADD_WARNING_SETTING_CAT Procedure | Modifies the current <code>session</code> or <code>system</code> warning settings of the <code>warning_category</code> previously supplied |
| ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM Procedure | Modifies the current <code>session</code> or <code>system</code> warning settings of the or <code>warning_number</code> previously supplied |
| GET_CATEGORY Function | Returns the category name, given the message number |
| GET_WARNING_SETTING_CAT Function | Returns the specific warning category in the session |
| GET_WARNING_SETTING_NUM Function | Returns the specific warning number in the session |
| GET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING Function | Returns the entire warning string for the current session |
| SET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING Procedure | Replaces previous settings with the new value |

195.2.1 ADD_WARNING_SETTING_CAT Procedure

You can modify the current session's or system's warning settings with the value supplied in this procedure. The value will be added to the existing parameter setting if the value for the `warning_category` or `warning_value` has not been set, or override the existing value.

The effect of calling this function is same as adding the qualifier (`ENABLE/DISABLE/ERROR`) on the category specified to the end of the current session or system setting.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_CAT (
    warning_category    IN    VARCHAR2,
    warning_value       IN    VARCHAR2,
    scope               IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 195-2 ADD_WARNING_SETTING_CAT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>warning_category</code> | Name of the category. Allowed values are ALL, INFORMATIONAL, SEVERE and PERFORMANCE. |
| <code>warning_value</code> | Value for the category. Allowed values are ENABLE, DISABLE, and ERROR. |
| <code>scope</code> | Specifies if the changes are being performed in the session context or the system context. Allowed values are SESSION or SYSTEM. |

195.2.2 ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM Procedure

You can modify the current `session` or `system` warning settings with the value supplied in this procedure. If the value was already set, you will override the existing value.

The effect of calling this function is same as adding the qualifier (`ENABLE / DISABLE/ERROR`) on the category specified to the end of the current session or system setting.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM (
    warning_number      IN    NUMBER,
    warning_value       IN    VARCHAR2,
    scope               IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 195-3 ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>warning_number</code> | The warning number. Allowed values are all valid warning numbers. |

Table 195-3 (Cont.) ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| warning_value | Value for the category. Allowed values are ENABLE, DISABLE, and ERROR. |
| scope | Specifies if the changes are being performed in the session context or the system context. Allowed values are SESSION or SYSTEM. |

Example 195-1 Enabling the Deprecation Warnings

This example shows how to enable the DEPRECATE pragma warnings using the DBMS_WARNING package for the session.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM (6019,
                                         'ENABLE',
                                         'SESSION');

  DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM (6020,
                                         'ENABLE',
                                         'SESSION');

  DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM (6021,
                                         'ENABLE',
                                         'SESSION');

  DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM (6022,
                                         'ENABLE',
                                         'SESSION');

END;
```

195.2.3 GET_CATEGORY Function

This function returns the category name, given the message number.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WARNING.GET_CATEGORY (
  warning_number IN pls_integer)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters**Table 195-4 GET_CATEGORY Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| warning_number | The warning message number. |

195.2.4 GET_WARNING_SETTING_CAT Function

This function returns the specific warning category setting for the current session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WARNING.GET_WARNING_SETTING_CAT (  
    warning_category IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN warning_value;
```

Parameters

Table 195-5 GET_WARNING_SETTING_CAT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| warning_category | Name of the category. Allowed values are all valid category names (ALL, INFORMATIONAL, SEVERE and PERFORMANCE). |

195.2.5 GET_WARNING_SETTING_NUM Function

This function returns the specific warning number setting for the current session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WARNING.GET_WARNING_SETTING_NUM (  
    warning_number IN NUMBER)  
RETURN warning_value;
```

Parameters

Table 195-6 GET_WARNING_SETTING_NUM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| warning_number | Warning number. Allowed values are all valid warning numbers. |

195.2.6 GET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING Function

This function returns the entire warning string for the current session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WARNING.GET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Usage Notes

Use this function when you do not have `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on `v$parameter` or `v$parameter2` fixed tables, or if you want to parse the warning string yourself and then modify and set the new value using `SET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING`.

195.2.7 SET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING Procedure

This procedure replaces previous settings with the new value.

The warning string may contain mix of category and warning numbers using the same syntax as used on the right hand side of '=' when issuing an ALTER SESSION or SYSTEM SET PLSQL_WARNINGS command. This will have same effect as ALTER SESSION or ALTER SYSTEM command.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WARNING.SET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING (  
    warning_value  IN  VARCHAR2,  
    scope         IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 195-7 SET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| warning_value | The new string that will constitute the new value. |
| scope | This will specify if the changes are being done in the session context, or system context. Allowed values are SESSION or SYSTEM. |

DBMS_WM

The `DBMS_WM` package provides an interface to Oracle Database Workspace Manager (often referred to as Workspace Manager).

For a complete description of this package, see `DBMS_WM` in the *Oracle Database Workspace Manager Developer's Guide*.

DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE

The `DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE` package configures the Workload Capture system and produce the workload capture data.

Replay of this capture is implemented by way of the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY` package.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Testing Guide for more information about database replay

197.1 DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE Overview

Since the capture infrastructure is instance wide (and also within an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC)), only one workload capture is being produced at any point in time. Thus capture interfaces do not need a state object passed in as a parameter since there is one single state at any point in time. This means that all subprograms cannot be methods of an object but are package wide PL/SQL subprograms.

197.2 DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE Security Model

The security model describes the privileges needed for using `DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE`.

The following code describes the minimal set of privileges required to:

- Create directory objects
- Operate the interface provided by the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE` and `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY` packages
- Act as a replay client user (`wrc someuser/somepassword` or `wrc USER=someuser PASSWORD=somepassword`)

```
DROP USER rom1 CASCADE;
CREATE USER rom1 IDENTIFIED BY rom1;
```

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE TO rom1;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY TO rom1;
```

```
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO rom1;
GRANT CREATE ANY DIRECTORY TO rom1;
```



```
GRANT SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE TO rom1;
GRANT BECOME USER TO rom1;
```

Appropriate OS permissions are required to access and manipulate files and directories on both the capture and replay system. This means that the Oracle process(es) and the OS user performing the capture or replay must be able to access and manipulate at least one common directory accessible from the host where the instance is running. Additionally, the OS user performing the replay should be able to execute wrcc on hosts that are used for the replay clients and be able to access the file system appropriately to copy the capture to the replay clients' hosts if required.

197.3 Summary of DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE package subprograms in alphabetical order.

Table 197-1 DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ADD_FILTER Procedure | Adds a specified filter |
| DECRYPT_CAPTURE Procedure | This procedure decrypts sensitive data in workload capture that was encrypted using various advanced encryption standards such as AES128, AES192, or AES256. |
| DELETE_CAPTURE_INFO Procedure | Deletes the rows in the DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES and DBA_WORKLOAD_FILTERS views that corresponds to the given workload capture ID |
| DELETE_FILTER Procedure | Deletes a specified filter |
| ENCRYPT_CAPTURE Procedure | This procedure encrypts sensitive data in workload capture using various advanced encryption standards such as AES128, AES192, or AES256. |
| EXPORT_AWR Procedure | Exports the AWR snapshots associated with a given capture ID |
| FINISH_CAPTURE Procedure | Finalizes the workload capture by signaling all connected sessions to stop capture, and stops future requests to the database from being captured |
| GET_CAPTURE_INFO Function | Retrieves all the information regarding a workload capture present in the stipulated directory, imports the information into the DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES and DBA_WORKLOAD_FILTERS views, and returns the appropriate DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES.ID |
| IMPORT_AWR Function | Imports the AWR snapshots associated with a given capture ID |
| REPORT Function | Returns a report on the workload capture under consideration using one or more different sources |
| START_CAPTURE Procedure | Initiates workload capture on all instances |

197.3.1 ADD_FILTER Procedures

This procedure adds a filter to capture a subset of the workload.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ADD_FILTER (
    fname          IN  VARCHAR2 NOT NULL,
    fattribute     IN  VARCHAR2 NOT NULL,
    fvalue         IN  VARCHAR2 NOT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ADD_FILTER (
    fname          IN  VARCHAR2 NOT NULL,
    fattribute     IN  VARCHAR2 NOT NULL,
    fvalue         IN  NUMBER NOT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 197-2 ADD_FILTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| fname | Name for the filter to be added. Can be used to delete the filter later if it is not required. (Mandatory) |
| fattribute | Specifies the attribute on which the filter needs to be applied (Mandatory). The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> INSTANCE_NUMBER - type NUMBER USER - type STRING MODULE - type STRING ACTION - type STRING PROGRAM - type STRING SERVICE - type STRING PDB_NAME - type STRING |
| fvalue | Specifies the value to which the given attribute should be equal to for the filter to be considered active. Wildcards like '%' are acceptable for all attributes that are of type STRING. This means that the filter for a NUMBER attribute is parsed as "attribute = value", with the filter for a STRING attribute parsed as "attribute like value" (Mandatory). |

Usage Notes

- The workload capture filters work in either the `DEFAULT INCLUSION` or the `DEFAULT EXCLUSION` mode as determined by the `default_action` input to the [START_CAPTURE Procedure](#).
- `ADD_FILTER` adds a new filter that affects the next workload capture, and whether the filters are considered as `INCLUSION` filters or `EXCLUSION` filters depends on the value of the `default_action` input to [START_CAPTURE Procedure](#).
- Filters once specified are valid only for the next workload capture. If the same set of filters need to be used for subsequent capture, they need to be specified each time before the [START_CAPTURE Procedure](#) is executed.
- All the filters are listed in the `DBA_WORKLOAD_FILTERS` view.

- You can capture the workload for a particular PDB by specifying a filter of PDB type.

Examples

- By default, a capture works in an `INCLUSION` mode, which records everything except for those requests that satisfy conditions of specified filters. For example, if you want to exclude all requests from `SCOTT`, you can add the following filter before starting a capture.

```
EXEC DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ADD_FILTER ('filter user1', 'USER', 'SCOTT');
```

- Multiple filters are evaluated according to the logical disjunction operator `OR`. Therefore, if you want to record workload for both `SCOTT` and `JOHN`, you add an additional filter:

```
EXEC DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ADD_FILTER ('filter user2', 'USER', 'JOHN');
```

- In a CDB, you exclude the workload of a particular PDB by the filter:

```
EXEC DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ADD_FILTER ('filter pdb workload', 'PDB_NAME', 'CDB1_PDB1');
```

- To use `DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO` to identify workload that is issued to the database:

```
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_MODULE('ORDER_ENTRY', NULL);
-- run some SQL here
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_ACTION('ORDER_ENTRY_LOG');
-- run logging SQL
```

- If having captured workload, you want to exclude the logging SQL from the captured, specify a filter for capture:

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ADD_FILTER('filter logging operations', 'ACTION', 'ORDER_ENTRY_LOG');
```

- To filter out the full order entry transaction, define a filter:

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ADD_FILTER('filter order entry', 'MODULE', 'ORDER_ENTRY');
```

197.3.2 DECRYPT_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure decrypts sensitive data in workload capture that was encrypted using various advanced encryption standards such as AES128, AES192, or AES256.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.DECRYPT_CAPTURE (
  src_dir          IN  VARCHAR2,
  dst_dir          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 197-3 DECRYPT_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| src_dir | A directory object pointing to the workload capture to be decrypted. This parameter is case sensitive. |
| dst_dir | A directory object pointing to an OS path that has write permissions. The decrypted capture files will be written to this directory This parameter is case sensitive. |

Usage Notes

This procedure relies on a software keystore. The identifier is `oracle.rat.database_replay.encryption` (case-sensitive).

197.3.3 DELETE_CAPTURE_INFO Procedure

This procedure deletes the rows in the `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES` and `DBA_WORKLOAD_FILTERS` views that corresponds to the given workload capture ID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.DELETE_CAPTURE_INFO
  (capture_id IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 197-4 DELETE_CAPTURE_INFO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| capture_id | ID of the workload capture that needs to be deleted. Corresponds to <code>DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES.ID</code> . (Mandatory) |

Usage Notes

Passing the ID of a capture that is in progress will first automatically stop that capture.

197.3.4 DELETE_FILTER Procedure

This procedure deletes a specified filter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.DELETE_FILTER (
  filter_name IN VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 197-5 DELETE_FILTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|----------------------|
| filter_name | Filter to be deleted |

Usage Notes

The `DELETE_FILTER` Procedure only affects filters that have not been used by any previous capture. Consequently, filters can be deleted only if they have been added using the [ADD_FILTER Procedures](#) after any capture has been completed. Filters that have been added using `ADD_FILTER` before a `START_CAPTURE` and `FINISH_CAPTURE` cannot be deleted anymore using this subprogram.

197.3.5 ENCRYPT_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure encrypts sensitive data in workload capture using various advanced encryption standards such as AES128, AES192, or AES256. To encrypt capture on the fly, use encryption parameter in `START_CAPTURE` procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ENCRYPT_CAPTURE
  src_dir      IN VARCHAR2,
  dst_dir      IN VARCHAR2,
  encryption   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'AES256');
```

Parameters

Table 197-6 ENCRYPT_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| src_dir | A directory object pointing to the workload capture to be encrypted. The parameter value is case sensitive. |
| dst_dir | A directory object pointing to an OS path that has write permissions. The encrypted capture files will be written to this directory. The parameter value is case sensitive. |
| encryption | Specifies if sensitive data in workload capture is encrypted or not. The possible values are: AES128, AES192, and AES256. The default value is AES256. |

Usage Notes

For encrypted capture, the `ENCRYPT_CAPTURE` Procedure relies on a software keystore. The identifier is `oracle.rat.database_replay.encryption` (case-sensitive).

197.3.6 EXPORT_AWR Procedure

This procedure exports the AWR snapshots associated with a given capture ID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.EXPORT_AWR (
    capture_id    IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 197-7 EXPORT_AWR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| capture_id | ID of the capture whose AWR snapshots are to be exported. (Mandatory) |

Usage Notes

This procedure works only if the corresponding workload capture was performed in the current database (meaning that the corresponding row in `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES` was not created by calling the [GET_CAPTURE_INFO Function](#)) and the AWR snapshots that correspond to the original capture time period are still available.

197.3.7 FINISH_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure signals all connected sessions to stop the workload capture and stops future requests to the database from being captured.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.FINISH_CAPTURE
    timeout    IN    NUMBER    DEFAULT 30
    reason     IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 197-8 FINISH_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| timeout | Specifies in seconds for how long the procedure should wait before it times out. Pass 0 if you want to cancel the current workload capture and not wait for any sessions to flush its capture buffers. Default value: 30 seconds |
| reason | Specifies a reason for calling the procedure. The reason appears in the column <code>ERROR_MESSAGE</code> of the view <code>DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES</code> . |

Usage Notes

- By default, `FINISH_CAPTURE` waits for 30 seconds to receive a successful acknowledgement from all sessions in the database cluster before timing out.

- All sessions that either were in the middle of executing a user request or received a new user request, while `FINISH_CAPTURE` was waiting for acknowledgements, flush their buffers and send back their acknowledgement to `FINISH_CAPTURE`.
- If a database session remains idle (waiting for the next user request) throughout the duration of `FINISH_CAPTURE`, the session might have unflushed capture buffers and does not send its acknowledgement to `FINISH_CAPTURE`.

To avoid this, do not have sessions that remain idle (waiting for the next user request) while invoking `FINISH_CAPTURE`. Either close the database session(s) before running `FINISH_CAPTURE` or send new database requests to those sessions during `FINISH_CAPTURE`.

197.3.8 GET_CAPTURE_INFO Function

This procedure retrieves all information regarding a workload capture present in the stipulated directory, imports the information into the `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES` and `DBA_WORKLOAD_FILTERS` views, and returns the appropriate `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES.ID`

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.GET_CAPTURE_INFO
  dir      IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 197-9 GET_CAPTURE_INFO Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| dir | Name of the <code>DIRECTORY</code> object (case sensitive) where all the workload capture files are located (Mandatory) |

Usage Notes

If an appropriate row describing the capture in the stipulated directory already exists in `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES`, the [GET_CAPTURE_INFO Function](#) simply returns that row's `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES.ID`. If no existing row matches the capture present in the stipulated directory a new row is inserted to `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES` and that row's `ID` is returned.

197.3.9 IMPORT_AWR Function

This procedure imports the AWR snapshots associated with a given capture ID provided those AWR snapshots were exported earlier from the original capture system using the `EXPORT_AWR` procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.IMPORT_AWR (
  capture_id      IN  NUMBER,
  staging_schema  IN  VARCHAR2,
  force_cleanup   IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 197-10 IMPORT_AWR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| capture_id | ID of the capture whose AWR snapshots should be imported. (Mandatory) |
| staging_schema | Name of a valid schema in the current database which can be used as a staging area while importing the AWR snapshots from the capture directory to the SYS AWR schema. The SYS schema is not a valid input. (Mandatory, Case sensitive). |
| force_cleanup | <p>Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE - any AWR data present in the given staging_schema are removed before the actual import operation. All tables with names that match any of the tables in AWR are dropped before the actual import. This typically is equivalent to dropping all tables returned by the following SQL: <pre>SELECT table_name FROM dba_tables WHERE owner = staging_schema AND table_name like 'WR_\$%';</pre> <p>Use this option only if you are sure that there are no important data in any such tables in the staging_schema.</p> FALSE - (default) no tables dropped from the staging_schema prior to the import operation |

Return Values

Returns the new randomly generated database ID that was used to import the AWR snapshots. The same value can be found in the AWR_DBID column in the DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES view.

Usage Notes

IMPORT_AWR fails if the staging_schema provided as input contains any tables with the same name as any of the AWR tables, such as WRM\$_SNAPSHOT or WRH\$_PARAMETER. Please drop any such tables in the staging_schema before invoking IMPORT_AWR.

Related Topics

- [EXPORT_AWR Procedure](#)
This procedure exports the AWR snapshots associated with a given capture ID.

197.3.10 REPORT Function

This function generates a report on the stipulated workload capture.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.REPORT (
  capture_id      IN   NUMBER,
  format          IN   VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```


Parameters

Table 197-11 REPORT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| capture_id | ID of the workload capture whose capture report is required. (Mandatory) This relates to the directory that contains the workload capture on which the Report needs to be generated. Should be a valid DIRECTORY object that points to a valid directory in the host system that contains a workload capture. |
| format | Specifies the report format. Valid values are DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.TYPE_TEXT and DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.TYPE_HTML.(Mandatory) |

Return Values

The report body in the desired format returned as a CLOB.

Table 197-12 Constants Used by Report Function

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------|--------------|--------|---|
| TYPE_HTML | VARCHAR2 (4) | 'HTML' | Generates the HTML version of the report |
| TYPE_TEXT | VARCHAR2 (4) | 'TEXT' | Used as input to the format argument to generate the text version of the report |

197.3.11 START_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure initiates workload capture on all instances.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.START_CAPTURE (
  name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  dir           IN  VARCHAR2,
  duration      IN  NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  default_action IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'INCLUDE',
  auto_unrestrict IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  capture_sts   IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  sts_cap_interval IN NUMBER  DEFAULT 300,
  plsql_mode    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TOP_LEVEL',
  encryption    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 197-13 START_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| name | Name of the workload capture. Allows the workload capture to be given a label, such as "Thanksgiving weekend" or "Christmas peak workload" for future reference. The workload capture's name is preserved along with the captured workload actions. (Mandatory) |
| dir | Name of the DIRECTORY object (case sensitive) where all the workload capture files are stored. Should contain enough space to hold all the workload capture files. (Mandatory) |
| duration | Optional input to specify the duration (in seconds) for which the workload needs to be captured. DEFAULT is NULL which means that workload capture continues until the user executes DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.FINISH_CAPTURE. |
| default_action | Can be either INCLUDE or EXCLUDE. Determines whether, by default, every user request should be captured or not. Also determines whether the workload filters specified should be considered as INCLUSION filters or EXCLUSION filters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If INCLUDE, by default all user requests to the database are captured, except for the part of the workload defined by the filters. In this case, all the filters specified using the ADD_FILTER Procedures are treated as EXCLUSION filters, determining the workload that is not captured. (DEFAULT, and so all the filters specified are assumed to be EXCLUSION filters.) If EXCLUDE, by default no user request to the database is captured, except for the part of the workload defined by the filters. In this case, all the filters specified using the ADD_FILTER Procedures are treated as INCLUSION filters, determining the workload that is captured. |
| auto_unrestrict | Can be either TRUE or FALSE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If TRUE, all instances started up in RESTRICTED mode using STARTUP RESTRICT are automatically unrestricted upon a successful START_CAPTURE. (DEFAULT) If FALSE, no database instance is automatically unrestricted. |
| capture_sts | If this parameter is TRUE, a SQL tuning set capture is also started in parallel with workload capture. The resulting SQL tuning set can be exported using the EXPORT_AWR Procedure along with the AWR data. Currently, parallel STS capture is not supported in an Oracle RAC environment, so this parameter has no effect if used in that context. Capture filters defined using the DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY interface do not apply to the SQL tuning set capture. The calling user must have the appropriate privileges ('ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET'). If starting SQL set capture fails, workload capture is stopped. The reason is stored in DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES.ERROR_MESSAGE. The default value is FALSE. |
| sts_cap_interval | Specifies the capture interval of the SQL set capture from the cursor cache in seconds. The default value is 300. |

Table 197-13 (Cont.) START_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| plsql_mode | <p>Specifies the PL/SQL capture mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOP_LEVEL — only top-level PL/SQL calls are captured • EXTENDED — both top-level PL/SQL calls and SQL called from PL/SQL are captured |
| encryption | <p>Specify if sensitive data in workload capture is encrypted or not. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NULL — capture files are not encrypted • AES128 — capture files are encrypted using AES128 • AES192 — capture files are encrypted using AES192 • AES256 — capture files is encrypted using AES256 <p>The default value is NULL.</p> |

Usage Notes

- All user requests sent to database after a successful invocation of `START_CAPTURE` are recorded in the given `dir` directory for the given duration provided that one was specified. If no duration was specified, the capture lasts indefinitely until the [FINISH_CAPTURE Procedure](#) is executed.
- A workload capture once started continues to record user requests across database instance shutdowns and startups for the specified duration, or until `FINISH_CAPTURE` is executed, whichever occurs first.
- One can use workload filters (as described with regard to the [ADD_FILTER Procedures](#)) to capture only a subset of the user requests sent to the database. By default, when no workload filters are defined, all user requests are captured.
- Workload that is initiated from Oracle Database background processes (such as `SMON`, `PMON`, `MMON`) and Oracle Database Scheduler Jobs (as detailed in the [DBMS_SCHEDULER](#) package) is not captured, no matter how the workload filters are defined. These activities should happen automatically on an appropriately configured replay system.
- By default, all database instances that were started up in `RESTRICTED` mode using `STARTUP RESTRICT` are `UNRESTRICTED` upon a successful invocation of `START_CAPTURE`. Use `FALSE` for the `auto_unrestrict` input parameter, if you do not want this behavior.
- It is important to have a well-defined starting point for the workload so that the replay system can be restored to that point before initiating a replay of the captured workload. To have a well-defined starting point for the workload capture, it is preferable not to have any active user sessions when `START_CAPTURE` is executed. If ongoing sessions have ongoing transactions, those transactions are not replayed properly in subsequent database replays, since only that part of the transaction whose calls were executed after `START_CAPTURE` are replayed.
- For encrypted capture, the `START_CAPTURE` Procedure relies on a software keystore. The identifier is `oracle.rat.database_replay.encryption` (case-sensitive).
- You must configure a software keystore in `auto-login` mode. Otherwise, if the database is bounced during capture, the capture is automatically terminated.

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY

The `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY` package provides a interface to replay a workload capture.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Testing Guide for more information about database replay

198.1 DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY Overview

The `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY` package provides an interface to replay a workload capture that was originally created by way of the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE` package.

Typically, the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE` package is used in the production system to capture a production workload, and the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY` package is subsequently used in a test system to replay the captured production workload for testing purposes.

Related Topics

- [DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE](#)
The `DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE` package configures the Workload Capture system and produce the workload capture data.

198.2 DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY Security Model

The security model describes the privileges needed for using `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY`.

The following code sample shows the minimum set of privileges required to:

- Create directory objects
- Operate the interface provided by the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE` and `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY` packages
- Act as a replay client user (`wrc someuser/somepassword` or `wrc USER=someuser PASSWORD=somepassword`)

```
DROP USER rom1 CASCADE;  
CREATE USER rom1 IDENTIFIED BY rom1;
```

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE TO rom1;  
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY TO rom1;
```

```
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO rom1;
GRANT CREATE ANY DIRECTORY TO rom1;
GRANT SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE TO rom1;
GRANT BECOME USER TO rom1;
```

Appropriate OS permissions are required to access and manipulate files and directories on both the capture and replay system. The Oracle process(es) and the OS user performing the capture or replay must be able to access and manipulate at least one common directory accessible from the host where the instance is running.

The replay client is a multithreaded program (an executable named `wrc` located in the `$ORACLE_HOME/bin` directory) where each thread submits a workload from a captured session. The OS user performing the replay must be able to execute `wrc` on hosts that are used for the replay clients and be able to access the file system appropriately to be able to copy the capture to the replay clients' hosts if required.

198.3 Summary of DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY` package subprograms in alphabetical order.

Table 198-1 DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ADD_CAPTURE Function | Adds the given capture to the current schedule |
| ADD_FILTER Procedure | Adds a filter to replay only a subset of the captured workload |
| ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Function | Adds a schedule order between two captures |
| ASSIGN_GROUP_TO_INSTANCE Procedure | Modifies the view <code>DBA_WORKLOAD_GROUP_ASSIGNMENTS</code> |
| BEGIN_REPLAY_SCHEDULE Procedure | Initiates the creation of a reusable replay schedule |
| CALIBRATE Function | Operates on a processed workload capture directory to estimate the number of hosts and workload replay clients needed to faithfully replay the given workload |
| CANCEL_REPLAY Procedure | Cancels the workload replay in progress |
| COMPARE_PERIOD_REPORT Procedure | Generates a report comparing a replay to its capture or to another replay of the same capture |
| COMPARE_SQLSET_REPORT Function | Generates a report comparing a sqlset captured during replay to one captured during workload capture or to one captured during another replay of the same capture |
| CREATE_FILTER_SET Procedure | Uses the replay filters added to create a set of filters to use against the replay in <code>replay_dir</code> |
| DELETE_FILTER Procedure | Deletes the named filter |
| DELETE_REPLAY_INFO Procedure | Deletes the rows in <code>DBA_WORKLOAD_REPLAYS</code> that corresponds to the given workload replay ID |
| END_REPLAY_SCHEDULE Procedure | Wraps up the creation of the current schedule |

Table 198-1 (Cont.) DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| EXPORT_AWR Procedure | Exports the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots associated with a given replay ID |
| GENERATE_CAPTURE_SUBSET Procedure | Creates a new capture from an existing workload capture |
| GET_DIVERGING_STATEMENT Function | Exports the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots associated with a given replay ID |
| GET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Function | Returns the current replay directory set by the SET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Procedure . |
| GET_REPLAY_INFO Function | Retrieves information about the workload capture and the history of all the workload replay attempts from the related directory |
| GET_REPLAY_TIMEOUT Procedure | Retrieves the replay timeout setting |
| IMPORT_AWR Function | Imports the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots associated with a given replay ID |
| INITIALIZE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY Procedure | Puts the database state in <code>INIT</code> for a multiple-capture replay |
| INITIALIZE_REPLAY Procedure | Initializes replay, and loads specific data produced during processing into the database |
| IS_REPLAY_PAUSED Function | Reports whether the replay is currently paused |
| LOAD_LONG_SQLTEXT Procedure | Loads the captured SQL statements that are longer than 1000 characters to the <code>DBA_WORKLOAD_LONG_SQLTEXT</code> view |
| PAUSE_REPLAY Procedure | Pauses the in-progress workload replay |
| POPULATE_DIVERGENCE Procedure | Precomputes the divergence information for the given call, stream, or the whole replay so that the GET_DIVERGING_STATEMENT Function returns as quickly as possible for the precomputed calls |
| PREPARE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY Procedure | Puts the database in a special "Prepare" mode for a multiple-capture replay |
| PREPARE_REPLAY Procedure | Puts the database in a special "Prepare" mode |
| PROCESS_CAPTURE Procedure | Processes the workload capture found in <code>capture_dir</code> in place |
| REMAP_CONNECTION Procedure | Remaps the captured connection to a new one so that the user sessions can connect to the database in a desired way during workload replay |
| REMOVE_CAPTURE Procedure | Removes the given capture from the current schedule |
| REMOVE_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Procedure | Removes an existing schedule order from the current replay schedule |
| REPORT Function | Generates a report on the given workload replay |
| RESUME_REPLAY Procedure | Resumes a paused workload replay |
| REUSE_REPLAY_FILTER_SET Procedure | Reuses filters in the specified filter set as if each were added using the ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Function |

Table 198-1 (Cont.) DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| SET_ADVANCED_PARAMETER Procedure | Sets an advanced parameter for replay besides the ones used with the PREPARE_REPLAY Procedure |
| SET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Procedure | Sets a directory that contains multiple workload captures as the current replay directory |
| SET_REPLAY_TIMEOUT Procedure | Sets the replay timeout setting |
| SET_SQL_MAPPING Procedure | Specifies SQL statements to be skipped or replaced during a database replay operation |
| SET_USER_MAPPING Procedure | Sets a new schema or user name to be used during replay instead of the captured user |
| START_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY Procedure | Starts the replay of a multiple-capture capture |
| START_REPLAY Procedure | Starts the workload replay |
| USE_FILTER_SET Procedure | Uses the given filter set that has been created by calling the CREATE_FILTER_SET Procedure to filter the current replay |

198.3.1 ADD_CAPTURE Function

This function adds the given capture to the current schedule. The directory has to be a valid capture processed in the current database's version. It returns a unique ID that identifies this capture within this schedule.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.ADD_CAPTURE (
    capture_dir_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    start_delay_seconds   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    stop_replay          IN    BOOLEAN FALSE,
    take_begin_snapshot  IN    BOOLEAN TRUE,
    take_end_snapshot    IN    BOOLEAN TRUE,
    query_only           IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.ADD_CAPTURE (
    capture_dir_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    start_delay_seconds   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    stop_replay          IN    BOOLEAN FALSE,
    take_begin_snapshot  IN    BOOLEAN TRUE,
    take_end_snapshot    IN    BOOLEAN TRUE,
    query_only           IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'N')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 198-2 ADD_CAPTURE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| capture_dir_name | Name of the OS directory containing the capture under the replay top-level directory |
| start_delay_seconds | Delay time in seconds before the replay of this capture starts |
| stop_replay | Stop the replay after it finishes |
| take_begin_snapshot | Take an AWR snapshot when the replay of this capture starts |
| take_end_snapshot | Take an AWR snapshot when the replay of this capture finishes |
| query_only | Replay only the read-only queries of this workload capture |

Usage Notes

The [SET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Procedure](#) must have already been called.

198.3.2 ADD_FILTER Procedure

This procedure adds a filter to replay only a subset of the captured workload.

The procedure adds a new filter that is used in the next replay filter set created using the [CREATE_FILTER_SET Procedure](#). This filter will be considered an "INCLUSION" or "EXCLUSION" filter depending on the argument passed to `CREATE_FILTER_SET` when creating the filter set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.ADD_FILTER (
    fname          IN VARCHAR2,
    fattribute     IN VARCHAR2,
    fvalue         IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.ADD_FILTER (
    fname          IN VARCHAR2,
    fattribute     IN VARCHAR2,
    fvalue         IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 198-3 ADD_FILTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| fname | (Mandatory) Name of the filter. Can be used to delete the filter later if it is not required. |

Table 198-3 (Cont.) ADD_FILTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| fattribute | (Mandatory) Specifies the attribute on which the filter is defined as one of the following values of type <code>STRING</code> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>USER</code> • <code>MODULE</code> • <code>ACTION</code> • <code>PROGRAM</code> • <code>SERVICE</code> • <code>CONNECTION_STRING</code> |
| fvalue | (Mandatory) Specifies the value to which the given 'attribute' must be equal to for the filter to be considered active. Wildcards such as '%' are acceptable for all attributes that are of type <code>STRING</code> . Currently all the listed values of <code>fattribute</code> are of type <code>STRING</code> . <code>INSTANCE_NUMBER</code> is a <code>NUMBER</code> attribute. It is currently only supported for capture. |

198.3.3 ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Function

This function adds a schedule order between two captures.

Together, `schedule_capture_id` and `waitfor_capture_id` form a schedule ordering that previously added by the [ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Function](#). The order is that replay of capture indicated by `schedule_capture_id` will not start unless the replay of capture indicated by `waiting_for_capture_id` finishes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING (
    schedule_capture_id    IN VARCHAR2,
    waitfor_capture_id     IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 198-4 ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>schedule_capture_id</code> | Points to a capture that has been added to the current replay schedule. According to the new schedule ordering added by this subprogram, its replay will not start until the replay of another capture specified by <code>waitfor_capture_id</code> runs to completion. |
| <code>waitfor_capture_id</code> | Points to a capture that has been added to the current replay schedule. According to the new schedule ordering added by this subprogram, the replay of capture specified by <code>schedule_capture_id</code> will not start until the replay of this capture runs to completion. |

Return Values

Returns a non-zero error code if the constraint cannot be added

Usage Notes

The two captures must have already been added to the replay schedule.

198.3.4 ASSIGN_GROUP_TO_INSTANCE Procedure

This procedure modifies the view `DBA_WORKLOAD_GROUP_ASSIGNMENTS`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.ASSIGN_GROUP_TO_INSTANCE (
    group_id          IN INTEGER,
    instance_number  IN INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 198-5 ASSIGN_GROUP_TO_INSTANCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>group_id</code> | The identifier of the specified group of capture files |
| <code>instance_number</code> | The number used for instance registration. It is equivalent to the <code>INSTANCE_NUMBER</code> column in <code>V\$INSTANCE</code> . |



See Also:

- `DBA_WORKLOAD_GROUP_ASSIGNMENTS` in *Oracle Database Reference*
- `V$INSTANCE` in *Oracle Database Reference*

198.3.5 BEGIN_REPLAY_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure initiates the creation of a reusable replay schedule.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.BEGIN_REPLAY_SCHEDULE (
    replay_dir_obj  IN  VARCHAR2,
    schedule_name  IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 198-6 BEGIN_REPLAY_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| replay_dir_obj | Directory object that points to the replay directory that contains all the capture directories involved in the schedule |
| schedule_name | Name of the schedule to be replayed |

Usage Notes

- Only one schedule can be in creation mode at a time. Calling the subprogram again before `end_replay_schedule` will raise an error.
- Prerequisites:
 - The workload capture was already processed using the [PROCESS_CAPTURE Procedure](#) in the same database version.
 - The user must have copied the capture directory appropriately.
 - The database is not in replay mode.
 - The [SET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Procedure](#) has already been called.

198.3.6 CALIBRATE Function

This function operates on a processed workload capture directory to estimate the number of hosts and workload replay clients needed to faithfully replay the given workload. This function returns the results as an XML CLOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.CALIBRATE (
    capture_dir          IN VARCHAR2,
    process_per_cpu     IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 4,
    threads_per_process IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 50)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 198-7 CALIBRATE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| capture_dir | Name of the directory object that points to the (case sensitive) OS directory that contains processed capture data |
| process_per_cpu | Maximum number of processes allowed for each CPU (default is 4) |
| threads_per_process | Maximum number of threads allowed for each process (default is 50) |

Return Values

Returns a CLOB formatted as XML that contains:

- Information about the capture
- Current database version
- Input parameters to this function
- Number of CPUs and replay clients needed to replay the given workload
- Information about the sessions captured (total number and maximum concurrency)

Usage Notes

- Prerequisite: The input workload capture was already processed using the [PROCESS_CAPTURE Procedure](#) in the same database version.
- This procedure will return the same results as the workload replay client in calibrate mode, which can be run as follows.

```
$ wrc mode=calibrate replaydir=
```

198.3.7 CANCEL_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure cancels workload replay in progress. All the external replay clients (WRC) will automatically be notified to stop issuing the captured workload and exit.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.CANCEL_REPLAY (
    error_msg    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 198-8 CANCEL_REPLAY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| error_msg | An optional reason for cancelling the replay can be passed which is recorded into DBA_WORKLOAD_REPLAYS.ERROR_MESSAGE. |

Usage Notes

Prerequisite: A call to the [INITIALIZE_REPLAY Procedure](#), or [PREPARE_REPLAY Procedure](#), or [START_REPLAY Procedure](#) was already issued.

198.3.8 COMPARE_PERIOD_REPORT Procedure

This procedure generates a report comparing a replay to its capture or to another replay of the same capture.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.COMPARE_PERIOD_REPORT (
    replay_id1    IN    NUMBER,
    replay_id2    IN    NUMBER,
    format        IN    VARCHAR2,
    result        OUT   CLOB );
```

Parameters

Table 198-9 COMPARE_PERIOD_REPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| replay_id1 | First ID of the workload replay whose report is requested |
| replay_id2 | Second ID of the workload replay whose report is requested. If this is NULL, then the comparison is done with the capture. |
| format | Specifies the report format. Valid values are DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.TYPE_HTML and DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.TYPE_XML. |
| result | Output of the report (CLOB) |

198.3.9 COMPARE_SQLSET_REPORT Function

This procedure generates a report comparing a sqlset captured during replay to one captured during workload capture or to one captured during another replay of the same capture.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.COMPARE_SQLSET_REPORT (
    replay_id1    IN NUMBER,
    replay_id2    IN NUMBER,
    format        IN VARCHAR2,
    r_level       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ALL',
    r_sections    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ALL',
    result        OUT CLOB )
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 198-10 COMPARE_SQLSET_REPORT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| replay_id1 | First ID of the workload replay after a change |
| replay_id2 | Second ID of the workload replay before a change. If this is NULL, then the comparison is done with the capture. |
| format | Specifies the report format. Valid values are DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.TYPE_HTML, DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.TYPE_XML and DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.TYPE_TEXT. |
| r_level | See level parameter in the REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK Function in the DBMS_SQLPA package |
| r_sections | See section parameter in the REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK Function in the DBMS_SQLPA package |
| result | Output of the report (CLOB) |

198.3.10 CREATE_FILTER_SET Procedure

This procedure creates a new filter set for the replays at `replay_dir`.

It includes all the replay filters that have already been added by the [ADD_FILTER Procedure](#). After the procedure has completed and replay initiated, the newly-created filter set can be used to filter the replay in `replay_dir` by calling the [USE_FILTER_SET Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.CREATE_FILTER_SET(  
    replay_dir      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    filter_set      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    default_action  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'INCLUDE');
```

Parameters

Table 198-11 CREATE_FILTER_SET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>replay_dir</code> | Object directory of the replay to be filtered |
| <code>filter_set</code> | Name of the filter set to create (to use in USE_FILTER_SET Procedure) |
| <code>default_action</code> | <p>Can be either <code>INCLUDE</code> or <code>EXCLUDE</code>. Determines whether, by default, every captured call must be replayed or not. Also determines whether the workload filters specified must be considered as <code>INCLUSION</code> filters or <code>EXCLUSION</code> filters.)</p> <p>If it is <code>INCLUDE</code>, then by default all captured calls are replayed, except for the part of the workload defined by the filters. In this case, all the filters that were specified using the ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Function are treated as <code>EXCLUSION</code> filters, and will determine the workload that will not be replayed.</p> <p>If it is <code>EXCLUDE</code>, then by default no captured call to the database is replayed, except for the part of the workload defined by the filters. In this case, all the filters that were specified using the ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Function are treated as <code>INCLUSION</code> filters, and will determine the workload that is replayed.</p> <p>Default: <code>INCLUDE</code> and all the filters specified are assumed to be <code>EXCLUSION</code> filters</p> |

Usage Notes

This operation must be invoked when no replay is initialized, prepared, or in progress.

198.3.11 DELETE_FILTER Procedure

This procedure deletes the named filter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.DELETE_FILTER(  
    fname      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 198-12 DELETE_FILTER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| fname | (Mandatory) Name of the filter that must be deleted |

Usage Notes

The `DELETE_FILTER` Procedure only affects filters that have not been used by any previous capture. Consequently, filters can be deleted only if they have been added using the [ADD_FILTER Procedures](#) after any capture has been completed. Filters that have been added using `ADD_FILTER` before a `START_CAPTURE` and `FINISH_CAPTURE` cannot be deleted anymore using this subprogram.

198.3.12 DELETE_REPLAY_INFO Procedure

This procedure deletes the rows in `DBA_WORKLOAD_REPLAYS` that correspond to the given workload replay ID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.DELETE_REPLAY_INFO (
    replay_id    IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 198-13 DELETE_REPLAY_INFO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| replay_id | (Mandatory) ID of the workload replay that must be deleted. Corresponds to <code>DBA_WORKLOAD_REPLAYS.ID</code> |

198.3.13 END_REPLAY_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure wraps up the creation of the current schedule. The schedule is now saved and associated with the replay directory and can be used for a replay.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.END_REPLAY_SCHEDULE;
```

Usage Notes

The [BEGIN_REPLAY_SCHEDULE Procedure](#) must have already been called.

198.3.14 EXPORT_AWR Procedure

This procedure exports the AWR snapshots associated with a stipulated replay ID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.EXPORT_AWR (
    replay_id    IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 198-14 EXPORT_AWR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| replay_id | (Mandatory) ID of the replay whose AWR snapshots are to be exported |

Usage Notes

- At the end of each replay, the corresponding AWR snapshots are automatically exported. Consequently, there is no need to do this manually after a workload replay is complete, unless the automatic `EXPORT_AWR` invocation failed.
- This procedure will work only if the corresponding workload replay was performed in the current database (meaning that the corresponding row in `DBA_WORKLOAD_REPLAYS` was not created by calling the [GET_REPLAY_INFO Function](#)) and the AWR snapshots that correspond to that replay time period are still available.

198.3.15 GENERATE_CAPTURE_SUBSET Procedure

This procedure creates a new capture from an existing workload capture.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.GENERATE_CAPTURE_SUBSET (
    input_capture_dir    IN VARCHAR2,
    output_capture_dir   IN VARCHAR2,
    new_capture_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    begin_time           IN NUMBER,
    begin_include_incomplete IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    end_time             IN NUMBER,
    end_include_incomplete IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    parallel_level       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 198-15 GENERATE_CAPTURE_SUBSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| input_capture_dir | (Mandatory) Name of the directory object that points to an existing workload capture |
| output_capture_dir | (Mandatory) Name of the directory object that points to the new capture |

Table 198-15 (Cont.) GENERATE_CAPTURE_SUBSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <code>new_capture_name</code> | (Mandatory) Name of new capture |
| <code>begin_time</code> | Start of the time range - time offset in seconds from the start of a workload capture |
| <code>begin_include_incomplete</code> | Column to include incomplete calls caused by <code>begin_time</code> |
| <code>end_time</code> | End of the time range - time offset in seconds from the start of a workload capture. If <code>end_time</code> is zero or <code>end_time</code> is less or equal than <code>begin_time</code> , the time range is invalid. The new capture will use the whole duration of the input capture. |
| <code>end_include_incomplete</code> | Column to include incomplete calls caused by <code>end_time</code> |
| <code>parallel_level</code> | Number of Oracle processes used to process the input captures in a parallel fashion. The <code>NULL</code> default value will auto-compute the parallelism level based on number of CPUs, whereas a value of 1 will enforce serial execution. |

198.3.16 GET_DIVERGING_STATEMENT Function

This function retrieves information about a diverging call, including the statement text, the SQL ID, and the binds. If the replay of a recorded user call has data or error divergence, it is a diverging call.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.GET_DIVERGING_STATEMENT (
    replay_id    IN NUMBER,
    stream_id    IN NUMBER,
    call_counter IN NUMBER)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 198-16 GET_DIVERGING_STATEMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>replay_id</code> | ID of the replay in which that call diverged |
| <code>stream_id</code> | Stream ID of the diverging call |
| <code>call_counter</code> | Call counter of the diverging call |

Usage Notes

- Returns a `CLOB` formatted as XML that contains:
 - SQL ID
 - SQL Text
 - Bind information: position, name and value
- This function will silently invoke the [POPULATE_DIVERGENCE Procedure](#) to read the information from the capture files. Therefore, if divergence has not been

populated, then the first call to this function for a particular diverging call might take longer, especially in very large captures.

198.3.17 GET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Function

This function returns the current replay directory set by the SET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Procedure. It returns NULL if no replay directory has been set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.GET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Related Topics

- [SET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Procedure](#)
This procedure sets a directory that contains multiple workload captures as the current replay directory.

198.3.18 GET_REPLAY_INFO Function

This function retrieves information about the workload capture and the history of all the workload replay attempts from the stipulated directory.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.GET_REPLAY_INFO (
    replay_dir    IN VARCHAR2,
    load_details  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 198-17 GET_REPLAY_INFO Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| replay_dir | (Mandatory) Name of the workload replay directory object (case sensitive). |
| load_details | Load the divergence and tracked commits data. The default value is FALSE. |

Return Values

The procedure returns the CAPTURE_ID, which can be associated with both DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES.ID and DBA_WORKLOAD_REPLAYS.CAPTURE_ID to access the imported information.

Usage Notes

- The procedure first imports a row into DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES which will contain information about the capture. It then imports a row for every replay attempt retrieved from the given replay directory into DBA_WORKLOAD_REPLAYS.

- The procedure will not insert new rows to DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES and DBA_WORKLOAD_REPLAYS if these views already contain rows describing the capture and replay history present in the given directory.

198.3.19 GET_REPLAY_TIMEOUT Procedure

This procedure gets the replay timeout setting.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.GET_REPLAY_TIMEOUT (
    enabled      OUT  BOOLEAN,
    min_delay    OUT  NUMBER,
    max_delay    OUT  NUMBER,
    delay_factor OUT  NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 198-18 GET_REPLAY_TIMEOUT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| enabled | TRUE if the timeout action is enabled, FALSE otherwise. |
| min_delay | Lower bound of call delay in minutes. The replay action is activated only when the delay is equal to or more than min_delay. |
| max_delay | Upper bound of call delay in minutes. The timeout action throws ORA-15569 when the delay is more than max_delay. |
| delay_factor | Factor for the call delay that is between min_delay and max_delay. The timeout action throws ORA-15569 when the current replay elapsed time is more than the product of capture elapsed time and delay_factor. |

Usage Notes

This procedure can be called anytime during replay.

198.3.20 IMPORT_AWR Function

This procedure imports the AWR snapshots from a given replay.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.IMPORT_AWR (
    replay_id      IN  NUMBER,
    staging_schema IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 198-19 IMPORT_AWR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| replay_id | (Mandatory) ID of the replay whose AWR snapshots must be imported |
| staging_schema | (Mandatory) Name of a valid schema in the current database which can be used as a staging area while importing the AWR snapshots from the replay directory to the SYS AWR schema. The SYS schema is not a valid input. |

Return Values

Returns the new randomly generated database ID that was used to import the AWR snapshots. The same value can be found in the AWR_DBID column in the DBA_WORKLOAD_REPLAYS view.

Usage Notes

- This procedure will work provided those AWR snapshots were exported earlier from the original replay system using the [EXPORT_AWR Procedure](#).
- IMPORT_AWR will fail if the staging_schema provided as input contains any tables with the same name as any of the AWR tables, such as WRM\$_SNAPSHOT or WRH\$_PARAMETER. Drop any such tables in the staging_schema before invoking IMPORT_AWR.

198.3.21 INITIALIZE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure puts the database state in INIT for a multiple-capture replay.

It uses the replay_dir which has already been defined by the [SET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Procedure](#), pointing to a directory that contains all the capture directories involved in the schedule. It reads data about schedule schedule_name from the directory, and loads required connection data into the replay system.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.INITIALIZE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY (
    replay_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    schedule_name    IN    VARCHAR2,
    plsqli_mode      IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TOP_LEVEL');
```

Parameters

Table 198-20 INITIALIZE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| replay_name | (Mandatory) Name of the workload replay. Every replay of a processed workload capture can be given a name. |
| schedule_name | Name of the schedule to be replayed. It must have been created through the BEGIN_REPLAY_SCHEDULE Procedure for the replay directory replay_dir. |

Table 198-20 (Cont.) INITIALIZE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| plsql_mode | Specifies the replay options for PL/SQL calls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOP_LEVEL — only top-level PL/SQL calls are replayed • EXTENDED — SQL executed from PL/SQL or top-level SQL PL/SQL if there is no SQL recorded inside the PL/SQL are replayed. All captures must have been done in 'EXTENDED' PL/SQL mode. |

Usage Notes

Prerequisites:

- Workload capture was already processed using the [PROCESS_CAPTURE Procedure](#) in the same database version.
- Database state has been logically restored to what it was at the beginning of the original workload capture.
- The [SET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Procedure](#) has been called.

198.3.22 INITIALIZE_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure puts the database state in INIT for REPLAY mode, and loads data into the replay system that is required before preparing for the replay (by executing the PAUSE_REPLAY Procedure).

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.INITIALIZE_REPLAY (
    replay_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    replay_dir       IN  VARCHAR2,
    plsqli_mode      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TOP_LEVEL',
    rac_inst_list    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 198-21 INITIALIZE_REPLAY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| replay_name | (Mandatory) Name of the workload replay. Every replay of a processed workload capture can be given a name. |
| replay_dir | Name of the directory object that points to the OS directory (case sensitive) that contains processed capture data |
| plsqli_mode | Specifies the replay options for PL/SQL calls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOP_LEVEL — only top-level PL/SQL calls are replayed • EXTENDED — SQL executed from PL/SQL or top-level SQL PL/SQL if there is no SQL recorded inside the PL/SQL are replayed. All captures must have been done in 'EXTENDED' PL/SQL mode. |

Table 198-21 (Cont.) INITIALIZE_REPLAY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>rac_inst_list</code> | Specifies a list of Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) instances that will be used for replay. The parameter is a string of instance numbers that are separated by commas. For example: <code>rac_inst_list='1,3,5'</code> |

Usage Notes

- Prerequisites:
 - Workload capture was already processed using the [PROCESS_CAPTURE Procedure](#) in the same database version.
 - Database state has been logically restored to what it was at the beginning of the original workload capture.
- The subprogram loads data into the replay system that is required before preparing for the replay by calling the `PAUSE_REPLAY` Procedure.

For instance, during capture the user may record the connection string each session used to connect to the server. The `INITIALIZE_REPLAY` Procedure loads this data and allows the user to re-map the recorded connection string to new connection strings or service points.

Elaborating on the example described in the `PROCESS_CAPTURE` Procedure, the user could invoke the following:

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.INITIALIZE_REPLAY('replay foo #1', 'rec_dir');
```

This command will load up the connection map and by default will set all replay time connection strings to be equal to `NULL`. A `NULL` replay time connection string means that the workload replay clients (WRCs) will connect to the default host as determined by the replay client's runtime environment settings. The user can change a particular connection string to a new one (or a new service point) for replay by using the `REMAP_CONNECTION` Procedure.

- For encrypted capture, the `INITIALIZE_REPLAY` Procedure relies on Oracle wallet. The identifier is `oracle.rat.database_replay.encryption` (case-sensitive).

Related Topics

- [PAUSE_REPLAY Procedure](#)
This procedure pauses the in-progress workload replay.
- [INITIALIZE_REPLAY Procedure](#)
This procedure puts the database state in `INIT` for `REPLAY` mode, and loads data into the replay system that is required before preparing for the replay (by executing the `PAUSE_REPLAY` Procedure).
- [PROCESS_CAPTURE Procedure](#)
This procedure processes the workload capture found in `capture_dir` in place.
- [REMAP_CONNECTION Procedure](#)
This procedure remaps the captured connection to a new one so that the user sessions can connect to the database in a desired way during workload replay.

198.3.23 IS_REPLAY_PAUSED Function

This function reports whether the replay is currently paused.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.IS_REPLAY_PAUSED  
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Return Values

Returns `TRUE` if the [PAUSE_REPLAY Procedure](#) has been called successfully and the [RESUME_REPLAY Procedure](#) has not been called yet.

Usage Notes

A call to the [START_REPLAY Procedure](#) must have already been issued as a prerequisite.

198.3.24 LOAD_LONG_SQLTEXT Procedure

This procedure loads the captured SQL statements that are longer than 1000 characters to the `DBA_WORKLOAD_LONG_SQLTEXT` view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.LOAD_LONG_SQLTEXT (  
    capture_id    IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 198-22 LOAD_LONG_SQLTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| capture_id | Internal key for the workload capture |

Note:

This procedure is available starting with Oracle Database Release 18c.

See Also:

`DBA_WORKLOAD_LONG_SQLTEXT` in *Oracle Database Reference*

198.3.25 PAUSE_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure pauses the in-progress workload replay.

All subsequent user calls from the replay clients will be stalled until either a call to the [RESUME_REPLAY Procedure](#) is issued or the replay is cancelled.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.PAUSE_REPLAY;
```

Usage Notes

- Prerequisite: A call to the [START_REPLAY Procedure](#) must have already been issued.
- User calls that were already in-progress when this procedure was invoked are allowed to run to completion. Only subsequent user calls, when issued, are paused.

198.3.26 POPULATE_DIVERGENCE Procedure

This procedure precomputes the divergence information for the given call, stream, or the whole replay so that the [GET_DIVERGING_STATEMENT](#) Function returns as quickly as possible for the precomputed calls.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.POPULATE_DIVERGENCE (
  replay_id   IN   NUMBER,
  stream_id   IN   NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  call_counter IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 198-23 POPULATE_DIVERGENCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| replay_id | ID of the replay |
| stream_id | Stream ID of the diverging call. If NULL is provided, then divergence information is precomputed for all diverging calls in the given replay. |
| call_counter | Call counter of the diverging call. If NULL is provided, then divergence information is precomputed for all diverging calls in the given stream. |

Related Topics

- [GET_DIVERGING_STATEMENT Function](#)
This function retrieves information about a diverging call, including the statement text, the SQL ID, and the binds. If the replay of a recorded user call has data or error divergence, it is a diverging call.

198.3.27 PREPARE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY Procedure

Similar to the `PREPARE_REPLAY` Procedure, this procedure puts the database in a special "Prepare" mode for a multiple-capture replay. The difference is that this subprogram should be used only for consolidated replays.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.PREPARE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY (
    synchronization          IN BOOLEAN,
    connect_time_scale      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 100,
    think_time_scale        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 100,
    think_time_auto_correct IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    capture_sts             IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    sts_cap_interval        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 300);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.PREPARE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY (
    synchronization          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'OBJECT_ID',,
    connect_time_scale      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 100,
    think_time_scale        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 100,
    think_time_auto_correct IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    capture_sts             IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    sts_cap_interval        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 300);
```

Parameters

Table 198-24 PREPARE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>synchronization</code> | <p>Sets the synchronization mode for replay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>'TIME'</code> — The synchronization will be based on the time the action took place during capture (clock-based time). <code>'SCN'</code> — The synchronization will be based on the capture-time commits; the commit order will be preserved during replay. This is the default mode. <code>'OBJECT_ID'</code> — Every replayed action will be executed only <i>after</i> the relevant commits have finished execution. The relevant commits are those that were issued before the given action in the captured workload and that modified at least one of the database objects the given action is referencing (either implicitly or explicitly). This synchronization mode makes sure that any replay action will see the same data that the action saw during capture, but allows greater concurrency for the actions that do not touch the same objects/tables. <p>This value is deprecated.</p> <p>For compatibility, an overloaded version of this procedure uses <code>BOOLEAN</code> for this parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>TRUE</code> means <code>'SCN'</code> <code>FALSE</code> means <code>'TIME'</code> |

Table 198-24 (Cont.) PREPARE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>connect_time_scale</code> | Scales the time elapsed between the instant the workload capture was started and the session connects with the given value. The input is interpreted as a % value. Can potentially be used to increase or decrease the number of concurrent users during the workload replay. DEFAULT VALUE is 100. See " Example 198-1 ". |
| <code>think_time_scale</code> | Scales the time elapsed between two successive user calls " Example 198-1 " from the same session. The input is interpreted as a % value. Can potentially be used to increase or decrease the number of concurrent users during the workload replay. DEFAULT VALUE is 100. See " Example 198-2 ". |
| <code>think_time_auto_correct</code> | Auto corrects the think time between calls appropriately when user calls takes longer to complete during replay than during the original capture. DEFAULT is TRUE which is to reduce think time if replay goes slower than capture. See " Example 198-3 ". |
| <code>capture_sts</code> | If this parameter is TRUE, then a SQL tuning set capture is also started in parallel with workload replay. The resulting SQL tuning set can be exported using the EXPORT_AWR Procedure along with the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) data. Currently, parallel SQL tuning set (STS) capture is not supported in an Oracle RAC environment. So, this parameter has no effect in that context. The calling user must have the appropriate privileges ('ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET'). The default value is FALSE. |
| <code>sts_cap_interval</code> | Specifies the capture interval of the SQL set capture from the cursor cache in seconds. The default value is 300. |

Usage Notes

A consolidated replay replays multiple captures in one replay. Each capture records different system change number (SCN) values. For this reason SCN-based sync is not supported for consolidated replays. Consolidated replays only support non-sync mode and the Object-ID based synchronization, and SCN-based synchronization is currently not supported.

Related Topics

- [PREPARE_REPLAY Procedure](#)
This procedure puts the database state in `PREPARE FOR REPLAY` mode.

198.3.28 PREPARE_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure puts the database state in `PREPARE FOR REPLAY` mode.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.PREPARE_REPLAY (
  synchronization          IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  connect_time_scale       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT 100,
  think_time_scale         IN NUMBER     DEFAULT 100,
  think_time_auto_correct  IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  scale_up_multiplier      IN NUMBER     DEFAULT 1,
```

```

capture_sts          IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
sts_cap_interval     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 300,
rac_mode            IN NUMBER   DEFAULT GLOBAL_SYNC,
query_only          IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.PREPARE_REPLAY (
synchronization     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'OBJECT_ID',
connect_time_scale  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 100,
think_time_scale    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 100,
think_time_auto_correct IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
scale_up_multiplier IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 1,
capture_sts         IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
sts_cap_interval     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 300),
rac_mode            IN NUMBER   DEFAULT GLOBAL_SYNC,
query_only          IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);

```

Parameters

Table 198-25 PREPARE_REPLAY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| synchronization | <p>Sets the synchronization mode for replay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'TIME' — The synchronization will be based on the time the action took place during capture (clock-based time). 'SCN' — The synchronization will be based on the capture-time commits; the commit order will be preserved during replay. This is the default mode. 'OBJECT_ID' — Every replayed action will be executed only <i>after</i> the relevant commits have finished execution. The relevant commits are those that were issued before the given action in the captured workload and that modified at least one of the database objects the given action is referencing (either implicitly or explicitly). This synchronization mode makes sure that any replay action will see the same data that the action saw during capture, but allows greater concurrency for the actions that do not touch the same objects/tables. <p>This value is deprecated.</p> <p>For compatibility, an overloaded version of this procedure uses BOOLEAN for this parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE means 'SCN' FALSE means 'TIME' |
| connect_time_scale | <p>Scales the time elapsed between the instant the workload capture was started and the session connects with the given value. The input is interpreted as a % value. Can potentially be used to increase or decrease the number of concurrent users during the workload replay. DEFAULT VALUE is 100. See "Example 198-1".</p> |
| think_time_scale | <p>Scales the time elapsed between two successive user calls from the same session. The input is interpreted as a % value. Can potentially be used to increase or decrease the number of concurrent users during the workload replay. DEFAULT VALUE is 100. See "Example 198-2".</p> |

Table 198-25 (Cont.) PREPARE_REPLAY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>think_time_auto_correct</code> | Auto corrects the think time between calls appropriately when a user call takes longer to complete during replay than during the original capture. <code>DEFAULT</code> is <code>TRUE</code> which is to reduce think time if replay goes slower than capture. See "Example 198-3". |
| <code>scale_up_multiplier</code> | Defines the number of times the query workload is scaled up during replay. Each captured session is replayed concurrently as many times as the value of the <code>scale_up_multiplier</code> . However, only one of the sessions in each set of identical replay sessions executes both queries and updates. The remaining sessions only execute queries. |
| <code>capture_sts</code> | If this parameter is <code>TRUE</code> , then a SQL tuning set capture is also started in parallel with workload replay. The resulting SQL tuning set can be exported using the EXPORT_AWR Procedure along with the AWR data. Currently, parallel SQL tuning set (STS) capture is not supported in an Oracle RAC environment. So, this parameter has no effect in that context. The calling user must have the appropriate privileges (<code>ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET</code>). The default value is <code>FALSE</code> . |
| <code>sts_cap_interval</code> | Specifies the capture interval of the SQL set capture from the cursor cache in seconds. The default value is 300. |
| <code>rac_mode</code> | Specifies replay options in an Oracle Real Application Cluster (Oracle RAC) environment. This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>GLOBAL_SYNC</code> — Synchronization across all Oracle RAC instances. This is the default value. <code>PER_INSTANCE_CLIENT</code> — Synchronization is global and each WRC client handles part of the workload that is sent to only one instance. <code>PER_INSTANCE_SYNC</code> — Synchronization is local (within each instance only) and each WRC client handles part of the workload that is sent to only one instance |
| <code>query_only</code> | Replays only the read-only queries of the workload capture. The default value is <code>FALSE</code> . |

Usage Notes

- Prerequisites:
 - The database has been initialized for replay using the [INITIALIZE_REPLAY Procedure](#).
 - Any capture time connection strings that require remapping have been already done using the [REMAP_CONNECTION Procedure](#).
- One or more external replay clients (WRC) can be started once the `PREPARE_REPLAY` procedure has been executed.
- With regard to `scale_up_multiplier`:
 - One replay session (base session) of each set of identical sessions will replay every call from the capture as usual.

- The remaining sessions (scale-up sessions) will only replay calls that are read-only. Thus, DDL, DML, and PL/SQL calls that modified the database is skipped. `SELECT FOR UPDATE` statements are also skipped.
- Read-only calls from the scale-up are synchronized appropriately and obey the timings defined by `think_time_scale`, `connect_time_scale`, and `think_time_auto_correct`. Also, the queries are made to wait for the appropriate commits.
- No replay data or error divergence records are generated for the scale-up sessions.
- All base or scale-up sessions that replay the same capture file will connect from the same workload replay client.

Example 198-1 Application of the `connect_time_scale` Parameter

If the following was observed during the original workload capture:

```
12:00 : Capture was started
12:10 : First session connect (10m after)
12:30 : Second session connect (30m after)
12:42 : Third session connect (42m after)
```

If the `connect_time_scale` is 50, then the session connects will happen as follows:

```
12:00 : Replay was started with 50% connect time scale
12:05 : First session connect ( 5m after)
12:15 : Second session connect (15m after)
12:21 : Third session connect (21m after)
```

If the `connect_time_scale` is 200, then the session connects will happen as follows:

```
12:00 : Replay was started with 200% connect time scale
12:20 : First session connect (20m after)
13:00 : Second session connect (60m after)
13:24 : Third session connect (84m after)
```

Example 198-2 Application of the `think_time_scale` Parameter

If the following was observed during the original workload capture:

```
12:00 : User SCOTT connects
12:10 : First user call issued (10m after completion of prevcall)
12:14 : First user call completes in 4mins
12:30 : Second user call issued (16m after completion of prevcall)
12:40 : Second user call completes in 10m
12:42 : Third user call issued ( 2m after completion of prevcall)
12:50 : Third user call completes in 8m
```

If the `think_time_scale` is 50 during the workload replay, then the user calls will look something like below:

```
12:00 : User SCOTT connects
12:05 : First user call issued 5 mins (50% of 10m) after the completion of
       previous call
12:10 : First user call completes in 5m (takes a minute longer)
12:18 : Second user call issued 8 mins (50% of 16m) after the completion of prev
       call
12:25 : Second user call completes in 7m (takes 3 minutes less)
12:26 : Third user call issued 1 min (50% of 2m) after the completion of prev
```

```

call
12:35 : Third user call completes in 9m (takes a minute longer)

```

Example 198-3 Application of the think_time_auto_correct Parameter

If the following was observed during the original workload capture:

```

12:00 : User SCOTT connects
12:10 : First user call issued (10m after completion of prevcall)
12:14 : First user call completes in 4m
12:30 : Second user call issued (16m after completion of prevcall)
12:40 : Second user call completes in 10m
12:42 : Third user call issued ( 2m after completion of prevcall)
12:50 : Third user call completes in 8m

```

If the think_time_scale is 100 and the think_time_auto_correct is TRUE during the workload replay, then the user calls will look something like below:

```

12:00 : User SCOTT connects
12:10 : First user call issued 10 mins after the completion of prev call
12:15 : First user call completes in 5m (takes 1 minute longer)
12:30 : Second user call issued 15 mins (16m minus the extra time of 1m the prev
call took) after the completion of prev call
12:44 : Second user call completes in 14m (takes 4 minutes longer)
12:44 : Third user call issued immediately (2m minus the extra time of 4m the prev
call took) after the completion of prev call
12:52 : Third user call completes in 8m

```

198.3.29 PROCESS_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure processes the workload capture found in capture_dir in place.

Syntax

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.PROCESS_CAPTURE (
  capture_dir      IN  VARCHAR2,
  parallel_level   IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  synchronization IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SCN',
  plsql_mode       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TOP_LEVEL');

```

Parameters

Table 198-26 PROCESS_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| capture_dir | (Mandatory) Name of the workload capture directory object (case sensitive). The directory object must point to a valid OS directory that has the appropriate permissions. New files are added to this directory. |
| parallel_level | Number of Oracle processes used to process the capture in parallel. The NULL default value will auto-compute the parallelism level, whereas a value of 1 will enforce serial execution. |

Table 198-26 (Cont.) PROCESS_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| synchronization | <p>Determines the synchronization mode that the user will be able to use for replay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'TIME' — When 'TIME' is selected, the replay can use 'TIME' synchronization mode only. When 'TIME' synchronization mode is used for replay, the synchronization will be based on the time the action took place during capture (clock-based time). 'SCN' — When 'SCN' is selected, the replay can use the 'TIME' or 'SCN' synchronization mode. This is the default. When 'SCN' synchronization mode is used for replay, the synchronization will be based on the capture-time commits; the commit order will be preserved during replay. This is the default mode. 'OBJECT_ID' — When 'OBJECT_ID' is selected, replay can use the 'TIME', 'SCN', or 'OBJECT_ID' synchronization mode. When 'OBJECT_ID' synchronization mode is used for replay, every replayed action will be executed only <i>after</i> the relevant commits have finished execution. The relevant commits are those that were issued before the given action in the captured workload and that modified at least one of the database objects the given action is referencing (either implicitly or explicitly). This synchronization mode makes sure that any replay action will see the same data that the action saw during capture, but allows greater concurrency for the actions that do not touch the same objects/tables. This synchronization mode is deprecated. |
| plsql_mode | <p>Specifies the processing mode for PL/SQL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'TOP_LEVEL' — metadata is generated for top-level PL/SQL calls only; 'TOP_LEVEL' will be the only option for replay. 'EXTENDED' — metadata is generated for both top-level PL/SQL calls and the SQL called from PL/SQL. A new directory ppe_X.X.X.X (where the Xs represent the current Oracle version) is created under the capture root directory. Capture must have been done with this same value for the plsql_mode parameter. Replay can use either 'TOP_LEVEL' or 'EXTENDED'. |

Usage Notes

- This subprogram analyzes the workload capture found in the `capture_dir` and creates new workload replay specific metadata files that are required to replay the given workload capture. It only creates new files and does not modify any files that were originally created during the workload capture. Therefore, this procedure can be run multiple times on the same capture directory, such as when the procedure encounters unexpected errors or is cancelled by the user.
- Once this procedure runs successfully, the `capture_dir` can be used as input to the [INITIALIZE_REPLAY Procedure](#) in order to replay the captured workload present in `capture_dir`.

- Before a workload capture can be replayed in a particular database version, the capture must be processed using `PROCESS_CAPTURE` in the same database version. Once created, a processed workload capture can be used to replay the captured workload multiple times in the same database version.

For example, suppose workload "foo" was captured in `rec_dir` in Oracle database version 10.2.0.5. In order to replay the workload "foo" in version 11.1.0.1 the workload must be processed in version 11.1.0.1. The following procedure must be executed in an 11.1.0.1 database in order to process the capture directory `rec_dir`:

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.PROCESS_CAPTURE('rec_dir');
```

Now, `rec_dir` contains a valid 11.1.0.1 processed workload capture that can be used to replay the workload "foo" in 11.1.0.1 databases as many times as required.

- For encrypted capture, the `PROCESS_CAPTURE` procedure relies on Oracle wallet. The identifier is `oracle.rat.database_replay.encryption` (case-sensitive).

198.3.30 REMAP_CONNECTION Procedure

This procedure remaps the captured connection to a new one so that the user sessions can connect to the database in a desired way during workload replay.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.REMAP_CONNECTION (
    connection_id      IN NUMBER,
    replay_connection  IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.REMAP_CONNECTION (
    capture_number     IN VARCHAR2,
    connection_id      IN NUMBER,
    replay_connection  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 198-27 REMAP_CONNECTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <code>capture_number</code> | Pointing to a capture of the current replay schedule |
| <code>connection_id</code> | ID of the connection to be remapped. Corresponds to <code>DBA_WORKLOAD_CONNECTION_MAP.CONN_ID</code> . |
| <code>replay_connection</code> | New connection string to be used during replay |

Usage Notes

- Prior to calling `REMAP_CONNECTION` all replay connection strings are set to `NULL` by default. If a `replay_connection` is `NULL`, then the replay sessions will connect as determined by the replay client's runtime environment. For example, if the environment variable `TNS_ADMIN` is defined and the user does not call the [REMAP_CONNECTION Procedure](#), then the `wrc` executable will connect to the server specified in the `tnsnames.ora` file pointed to by `TNS_ADMIN`.
- A valid `replay_connection` must specify a connect identifier or a service point. See the *Oracle Database Net Services Reference* for ways to specify connect identifiers (such as

net service names, database service names, and net service aliases) and naming methods that can be used to resolve a connect identifier to a connect descriptor.

- An error is returned if no row matches the given `connection_id`.
- Use the `DBA_WORKLOAD_CONNECTION_MAP` view to review all the connection strings that are used by the subsequent workload replay, and also to examine connection string remappings used for previous workload replays.

198.3.31 REMOVE_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure removes the given capture from the current schedule.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.REMOVE_CAPTURE (
    schedule_capture_number    IN    NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 198-28 REMOVE_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>schedule_capture_number</code> | Unique ID that identifies this capture within this schedule |

198.3.32 REMOVE_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Procedure

This procedure removes an existing schedule order from the current replay schedule.

Together, `schedule_capture_id` and `waitfor_capture_id` form a schedule ordering that previously added by the [ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Function](#) (`schedule_capture_id, waitfor_capture_id`). The order is that replay of capture indicated by `schedule_capture_id` will not start unless the replay of capture indicated by `waitfor_capture_id` finishes.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.REMOVE_SCHEDULE_ORDERING (
    schedule_capture_id    IN    NUMBER,
    waitfor_capture_id    IN    NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 198-29 REMOVE_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <code>schedule_capture_id</code> | Points to a capture that has been added to the current replay schedule (see procedure description). |
| <code>waitfor_capture_id</code> | Points to a capture that has been added to the current replay schedule. |

Usage Notes

Prerequisites:

- The [BEGIN_REPLAY_SCHEDULE Procedure](#) must have been called.
- The replay schedule order should have already been added using the [ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Function](#).

198.3.33 REPORT Function

This function generates a report on the stipulated workload replay.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.REPORT (
    replay_id          IN NUMBER,
    format             IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 198-30 REPORT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| replay_id | (Mandatory) Specifies the ID of the workload replay whose report is requested. |
| format | (Mandatory) Specifies the report format. Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HTML - Generates the HTML version of the report • XML - Generates the XML version of the report • TEXT - Generates the text version of the report |

Return Values

The report body in the desired format returned as a CLOB

198.3.34 RESUME_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure resumes a paused workload replay.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.RESUME_REPLAY;
```

Usage Notes

Prerequisite: A call to the [PAUSE_REPLAY Procedure](#) must have already been issued.

198.3.35 REUSE_REPLAY_FILTER_SET Procedure

This procedure reuses filters in the specified filter set as if each were added using the [ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Function](#).

Each call adds one filter set, which is a collection of individual filters on various attributes. Also, a new filter rule can be added, and an existing filter can be deleted before invoking the [CREATE_FILTER_SET Procedure](#) to create a new filter set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.REUSE_REPLAY_FILTER_SET (
    replay_dir IN VARCHAR2,
    filter_set IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 198-31 REUSE_REPLAY_FILTER_SET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| replay_dir | Capture ID of the existing filter set with which it is associated |
| filter_set | Name of the filter set to be reused |

Related Topics

- [ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Function](#)
This function adds a schedule order between two captures.

198.3.36 SET_ADVANCED_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure sets an advanced parameter for replay besides the ones used with the PREPARE_REPLAY Procedure.

The advanced parameters control aspects of the replay that are more specialized. The advanced parameters are reset to their default values after the replay has finished.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.SET_ADVANCED_PARAMETER (
    pname IN VARCHAR2,
    pvalue IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.SET_ADVANCED_PARAMETER (
    pname IN VARCHAR2,
    pvalue IN NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.SET_ADVANCED_PARAMETER (
    pname IN VARCHAR2,
    pvalue IN BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 198-32 SET_ADVANCED_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pname | Name of the parameter (case insensitive) |
| pvalue | Value of the parameter |

Usage Notes

The current parameters and values that can be used are:

'DO_NO_WAIT_COMMITS': (default: FALSE)

This parameter controls whether the `COMMIT` issued by replay sessions is `NOWAIT`. The default value for this parameter is `FALSE`. In this case all the `COMMITs` are issued with the mode they were captured (`wait`, `no-wait`, `batch`, `no-batch`). If the parameter is set to `TRUE`, then all `COMMITs` are issued in `no-wait` mode. This is useful in cases where the replay is becoming noticeably slow because of a high volume of concurrent `COMMITs`. Setting the parameter to `TRUE` will significantly decrease the waits on the 'log file sync' event during the replay with respect to capture.

Related Topics

- [PREPARE_REPLAY Procedure](#)
This procedure puts the database state in `PREPARE FOR REPLAY` mode.

198.3.37 SET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Procedure

This procedure sets a directory that contains multiple workload captures as the current replay directory.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.SET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY (
    replay_dir IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 198-33 SET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>replay_dir</code> | Name of the OS directory containing the captures for a workload consolidation |

198.3.38 SET_REPLAY_TIMEOUT Procedure

This procedure sets the replay timeout setting. The purpose is to abort user calls that might make the replay much slower or even cause a replay hang.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.SET_REPLAY_TIMEOUT (
    enabled OUT BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    min_delay OUT NUMBER DEFAULT 10,
    max_delay OUT NUMBER DEFAULT 120,
    delay_factor OUT NUMBER DEFAULT 8);
```

Parameters

Table 198-34 SET_REPLAY_TIMEOUT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>enabled</code> | <code>TRUE</code> to enable the timeout action, and <code>FALSE</code> to disable. |
| <code>min_delay</code> | Lower bound of call delay in minutes. The replay action is activated only when the delay is equal to or more than <code>min_delay</code> . Default = 10. |

Table 198-34 (Cont.) SET_REPLAY_TIMEOUT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| max_delay | Upper bound of call delay in minutes. The timeout action throws ORA-15569 when the delay is more than max_delay. Default = 120. |
| delay_factor | Factor for the call delay that is between min_delay and max_delay. The timeout action throws ORA-15569 when the current replay elapsed time is more than the product of capture elapsed time and delay_factor. Default = 8. |

Usage Notes

- This procedure can be called anytime during replay.
- Call delay is defined as the difference between replay and capture if replay elapsed time is longer than call elapsed time.
- Once a replay timeout action is enabled, a user call will exit with ORA-15569 if it has been delayed more than the condition specified by the replay action. The call and its error are reported as error divergence.
- Replay timeout operates as follows:
 - The timeout action has no effect if it is not enabled.
 - If the call delay in minutes is less than a lower bound specified by parameter min_delay, then the timeout action is non-operational.
 - If the delay in minutes is more than an upper bound specified by parameter max_delay, the timeout action will abort the user call and throw ORA-15569.
 - For delay that is between the lower bound and upper bound, the user call will abort with ORA-15569 only when the current replay elapsed time is more than the product of capture elapsed time and parameter delay_factor.

198.3.39 SET_SQL_MAPPING Procedure

This procedure specifies SQL statements to be skipped or replaced during a database replay operation.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SET_SQL_MAPPING (
    schedule_cap_id    IN NUMBER,
    sql_id             IN VARCHAR2,
    operation          IN VARCHAR2,
    replacement_sql_text IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
PROCEDURE SET_SQL_MAPPING (
    sql_id             IN VARCHAR2,
    operation          IN VARCHAR2,
    replacement_sql_text IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 198-35 SET_SQL_MAPPING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| schedule_cap_id | ID of a capture in the schedule |
| sql_id | SQL identifier of the SQL statement at the time of capture |
| operation | Directs that one of the following actions be performed for the specified statement during database replay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'SKIP' — Skip the SQL statement identified by sql_id 'REPLACE' — Replace this SQL statement identified by sql_id with the SQL statement in the replacement_sql_text parameter |

Usage Notes

- replacement_sql_text: When 'SKIP' is specified for the operation parameter, this parameter is NULL. When 'REPLACE' is specified for the operation parameter, this parameter's value is the SQL statement to be used.
- schedule_cap_id is used for consolidated replay.

198.3.40 SET_USER_MAPPING Procedure

This procedure sets a new schema or user name to be used during replay instead of the captured user.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.SET_USER_MAPPING (
    schedule_cap_id    IN NUMBER,
    capture_user       IN VARCHAR2,
    replay_user        IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.SET_USER_MAPPING (
    capture_user       IN VARCHAR2,
    replay_user        IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 198-36 SET_USER_MAPPING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| schedule_cap_id | ID of the a capture in the schedule |
| capture_user | User name during the time of the workload capture |
| replay_user | User name to which captured user is remapped during replay. |

Usage Notes

- A `schedule_cap_id` of `NULL` is used for regular non-consolidate replay.
- The replay must be initialized but not prepared in order to use this subprogram.
- If `replay_user` is set to `NULL`, then the mapping is disabled.
- After multiple calls with the same `capture_user`, the last call always takes effect.
- To list all the mappings that will be in effect during the subsequent replay execute the following:

```
SELECT * FROM DBA_WORKLOAD_ACTIVE_USER_MAP
```

- The overloaded version without the `schedule_cap_id` calls the one with the `schedule_cap_id` argument by passing in `NULL`.
- Mappings are stored in a table made public through the view `DBA_WORKLOAD_USER_MAP`. To remove old mappings execute

```
DELETE * FROM DBA_WORKLOAD_USER_MAP
```

198.3.41 START_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure starts the replay of a multiple-capture capture. It should be used only for consolidated replays.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.START_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY;
```

Usage Notes

Prerequisites:

- The call to the [PREPARE_REPLAY Procedure](#) was already issued.
- A sufficient number of external replay clients (WRC) that can faithfully replay the captured workload already started. The status of such external replay clients can be monitored using `V$WORKLOAD_REPLAY_CLIENTS`.

198.3.42 START_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure starts the workload replay.

All the external replay clients (WRC) that are currently connected to the replay database will automatically be notified, and those replay clients (WRC) will begin issuing the captured workload. It should only be used for consolidated replays.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.START_REPLAY;
```

Usage Notes

- Prerequisites:
 - The call to the [PREPARE_REPLAY Procedure](#) was already issued.

- A sufficient number of external replay clients (WRC) that can faithfully replay the captured workload already started. The status of such external replay clients can be monitored using `V$WORKLOAD_REPLAY_CLIENTS`.
- Use the WRC's `CALIBRATE` mode to determine the number of replay clients that might be required to faithfully replay the captured workload. For example:

```
$ wrc mode=calibrate replaydir=.
```

198.3.43 USE_FILTER_SET Procedure

This procedure applies a filter set to a capture in the current replay schedule.

The filter set must have been created by calling the [CREATE_FILTER_SET Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.USE_FILTER_SET (
    capture_number IN VARCHAR2,
    filter_set      IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.USE_FILTER_SET (
    filter_set      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 198-37 USE_FILTER_SET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>capture_number</code> | Pointing to a capture of the current replay schedule |
| <code>filter_set</code> | Name of the filter set |

Usage Notes

The filter set must have been created by calling the [CREATE_FILTER_SET Procedure](#).

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY

The `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY` package lets you manage the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) by performing operations, such as, managing snapshots and baselines.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Examples](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide for more information about the Automatic Workload Repository

199.1 DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Examples

This example shows how to generate an AWR text report with the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY` package for database ID 1557521192, instance ID 1, snapshot IDs 5390 and 5391, and with default options.

```
-- make sure to set line size appropriately
-- set linesize 152
SELECT output FROM TABLE(
  DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_REPORT_TEXT(
    1557521192, 1, 5390, 5392) );
```

You can call the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY` packaged functions directly as in the example, but Oracle recommends you use the corresponding supplied SQL script (`awrrpt.sql` in this case) for the packaged function, which prompts the user for required information.

199.2 DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Data Structures

The `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY` package defines an object and associated table types.

OBJECT Types

- [AWR_BASELINE_METRIC_TYPE](#) Object Type

TABLE Types

- [AWR_BASELINE_METRIC_TYPE_TABLE](#) Table Type
- [AWRRPT_INSTANCE_LIST_TYPE](#) Table Type

199.2.1 DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY AWR_BASELINE_METRIC_TYPE Object Type

This type shows the values of the metrics corresponding to a baseline.

Syntax

```
TYPE awr_baseline_metric_type AS OBJECT (  
    baseline_name      VARCHAR2(64),  
    dbid               NUMBER NOT NULL,  
    instance_number    NUMBER NOT NULL,  
    beg_time           DATE NOT NULL,  
    end_time           DATE NOT NULL,  
    metric_id          NUMBER NOT NULL,  
    metric_name        VARCHAR2(64) NOT NULL,  
    metric_unit        VARCHAR2(64) NOT NULL,  
    num_interval       NUMBER NOT NULL,  
    interval_size      NUMBER NOT NULL,  
    average            NUMBER NOT NULL,  
    minimum            NUMBER NOT NULL,  
    maximum            NUMBER NOT NULL);
```

Fields

Table 199-1 AWR_BASELINE_METRIC_TYPE Fields

| Field | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| baseline_name | Name of the Baseline |
| dbid | Database ID for the snapshot |
| instance_number | Instance number for the snapshot |
| beg_time | Begin time of the interval |
| end_time | End time of the interval |
| metric_id | Metric ID |
| metric_name | Metric name |
| metric_unit | Unit of measurement |
| num_interval | Number of intervals observed |
| interval_size | Interval size (in hundredths of a second) |
| average | Average over the period |
| minimum | Minimum value observed |
| maximum | Maximum value observed |

199.2.2 DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY AWR_BASELINE_METRIC_TYPE_TABLE Table Type

This type is used by the SELECT_BASELINE_METRIC Function.

Syntax

```
CREATE TYPE awr_baseline_metric_type_table AS TABLE OF awr_baseline_metric_type;
```

Related Topics

- [SELECT_BASELINE_METRIC Function](#)
This table function shows the values of the metrics corresponding to a baseline for all the snapshots.

199.2.3 DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY AWRRPT_INSTANCE_LIST_TYPE Table Type

This type provides an alternative to a comma-separated list.

Syntax

```
CREATE TYPE awrrpt_instance_list_type AS TABLE OF NUMBER;
```

199.3 Summary of DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 199-2 DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| ADD_COLORED_SQL Procedure | Adds a colored SQL ID |
| ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_HTML Function | Displays a global or Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) ASH Spot report in HTML format. |
| ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT Function | Displays a global or Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) ASH Spot report in Text format. |
| ASH_REPORT_ANALYTICS Function | Displays the ASH Analytics active report |
| ASH_REPORT_HTML Function | Displays the ASH report in HTML |
| ASH_REPORT_TEXT Function | Displays the ASH report in text |
| AWR_DIFF_REPORT_HTML Function | Displays the AWR Diff-Diff report in HTML |
| AWR_DIFF_REPORT_TEXT Function | Displays the AWR Diff-Diff report in text |
| AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_HTML Functions | Displays the Global AWR Compare Periods Report in HTML |

Table 199-2 (Cont.) DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_TEXT Functions | Displays the Global AWR Compare Periods Report in text |
| AWR_EXP Procedure | Extracts AWR data from the AWR schema into a dump file. |
| AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_HTML Functions | Displays the Global AWR report in HTML |
| AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT Functions | Displays the Global AWR report in text |
| AWR_IMP Procedure | Loads the AWR data from a dump file into the SYS schema. |
| AWR_REPORT_HTML Function | Displays the AWR report in HTML |
| AWR_REPORT_TEXT Function | Displays the AWR report in text |
| AWR_SET_REPORT_THRESHOLD S Procedure | Configures specified report thresholds, including the number of rows in the report |
| AWR_SQL_REPORT_HTML Function | Displays the AWR SQL Report in HTML format |
| AWR_SQL_REPORT_TEXT Function | Displays the AWR SQL Report in text format |
| CONTROL_RESTRICTED_SNAPSHOT Procedure | Controls the AWR snapshot creation for a database in the <i>restricted session</i> mode. |
| CREATE_BASELINE Functions & Procedures | Creates a single baseline |
| CREATE_BASELINE_TEMPLATE Procedures | Creates a baseline template |
| CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT Function and Procedure | Creates a manual <i>remote</i> snapshot immediately using the Remote Management Framework (RMF) |
| CREATE_SNAPSHOT Function and Procedure | Creates a manual <i>local</i> snapshot immediately |
| DROP_BASELINE Procedure | Drops a previously-defined baseline |
| DROP_BASELINE_TEMPLATE Procedure | Removes a baseline template that is no longer needed |
| DROP_SNAPSHOT_RANGE Procedure | Drops a range of snapshots |
| LOCAL_AWR_DBID Function | Returns the database identifier for the local AWR database |
| MODIFY_BASELINE_WINDOW_SIZE Procedure | Modifies the window size for the Default Moving Window Baseline |
| MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS Procedures | Modifies the snapshot settings |
| PURGE_SQL_DETAILS Procedure | Purges SQL details, specifically rows from <code>WRH\$_SQLTEXT</code> and <code>WRH\$_SQL_PLAN</code> that do not have corresponding rows (DBID, SQL_ID) in <code>WRH\$_SQLSTAT</code> . |
| REGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE Procedures | Registers a remote database in the AWR using the Remote Management Framework (RMF) |
| REMOVE_COLORED_SQL Procedure | Removes a colored SQL ID |
| RENAME_BASELINE Procedure | Renames a baseline |

Table 199-2 (Cont.) DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| SELECT_BASELINE_DETAILS Function | Shows the values of the metrics corresponding to a baseline for a range of snapshots |
| SELECT_BASELINE_METRIC Function | Shows the values of the metrics corresponding to a baseline for all the snapshots |
| UNREGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE Procedures | Removes all the statistics, metadata, and partitions of a remote database from the AWR using the Remote Management Framework (RMF) |
| UPDATE_DATAFILE_INFO Procedure | Updates the data file and tablespace information stored in the AWR with the current information in the database |
| UPDATE_OBJECT_INFO Procedure | Updates rows of WRH\$_SEG_STAT_OBJ table that represent objects in the local database |

199.3.1 ADD_COLORED_SQL Procedure

This procedure adds a colored SQL ID.

If an SQL ID is colored, it will be captured in every snapshot, independent of its level of activities (so that it does not have to be a *TOP SQL*). Capture occurs if the SQL is found in the cursor cache at snapshot time. To uncolor the SQL, invoke the [REMOVE_COLORED_SQL Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.ADD_COLORED_SQL (
    sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
    dbid            IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 199-3 ADD_COLORED_SQL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| sql_id | 13-character external SQL ID |
| dbid | Optional DBID, defaults to Local DBID |

199.3.2 ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_HTML Function

This table function displays a global or Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) ASH Spot report in HTML format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_HTML (
    l_dbid          IN NUMBER,
    l_inst_num      IN VARCHAR2 ((1023)),
    l_btime         IN DATE,
    l_etime         IN DATE,
    l_options       IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
```

```

l_slot_width    IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
l_sid           IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
l_sql_id        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_wait_class    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_service_hash  IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
l_module        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_action        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_client_id     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_plsql_entry   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_data_src      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
l_container     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN awrrpt_html_type_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 199-4 *ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_HTML Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>l_dbid</code> | Database identifier |
| <code>l_inst_num</code> | List of instances (such as '1, 2, 3'), or NULL to report on all instances in the database |
| <code>l_btime</code> | The 'begin time' |
| <code>l_etime</code> | The 'end time' |
| <code>l_options</code> | Report level (currently not used) |
| <code>l_slot_width</code> | Specifies (in seconds) how wide the slots used in the "Top Activity" section of the report should be. This argument is optional, and if it is not specified the time interval between <code>l_btime</code> and <code>l_etime</code> is appropriately split into not more than 10 slots. |
| <code>l_sid</code> | Session ID (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_sql_id</code> | SQL ID (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_wait_class</code> | Wait class name (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_service_hash</code> | Service name hash (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_module</code> | Module name (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_action</code> | Action name (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_client_id</code> | Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_plsql_entry</code> | PL/SQL entry point (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_data_src</code> | Ignored since the report works off of data on disk only |
| <code>l_container</code> | Name of the container for which report activity is limited. Valid values other than NULL (default) should be taken from container names in <code>V\$CONTAINERS</code> . Behavior is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If NULL: When connected to a root container the report is on all containers. When connected to a PDB the report is on only that PDB. • If not NULL: When connected to a root container the report is on activity from the specified container. When connected to a PDB the report is the same as NULL value for <code>l_container</code> regarding the connected PDB. <p>Note: If while connected to a PDB you request information from another PDB this produces an empty report.</p> |

Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2 (1500).

Usage Notes

- You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `ashrpti.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.
- The unspecified optional arguments are used to generate an ASH Reports that specify 'report targets' such as a SQL statement, or a session, or a particular Service/Module combination. These arguments are specified to restrict the ASH rows that would be used to generate the report. For example, to generate an ASH report on a particular SQL statement, such as `SQL_ID 'abcdefghijkl123'` pass that `sql_id` value to the `l_sql_id` argument:

```
l_sql_id => 'abcdefghijkl123'
```

Any combination of those optional arguments can be passed in, and only rows in ASH that satisfy all of those 'report targets' will be used. If multiple 'report targets' are specified, AND conditional logic is used to connect them. For example, to generate an ASH report on `MODULE "PAYROLL"` and `ACTION "PROCESS"`, use the following predicate:

```
l_module => 'PAYROLL', l_action => 'PROCESS'
```

Valid SQL wildcards can be used in all the arguments that are of type VARCHAR2.

Table 199-5 ASH_REPORT_HTML: Wildcards Allowed (or Not) in Arguments

| Argument Name | Comment | Wildcard Allowed |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------|
| <code>l_sid</code> | Session ID (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.SID</code>) | No |
| <code>l_sql_id</code> | SQL ID (for example, <code>V\$SQL.SQL_ID</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_wait_class</code> | Wait class name (for example, <code>V\$EVENT_NAME.WAIT_CLASS</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_service_hash</code> | Service name hash (for example, <code>V\$ACTIVE_SERVICES.NAME_HASH</code>) | No |
| <code>l_module</code> | Module name (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.MODULE</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_action</code> | Action name (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.ACTION</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_client_id</code> | Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.CLIENT_IDENTIFIER</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_data_src</code> | Wildcards are not allowed for <code>l_data_src</code> as it is of numeric datatype | No |

199.3.3 ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT Function

This table function displays a global or Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) ASH Spot report in text format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT(
    l_dbid          IN VARCHAR2(1023),
    l_inst_num     IN NUMBER,
```

```

l_btime      IN DATE,
l_etime      IN DATE,
l_options    IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
l_slot_width IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
l_sid        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
l_sql_id     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_wait_class IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_service_hash IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
l_module     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_action     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_client_id  IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_plsql_entry IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_data_src   IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
l_container  IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN awrrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 199-6 ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>l_dbid</code> | Database identifier |
| <code>l_inst_num</code> | List of instances (such as '1,2,3'), or NULL to report on all instances in the database |
| <code>l_btime</code> | The 'begin time' |
| <code>l_etime</code> | The 'end time' |
| <code>l_options</code> | Report level (currently not used) |
| <code>l_slot_width</code> | Specifies (in seconds) how wide the slots used in the "Top Activity" section of the report should be. This argument is optional, and if it is not specified the time interval between <code>l_btime</code> and <code>l_etime</code> is appropriately split into not more than 10 slots. |
| <code>l_sid</code> | Session ID (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_sql_id</code> | SQL ID (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_wait_class</code> | Wait class name (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_service_hash</code> | Service name hash (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_module</code> | Module name (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_action</code> | Action name (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_client_id</code> | Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_plsql_entry</code> | PL/SQL entry point (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_data_src</code> | Ignored since the report works off of data on disk only |

Table 199-6 (Cont.) ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>l_container</code> | <p>Name of the container for which report activity is limited. Valid values other than <code>NULL</code> (default) should be taken from container names in <code>V\$CONTAINERS</code>. Behavior is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <code>NULL</code>: When connected to a root container the report is on all containers. When connected to a PDB the report is on only that PDB. • If not <code>NULL</code>: When connected to a root container the report is on activity from the specified container. When connected to a PDB the report is the same as <code>NULL</code> value for <code>l_container</code> regarding the connected PDB. <p>Note: If while connected to a PDB you request information from another PDB this produces an empty report.</p> |

Return Values

The output will be one column of `VARCHAR2 (320)`.

Usage Notes

- You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `ashrpti.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.
- The unspecified optional arguments are used to generate an ASH Reports that specify 'report targets' such as a SQL statement, or a session, or a particular Service/Module combination. These arguments are specified to restrict the ASH rows that would be used to generate the report. For example, to generate an ASH report on a particular SQL statement, such as `SQL_ID 'abcdefghij123'` pass that `SQL_ID` value to the `l_sql_id` argument:

```
l_sql_id => 'abcdefghij123'
```

Table 199-7 ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT: Wildcards Allowed (or Not) in Arguments

| Argument Name | Comment | Wildcard Allowed |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------|
| <code>l_sid</code> | Session ID (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.SID</code>) | No |
| <code>l_sql_id</code> | SQL ID (for example, <code>V\$SQL.SQL_ID</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_wait_class</code> | Wait class name (for example, <code>V\$EVENT_NAME.WAIT_CLASS</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_service_hash</code> | Service name hash (for example, <code>V\$ACTIVE_SERVICES.NAME_HASH</code>) | No |
| <code>l_module</code> | Module name (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.MODULE</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_action</code> | Action name (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.ACTION</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_client_id</code> | Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.CLIENT_IDENTIFIER</code>) | Yes |

Table 199-7 (Cont.) ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT: Wildcards Allowed (or Not) in Arguments

| Argument Name | Comment | Wildcard Allowed |
|----------------------------|--|------------------|
| <code>l_plsql_entry</code> | PL/SQL entry point (for example, "SYS.DBMS_LOB.*") | Yes |
| <code>l_data_src</code> | Wildcards are not allowed for <code>l_data_src</code> as it is of numeric datatype | No |

- Any combination of those optional arguments can be passed in, and only rows in ASH that satisfy all of those 'report targets' will be used. If multiple 'report targets' are specified, AND conditional logic is used to connect them. For example, to generate an ASH report on MODULE "PAYROLL" and ACTION "PROCESS", use the following predicate:

```
l_module => 'PAYROLL', l_action => 'PROCESS'
```

Valid SQL wildcards can be used in all the arguments that are of type VARCHAR2.

199.3.4 ASH_REPORT_ANALYTICS Function

This function returns the ASH Analytics active report.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.ASH_REPORT_ANALYTICS(
  dbid          IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  inst_id       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  begin_time    IN DATE,
  end_time      IN DATE,
  report_level  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  filter_list   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 199-8 ASH_REPORT_ANALYTICS Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>dbid</code> | Database identifier. If its value is set to NULL, then the database identifier for the local database is used. Its default value is NULL. |
| <code>inst_id</code> | Instance number of the database for which the statistics are required. If its value is set to NULL, then the statistics for the local database are returned. Its default value is NULL. |
| <code>begin_time</code> | The start time of the interval for which the ASH report is required. |
| <code>end_time</code> | The end time of the interval for which the ASH report is required. |
| <code>report_level</code> | Describes the list of components to build. |
| <code>filter_list</code> | Describes the list of filters to apply. Its default value is NULL (no filters to apply). |

Return Values

Returns the ASH Analytics active report.

199.3.5 ASH_REPORT_HTML Function

This table function displays the ASH Spot report in HTML.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.ASH_REPORT_HTML(
  l_dbid          IN NUMBER,
  l_inst_num      IN NUMBER,
  l_btime         IN DATE,
  l_etime         IN DATE,
  l_options       IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
  l_slot_width    IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
  l_sid           IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  l_sql_id        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_wait_class    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_service_hash  IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  l_module        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_action        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_client_id     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_plsql_entry   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_data_src      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
  l_container     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN awrrpt_html_type_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 199-9 *ASH_REPORT_HTML Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>l_dbid</code> | Database identifier |
| <code>l_inst_num</code> | Instance number |
| <code>l_btime</code> | The 'begin time' |
| <code>l_etime</code> | The 'end time' |
| <code>l_options</code> | Report level (currently not used) |
| <code>l_slot_width</code> | Specifies (in seconds) how wide the slots used in the "Top Activity" section of the report should be. This argument is optional, and if it is not specified the time interval between <code>l_btime</code> and <code>l_etime</code> is appropriately split into not more than 10 slots. |
| <code>l_sid</code> | Session ID (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_sql_id</code> | SQL ID (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_wait_class</code> | Wait class name (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_service_hash</code> | Service name hash (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_module</code> | Module name (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_action</code> | Action name (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_client_id</code> | Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_plsql_entry</code> | PL/SQL entry point (see Usage Notes) |

Table 199-9 (Cont.) ASH_REPORT_HTML Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>l_data_src</code> | <p>Can be used to specify a data source (see Usage Notes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 => memory (V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY) • 2 => disk (DBA_HIST_ACTIVE_SESS_HISTORY) • 0 => both. This is the default value. Here, the begin and end time parameters are used to get the samples from the appropriate data source, which can be memory, disk, or both. |
| <code>l_container</code> | <p>Name of the container for which report activity is limited. Valid values other than NULL (default) should be taken from container names in V\$CONTAINERS. Behavior is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If NULL: When connected to a root container the report is on all containers. When connected to a PDB the report is on only that PDB. • If not NULL: When connected to a root container the report is on activity from the specified container. When connected to a PDB the report is the same as NULL value for <code>l_container</code> regarding the connected PDB. <p>Note: If while connected to a PDB you request information from another PDB this produces an empty report.</p> |

Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2 (500).

Usage Notes

- You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `ashrpti.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.
- By default, the report uses the begin and end time parameters (`l_btime` and `l_etime`, respectively) to find all rows in that time range either from memory, or disk, or both. However, using `l_data_src`, one can explicitly specify one of those data sources. For example, to generate an ASH report on all rows between `l_btime` and `l_time` found in memory, use

```
l_data_src => 1
```

Similarly, to generate a report on samples found only on disk, use

```
l_data_src => 2
```

- The unspecified optional arguments are used to generate an ASH Reports that specify 'report targets' such as a SQL statement, or a session, or a particular Service/Module combination. These arguments are specified to restrict the ASH rows that would be used to generate the report. For example, to generate an ASH report on a particular SQL statement, such as `SQL_ID 'abcdefghij123'` pass that `sql_id` value to the `l_sql_id` argument:

```
l_sql_id => 'abcdefghij123'
```

Any combination of those optional arguments can be passed in, and only rows in ASH that satisfy all of those 'report targets' will be used. If multiple 'report targets' are specified, AND conditional logic is used to connect them. For example, to

generate an ASH report on MODULE "PAYROLL" and ACTION "PROCESS", use the following predicate:

```
l_module => 'PAYROLL', l_action => 'PROCESS'
```

Valid SQL wildcards can be used in all the arguments that are of type VARCHAR2.

Table 199-10 ASH_REPORT_HTML: Wildcards Allowed (or Not) in Arguments

| Argument Name | Comment | Wildcard Allowed |
|----------------|--|------------------|
| l_sid | Session ID (for example, V\$SESSION.SID) | No |
| l_sql_id | SQL ID (for example, V\$SQL.SQL_ID) | Yes |
| l_wait_class | Wait class name (for example, V\$EVENT_NAME.WAIT_CLASS) | Yes |
| l_service_hash | Service name hash (for example, V\$ACTIVE_SERVICES.NAME_HASH) | No |
| l_module | Module name (for example, V\$SESSION.MODULE) | Yes |
| l_action | Action name (for example, V\$SESSION.ACTION) | Yes |
| l_client_id | Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (for example, V\$SESSION.CLIENT_IDENTIFIER) | Yes |

199.3.6 ASH_REPORT_TEXT Function

This table function displays the ASH Spot report in text.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.ASH_REPORT_TEXT (
  l_dbid          IN NUMBER,
  l_inst_num     IN NUMBER,
  l_btime        IN DATE,
  l_etime        IN DATE,
  l_options      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
  l_slot_width   IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
  l_sid          IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  l_sql_id       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_wait_class   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_service_hash IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  l_module       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_action       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_client_id    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_plsql_entry  IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_data_src     IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
  l_container    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN awrrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 199-11 ASH_REPORT_TEXT Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------|
| l_dbid | Database identifier |

Table 199-11 (Cont.) ASH_REPORT_TEXT Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>l_inst_num</code> | Instance number |
| <code>l_btime</code> | The 'begin time' |
| <code>l_etime</code> | The 'end time' |
| <code>l_options</code> | Report level (currently not used) |
| <code>l_slot_width</code> | Specifies (in seconds) how wide the slots used in the "Top Activity" section of the report should be. This argument is optional, and if it is not specified the time interval between <code>l_btime</code> and <code>l_etime</code> is appropriately split into not more than 10 slots. |
| <code>l_sid</code> | Session ID (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_sql_id</code> | SQL ID (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_wait_class</code> | Wait class name (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_service_hash</code> | Service name hash (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_module</code> | Module name (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_action</code> | Action name (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_client_id</code> | Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_plsql_entry</code> | PL/SQL entry point (see Usage Notes) |
| <code>l_data_src</code> | Can be used to specify a data source (see Usage Notes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 => memory (<code>V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY</code>) • 2 => disk (<code>DBA_HIST_ACTIVE_SESS_HISTORY</code>) • 0 => both. This is the default value. Here, the begin and end time parameters are used to get the samples from the appropriate data source, which can be memory, disk, or both. |
| <code>l_container</code> | Name of the container for which report activity is limited. Valid values other than <code>NULL</code> (default) should be taken from container names in <code>V\$CONTAINERS</code> . Behavior is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <code>NULL</code>: When connected to a root container the report is on all containers. When connected to a PDB the report is on only that PDB. • If not <code>NULL</code>: When connected to a root container the report is on activity from the specified container. When connected to a PDB the report is the same as <code>NULL</code> value for <code>l_container</code> regarding the connected PDB. <p>Note: If while connected to a PDB you request information from another PDB this produces an empty report.</p> |

Return Values

The output will be one column of `VARCHAR2 (80)`.

Usage Notes

- You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `ashrpti.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.
- By default, the report uses the begin and end time parameters (`l_btime` and `l_etime`, respectively) to find all rows in that time range either from memory, or

disk, or both. However, using `l_data_src`, one can explicitly specify one of those data sources. For example, to generate an ASH report on all rows between `l_btime` and `l_time` found in memory, use

```
l_data_src => 1
```

Similarly, to generate a report on samples found only on disk, use

```
l_data_src => 2
```

- The unspecified optional arguments are used to generate an ASH Reports that specify 'report targets' such as a SQL statement, or a session, or a particular Service/Module combination. These arguments are specified to restrict the ASH rows that would be used to generate the report. For example, to generate an ASH report on a particular SQL statement, such as `SQL_ID 'abcdefghijkl123'` pass that `SQL_ID` value to the `l_sql_id` argument:

```
l_sql_id => 'abcdefghijkl123'
```

Table 199-12 ASH_REPORT_TEXT: Wildcards Allowed (or Not) in Arguments

| Argument Name | Comment | Wildcard Allowed |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------|
| <code>l_sid</code> | Session ID (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.SID</code>) | No |
| <code>l_sql_id</code> | SQL ID (for example, <code>V\$SQL.SQL_ID</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_wait_class</code> | Wait class name (for example, <code>V\$EVENT_NAME.WAIT_CLASS</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_service_hash</code> | Service name hash (for example, <code>V\$ACTIVE_SERVICES.NAME_HASH</code>) | No |
| <code>l_module</code> | Module name (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.MODULE</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_action</code> | Action name (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.ACTION</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_client_id</code> | Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.CLIENT_IDENTIFIER</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_plsql_entry</code> | PL/SQL entry point (for example, <code>"SYS.DBMS_LOB.*"</code>) | Yes |
| <code>l_data_src</code> | Wildcards are not allowed for <code>l_data_src</code> as it is of numeric datatype | No |

- Any combination of those optional arguments can be passed in, and only rows in ASH that satisfy all of those 'report targets' will be used. If multiple 'report targets' are specified, `AND` conditional logic is used to connect them. For example, to generate an ASH report on `MODULE "PAYROLL"` and `ACTION "PROCESS"`, use the following predicate:

```
l_module => 'PAYROLL', l_action => 'PROCESS'
```

Valid SQL wildcards can be used in all the arguments that are of type `VARCHAR2`.

199.3.7 AWR_DIFF_REPORT_HTML Function

This table function displays the AWR Compare Periods report in HTML.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_DIFF_REPORT_HTML(
    dbid1      IN NUMBER,
    inst_num1  IN NUMBER,
    bid1       IN NUMBER,
    eid1       IN NUMBER,
    dbid2      IN NUMBER,
    inst_num2  IN NUMBER,
    bid2       IN NUMBER,
    eid2       IN NUMBER)
RETURN awrdrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 199-13 *AWR_DIFF_REPORT_HTML Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| dbid1 | 1st database identifier |
| inst_num1 | 1st instance number |
| bid1 | 1st beginning snapshot ID |
| eid1 | 1st ending snapshot ID |
| dbid2 | 2nd database identifier |
| inst_num2 | 2nd instance number |
| bid2 | 2nd beginning snapshot ID |
| eid2 | 2nd ending snapshot ID |

Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2 (500).

Usage Notes

You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `awrddrpt.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.

199.3.8 AWR_DIFF_REPORT_TEXT Function

This table function displays the AWR Compare Periods report in text.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_DIFF_REPORT_TEXT(
    dbid1      IN NUMBER,
    inst_num1  IN NUMBER,
    bid1       IN NUMBER,
    eid1       IN NUMBER,
    dbid2      IN NUMBER,
```



```

inst_num2 IN NUMBER,
bid2      IN NUMBER,
eid2      IN NUMBER)
RETURN awrrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;

```

Parameters

Table 199-14 *AWR_DIFF_REPORT_TEXT Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| dbid1 | 1st database identifier |
| inst_num1 | 1st instance number |
| bid1 | 1st beginning snapshot ID |
| eid1 | 1st ending snapshot ID |
| dbid2 | 2nd database identifier |
| inst_num2 | 2nd instance number |
| bid2 | 2nd beginning snapshot ID |
| eid2 | 2nd ending snapshot ID |

Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2 (500).

Usage Notes

You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `awrrdrpt.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.

199.3.9 AWR_EXP Procedure

This procedure extracts AWR data from the AWR schema and dump the information into a file. You can specify the snapshot range for the data that you want to extract.

Syntax

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_EXP (
  dmpfile      IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'awrdat',
  dmpdir       IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'DATA_PUMP_DIR',
  dbid         IN   NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  bid          IN   NUMBER     DEFAULT 1,
  eid          IN   NUMBER     DEFAULT 1000000);

```

Parameters

Table 199-15 *AWR_EXP Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| dmpfile | The prefix for the name of the extract dump file and log file. The name of the dump file where all the data from the AWR table will be written is <code>dmpfile.dmp</code> . The <code>dmpfile.log</code> log file shows the status of the export job. The default value for the prefix is <code>awrdat</code> . |

Table 199-15 (Cont.) AWR_EXP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| dmpdir | Name of the Directory Object for the file system directory where the extract dump file will be written. The list of Directory Objects can be queried using the DBA_DIRECTORIES view, and a new directory object can be created using the following command: create directory dmpdir as '/directory/path'. The default value is DATA_PUMP_DIR. |
| dbid | The database ID for the snapshots that you want to export. The default value is NULL, for the local database ID. |
| bid | The begin snapshot ID for snapshots to be exported. The default value is 1. |
| eid | The end Snapshot Id for snapshots to be exported. The default value is 10000000. |

199.3.10 AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_HTML Functions

This table function displays Global AWR Compare Periods Report in HTML format.

The first overload accepts comma-separated lists of instance numbers for `inst_num1` and `inst_num2`. No leading zeroes are allowed and there is a limit of 1023 characters.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_HTML (
    dbid1      IN      NUMBER,
    inst_num1  IN      AWRRT_INSTANCE_LIST_TYPE,
    bid1       IN      NUMBER,
    eid1       IN      NUMBER,
    dbid2      IN      NUMBER,
    inst_num2  IN      AWRRT_INSTANCE_LIST_TYPE,
    bid2       IN      NUMBER,
    eid2       IN      NUMBER)
RETURN awrrpt_html_type_table PIPELINED;
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_HTML (
    dbid1      IN      NUMBER,
    inst_num1  IN      VARCHAR2,
    bid1       IN      NUMBER,
    eid1       IN      NUMBER,
    dbid2      IN      NUMBER,
    inst_num2  IN      VARCHAR2,
    bid2       IN      NUMBER,
    eid2       IN      NUMBER)
RETURN awrrpt_html_type_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 199-16 *AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_HTML Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| dbid1 | 1st database identifier |
| inst_num1 | 1st list of instance numbers. If set to NULL, all instances for which begin and end snapshots are available, and which have not been restarted between snapshots, will be included in the report. |
| bid1 | 1st beginning snapshot ID |
| eid1 | 1st ending snapshot ID |
| dbid2 | 2nd database identifier |
| inst_num2 | 2nd list of instance numbers to be included in report. If set to NULL, all instances for which begin and end snapshots are available, and which have not been restarted between snapshots, will be included in the report. |
| bid2 | 2nd beginning snapshot ID |
| eid2 | 2nd ending snapshot ID |

Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2 (1500).

199.3.11 AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_TEXT Functions

This table function displays Global AWR Compare Periods Report in text format.

The first overload accepts comma-separated lists of instance numbers for inst_num1 and inst_num2. No leading zeroes are allowed and there is a limit of 1023 characters.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_TEXT (
    dbid1      IN      NUMBER,
    inst_num1  IN      AWRRPT_INSTANCE_LIST_TYPE,
    bid1       IN      NUMBER,
    eid1       IN      NUMBER,
    dbid2      IN      NUMBER,
    inst_num2  IN      AWRRPT_INSTANCE_LIST_TYPE,
    bid2       IN      NUMBER,
    eid2       IN      NUMBER)
RETURN awdrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_TEXT (
    dbid1      IN      NUMBER,
    inst_num1  IN      VARCHAR2,
    bid1       IN      NUMBER,
    eid1       IN      NUMBER,
    dbid2      IN      NUMBER,
    inst_num2  IN      VARCHAR2,
    bid2       IN      NUMBER,
    eid2       IN      NUMBER)
RETURN awdrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 199-17 AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_TEXT Functions Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| dbid1 | 1st database identifier |
| inst_num1 | 1st list of instance numbers. If set to NULL, all instances for which begin and end snapshots are available, and which have not been restarted between snapshots, will be included in the report. |
| bid1 | 1st beginning snapshot ID |
| eid1 | 1st ending snapshot ID |
| dbid2 | 2nd database identifier |
| inst_num2 | 2nd list of instance numbers to be included in report. If set to NULL, all instances for which begin and end snapshots are available, and which have not been restarted between snapshots, will be included in the report. |
| bid2 | 2nd beginning snapshot ID |
| eid2 | 2nd ending snapshot ID |

Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2 (320).

199.3.12 AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_HTML Functions

This table function displays the Global AWR report in HTML.

The first overload accepts a comma-separated list of instance numbers. No leading zeroes are allowed and there is a limit of 1023 characters.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_HTML (
    l_dbid      IN    NUMBER,
    l_inst_num  IN    AWRRPT_INSTANCE_LIST_TYPE,
    l_bid       IN    NUMBER,
    l_eid       IN    NUMBER,
    l_options   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awrrpt_html_type_table PIPELINED;
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_HTML (
    l_dbid      IN    NUMBER,
    l_inst_num  IN    VARCHAR2,
    l_bid       IN    NUMBER,
    l_eid       IN    NUMBER,
    l_options   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awrrpt_html_type_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 199-18 *AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_HTML Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>l_dbid</code> | Database identifier |
| <code>l_inst_num</code> | List of instance numbers to be included in report. If set to <code>NULL</code> , all instances for which begin and end snapshots are available, and which have not been restarted between snapshots, will be included in the report. |
| <code>l_bid</code> | Beginning snapshot ID |
| <code>l_eid</code> | Ending snapshot ID |
| <code>l_options</code> | Report level (currently not used) |

Return Values

The output will be one column of `VARCHAR2(1500)`.

199.3.13 AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT Functions

This table function displays the Global AWR report in text.

The first overload accepts a comma-separated list of instance numbers. No leading zeroes are allowed and there is a limit of 1023 characters

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT(
    l_dbid          IN    NUMBER,
    l_inst_num      IN    AWRRPT_INSTANCE_LIST_TYPE,
    l_bid           IN    NUMBER,
    l_eid           IN    NUMBER,
    l_options       IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awdrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT(
    l_dbid          IN    NUMBER,
    l_inst_num      IN    VARCHAR2,
    l_bid           IN    NUMBER,
    l_eid           IN    NUMBER,
    l_options       IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awdrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 199-19 *AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| <code>l_dbid</code> | Database identifier |

Table 199-19 (Cont.) AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>l_inst_num</code> | List of instance numbers to be included in report. If set to <code>NULL</code> , all instances for which begin and end snapshots are available, and which have not been restarted between snapshots, will be included in the report. |
| <code>l_bid</code> | Beginning snapshot ID |
| <code>l_eid</code> | Ending snapshot ID |
| <code>l_options</code> | A flag to specify to control the output of the report. Currently, not used. |

Return Values

The output will be one column of `VARCHAR2 (320)`.

199.3.14 AWR_IMP Procedure

This procedure loads the AWR data from a dump file into the `SYS` schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_IMP (
    dmpfile      IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'awrdat',
    dmpdir       IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'DATA_PUMP_DIR',
    new_dbid     IN   NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 199-20 AWR_IMP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>dmpfile</code> | The prefix for the name of the dump file and log file. This file will be the source of the imported AWR data. The default value is <code>awrdat</code> . |
| <code>dmpdir</code> | The name of the Directory Object for the file system directory where the load dump file is located. The default value is <code>DATA_PUMP_DIR</code> . |
| <code>new_dbid</code> | The database ID to be used instead of existing database ID. |

199.3.15 AWR_REPORT_HTML Function

This table function displays the AWR report in HTML.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_REPORT_HTML (
    l_dbid      IN   NUMBER,
    l_inst_num  IN   NUMBER,
    l_bid       IN   NUMBER,
    l_eid       IN   NUMBER,
```

```

l_options IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awrrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;

```

Parameters

Table 199-21 *AWR_REPORT_HTML Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| l_dbid | Database identifier |
| l_inst_num | Instance number |
| l_bid | Beginning snapshot ID |
| l_eid | Ending snapshot ID |
| l_options | A flag to specify to control the output of the report. Currently, Oracle supports one value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> l_options - 8. Displays the ADDM specific portions of the report. These sections include the Buffer Pool Advice, Shared Pool Advice, and PGA Target Advice. |

Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2 (1500).

Usage Notes

You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `awrrpt.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.

199.3.16 AWR_REPORT_TEXT Function

This table function displays the AWR report in text.

Syntax

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_REPORT_TEXT (
  l_dbid      IN    NUMBER,
  l_inst_num  IN    NUMBER,
  l_bid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_eid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_options   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awrrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;

```

Parameters

Table 199-22 *AWR_REPORT_TEXT Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|-----------------------|
| l_dbid | Database identifier |
| l_inst_num | Instance number |
| l_bid | Beginning snapshot ID |
| l_eid | Ending snapshot ID |

Table 199-22 (Cont.) AWR_REPORT_TEXT Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>l_options</code> | A flag to specify to control the output of the report. Currently, Oracle supports one value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>l_options - 8</code>. Displays the ADDM specific portions of the report. These sections include the Buffer Pool Advice, Shared Pool Advice, and PGA Target Advice. |

Return Values

The output will be one column of `VARCHAR2 (80)`.

Usage Notes

You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `awrrpt.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.

199.3.17 AWR_SET_REPORT_THRESHOLDS Procedure

This procedure configure specified report thresholds, including the number of rows in the report.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_SET_REPORT_THRESHOLDS (
  top_n_events      IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  top_n_files       IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  top_n_segments    IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  top_n_services    IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  top_n_sql          IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  top_n_sql_max     IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  top_sql_pct       IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  shmem_threshold   IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  versions_threshold IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  top_n_disks       IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  outlier_pct       IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  outlier_cpu_pct   IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 199-23 AWR_SET_REPORT_THRESHOLDS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>top_n_events</code> | Number of most significant wait events to be included |
| <code>top_n_files</code> | Number of most active files to be included |
| <code>top_n_segments</code> | Number of most active segments to be included |
| <code>top_n_services</code> | Number of most active services to be included |
| <code>top_n_sql</code> | Number of most significant SQL statements to be included |
| <code>top_n_sql_max</code> | Number of SQL statements to be included if their activity is greater than that specified by <code>top_sql_pct</code> |

Table 199-23 (Cont.) AWR_SET_REPORT_THRESHOLDS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| top_sql_pct | Significance threshold for SQL statements between top_n_sql and top_n_sql_max |
| shmem_threshold | Shared memory low threshold |
| versions_threshold | Plan version count low threshold |
| top_n_disks | Number of cell disks with most I/O |
| outlier_pct | Percentage of maximum capacity before displaying outliers for Exadata sections |
| outlier_cpu_pct | Threshold for mean percentage CPU to display outliers |

User Notes

- The effect of each setting depends on the type of report being generated as well as on the underlying AWR data. Not all settings are meaningful for each report type. Invalid settings (such as negative numbers) are ignored.
- Settings are effective only in the context of the session that executes the AWR_SET_REPORT_THRESHOLDS procedure. For example, to get a report that lists top 12 segments as compared to the default, one can invoke as follows:

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_SET_REPORT_THRESHOLDS (top_n_segments=>12);
```

199.3.18 AWR_SQL_REPORT_HTML Function

This table function displays the AWR SQL Report in HTML format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_SQL_REPORT_HTML (
  l_dbid      IN    NUMBER,
  l_inst_num  IN    NUMBER,
  l_bid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_eid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_sqlid     IN    VARCHAR2,
  l_options   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awrrpt_html_type_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters**Table 199-24 AWR_SQL_REPORT_HTML Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|------------------------------------|
| l_dbid | Database identifier |
| l_inst_num | Instance number |
| l_bid | Beginning snapshot ID |
| l_eid | Ending snapshot ID |
| l_sqlid | SQL ID of statement to be analyzed |

Table 199-24 (Cont.) AWR_SQL_REPORT_HTML Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>l_options</code> | A flag to specify to control the output of the report. Currently, not used. |

Return Values

The output will be one column of `VARCHAR2 (500)`.

Usage Notes

You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `awrsqrpt.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.

199.3.19 AWR_SQL_REPORT_TEXT Function

This table function displays the AWR SQL Report in text format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_SQL_REPORT_TEXT (
    l_dbid      IN    NUMBER,
    l_inst_num  IN    NUMBER,
    l_bid       IN    NUMBER,
    l_eid       IN    NUMBER,
    l_sqlid     IN    VARCHAR2,
    l_options   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awrrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 199-25 AWR_SQL_REPORT_TEXT Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>l_dbid</code> | Database identifier |
| <code>l_inst_num</code> | Instance number |
| <code>l_bid</code> | Beginning snapshot ID |
| <code>l_eid</code> | Ending snapshot ID |
| <code>l_sqlid</code> | SQL ID of statement to be analyzed |
| <code>l_options</code> | Flag to specify to control the output of the report. Currently, not used. |

Return Values

The output will be one column of `VARCHAR2 (120)`.

Usage Notes

You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `awrsqrpt.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.

199.3.20 CONTROL_RESTRICTED_SNAPSHOT Procedure

This procedure controls the AWR snapshot creation for a database in the *restricted session* mode. If this procedure is not used, then by default, the AWR snapshots cannot be created for a database in the *restricted session* mode. This procedure affects the local database on which it is executed.



Note:

To enable AWR snapshot creation for an Oracle RAC in the *restricted session* mode, this procedure must be executed on every database instance in the Oracle RAC.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CONTROL_RESTRICTED_SNAPSHOT (
    allow IN BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 199-26 CONTROL_RESTRICTED_SNAPSHOT Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| allow | This parameter can have one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE: AWR snapshots can be created for the database in the <i>restricted session</i> mode. FALSE: AWR snapshots cannot be created for the database in the <i>restricted session</i> mode. |

199.3.21 CREATE_BASELINE Functions and Procedures

This function and procedure creates a baseline.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE (
    start_snap_id    IN NUMBER,
    end_snap_id      IN NUMBER,
    baseline_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    dbid              IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    expiration       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE (
    start_snap_id    IN NUMBER,
    end_snap_id      IN NUMBER,
    baseline_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    dbid              IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    expiration       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE (
    start_time       IN DATE,
```

```

end_time          IN DATE,
baseline_name    IN VARCHAR2,
dbid              IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
expiration       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE(
  start_time      IN DATE,
  end_time        IN DATE,
  baseline_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  dbid            IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  expiration      IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 199-27 CREATE_BASELINE Function & Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| start_snap_id | Start snapshot sequence number for the baseline. |
| end_snap_id | End snapshot sequence number for the baseline. |
| start_time | Start time for the baseline. |
| end_time | End time for the baseline. |
| baseline_name | Name of baseline. |
| dbid | Database Identifier for baseline. If NULL, this takes the database identifier for the local database. Defaults to NULL. |
| expiration | Expiration in number of days for the baseline. If NULL, then expiration is infinite, meaning do not drop baseline ever. Defaults to NULL. |

Exceptions

- An error will be returned if this baseline name already exists in the system.
- The snapshot range that is specified for this interface must be an existing pair of snapshots in the database. An error will be returned if the inputted snapshots do not exist in the system.

Examples

This example creates a baseline (named 'oltp_peakload_bl') between snapshots 105 and 107 for the local database:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE (start_snap_id => 105,
                                                    end_snap_id   => 107,
                                                    baseline_name =>
'oltp_peakload_bl');
```

If you query the DBA_HIST_BASELINE view after the CREATE BASELINE action, you will see the newly created baseline in the Workload Repository.

199.3.22 CREATE_BASELINE_TEMPLATE Procedures

This procedure specifies a template for how they would like baselines to be created for future time periods.

Syntax

Specifies a template for generating a baseline for a single time period in the future.

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE_TEMPLATE (
  start_time          IN DATE,
  end_time            IN DATE,
  baseline_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  template_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  expiration          IN NUMBER,
  dbid                IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Specifies a template for creating and dropping baseline based on repeating time periods:

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE_TEMPLATE (
  day_of_week         IN VARCHAR2,
  hour_in_day         IN NUMBER,
  duration            IN NUMBER,
  start_time          IN DATE,
  end_time            IN DATE,
  baseline_name_prefix IN VARCHAR2,
  template_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  expiration          IN NUMBER,
  dbid                IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 199-28 CREATE_BASELINE_TEMPLATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| start_time | Start Time for the baseline to be created' |
| end_time | End Time for the baseline to be created |
| baseline_name | Name of baseline to be created |
| template_name | Name for the template |
| expiration | Expiration in number of days for the baseline. If NULL, then expiration is infinite, meaning do not drop baseline ever. Defaults to NULL |
| dbid | Database ID for which the baseline template needs to be used. If NULL, this takes the database identifier of the local database. Defaults to NULL. |
| day_of_week | Day of week that the baseline should repeat on. Specify one of the following values: SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY. |
| hour_in_day | Value of 0-23 to specify the Hour in the Day the baseline should start |
| duration | Duration (in number of hours) after hour in the day that the baseline should last |
| baseline_name_prefix | Name for baseline prefix. When creating the baseline, the name of the baseline will be the prefix appended with the date information. |

199.3.23 CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT Function and Procedure

This function and procedure create a remote snapshot using the Remote Management Framework (RMF). The function returns the snapshot ID.



Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT(
    node_id      IN NUMBER,
    flush_level  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'BESTFIT');
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT(
    node_id      IN NUMBER,
    flush_level  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'BESTFIT')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT(
    node_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    topology_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    flush_level  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'BESTFIT');
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT(
    node_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    topology_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    flush_level  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'BESTFIT')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 199-29 CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| node_id | RMF node identifier of the database for which the snapshot needs to be created. |
| node_name | RMF node name of the database for which the snapshot needs to be created. |
| topology_name | RMF topology name of the database for which the snapshot needs to be created. |

Table 199-29 (Cont.) CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| flush_level | <p>The flush level can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BESTFIT: Uses the default value depending on the type of snapshot being taken. • LITE: Lightweight snapshot. Only the most important statistics are collected. This is default for a pluggable database (PDB) and application container. • TYPICAL: Regular snapshot. Most of the statistics are collected. This is default for a container database root (CDB root) and non-CDB database. • ALL: Heavyweight snapshot. All the possible statistics are collected. This consumes a considerable amount of disk space and takes a long time to create. |

Examples

This example creates a remote snapshot of the database having the RMF node identifier of 10:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT(10);
```

If you query the `DBA_HIST_SNAPSHOT` view after executing the above procedure, you will see a new snapshot record added to the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR).

199.3.24 CREATE_SNAPSHOT Function and Procedure

This function and procedure create a snapshot. The function returns the snapshot ID. If both, the database ID and the database name are not specified in this subprogram, then the snapshot is created for the local database on which the subprogram is executed.



Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_SNAPSHOT(
  flush_level IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'BESTFIT',
  dbid        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  source_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_SNAPSHOT(
    flush_level IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'BESTFIT',
    dbid        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    source_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;

```

Parameters

Table 199-30 CREATE_SNAPSHOT Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| flush_level | <p>The flush level can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BESTFIT: Uses the default value depending on the type of snapshot being taken. • LITE: Lightweight snapshot. Only the most important statistics are collected. This is default for a pluggable database (PDB) and application container. • TYPICAL: Regular snapshot. Most of the statistics are collected. This is default for a container database root (CDB root) and non-CDB database. • ALL: Heavyweight snapshot. All the possible statistics are collected. This consumes a considerable amount of disk space and takes a long time to create. |
| dbid | Database ID of the database for which the snapshot needs to be created. |
| source_name | Name of the database for which the snapshot needs to be created. |

Examples

This example creates a snapshot of the local database with the flush level of `ALL`:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_SNAPSHOT('ALL');
```

If you query the `DBA_HIST_SNAPSHOT` view after executing the above procedure, you will see a new snapshot record added to the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR).

199.3.25 DROP_BASELINE Procedure

This procedure drops a previously-defined baseline.

Syntax

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.DROP_BASELINE(
    baseline_name IN VARCHAR2,
    cascade       IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    dbid          IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL);

```


Parameters

Table 199-31 DROP_BASELINE Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| baseline_name | Name of baseline to drop from the system |
| cascade | If TRUE, the pair of snapshots associated with the baseline will also be dropped. Otherwise, only the baseline is removed. |
| dbid | Database ID for which the baseline needs to be dropped (defaults to local DBID). |

Examples

This example drops the baseline 'oltp_peakload_bl' without dropping the underlying snapshots:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.DROP_BASELINE (
    baseline_name => 'oltp_peakload_bl');
```

If you query the DBA_HIST_BASELINE view after the DROP_BASELINE action, you will see the specified baseline definition is removed. You can query the DBA_HIST_SNAPSHOT view to find that the underlying snapshots are left intact.

199.3.26 DROP_BASELINE_TEMPLATE Procedure

This procedure removes a template that is no longer needed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.DROP_BASELINE_TEMPLATE (
    template_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    dbid             IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 199-32 DROP_BASELINE_TEMPLATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| template_name | Name of the template to remove |
| dbid | Database ID for which the baseline template needs to be dropped. If NULL, this takes the database identifier of the local database. Defaults to NULL. |

199.3.27 DROP_SNAPSHOT_RANGE Procedure

This procedure drops a range of snapshots.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.DROP_SNAPSHOT_RANGE (
    low_snap_id     IN NUMBER,
```

```

high_snap_id IN NUMBER,
dbid         IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 199-33 DROP_SNAPSHOT_RANGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| low_snap_id | Low snapshot id of snapshots to drop. |
| high_snap_id | High snapshot id of snapshots to drop. |
| dbid | Database id (defaults to local DBID). |

Examples

This example drops the range of snapshots between snapshot id 102 to 105 for the local database:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.DROP_SNAPSHOT_RANGE(102, 105);
```

If you query the `dba_hist_snapshot` view after the Drop Snapshot action, you will see that snapshots 102 to 105 are removed from the Workload Repository.

199.3.28 LOCAL_AWR_DBID Function

This function returns the database identifier for the local AWR database.

Syntax

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.LOCAL_AWR_DBID()
RETURN NUMBER;

```

199.3.29 MODIFY_BASELINE_WINDOW_SIZE Procedure

This procedure modifies the window size for the Default Moving Window Baseline.

Syntax

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.MODIFY_BASELINE_WINDOW_SIZE(
    window_size IN NUMBER,
    dbid         IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 199-34 MODIFY_BASELINE_WINDOW_SIZE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| window_size | New Window size for the default Moving Window Baseline, in number of days. |
| dbid | Database ID (defaults to local DBID). |

Usage Notes

The window size must be less than or equal to the AWR retention setting. If the window size needs to be greater than the retention setting, the [MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS Procedures](#) can be used to adjust the retention setting. A moving window can be set to a maximum of 13 weeks.

199.3.30 MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS Procedures

This procedure controls three aspects of snapshot generation.

- The `INTERVAL` setting affects how often snapshots are automatically captured.
- The `RETENTION` setting affects how long snapshots are retained in the Workload Repository.
- The number of SQL captured for each Top criteria. If the user manually specifies a value for Top N SQL, the AWR SQL collection will use the user-specified number for both automatic and manual snapshots.

There are two overloads. The first takes a `NUMBER` and the second takes a `VARCHAR2` for the `topnsql` argument. The differences are described under the Parameters description.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS (
    retention      IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    interval       IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    topnsql        IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    dbid           IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    export_option  IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    tablespace     IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS (
    retention      IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    interval       IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    topnsql        IN VARCHAR2,
    dbid           IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    export_option  IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    tablespace     IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 199-35 MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>retention</code> | <p>New retention time (in minutes). The specified value must be in the range of <code>MIN_RETENTION</code> (1 day) to <code>MAX_RETENTION</code> (100 years).</p> <p>If <code>ZERO</code> is specified, snapshots will be retained forever. A large system-defined value will be used as the retention setting.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> is specified, the old value for retention is preserved.</p> <p>NOTE: The retention setting must be greater than or equal to the window size of the 'SYSTEM_MOVING_WINDOW' baseline. If the retention needs to be less than the window size, the MODIFY_BASELINE_WINDOW_SIZE Procedure can be used to adjust the window size.</p> |

Table 199-35 (Cont.) MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| interval | <p>New interval setting between each snapshot, in units of minutes. The specified value must be in the range MIN_INTERVAL (10 minutes) to MAX_INTERVAL (1 year).</p> <p>If ZERO is specified, automatic and manual snapshots will be disabled. A large system-defined value will be used as the retention setting.</p> <p>If NULL is specified, the current value is preserved.</p> |
| topnsql | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If NUMBER: Top N SQL size. The number of Top SQL to flush for each SQL criteria (Elapsed Time, CPU Time, Parse Calls, Shareable Memory, Version Count). The value for this setting will not be affected by the statistics/flush level and will override the system default behavior for the AWR SQL collection. The setting will have a minimum value of 30 and a maximum value of 50,000. Specifying NULL will keep the current setting. • If VARCHAR2: Users are allowed to specify the following values: (DEFAULT, MAXIMUM, N), where N is the number of Top SQL to flush for each SQL criteria. Specifying DEFAULT will revert the system back to the default behavior of Top 30 for statistics level TYPICAL and Top 100 for statistics level ALL. Specifying MAXIMUM will cause the system to capture the complete set of SQL in the cursor cache. Specifying the number N is equivalent to setting the Top N SQL with the NUMBER type. Specifying NULL for this argument will keep the current setting. |
| dbid | <p>Database identifier in AWR for which to modify the snapshot settings. If NULL is specified, the local dbid will be used. Defaults to NULL.</p> |
| export_option | <p>Specifies the AWR export option. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NULL or ALL—all AWR tables • TYPICAL—typical set of AWR tables • SAFE_TYPICALtypical set of AWR tables without sensitive data • LITE—a minimal set of AWR tables • SAFE_LITE—a minimal set of AWR tables without sensitive data |
| tablespace | <p>Specify a user-defined tablespace for storing AWR data (snapshot data). If this parameter is not used, then AWR data is stored in the SYSAUX tablespace by default.</p> |

Examples

This example changes the `interval` setting to one hour and the `retention` setting to two weeks for the local database:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS (
  interval => 60,
  retention => 20160);
```

If you query the `DBA_HIST_WR_CONTROL` table after this procedure is executed, you will see the changes to these settings.

199.3.31 PURGE_SQL_DETAILS Procedure

This procedure purges SQL details, specifically rows from WRH\$_SQLTEXT, WRH\$_SQL_PLAN, and WRH\$_SQL_BIND_METADATA that do not have corresponding rows (DBID, SQL_ID) in WRH\$_SQLSTAT.

The subprogram calls for the DBID for which to run the purge. If the DBID is not specified, the database DBID is used. You can constrain runtime by specifying the maximum number of rows to purge per table. If no maximum is specified, the subprograms tries to purge all applicable rows.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.PURGE_SQL_DETAILS (
    numrows IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    dbid    IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 199-36 PURGE_SQL_DETAILS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| numrows | Number of rows |
| dbid | Database ID (default to local DBID) |

199.3.32 REGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE Procedures

This procedure registers a remote database in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) using the Remote Management Framework (RMF).

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.REGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE (
    node_id IN NUMBER);

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.REGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE (
    node_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    topology_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 199-37 REGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| node_id | RMF node identifier of the database that needs to be registered in the AWR. |
| node_name | RMF node name of the database that needs to be registered in the AWR. |
| topology_name | RMF topology name of the database that needs to be registered in the AWR. |

Examples

This example registers the remote database having the RMF node identifier of 10 in the AWR:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.REGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE(10);
```

199.3.33 REMOVE_COLORED_SQL Procedure

This procedure removes a colored SQL ID. After a SQL is uncolored, it will no longer be captured in a snapshot automatically, unless it makes the TOP list.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.REMOVE_COLORED_SQL(
  sql_id      IN VARCHAR2,
  dbid       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 199-38 REMOVE_COLORED_SQL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| sql_id | 13-character external SQL ID |
| dbid | Optional dbid, defaults to Local DBID |

199.3.34 RENAME_BASELINE Procedure

This procedure renames a baseline.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.RENAME_BASELINE(
  old_baseline_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  new_baseline_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  dbid              IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 199-39 RENAME_BASELINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| old_baseline_name | Old baseline name. |
| new_baseline_name | New baseline name. |
| dbid | Database ID for which the baseline needs to be renamed (defaults to local DBID). |

199.3.35 SELECT_BASELINE_DETAILS Function

This table function shows the values of the metrics corresponding to a baseline for a range of snapshots.

This table function returns an object of [AWR_BASELINE_METRIC_TYPE Object Type](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.SELECT_BASELINE_DETAILS(  
    l_baseline_id    IN NUMBER,  
    l_begin_snap     IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,  
    l_end_snap       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,  
    l_dbid           IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN awrbl_details_type_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 199-40 SELECT_BASELINE_DETAILS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| l_baseline_id | ID of the baseline for which the statistics need to be retrieved. Specifying the value 0 returns the statistics for the moving window baseline. |
| l_begin_snap | Start snapshot sequence number for the baseline. |
| l_end_snap | End snapshot sequence number for the baseline. |
| l_dbid | Database identifier for the baseline. If its value is set to NULL, then the database identifier for the local database is used. Its default value is NULL. |

199.3.36 SELECT_BASELINE_METRIC Function

This table function shows the values of the metrics corresponding to a baseline for all the snapshots.

This table function returns an object of [AWR_BASELINE_METRIC_TYPE Object Type](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.SELECT_BASELINE_METRIC(  
    l_baseline_name  IN VARCHAR2,  
    l_dbid           IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,  
    l_instance_num   IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN awr_metric_type_table PIPELINED;
```

Parameters

Table 199-41 SELECT_BASELINE_METRIC Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| l_baseline_name | Name of the baseline for which the metrics need to be viewed. |

Table 199-41 (Cont.) SELECT_BASELINE_METRIC Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>l_dbid</code> | Database identifier for the baseline. If set to <code>NULL</code> , the database identifier for the local database is used. Default is <code>NULL</code> . |
| <code>l_instance_num</code> | The instance number for which the metrics need to be viewed. If set to <code>NULL</code> , metrics for the local database instance are shown. Default is <code>NULL</code> . |

199.3.37 UNREGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE Procedures

This procedure removes all the statistics, metadata, partitions, and so on of a remote database from the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR). After executing this procedure, the remote database cannot be used for any AWR operations, such as creating remote snapshots.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.UNREGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE (
    node_id          IN NUMBER,
    remote_check     IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.UNREGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE (
    node_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    topology_name   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    remote_check     IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 199-42 UNREGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>node_id</code> | Identifier of the remote database whose data needs to be removed from the AWR. |
| <code>node_name</code> | Name of the remote database whose data needs to be removed from the AWR. |
| <code>topology_name</code> | RMF topology name of the remote database. |
| <code>remote_check</code> | If set to <code>TRUE</code> , the remote database's metadata is validated before removing its data from the AWR. This option requires the remote database to be available. If set to <code>FALSE</code> , the remote database's data is removed from the AWR without validating its metadata. This option must be selected to unregister a remote database that is not available (it is offline or there is a network outage). |

Examples

This example removes the AWR data related to the remote database having the database identifier of 10:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.UNREGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE (10);
```


199.3.38 UPDATE_DATAFILE_INFO Procedure

This procedure updates the data file and tablespace information stored in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) with the current information in the database. This procedure is useful when a data file or a tablespace has been moved or renamed. As this change is not always captured in the next snapshot, AWR report may not show the most current information.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.UPDATE_DATAFILE_INFO();
```

199.3.39 UPDATE_OBJECT_INFO Procedure

This procedure updates rows of WRH\$_SEG_STAT_OBJ table that represent objects in the local database. It attempts to determine the current names for all object belonging to the local database, except those with 'MISSING' and/or 'TRANSIENT' values in the name columns.

The amount of work performed at each invocation of this routine may be controlled by setting the input parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.UPDATE_OBJECT_INFO(  
    maxrows IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters

Table 199-43 UPDATE_OBJECT_INFO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| maxrows | Maximum number of rows to be updated. Default= 0, meaning there is no limit. |

The `DBMS_XA` package contains the XA/Open interface for applications to call XA interface in PL/SQL. Using this package, application developers can switch or share transactions across SQL*Plus sessions or processes using PL/SQL.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XA Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Advanced Application Developer's Guide for more information about "Developing Applications with Oracle XA"

200.1 DBMS_XA Overview

These subprograms allow a PL/SQL application to define a global transaction branch ID (`XID`) and associate or disassociate the current session with the transaction branch.

Subsequently, these transaction branches may be prepared and committed by following the two-phase commit protocol. A single-phase commit protocol is also supported if only one resource manager is involved.

Interfaces are also provided for a PL/SQL application to set the timeout values for any new global transaction branches that may start with the current session.

200.2 DBMS_XA Security Model

This package is created under `SYS`. Operations provided by this package are performed under the current calling user, not under the package owner `SYS`. Any `DBMS_XA` subprogram called from an anonymous PL/SQL block is executed using the privileges of the current user. Any `DBMS_XA` subprogram called from a stored procedure is executed using the privileges of the owner of the stored procedure.

`SELECT` or `READ` privilege on `SYS.DBA_PENDING_TRANSACTIONS` is required for users who need to execute `XA_RECOVER` subprogram.

FORCE ANY TRANSACTION privilege is required for users who need to manipulate XA transactions created by other users.

200.3 DBMS_XA Constants

The DBMS_XA package defines several constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

The package uses the constants shown in [Table 200-1](#) for use in the flag field of the [XA_START Function](#) and the [XA_END Function](#).

Table 200-1 DBMS_XA Constants for Flag Field of XA_START & XA_END Functions

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------|-------------|--|---|
| TMNOFLAGS | PLS_INTEGER | 00000000 | Indicates no flag value is selected. |
| TMSUCCESS | PLS_INTEGER | UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER('04000000') | Dissociates caller from transaction branch |
| TMJOIN | PLS_INTEGER | UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER('00200000') | Caller is joining existing transaction branch. |
| TMSUSPEND | PLS_INTEGER | UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER('02000000') | Caller is suspending, not ending, association |
| TMRESUME | PLS_INTEGER | UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER('08000000') | Caller is resuming association with suspended transaction branch. |

The DBMS_XA package uses the constants shown in [Table 200-2](#) for Possible Return Values

Table 200-2 DBMS_XA Constants for Possible Return Values

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| XA_RBBASE | PLS_INTEGER | 100 | Inclusive lower bound of the rollback codes |
| XA_RBROLLBACK | PLS_INTEGER | XA_RBBASE | Rollback was caused by an unspecified reason |
| XA_RBCOMMFAIL | PLS_INTEGER | XA_RBBASE+1 | Rollback was caused by a communication failure |
| XA_RBDEADLOCK | PLS_INTEGER | XA_RBBASE+2 | Deadlock was detected |
| XA_RBINTEGRITY | PLS_INTEGER | XA_RBBASE+3 | Condition that violates the integrity of the resources was detected |
| XA_RBOTHER | PLS_INTEGER | XA_RBBASE+4 | Resource manager rolled back the transaction for an unlisted reason |

Table 200-2 (Cont.) DBMS_XA Constants for Possible Return Values

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| XA_RBPROTO | PLS_INTEGER | XA_RBBASE+5 | Protocol error occurred in the resource manager |
| XA_RBTIMEOUT | PLS_INTEGER | XA_RBBASE+6 | transaction branch took long |
| XA_RBTRANSIENT | PLS_INTEGER | XA_RBBASE+7 | May retry the transaction branch |
| XA_RBEND | PLS_INTEGER | XA_RBTRANSIENT | Inclusive upper bound of the rollback codes |
| XA_NOMIGRATE | PLS_INTEGER | 9 | Transaction branch may have been heuristically completed |
| XA_HEURHAZ | PLS_INTEGER | 8 | Transaction branch may have been heuristically completed |
| XA_HEURCOM | PLS_INTEGER | 7 | Transaction branch has been heuristically committed |
| XA_HEURRB | PLS_INTEGER | 6 | Transaction branch has been heuristically rolled back |
| XA_HEURMIX | PLS_INTEGER | 5 | Some of the transaction branches have been heuristically committed, others rolled back |
| XA_RETRY | PLS_INTEGER | 4 | Routine returned with no effect and may be re-issued |
| XA_RDONLY | PLS_INTEGER | 3 | Transaction was read-only and has been committed |
| XA_OK | PLS_INTEGER | 0 | Normal execution |
| XAER_ASYNC | PLS_INTEGER | -2 | Asynchronous operation already outstanding |
| XAER_RMERR | PLS_INTEGER | -3 | Resource manager error occurred in the transaction branch |
| XAER_NOTA | PLS_INTEGER | -4 | XID is not valid |
| XAER_INVALID | PLS_INTEGER | -5 | Invalid arguments were given |
| XAER_PROTO | PLS_INTEGER | -6 | Routine invoked in an improper context |
| XAER_RMFAIL | PLS_INTEGER | -7 | Resource manager unavailable |
| XAER_DUPID | PLS_INTEGER | -8 | XID already exists |
| XAER_OUTSIDE | PLS_INTEGER | -9 | Resource manager doing work outside global transaction |

200.4 DBMS_XA Operational Notes

In compliance with the XA specification of the X/Open CAE Standard for Distributed Transaction Processing, `XA_PREPARE/COMMIT/ROLLBACK/FORGET` may not be called when the transaction is still associated with the current session. Only after `XA_END` has been called so

that there is not any transaction associated with the current session, the application may call `XA_PREPARE/COMMIT/ROLLBACK/FORGET`.

`XAER_PROTO` error is returned from `XA_PREPARE/COMMIT/ROLLBACK/FORGET` if a transaction is being associated with the current session.

Prior to calling any of the package subprograms, a connection/session must have already been established to the Oracle database server backend, or a resource manager. Resource manager identifiers are not supported. If multiple resource managers are involved, multiple connections/sessions must be pre-established to each resource manager before calling any the package subprograms. If multiple connections/sessions are established during the course of global transaction processing, the caller must ensure that all of those connections/sessions associated with a specific global transaction branch identifier (XID) are established to the same resource manager.

200.5 DBMS_XA Data Structures

The `DBMS_XA` package uses this `OBJECT` type and associated `TABLE` type.

OBJECT Types

- [DBMS_XA_XID Object Type](#)

TABLE Types

- [DBMS_XA_XID_ARRAY Table Type](#)

200.5.1 DBMS_XA DBMS_XA_XID Object Type

The PL/SQL XA interface allows the PL/SQL application to define a global transaction branch id (XID) and associate/disassociate the current session with the transaction branch. XID is defined as a PL/SQL object type.



Note:

For more information, see "Distributed Transaction Processing: The XA Specification" in the public XA Standard.

Syntax

```
TYPE DBMS_XA_XID IS OBJECT (
  formatid      NUMBER,
  gtrid         RAW(64),
  bqual        RAW(64),
  constructor function DBMS_XA_XID(
    gtrid      IN  NUMBER)
    RETURN SELF AS RESULT,
  constructor function DBMS_XA_XID (
    gtrid      IN  RAW,
    bqual      IN  RAW)
    RETURN SELF AS RESULT,
  constructor function DBMS_XA_XID(
    formatid  IN  NUMBER,
```

```

gtrid      IN  RAW,
bqual     IN  RAW DEFAULT HEXTORAW('00000000000000000000000000000001'))
RETURN SELF AS RESULT)

```

Attributes

Table 200-3 DBMS_XA_XID Object Type

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|--|
| formatid | Format identifier, a number identifying different transaction managers (TM) |
| gtrid | Global transaction identifier uniquely identifying a global transaction, of which the maximum size is 64 bytes |
| bqual | Branch qualifier, of which the maximum size is 64 bytes |

200.5.2 DBMS_XA DBMS_XA_XID_ARRAY Table Type

This type is used to define an array of `xid` that represent a list of global transaction branches.

Syntax

```
TYPE DBMS_XA_XID_ARRAY as TABLE of DBMS_XA_XID
```

200.6 Summary of DBMS_XA Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_XA subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 200-4 DBMS_XA Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| DIST_TXN_SYNC Procedure | Used in recovery of synchronization when utilizing Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) |
| XA_COMMIT Function | Commits the global transaction specified by <code>xid</code> |
| XA_END Function | Disassociates the current session from the transaction branch specified by <code>xid</code> |
| XA_FORGET Function | Informs the resource manager to forget about a heuristically committed or rolled back transaction branch. |
| XA_GETLASTOER Function | Obtains the last Oracle error code, in case of failure of previous XA calls. |
| XA_PREPARE Function | Prepares the transaction branch specified in <code>xid</code> for committing the transaction subsequently if possible |
| XA_RECOVER Function | Obtains a list of prepared or heuristically completed transaction branches from a resource manager |
| XA_ROLLBACK Function | Informs the resource manager to roll back work done on behalf of a transaction branch |
| XA_SETTIMEOUT Function | Sets the transaction timeout in seconds for the current session |
| XA_START Function | Associates the current session with the transaction branch specified by <code>xid</code> |

200.6.1 DIST_TXN_SYNC Procedure

This procedure can be used to synchronize in-doubt transactions when one of the Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) instances fails.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.DIST_TXN_SYNC;
```

200.6.2 XA_COMMIT Function

This function commits the global transaction specified by `xid`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_COMMIT (
    xid          IN DBMS_XA_XID,
    onePhase    IN BOOLEAN)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 200-5 XA_COMMIT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>xid</code> | See DBMS_XA_XID Object Type |
| <code>onePhase</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , apply single phase commit |

Return Values

See [Table 200-2](#). Possible return values indicating error are: `XAER_RMERR`, `XAER_RMFAIL`, `XAER_NOTA`, `XAER_INVAL`, or `XAER_PROTO`. Other possible return values include: `XA_OK`, `XA_RB*`, `XA_HEURHAZ`, `XA_HEURCOM`, `XA_HEURRB`, and `XA_HEURMIX`.

Usage Notes

- An application must not call `COMMIT`, but instead must call `XA_COMMIT` to commit the global transaction specified by `xid`. If a user needs to commit a transaction branch that is created by other users, `FORCE ANY TRANSACTION` must be granted to the user.
- If `onePhase` is `TRUE`, the resource manager should use a one-phase commit protocol to commit the work done on behalf of `xid`. Otherwise, only if all branches of the global transaction have been prepared successfully and the preceding `XA_PREPARE` call has returned `XA_OK`, should `XA_COMMIT` be called.
- The application must make a separate `XA_COMMIT` call for each of the transaction branches of the global transaction for which `XA_PREPARE` has returned `XA_OK`.
- If the resource manager did not commit the transaction and the parameter `onePhase` is set to `TRUE`, the resource manager may return one of the `XA_RB*` code. Upon return, the resource manager has rolled back the branch's work and has released all held resources.

200.6.3 XA_END Function

This function disassociates the current session from the transaction branch specified by `xid`.

A transaction manager calls `XA_END` when a thread of control finishes, or needs to suspend work on, a transaction branch. This occurs when the application completes a portion of its work, either partially or in its entirety (for example, before blocking on some event in order to let other threads of control work on the branch). When `XA_END` successfully returns, the calling thread of control is no longer actively associated with the branch but the branch still exists

Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_END (  
    xid    IN  DBMS_XA_XID,  
    flag  IN  PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 200-6 XA_END Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>xid</code> | See DBMS_XA_XID Object Type |
| <code>flag</code> | See Table 200-1 . |

Return Values

See [Table 200-2](#). Possible return values in error are `XAER_RMERR`, `XAER_RMFAILED`, `XAER_NOTA`, `XAER_INVAL`, `XAER_PROTO`, or `XA_RB*`.

Usage Notes

- `TMSUCCESS` or `TMSUSPEND` may be specified in `flag`, and the transaction branch is disassociated with the current session in detached state if the return value is `XA_OK`. `TMFAIL` is not supported. `XA_END` may be called with either `TMSUCCESS` or `TMSUSPEND` to disassociate the transaction branch identified by `xid` from the current session.
- `XA_OK` is returned if `XA_END` succeeds. An application must check the return value and handle error cases. Only when `XA_OK` is returned, the application should proceed for other normal operations.
- Executing a `ROLLBACK` statement without calling `XA_END` first will rollback the changes made by the current transaction. However, the transaction context is still associated with the current session until `XA_END` is called.
- Executing a `COMMIT` statement without calling `XA_END` first will result in `ORA-02089: COMMIT is not allowed in a subordinate session`.
- Executing a `COMMIT` or a `ROLLBACK` statement after `XA_END` has no effect on the transaction identified by `xid`, since this transaction is no longer associated with the current session.

200.6.4 XA_FORGET Function

This function informs the resource manager to forget about a heuristically committed or rolled back transaction branch.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_FORGET (  
    xid      IN DBMS_XA_XID)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 200-7 XA_FORGET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| xid | See DBMS_XA_XID Object Type |

Return Values

See [Table 200-2](#). Possible return values are XA_OK, XAER_RMERR, XAER_RMFAIL, XAER_NOTA, XAER_INVAL, or XAER_PROTO.

200.6.5 XA_GETLASTOER Function

This function obtains the last Oracle error code, in case of failure of previous XA calls.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_GETLASTOER  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Return Values

The return value carries the last Oracle error code.

200.6.6 XA_PREPARE Function

This function prepares the transaction branch specified in xid for committing the transaction subsequently if possible.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_PREPARE (  
    xid      IN DBMS_XA_XID)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 200-8 XA_PREPARE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| xid | See DBMS_XA_XID Object Type |

Return Values

See [Table 200-2](#). Possible return codes include: XA_OK, XA_RDONLY, XA_RB*, XAER_RMERR, XAER_RMFAIL, XAER_NOTA, XAER_INVAL, or XAER_PROTO.

Usage Notes

- If a user needs to prepare a transaction branch that is created by other users, `FORCE ANY TRANSACTION` must be granted to the user.
- An application must keep track of all the branches of one global transaction, and prepare each transaction branch. Only if all branches of the global transaction have been prepared successfully and `XA_PREPARE` has returned `XA_OK`, the application may proceed to call `XA_COMMIT`.

200.6.7 XA_RECOVER Function

This function obtains a list of prepared or heuristically completed transaction branches from a resource manager.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_RECOVER
RETURN DBMS_XA_XID_ARRAY;
```

Return Values

See [DBMS_XA_XID_ARRAY Table Type](#)

Usage Notes

- The flags `TMSTARTSCAN`, `TMENDSCAN`, `TMNOFLAGS` are not supported.
- The privilege `SELECT ON DBA_PENDING_TRANSACTIONS` must be granted to the user who needs to call `XA_RECOVER`.

200.6.8 XA_ROLLBACK Function

This function informs the resource manager to roll back work done on behalf of a transaction branch.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_ROLLBACK (
xid          IN DBMS_XA_XID)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 200-9 *XA_ROLLBACK Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| xid | See DBMS_XA_XID Object Type |

Return Values

See [Table 200-2](#). Possible return values are: XA_OK, XA_RB*, XA_HEURHAZ, XA_HEURCOM, XA_HEURRB, or XA_HEURMIX.

Usage Notes

If a user needs to rollback a transaction branch that created by other users, the privilege `FORCE ANY TRANSACTION` must be granted to the user.

200.6.9 XA_SETTIMEOUT Function

This function sets the transaction timeout in seconds for the current session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_SETTIMEOUT (
    seconds IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 200-10 *XA_SETTIMEOUT Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| seconds | The timeout value indicates the maximum time in seconds that a transaction branch may be disassociated from the session before the system automatically aborts the transaction. The default value is 60 seconds. |

Return Values

See [Table 200-2](#). Possible return values are XA_OK, XAER_RMERR, XAER_RMFAIL, or XAER_INVAL.

Usage Notes

Only if return value is XA_OK, is the timeout value successfully set.

200.6.10 XA_START Function

This function associates the current session with a transaction branch specified by the `xid`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_START (  
    xid IN DBMS_XA_XID,    flag IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 200-11 XA_START Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>xid</code> | See DBMS_XA_XID Object Type |
| <code>flag</code> | See Table 200-1 . |

Return Values

See [Table 200-2](#)

Usage Notes

- If `TMJOIN` or `TMRESUME` is specified in `flag`, the start is for joining an existing transaction branch identified by the `xid`. `TMJOIN` flag should be used when the transaction is detached with `TMSUCCESS` flag. `TMRESUME` should be used when the transaction branch is detached with `TMSUSPEND` flag. `XA_START` may be called with either flag to join an existing transaction branch.
- If `TMNOFLAGS` is specified in `flag`, and neither `TMJOIN` nor `TMRESUME` is specified, a new transaction branch is to be started. If the transaction branch specified in `xid` already exists, `XA_START` returns an `XAER_DUPID` error code.
- Possible return values in error include: `XAER_RMERR`, `XAER_RMFAIL`, `XAER_DUPID`, `XAER_OUTSIDE`, `XAER_NOTA`, `XAER_INVAL`, and `XAER_PROTO`.
- `XA_OK` is returned if `XA_START` succeeds. An application must check the return value and handle error cases. Only when `XA_OK` is returned, the PL/SQL application should proceed for other normal operations. Transaction stacking is not supported. If there is an active transaction associated with the current session, may not be called to start or join another transaction. `XAER_PROTO` will be returned if `XA_START` is called with an active global transaction branch associated with the session. `XAER_OUTSIDE` will be returned if `XA_START` is called with a local transaction associated with the current session.

DBMS_XDB

The `DBMS_XDB` package supports the following features:

The `DBMS_XDB` package supports the following features:

- Resource Management subprograms which complement Resource Views
- The Access Control List (ACL)-based Security Mechanism
- Configuration Session Management
- Creation of the XDB username

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_XDB Overview](#)
- [DBMS_XDB Security Model](#)
- [DBMS_XDB Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XDB Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*
- *Oracle Database New Features Guide*

201.1 DBMS_XDB Overview

`DBMS_XDB` provides a range of management functions.

The `DBMS_XDB` package supports the following features:

- The Resource Management functionality provides [LINK Procedures](#), [EXISTSRESOURCE Function](#), [LOCKRESOURCE Function](#), [GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure](#), [UNLOCKRESOURCE Function](#), [CREATERESOURCE Functions](#), [RENAMERESOURCE Procedure](#), [DELETERESOURCE Procedure](#), [GETRESOID Function](#), [CREATEOIDPATH Function](#), and [CREATEFOLDER Function](#) subprograms which complement Resource Views.
- The Access Control List (ACL)-based Security Mechanism can be used with in-hierarchy ACLs stored by the database or in-memory ACLs that may be stored outside the database. Some of these methods can be used for both Oracle resources and arbitrary database objects. Use [CHECKPRIVILEGES Function](#), [GETACLDOCUMENT Function](#), and [CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function](#) for Oracle Resources. [ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES Function](#) provides access to Oracle's ACL-based Security mechanism without storing objects in the Hierarchy.

- The XDB username is created during XDB installation. This user owns a set of default tables and packages. [GETXDB_TABLESPACE Function](#) and the `DBMS_XDB_ADMIN.MOVEXDB_TABLESPACE` Procedure enable movement of schemas to a specified tablespace, and support the default `SYSAUX` tablespace introduction

201.2 DBMS_XDB Security Model

Owned by XDB, the `DBMS_XDB` package must be created by `SYS` or XDB. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user. Subprograms that operate on the XDB Configuration will succeed only if the current user is `SYS` or XDB, or the current user has the `XDBADMIN` or `DBA` role.

201.3 DBMS_XDB Constants

All constants described in the following table are deprecated in Oracle Release 12c.

They are relocated to either the [DBMS_XDB_CONFIG](#) package or the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package. The specifics of transference in each case are detailed in the **Relocated** column.

Oracle recommends that you do not use constants in their `DBMS_XDB` context in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only and may be terminated in future releases.

Table 201-1 DBMS_XDB Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description | Relocated |
|--|--------------------------|---------|---|-----------------------------|
| <code>DELETE_RESOURCE</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Deletes a resource; fails if the resource has children. | <code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code> |
| <code>DELETE_RECURSIVE</code> | NUMBER | 2 | Deletes a resource and its children, if any. | <code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code> |
| <code>DELETE_FORCE</code> | NUMBER | 3 | Deletes the resource, even if the object it contains is invalid. | <code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code> |
| <code>DELETE_RECURSIVE_FORCE</code> | NUMBER | 4 | Deletes a resource and its children, if any, even if the object it contains is invalid. | <code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code> |
| <code>DELETE_RES_METADATA_CASCADE</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Deletes the corresponding row in the metadata table | <code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code> |
| <code>DELETE_RES_METADATA_NOCASCADE</code> | NUMBER | 2 | Does not delete the row in the metadata table | <code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code> |
| <code>DEFAULT_LOCK_TIMEOUT CONSTANT</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | (60*60) | Default time (in seconds) after which lock will expire | <code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code> |
| <code>LINK_TYPE_HARD</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Type of link to be created (default) | <code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code> |
| <code>LINK_TYPE_WEAK</code> | NUMBER | 2 | Type of link to be created | <code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code> |
| <code>LINK_TYPE_SYMBOLIC</code> | NUMBER | 3 | Type of link to be created | <code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code> |

Table 201-1 (Cont.) DBMS_XDB Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description | Relocated |
|---------------------|--------|-------|--|---------------------|
| ON_DENY_NEXT_CUSTOM | NUMBER | 1 | If access denied, the next custom authorization is tried | DBMS_XDB_C ONFIG |
| ON_DENY_BASIC | NUMBER | 2 | If access denied, basic authentication is used | DBMS_XDB_C ONFIG |

201.4 Summary of DBMS_XDB Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_XDB subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 201-2 DBMS_XDB Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES Function | Checks access privileges granted to the current user by specified ACL document on a resource whose owner is specified by the 'owner' parameter. |
| APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA Procedure | Takes in user-defined metadata either as a REF to XMLTYPE or an XMLTYPE and adds it to the desired resource |
| CHANGEOWNER Procedure | Changes the owner of the resource/s to the specified owner. |
| CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function | Adds a specified ACE to a specified resource's ACL |
| CHECKPRIVILEGES Function | Checks access privileges granted to the current user on the specified resource |
| CREATEFOLDER Function | Creates a new folder resource in the hierarchy |
| CREATEOIDPATH Function | Creates a virtual path to the resource based on object ID |
| CREATERESOURCE Functions | Creates a new resource |
| DELETERESOURCE Procedure | Deletes a resource from the hierarchy |
| DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures | Deletes metadata from a resource (can be used for schema-based or nonschema-based metadata) |
| ENABLEDIGESTAUTHENTICATION Procedure | Enables digest authentication |
| EXISTSRESOURCE Function | Determines if a resource is in the hierarchy, based on its absolute path |
| GETACLDOCUMENT Function | Retrieves ACL document that protects resource given its path name |
| GETCONTENTBLOB Function | Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a BLOB |
| GETCONTENTCLOB Function | Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a CLOB |
| GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function | Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a string |
| GETCONTENTXMLREF Function | Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a REF to an XMLTYPE |
| GETCONTENTXMLTYPE Function | Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as an XMLTYPE |

Table 201-2 (Cont.) DBMS_XDB Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| GETHTTPREQUESTHEADER Function | Gets the values of the passed header |
| GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure | Returns that resource's lock token for the current user given a path to a resource |
| GETPRIVILEGES Function | Gets all privileges granted to the current user on a specified resource |
| GETRESOID Function | Returns the object ID of the resource from its absolute path |
| GETXDB_TABLESPACE Function | Returns the current tablespace of the XDB (user) |
| HASBLOBCONTENT Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if the resource has BLOB content |
| HASCHARCONTENT Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if the resource has character content |
| HASXMLCONTENT Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if the resource has XML content |
| HASXMLREFERENCE Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if the resource has <code>REF</code> to XML content |
| ISFOLDER Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if the resource is a folder or container |
| LINK Procedures | Creates a link to an existing resource |
| LOCKRESOURCE Function | Gets a WebDAV-style lock on that resource given a path to that resource |
| PROCESSLINKS Procedure | Processes document links in the specified resource |
| PURGERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure | Deletes all user metadata from a resource |
| RENAMERESOURCE Procedure | Renames the XDB resource |
| SETACL Procedure | Sets the ACL on a specified resource |
| SPLITPATH Procedure | Splits the path into a parentpath and childpath |
| TOUCHRESOURCE Procedure | Changes the modification time of the resource to the current time |
| UNLOCKRESOURCE Function | Unlocks the resource given a lock token and resource path |
| UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures | Updates metadata for a resource |

201.4.1 ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES Function

This function checks access privileges granted to the current user by specified ACL document by the `OWNER` of the resource. Returns positive integer if all privileges are granted.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES (
  acl_path IN VARCHAR2,
  owner    IN VARCHAR2,
  privs    IN xmltype)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 201-3 *ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| acl_path | Absolute path in the Hierarchy for ACL document |
| owner | Resource owner name; the pseudo user "DAV:owner" is replaced by this user during ACL privilege resolution |
| privs | An XMLType instance of the privilege element specifying the requested set of access privileges. See description for CHECKPRIVILEGES Function . |

201.4.2 APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA Procedure

This procedure takes in user-defined metadata either as a REF to XMLTYPE or an XMLTYPE and adds it to the desired resource.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  metadata IN XMLTYPE);
```

```
DBMS_XDB.APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  metadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE);
```

Parameters

Table 201-4 *APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA Procedure*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |
| metadata | Metadata can be schema based or nonschema-based. Schema-based metadata is stored in its own table. |

Usage Notes

- In the case in which a `REF` is passed in, the procedure stores the `REF` in the resource, and the metadata is stored in a separate table. In this case you are responsible for populating the `RESID` column for the metadata table. Note that the `REF` passed in must be unique. In other words, there must not be a `REF` with the same value in the resource metadata, as this would violate uniqueness of properties. An error is thrown if users attempt to add a `REF` that already exists.
- In the case where the `XMLTYPE` is passed in, the data is parsed to determine if it is schema-based or not and stored accordingly.

201.4.3 CHANGEOWNER Procedure

This procedure changes the owner of the resource/s to the specified owner. This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` package - the [CHANGEOWNER Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.CHANGEOWNER (
  abspath   IN   VARCHAR2,
  owner     IN   VARCHAR2,
  recurse   IN   BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 201-5 CHANGEOWNER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>abspath</code> | Absolute path of the resource |
| <code>owner</code> | New owner for the resource |
| <code>recurse</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , recursively change owner of all resources in the folder tree |

201.4.4 CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function

This function adds a specified ACE to a specified resource's ACL. This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.CHANGEPRIVILEGES (
    res_path  IN   VARCHAR2,
    ace       IN   xmltype)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 201-6 CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| res_path | Path name of the resource for which privileges need to be changed |
| ace | An XMLType instance of the <ace> element which specifies the <principal>, the operation <grant> and the list of privileges |

Return Values

A positive integer if the ACL was successfully modified.

Usage Notes

If no ACE with the same principal and the same operation (*grant/deny*) already exists in the ACL, the new ACE is added at the end of the ACL.

201.4.5 CHECKPRIVILEGES Function

This function checks access privileges granted to the current user on the specified resource.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [CHECKPRIVILEGES Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.CHECKPRIVILEGES (
    res_path  IN VARCHAR2,
    privs     IN xmltype)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 201-7 CHECKPRIVILEGES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| res_path | Absolute path in the Hierarchy for resource |
| privs | An XMLType instance of the privilege element specifying the requested set of access privileges |

Return Values

A positive integer if all requested privileges granted.

201.4.6 CREATEFOLDER Function

This deprecated function creates a new folder resource in the hierarchy.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [CREATEFOLDER Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.CREATEFOLDER (
    path  IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 201-8 CREATEFOLDER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| path | Path name for the new folder |

Return Values

TRUE if operation successful; FALSE, otherwise.

Usage Notes

The given path name's parent folder must already exist in the hierarchy: if '/folder1/folder2' is passed as the path parameter, then '/folder1' must already exist.

201.4.7 CREATEOIDPATH Function

This deprecated function creates a virtual path to the resource based on object ID.

Note:

This function is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [CREATEOIDPATH Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.CREATEOIDPATH(  
    oid IN RAW)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 201-9 CREATEOIDPATH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| oid | Object ID of the resource |

201.4.8 CREATERESOURCE Functions

The deprecated function creates a new resource. The description of the overload options precede each version of the syntax

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [CREATERESOURCE Functions](#).

Syntax

Given a REF to an existing XMLType row, creates a resource whose contents point to that row. That row should not already exist inside another resource:

```
DBMS_XDB.CREATERESOURCE(  
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,  
    datarow IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE,
```

```

    createfolders IN BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

Creates a resource with a specified BLOB as its contents, and specifies character set of the source BLOB:

```

DBMS_XDB.CREATERESOURCE (
    abspath      IN VARCHAR2,
    data         IN BLOB,
    csid         IN NUMBER :=0,
    createfolders IN BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

Creates a resource with a specified BFILE as its contents, and specifies character set of the source BFILE:

```

DBMS_XDB.CREATERESOURCE (
    abspath      IN VARCHAR2,
    data         IN BFILE,
    csid         IN NUMBER :=0,
    createfolders IN BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

Creates a resource with a specified CLOB as its contents:

```

DBMS_XDB.CREATERESOURCE (
    abspath      IN VARCHAR2,
    data         IN CLOB,
    createfolders IN BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

Given a string, inserts a new resource into the hierarchy with the string as the contents:

```

DBMS_XDB.CREATERESOURCE (
    abspath      IN VARCHAR2,
    data         IN VARCHAR2,
    schemaurl    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    elem         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

Given an XMLTYPE and a schema URL, inserts a new resource into the hierarchy with the XMLTYPE as the contents:

```

DBMS_XDB.CREATERESOURCE (
    abspath      IN VARCHAR2,
    data         IN SYS.XMLTYPE,
    schemaurl    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    elem         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

Parameters

Table 201-10 CREATERESOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource to create. The path name's parent folder must already exist in the hierarchy. In other words, if /foo/bar.txt is passed in, then folder /foo must already exist. |

Table 201-10 (Cont.) CREATERESOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| data | String buffer containing new resource's contents. The data is parsed to check if it contains a schema-based XML document, and the contents are stored as schema-based in the schema's default table. Otherwise, it is saved as binary data. |
| datarow | REF to an XMLType row to be used as the contents |
| csid | Character set id of the document. Must be a valid Oracle ID; otherwise returns an error. If CSID is not specified, or if a zero CSID is specified, then the character set id of the document is determined as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the abspath extension, determine the resource's MIME type. If the MIME type is */xml, then the encoding is detected based on Appendix F of the W3C XML 1.0 Reference at http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-xml-20001006; Otherwise, it is defaulted to the database character set. |
| createfolders | If TRUE, create the parent folders if they do not exist |
| schemaur1 | For XML data, schema URL data conforms to (default NULL) |
| elem | Element name (default NULL) |

Return Values

TRUE if operation successful; FALSE, otherwise.

201.4.9 DELETERESOURCE Procedure

This **deprecated procedure** deletes a resource from the hierarchy.

**Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [DELETERESOURCE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.DELETERESOURCE (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  delete_option IN          PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters**Table 201-11 DELETERESOURCE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| path | Path name of the resource to delete |

Table 201-11 (Cont.) DELETERESOURCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| delete_option | The option that controls how a resource is deleted; defined in Table 201-1 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DELETE_RESOURCE DELETE_RECURSIVE DELETE_FORCE DELETE_RECURSIVE_FORCE |

201.4.10 DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures

This **deprecated procedure** takes in a resource by absolute path and removes either the schema-based metadata identified by the REF, or the metadata identified by the namespace and name combination, which can be either schema-based or non-schema based. It also takes an additional (optional) parameter that specifies how to delete it. This parameter is only relevant for schema-based resource metadata that needs to be deleted. For non-schema based metadata, this parameter is ignored.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures](#).

Syntax

Can be used only for schema-based metadata:

```
DBMS_XDB.DELETERESOURCEMETADATA (
    abspath          IN  VARCHAR2,
    metadata         IN  REF SYS.XMLTYPE,
    delete_option   IN  pls_integer := dbms_xdb.DELETE_RESOURCE_METADATA_CASCADE);
```

Can be used for schema-based or nonschema-based metadata:

```
DBMS_XDB.DELETERESOURCEMETADATA (
    abspath          IN  VARCHAR2,
    metadatans       IN  VARCHAR2,
    metadataname     IN  VARCHAR2,
    delete_option   IN  pls_integer := dbms_xdb.DELETE_RESOURCE_METADATA_CASCADE);
```

Parameters

Table 201-12 DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |
| metadata | REF to the piece of metadata (schema based) to be deleted |

Table 201-12 (Cont.) DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| metadatans | Namespace of the metadata fragment to be removed |
| metadataname | Local name of the metadata fragment to be removed |
| delete_option | Only applicable for schema-based metadata, this can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DELETE_RES_METADATA_CASCADE - deletes the corresponding row in the metadata table DELETE_RES_METADATA_NOCASCADE - does not delete the row in the metadata table |

201.4.11 ENABLEDIGESTAUTHENTICATION Procedure

This deprecated procedure enabling digest authentication. It will list digest as the first authentication mechanism to be used by the XML DB HTTP server.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_CONFIG](#) package - the [ENABLEDIGESTAUTHENTICATION Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.ENABLEDIGESTAUTHENTICATION;
```

201.4.12 EXISTSRESOURCE Function

This deprecated function indicates if a resource is in the hierarchy. Matches resource by a string that represents its absolute path.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [EXISTSRESOURCE Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.EXISTSRESOURCE (
    abspath    IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 201-13 EXISTSRESOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| abspath | Path name of the resource whose ACL document is required |

Return Values

TRUE if the resource is found.

201.4.13 GETACLDOCUMENT Function

This deprecated function retrieves ACL document that protects resource given its path name.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [GETACLDOCUMENT Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETACLDOCUMENT(
    abspath IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN sys.xmltype;
```

Parameters

Table 201-14 GETACLDOCUMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| abspath | Path name of the resource whose ACL document is required |

Return Values

The XMLType for ACL document.

201.4.14 GETCONTENTBLOB Function

This deprecated function retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a BLOB.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [GETCONTENTBLOB Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETCONTENTBLOB (  
    abspath    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    csid       OUT   PLS_INTEGER,  
    locksrc    IN    BOOLEAN := FALSE)  
RETURN BLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 201-15 GETCONTENTBLOB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |
| csid | If TRUE, lock and return the source LOB. If FALSE, return a temp LOB copy. |
| locksrc | Contents of the resource as a BLOB |

Return Values

The contents of the resource as a BLOB.

201.4.15 GETCONTENTCLOB Function

This deprecated function gets the contents of a resource returned as a CLOB.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [GETCONTENTCLOB Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETCONTENTCLOB (  
    abspath    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 201-16 GETCONTENTCLOB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

The contents of the resource as a CLOB.

201.4.16 GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function

This deprecated function gets the contents of a resource returned as a string.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 (
    abspath    IN    VARCHAR2,
    RETURN BLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 201-17 GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

The contents of the resource as a string.

201.4.17 GETCONTENTXMLREF Function

This deprecated function retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a `REF` to an `XMLTYPE`.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` package - the `GETCONTENTXMLREF` Function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETCONTENTXMLREF (  
    abspath    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    RETURN SYS.XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 201-18 GETCONTENTXMLREF Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

The contents of the resource as a `REF` to an `XMLTYPE`.

201.4.18 GETCONTENTXMLTYPE Function

This deprecated function retrieves the contents of a resource returned as an `XMLTYPE`.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` package - the `GETCONTENTXMLTYPE` Function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETCONTENTXMLTYPE (  
    abspath    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    RETURN SYS.XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 201-19 GETCONTENTXMLTYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

The contents of the resource as an XMLTYPE.

201.4.19 GETHTTPREQUESTHEADER Function

This deprecated function, if called during an HTTP request serviced by XDB, returns the values of the passed header. It is used by routines that implement custom authentication.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETHTTPREQUESTHEADER(
    header_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 201-20 GETHTTPREQUESTHEADER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---------------|
| header_name | Passed header |

Return Values

Returns NULL in case the header is not present in the request, or for AUTHENTICATION, for security reasons.

201.4.20 GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure

Given a path to a resource, this deprecated procedure returns that resource's lock token for the current user.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETLOCKTOKEN (  
    path          IN      VARCHAR2,  
    locktoken    OUT     VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 201-21 GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| path | Path name to the resource |
| locktoken | Logged-in user's lock token for the resource |

Usage Notes

The user must have `READPROPERTIES` privilege on the resource.

201.4.21 GETPRIVILEGES Function

This deprecated function gets all privileges granted to the current user on a specified resource.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [GETPRIVILEGES Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETPRIVILEGES (  
    res_path      IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN sys.xmltype;
```

Parameters

Table 201-22 GETPRIVILEGES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| res_path | Absolute path in the hierarchy of the resource |

Return Values

An XMLType instance of <privilege> element, which contains the list of all leaf privileges granted on this resource to the current user.

201.4.22 GETRESOID Function

This deprecated procedure returns the object ID of the resource from its absolute path.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [GETRESOID Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETRESOID(  
    abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 201-23 GETRESOID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| abspath_path | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

NULL if the resource is not present.

201.4.23 GETXDB_TABLESPACE Function

This deprecated function returns the current tablespace of the XDB (user).



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [GETXDB_TABLESPACE](#) Function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETXDB_TABLESPACE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

201.4.24 HASBLOBCONTENT Function

This deprecated function returns `TRUE` if the resource has BLOB content.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [HASBLOBCONTENT](#) Function.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.HASBLOBCONTENT  
  abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 201-24 HASBLOBCONTENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <code>abspath_path</code> | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

`TRUE` if the resource has BOB content.

201.4.25 HASCHARCONTENT Function

This deprecated function returns `TRUE` if the resource has character content.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [HASCHARCONTENT Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.HASCHARCONTENT  
  (abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
  RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 201-25 HASCHARCONTENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <code>abspath_path</code> | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

`TRUE` if the resource has character content.

201.4.26 HASXMLCONTENT Function

This deprecated function returns `TRUE` if the resource has XML content.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [HASXMLCONTENT Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.HASXMLCONTENT  
  (abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
  RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 201-26 HASXMLCONTENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| abspath_path | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

TRUE if the resource has XML content.

201.4.27 HASXMLREFERENCE Function

This deprecated function returns TRUE if the resource has a REF to XML content.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [HASXMLREFERENCE Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.HASXMLREFERENCE
  (abspath IN VARCHAR2)
  RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 201-27 HASXMLREFERENCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| abspath_path | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

TRUE resource has a REF to XML content.

201.4.28 ISFOLDER Function

This deprecated function returns `TRUE` if the resource is a folder or container.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [ISFOLDER Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.ISFOLDER
  abspath IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 201-28 DBMS_XDB.ISFOLDER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <code>abspath_path</code> | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

`TRUE` if the resource is a folder or container.

201.4.29 LINK Procedures

This deprecated procedure creates a link from a specified folder to a specified resource.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [LINK Procedures](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.LINK(
  srcpath IN VARCHAR2,
  linkfolder IN VARCHAR2,
  linkname IN VARCHAR2);

DBMS_XDB.LINK(
  srcpath IN VARCHAR2,
  linkfolder IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

linkname    IN    VARCHAR2,
linktype    IN    PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XDB.LINK_TYPE_HARD);

```

Parameters

Table 201-29 LINK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| srcpath | Path name of the resource to which a link is created |
| linkfolder | Folder in which the new link is placed |
| linkname | Name of the new link |
| linktype | Type of link to be created: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBMS_XDB.LINK_TYPE_HARD (default) • DBMS_XDB.LINK_TYPE_WEAK • DBMS_XDB.LINK_TYPE_SYMBOLIC |

201.4.30 LOCKRESOURCE Function

Given a path to a resource, this deprecated function gets a WebDAV-style lock on that resource.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [LOCKRESOURCE Function](#).

Syntax

```

DBMS_XDB.LOCKRESOURCE (
  path      IN  VARCHAR2,
  depthzero IN  BOOLEAN,
  shared    IN  boolean)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

Parameters

Table 201-30 LOCKRESOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| path | Path name of the resource to lock. |
| depthzero | Currently not supported |
| shared | Passing TRUE obtains a shared write lock |

Return Values

TRUE if successful.

Usage Notes

The user must have `UPDATE` privileges on the resource.

201.4.31 PROCESSLINKS Procedure

This deprecated procedure processes document links in the specified resource.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [PROCESSLINKS Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.PURGERESOURCEMETADATA (  
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,  
  recurse IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 201-31 PROCESSLINKS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource. If the path is a folder, use the <code>recurse</code> flag. |
| recurse | Used only if <code>abspath</code> specifies a folder. If <code>TRUE</code> , process links of all resources in the folder hierarchy rooted at the specified resource. If <code>FALSE</code> , process links of all documents in this folder only. |

201.4.32 PURGERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure

This deprecated procedure deletes all user metadata from a resource. Schema-based metadata is removed in cascade mode, rows being deleted from the corresponding metadata tables.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [PURGERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.PURGERESOURCEMETADATA (  
  abspath IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 201-32 PURGERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |

201.4.33 RENAMERESOURCE Procedure

This deprecated procedure renames the XDB resource.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [RENAMERESOURCE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.RENAMERESOURCE (
  srcpath   IN VARCHAR2,
  destfolder IN CARCHAR2,
  newname   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 201-33 RENAMERESOURCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| srcpath | Absolute path in the Hierarchy for the source resource destination folder |
| destfolder | Absolute path in the Hierarchy for the destination folder |
| newname | Name of the child in the destination folder |

201.4.34 SETACL Procedure

This deprecated procedure set the ACL on a specified resource to be the ACL specified by path.

Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [SETACL Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.SETACL(
    res_path IN VARCHAR2,
    acl_path IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 201-34 SETACL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| res_path | Absolute path in the Hierarchy for resource |
| acl_path | Absolute path in the Hierarchy for ACL |

Usage Notes

The user must have <write-acl> privileges on the resource.

201.4.35 SPLITPATH Procedure

This deprecated procedure splits the path into a parentpath and childpath.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [SPLITPATH Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.SPLITPATH(
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    parentpath OUT VARCHAR2,
    childpath OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 201-35 SPLITPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---------------------------|
| abspath | Absolute path to be split |
| parentpath | Parentpath |
| childpath | Childpath |

201.4.36 TOUCHRESOURCE Procedure

This **deprecated procedure** changes the modification time of the resource to the current time.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [TOUCHRESOURCE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.TOUCHRESOURCE
  (abspath IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 201-36 DBMS_XDB.TOUCHRESOURCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| abspath_path | Absolute path of the resource |

201.4.37 UNLOCKRESOURCE Function

This deprecated function unlocks the resource given a lock token and a path to the resource.



Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [UNLOCKRESOURCE Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.UNLOCKRESOURCE (
  path IN VARCHAR2,
  deltoken IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 201-37 UNLOCKRESOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| path | Path name to the resource |

Table 201-37 (Cont.) UNLOCKRESOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| deltoken | Lock token to be removed |

Return Values

TRUE if operation successful.

Usage Notes

The user must have UPDATE privileges on the resource.

201.4.38 UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures

This deprecated procedure updates metadata for a resource.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS_XDB_REPOS](#) package - the [UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures](#).

The procedure takes in a resource identified by absolute path and the metadata in it to replace identified by its REF. It replaces that piece of metadata with user-defined metadata which is either in the form of a REF to XMLTYPE or an XMLTYPE.

Syntax

Can be used to update schema-based metadata only. The new metadata must be schema-based:

```
DBMS_XDB.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  oldmetadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE,
  newmetadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE)
```

Can be used to update schema-based metadata only. The new metadata must be schema-based or nonschema-based:

```
DBMS_XDB.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  oldmetadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE,
  newmetadata IN XMLTYPE);
```

Can be used for both schema-based and nonschema-based metadata:

```
DBMS_XDB.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  oldns IN VARCHAR2,
  oldname IN VARCHAR,
```

```
newmetadata IN XMLTYPE);
```

Can be used for both schema-based or nonschema-based metadata. New metadata must be schema-based:

```
DBMS_XDB.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA (  
  abspath      IN   VARCHAR2,  
  oldns       IN   VARCHAR2,  
  oldname     IN   VARCHAR,  
  newmetadata  IN   REF SYS.XMLTYPE);
```

Parameters

Table 201-38 UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |
| oldmetadata | REF to the old of metadata |
| newmetadata | REF to the new, replacement metadata (can be either schema-based or nonschema-based depending on the overload) |
| oldns | Namespace identifying old metadata |
| oldname | Local name identifying old metadata |

Usage Notes

In the case of REF, it stores the REF in the resource and the metadata is stored in a separate table. Uniqueness of REFs is enforced. In the case where the XMLTYPE is passed in, data is parsed to determine if it is schema-based or not and is stored accordingly.

DBMS_XDB_ADMIN

The `DBMS_XDB_ADMIN` package provides an interface to manage the Oracle XML DB repository.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_XDB_ADMIN Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XDB_ADMIN Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide for information about Oracle XML DB Repository

202.1 DBMS_XDB_ADMIN Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XDB_ADMIN` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `SYS` or `XDB` or `DBA`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

202.2 Summary of DBMS_XDB_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists the package subprograms in alphabetical order.

Table 202-1 DBMS_XDB_ADM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CREATENONCEKEY Procedure | Generates a nonce value for use in digest authentication |
| INSTALLDEFAULTWALLET Procedure | Installs the default XDB wallet in the default XDB wallet directory |
| MOVEXDB_TABLESPACE Procedure | Moves the XDB (user) to the specified tablespace |
| REBUILDHIERARCHICALINDEX Procedure | Rebuilds the hierarchical index after import or export operations |

202.2.1 CREATENONCEKEY Procedure

This procedure generates a nonce value for use in digest authentication.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_ADMIN.CREATENONCEKEY;
```

202.2.2 INSTALLDEFAULTWALLET Procedure

This procedure installs the default XDB wallet in the default XDB wallet directory.

The directory name where the XDB wallet is stored is prefixed either by `ORACLE_BASE` when it is defined, or `ORACLE_HOME`. It is then followed by `/admin/db_name/xdb_wallet` where `db_name` is the unique database name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_ADMIN.INSTALLDEFAULTWALLET;
```

Usage Notes

Only `SYS` can install or replace the default wallet.

202.2.3 MOVEXDB_TABLESPACE Procedure

This procedure moves the XDB (user) to the specified tablespace.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_ADMIN.MOVEXDB_TABLESPACE(  
    new_tablespace IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 202-2 MOVEXDB_TABLESPACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>new_tablespace</code> | Name of the tablespace to where the XDB is moved |

Usage Notes

- This operation waits for all concurrent XDB sessions to exit.
- If `MOVEXDB_TABLESPACE` fails, the user should restart the database before issuing any further command. Failure to do so will result into unexpected behavior from the database.
- The XDB repository by default resides in the `SYSAUX` tablespace. Using this procedure it can be moved to another tablespace. As a best practice we recommend to create a dedicated tablespace for the XDB repository only and not share it with other objects (such as tables). The tablespace containing the XDB repository should never be set to `READ ONLY` because this might affect various XML operations being executed.

202.2.4 REBUILDHIERARCHICALINDEX Procedure

This procedure rebuilds the hierarchical index after import or export operations. This is necessary because data cannot be exported from index tables.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_ADMIN.REBUILDHIERARCHICALINDEX;
```

DBMS_XDB_CONFIG

The `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG` package provides an interface for configuring Oracle XML DB and its repository.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XDB_CONFIG Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide

203.1 DBMS_XDB_CONFIG Overview

PL/SQL package `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG` is the Oracle XML DB resource application program interface (API) for PL/SQL for DBAs to configure their system. This API provides functions and procedures to access and manage Oracle XML DB Repository resources using PL/SQL. It includes methods for managing resource security and Oracle XML DB configuration.

Oracle XML DB Repository is modeled on XML, and provides a database file system for any data. The repository maps path names (or URLs) onto database objects of XMLType and provides management facilities for these objects.

PL/SQL package `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG` is an API that you can use to manage all of the following:

- Oracle XML DB resources
- Oracle XML DB security based on access control lists (ACLs). An ACL is a list of access control entries (ACEs) that determines which principals (users and roles) have access to which resources.
- Oracle XML DB configuration

203.2 DBMS_XDB_CONFIG Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

203.3 DBMS_XDB_CONFIG Constants

The `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG` package defines several enumerated constants that should be used for specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following table.

Table 203-1 DBMS_XDB_CONFIG Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|---|
| <code>XDB_ENDPOINT_HTTP</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Defining listener for first HTTP port |
| <code>XDB_ENDPOINT_HTTP2</code> | NUMBER | 2 | Defining listener for second HTTP port |
| <code>XDB_ENDPOINT_RHTTP</code> | NUMBER | 3 | Defining listener for a remote HTTP port |
| <code>XDB_ENDPOINT_RHTTPS</code> | NUMBER | 4 | Defining listener for a remote HTTPS port |
| <code>XDB_PROTOCOL_TCP</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Defining listener for HTTP protocol |
| <code>XDB_PROTOCOL_TCPS</code> | NUMBER | 2 | Defining listener for HTTPS protocol |

203.4 Summary of DBMS_XDB_CONFIG Subprograms

The `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG` package uses subprograms for configuring Oracle XML DB and its repository.

These subprograms are listed in the following table.

Table 203-2 DBMS_XDB_CONFIG Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ADDHTTPEXPIREMAPPING Procedure | Adds to <code>XDB\$CONFIG</code> a mapping of the URL pattern to an expiration date. This will control the Expire headers for URLs matching the pattern. |
| ADDMIMEMAPPING Procedure | Adds a mime mapping to XDB configuration |
| ADDSCHEMALOCMAPPING Procedure | Adds a schema location mapping to the XDB configuration |
| ADDSERVLET Procedure | Adds a servlet to XDB configuration |
| ADDSERVLETMAPPING Procedure | Adds a servlet mapping to XDB configuration |
| ADDSERVLETSECROLE Procedure | Adds a security role <code>REF</code> to a specified servlet in XDB configuration |
| ADDXMLEXTENSION Procedure | Adds adds the following XML extension to the XDB configuration under <code><xml-extensions></code> : <code><extension>extension</extension></code> |
| CFG_GET Function | Retrieves the session's configuration information as an <code>XMLType</code> instance |

Table 203-2 (Cont.) DBMS_XDB_CONFIG Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CFG_REFRESH Procedure | Refreshes the session's configuration information to the latest configuration |
| CFG_UPDATE Procedure | Updates the configuration information and commits the change. |
| DELETEHTTPEXPIREMAPPING Procedure | Deletes from XDB\$CONFIG all mappings of the URL pattern to an expiration date |
| DELETEMIMEMAPPING Procedure | Deletes the mime mapping for a specified extension from the XDB configuration |
| DELETESCHEMALOCMAPPING Procedure | Deletes the schema location mapping for a specified schema URL from the XDB configuration |
| DELETESERVLET Procedure | Deletes a servlet from the XDB configuration |
| DELETESERVLETMAPPING Procedure | Deletes the servlet mapping for a specified servlet name from the XDB configuration |
| DELETESERVLETSECCROLE Procedure | Deletes the specified role from a servlet in the XDB configuration |
| DELETXMLEXTENSION Procedure | Deletes the specified XML extension from the XDB configuration |
| ENABLEDIGESTAUTHENTICATION Procedure | Enables enables digest authentication |
| GETFTPSPORT Function | Gets the value of the current FTP port |
| GETHTTPSPORT Function | Gets the value of the current HTTP port |
| GETHTTPCONFIGREALM Function | Gets the realm name |
| GETHTTPSPORT Function | Gets the value of the current HTTPS port |
| GETLISTENERENDPOINT Procedure | Gets the parameters of a listener end point corresponding to the XML DB HTTP server |
| GETREMOTEHTTPSPORT Function | Gets the value of a remote HTTP port |
| GETREMOTEHTTPSPORT Function | Gets the value of a remote HTTPS port |
| ISGLOBALPORTENABLED Function | Returns the value of the DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED procedure setting |
| SETGLOBALPORTENABLED Procedure | Enables the use of a global port for Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express) clients |
| SETFTPSPORT Procedure | Sets the FTP port to a new value |
| SETHTTPSPORT Procedure | Sets the HTTP port to a new value |
| SETHTTPCONFIGREALM Procedure | Sets the realm to a new value |
| SETHTTPSPORT Procedure | Sets the HTTPS port to a new value |
| SETLISTENERENDPOINT Procedure | Sets the parameters of a listener end point corresponding to the XML DB HTTP server |

Table 203-2 (Cont.) DBMS_XDB_CONFIG Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| SETLISTENERLOCALACCESS Procedure | Restricts all listener end points of the XML DB HTTP server to listen either only on the localhost interface (when <code>l_access</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code>) or to listen on both localhost and non-localhost interfaces (when <code>l_access</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code>) |
| SETREMOTEHTTPPORT Procedure | Sets the remote HTTP port to a new value |
| SETREMOTEHTTPSPORT Procedure | Sets the remote HTTPS port to a new value |
| USEDPORT Procedure | Obtains the port numbers used by other pluggable databases in the same consolidation database |

203.4.1 ADDHTTPEXPIREMAPPING Procedure

This procedure adds to `XDB$CONFIG` a mapping of the URL pattern to an expiration date. This will control the Expire headers for URLs matching the pattern.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.ADDHTTPEXPIREMAPPING (
    pattern    IN    VARCHAR2,
    expire     IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 203-3 ADDHTTPEXPIREMAPPING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>pattern</code> | URL pattern (only * accepted as wildcards) |
| <code>expire</code> | Expiration directive, follows the <code>ExpireDefault</code> in Apache's <code>mod_expires</code> : <code>base [plus] (num type)*</code> -- base: <code>now modification</code> -- type: <code>year years month months week weeks day days minute minutess second seconds</code> |

Examples

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.ADDHTTPEXPIREMAPPING ('/public/test1/*', 'now plus 4 weeks');
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.ADDHTTPEXPIREMAPPING ('/public/test2/*', 'modification plus 1 day 30 seconds');
```

203.4.2 ADDMIMEMAPPING Procedure

This procedure adds the following mime mapping to XDB configuration:

```
<mime-mapping>
<extension>extension</extension>
<mime-type>mime-type</mime-type>
</mime-mapping>
```

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ADDMIMEMAPPING (
    extension    IN    VARCHAR2,
    mimetype     IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 203-4** *ADDMIMEMAPPING Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| extension | Extension for which a mime type is being added |
| mimetype | Mime type |

203.4.3 ADDSCHEMALOCMAPPING Procedure

This procedure adds the following schema location mapping to the XDB configuration:

```
<schemaLocation-mapping>
  <namespace>namespace</namespace>
  <element>element</element>
  <schemaURL>schemaURL</schemaURL>
</schemaLocation-mapping>
```

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ADDSCHEMALOCMAPPING (
    namespace    IN    VARCHAR2,
    element      IN    VARCHAR2,
    schemaURL    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 203-5** *ADDSCHEMALOCMAPPING Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| namespace | Namespace |
| element | Element |
| schemaURL | Schema URL |

203.4.4 ADDSERVLET Procedure

This procedure adds a servlet to XDB configuration.

IT adds the following servlet:

```
<servlet>
  <servlet-name>name</servlet-name>    <servlet-language>language</servlet-
language>
  <display-name>dispname</display-name>
  <description>descript</description>
  <servlet-class>class</servlet-class>
```

```
<ervlet-schema>schema</ervlet-schema>
</ervlet>
```

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ADDSERVLET(
  name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  language  IN  VARCHAR2,
  dispname  IN  VARCHAR2,
  icon      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  descript  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  class     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  jspfile   IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  plsqli    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  schema    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 203-6 ADDSERVLET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | Servlet name |
| language | Must be one of "C", "Java", "PL/SQL" |
| dispname | Display name |
| icon | Icon |
| descript | Description |
| class | The class / jspfile / plsqli function corresponding to this servlet. The first non-NULL argument amongst these three is chosen, and the others are treated as NULL. |
| jspfile | This parameter is not supported. Always provide NULL value for this parameter. System throws an error if the value is not NULL. |
| plsqli | The class / jspfile / plsqli function corresponding to this servlet. The first non-NULL argument amongst these three is chosen, and the others are treated as NULL. |
| schema | Schema is used to specify <code>ervlet-schema</code> xml element name in <code>xdbconfig.xml</code> . It indicates the Oracle schema in which the Java class is loaded. If you do not specify any value, then the schema is searched using the default resolver specification. |

203.4.5 ADDSERVLETMAPPING Procedure

This procedure adds a servlet mapping to XDB configuration.

It adds the following servlet mapping:

```
<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-pattern>pattern</servlet-pattern>
  <servlet-name>name</servlet-name>
</servlet-mapping>
```

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ADDSERVLETMAPPING(
    pattern IN VARCHAR2,    name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 203-7 *ADDSERVLETMAPPING Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| pattern | Servlet pattern |
| name | Servlet name |

203.4.6 ADDSERVLETSECROLE Procedure

This procedure adds the security role REF to a specified servlet in XDB configuration.

It adds the following security role as shown in the following:

```
<security-role-ref>
  <role-name>rolename</role-name>
  <role-link>rolelink</role-link>
  <description>descript</description>
</security-role-ref>
```

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ADDSERVLETSECROLE(
    servname IN VARCHAR2,    rolename IN VARCHAR2,    rolelink IN
    VARCHAR2,    descript IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 203-8 *ADDSERVLETSECROLE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| servname | Servlet name |
| rolename | Role name |
| rolelink | Role link |
| descript | Description |

203.4.7 ADDXMLEXTENSION Procedure

This procedure adds an XML extension to the XDB configuration under <xml-extensions>.

It adds the following XML extension to the XDB configuration, under <xml-extensions>:

```
<extension>extension</extension>
```

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ADDXMLEXTENSION(
    extension IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 203-9 ADDXMLEXTENSION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| extension | XML extension to be added |

203.4.8 CFG_GET Function

This function retrieves the session's configuration information as an XMLType instance.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.CFG_GET
RETURN SYS.XMLType;
```

203.4.9 CFG_REFRESH Procedure

This procedure refreshes the session's configuration information to the latest configuration.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.CFG_REFRESH;
```

203.4.10 CFG_UPDATE Procedure

This procedure updates the configuration information and commits the change.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.CFG_UPDATE(
    xdbconfig IN SYS.XMLTYPE);
```

Parameters

Table 203-10 CFG_UPDATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| xdbconfig | The new configuration data |

203.4.11 DELETEHTTPEXPIREMAPPING Procedure

This procedure deletes from XDB\$CONFIG all mappings of the URL pattern to an expiration date.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.DELETEHTTPEXPIREMAPPING(
    pattern IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 203-11 DELETEHTTPEXPIREMAPPING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pattern | URL pattern (only * accepted as wildcards) |

203.4.12 DELETEMIMEMAPPING Procedure

This procedure deletes the mime mapping for a specified extension from the XDB configuration.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.DELETEMIMEMAPPING(
    extension IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 203-12 DELETEMIMEMAPPING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| extension | Extension for which a mime type is to be deleted |

203.4.13 DELETESCHEMALOCMAPPING Procedure

This procedure deletes the schema location mapping for a specified schema URL from the XDB configuration.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.DELETESCHEMALOCMAPPING(
    schemaURL IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 203-13 DELETESCHEMALOCMAPPING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| schemaURL | Schema URL |

203.4.14 DELETESERVLET Procedure

This procedure deletes a servlet from the XDB configuration.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.DELETESERVLET (
    name          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 203-14 *DELETESERVLET Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| name | Servlet name |

203.4.15 DELETESERVLETMAPPING Procedure

This procedure deletes the servlet mapping for a specified servlet name from the XDB configuration.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.DELETESERVLETMAPPING (
    name          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 203-15 *DELETESERVLETMAPPING Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| name | Servlet name |

203.4.16 DELETESERVLETSECROLE Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified role from a servlet in the XDB configuration.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.DELETESERVLETSECROLE (
    servname      IN  VARCHAR2,    rolename      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 203-16 *DELETESERVLETSECROLE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| servname | Servlet name |
| rolename | Name of the role to be deleted |

203.4.17 DELETEXMLEXTENSION Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified XML extension from the XDB configuration.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.DELETEXMLEXTENSION(  
    extension IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 203-17 *DELETEXMLEXTENSION Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| extension | XML extension to be deleted |

203.4.18 ENABLEDIGESTAUTHENTICATION Procedure

This procedure enables digest authentication. It will list digest as the first authentication mechanism to be used by the XML DB HTTP server.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ENABLEDIGESTAUTHENTICATION;
```

203.4.19 GETFTPPORT Function

This procedure gets the value of the current FTP port.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.GETFTPPORT  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

203.4.20 GETHTTPCONFIGREALM Function

This function gets the realm name. Definition of a realm is referenced in IETF's RFC2617.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.GETHTTPCONFIGREALM  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

203.4.21 GETHTTPPORT Function

This function gets the value of the current HTTP port.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.GETHTTPPORT  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

203.4.22 GETHTTPSPORT Function

This procedure gets the value of the current HTTPS port.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.GETHTTPSPORT
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Usage Notes

Returns `NULL` if no port has been configured

203.4.23 GETLISTENERENDPOINT Procedure

This procedure retrieves the parameters of a listener end point corresponding to the XML DB HTTP server. The parameters of both HTTP and HTTP2 end points can be retrieved by invoking this procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.GETLISTENERENDPOINT (
  endpoint IN NUMBER,
  host     OUT VARCHAR2,  port     OUT NUMBER,
  protocol OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 203-18 GETLISTENERENDPOINT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| endpoint | End point to be retrieved. Its value can be <code>XDB_ENDPOINT_HTTP</code> or <code>XDB_ENDPOINT_HTTP2</code> . |
| host | Interface on which the listener end point listens |
| port | Port on which the listener end point listens |
| protocol | Transport protocol accepted by the listener end point |

203.4.24 GETREMOTEHTTPPORT Function

This function gets the value of a remote HTTP port.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.GETREMOTEHTTPPORT
RETURN NUMBER;
```

203.4.25 GETREMOTEHTTPSPORT Function

This function gets the value of a remote HTTPS port.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.GETREMOTEHTTPSPORT  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

203.4.26 ISGLOBALPORTENABLED Function

This procedure returns the value of the `GlobalPortEnabled` setting.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ISGLOBALPORTENABLED RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Usage Notes

- This procedure returns `TRUE` if `GlobalPortEnabled` has been set to `TRUE`; otherwise it returns `FALSE`.
- In a multitenant environment, you can execute this function in both the CDB root and PDBs.

203.4.27 SETFTPSPORT Procedure

This procedure sets the FTP port to a new value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETFTPSPORT(  
    new_port IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 203-19 SETFTPSPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| <code>new_port</code> | Value to which the FTP port is set |

203.4.28 SETGLOBALPORTENABLED Procedure

This procedure enables Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express) clients to use a single port (called a global port), for the session rather than using a port dedicated to the PDB.

Note:

Starting from Oracle Database 21c Release, Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express) is deprecated. Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated values in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED (
    isenabled IN BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 203-20 SETGLOBALPORTENABLED Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| isenabled | <p>TRUE enables the EM Express client to use a global port for the session rather than using the PDB that allocated the port.</p> <p>FALSE enables the port ID to determine the PDB to use.</p> <p>The default is TRUE for PDBs but FALSE for the CDB root.</p> |

Usage Notes

- Use the `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED` procedure if you use EM Express to manage database ports in a multitenant environment.
- To use a global port, you must enable it in both the CDB and the PDB. PDBs have it enabled by default. For CDBs, you must run the `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED` procedure in the CDB root.
- After you set `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED` to TRUE, then you must specify a PDB to use for the global port. You can do so by specifying the PDB name in the **Container Name** field of the EM Express login page. For example, if you enter `hr_pdb`, then the EM Express URL becomes `http://server_name:5500/hr_pdb/em`. This example uses the port 5500 in the CDB root, which in turn routes messages to the EM Express in the PDB `hr_pdb`. The port can be an HTTP or HTTPS port.
- The PDB that you specify in the EM Express login page must be open in read/write mode before you can run `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED`. You can check the read/write mode status of a PDB by connecting to the PDB and then querying the `OPEN_MODE` column of the `V$PDBS` dynamic view.
- The `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ISGLOBALPORTENABLED` function returns the value of the `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED` setting.

- You can use the XDB_PROTOCOLS lockdown profile to control the security for the global port.



See Also:

Oracle Database Security Guide for information about lockdown profiles

203.4.29 SETHTTPPORT Procedure

This procedure sets the HTTP port to a new value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETHTTPPORT(
    new_port IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 203-21 SETHTTPPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| new_port | Value to which the HTTP port is set |

203.4.30 SETHTTPCONFIGREALM Procedure

This procedure modifies the realm value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETHTTPCONFIGREALM(
    realm IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 203-22 SETHTTPPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| realm | Realm as defined in IETF's RFC2617 |

203.4.31 SETHTTPSPORT Procedure

This procedure sets the HTTPS port to a new value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETHTTPSPORT(
    new_port IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 203-23 SETHTTPSPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <code>new_port</code> | Value to which the HTTPS port is set |

203.4.32 SETLISTENERENDPOINT Procedure

This procedure sets the parameters of a listener end point corresponding to the XML DB HTTP server.

Both HTTP and HTTP2 end points can be set by invoking this procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETLISTENERENDPOINT (
    endpoint IN NUMBER,
    host     IN VARCHAR2,    port     IN NUMBER,
    protocol IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 203-24 SETLISTENERENDPOINT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>endpoint</code> | End point to be set. Its value can be <code>XDB_ENDPOINT_HTTP</code> or <code>XDB_ENDPOINT_HTTP2</code> . |
| <code>host</code> | Interface on which the listener end point is to listen. Its value can be 'LOCALHOST', NULL, or a hostname. If its value is 'LOCALHOST' the listener end point is permitted to only listen on the localhost interface. If its value is NULL or hostname, the listener end point is permitted to listen on both localhost and non-localhost interfaces. |
| <code>port</code> | Port on which the listener end point is to listen |
| <code>protocol</code> | Transport protocol that the listener end point is to accept. Its value can be <code>XDB_PROTOCOL_TCP</code> or <code>XDB_PROTOCOL_TCPS</code> |

203.4.33 SETLISTENERLOCALACCESS Procedure

This procedure restricts all listener end points of the XML DB HTTP server to listen either only on the localhost interface (when `l_access` is set to `TRUE`) or to listen on both localhost and non-localhost interfaces (when `l_access` is set to `FALSE`).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETLISTENERLOCALACCESS (
    l_access BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters**Table 203-25 SETLISTENERLOCALACCESS Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|----------------|
| <code>l_access.</code> | TRUE or FALSE. |

203.4.34 SETREMOTEHTTPPORT Procedure

This procedure sets a remote HTTP port to a new value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETREMOTEHTTPPORT(
    new_port IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters**Table 203-26 SETREMOTEHTTPPORT Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>new_port</code> | Value to which the remote HTTP port is set |

203.4.35 SETREMOTEHTTPSPORT Procedure

This procedure sets a remote HTTPS port to a new value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETREMOTEHTTPSPORT (
    new_port IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters**Table 203-27 SETREMOTEHTTPSPORT Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>new_port</code> | Value to which the remote HTTPS port is set |

203.4.36 USEDPORT Function

This function obtains the port numbers used by other pluggable databases in the same consolidation database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.USEDPORT RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS

The `DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS` package provides an interface to commonly used constants. Users should use constants instead of dynamic strings to avoid typographical errors.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS Subprograms](#)

204.1 DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

204.2 Summary of DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 204-1 DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS Package Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|--|---|
| ENCODING_DEFAULT Function | Returns 'AL32UTF8' |
| ENCODING_ISOLATIN1 Function | Returns 'WE8ISO8859P1' |
| ENCODING_UTF8 Function | Returns 'AL32UTF8' |
| ENCODING_WIN1252 Function | Returns 'WE8MSWIN1252' |
| NAMESPACE_ACL Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd' |
| NAMESPACE_METADATA Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdbuserMetaData' |
| NAMESPACE_ORACLE Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com' |
| NAMESPACE_ORACLE_XDB Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb' |
| NAMESPACE_RESOURCE Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResource.xsd' |
| NAMESPACE_RESOURCE_EVENT Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/resourceEvent' |
| NAMESPACE_RESOURCE_CONFIG Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/XDBResConfig.xsd' |
| NAMESPACE_XDBSCHEMA Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd' |
| NAMESPACE_XMLDIFF Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/xdiff.xsd' |

Table 204-1 (Cont.) DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS Package Subprograms

| Subprograms | Description |
|---|---|
| NAMESPACE_XMLINSTANCE Function | Returns 'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance' |
| NAMESPACE_XMLSCHEMA Function | Returns 'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema' |
| NSPREFIX_ACL_ACL Function | Returns 'xmlns:acl= 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/acs.xsd' |
| NSPREFIX_RESCONFIG_RC Function | Returns 'xmlns:rc="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResConfig.xsd"' |
| NSPREFIX_RESOURCE_R Function | Returns 'xmlns:r="http://xmlns.oracle.com/XDBResource.xsd' |
| NSPREFIX_XDB_XDB Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb' |
| NSPREFIX_XMLINSTANCE_XSI Function | Returns 'xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"' |
| NSPREFIX_XMLDIFF_XD Function | Returns 'xmlns:xd="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/xdiff.xsd"' |
| NSPREFIX_XMLSCHEMA_XSD Function | Returns 'xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"' |
| SCHEMAURL_ACL Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd' |
| SCHEMAELEM_RES_ACL Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd#acl' |
| SCHEMAELEM_RESCONTENT_BINARY Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd#binary' |
| SCHEMAELEM_RESCONTENT_TEXT Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd#text' |
| SCHEMAURL_RESOURCE Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResource.xsd' |
| SCHEMAURL_XDBSCHEMA Function | Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd' |
| XDBSCHEMA_PREFIXES Function | Returns 'xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:xdb="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb' |
| XSD_ATTRIBUTE Function | Returns 'attribute' |
| XSD_COMPLEX_TYPE Function | Returns 'complexType' |
| XSD_ELEMENT Function | Returns 'element' |
| XSD_GROUP Function | Returns 'group' |

204.2.1 ENCODING_DEFAULT Function

This function returns 'AL32UTF8'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.ENCODING_DEFAULT
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'AL32UTF8'

204.2.2 ENCODING_ISOLATIN1 Function

This function returns 'WE8ISO8859P1'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.ENCODING_ISOLATIN1  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'WE8ISO8859P1'

204.2.3 ENCODING_UTF8 Function

This function returns 'AL32UTF8'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.ENCODING_UTF8  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'AL32UTF8'

204.2.4 ENCODING_WIN1252 Function

This function returns 'WE8MSWIN1252'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.ENCODING_WIN1252  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'WE8MSWIN1252'

204.2.5 NAMESPACE_ACL Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_ACL  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd'

204.2.6 NAMESPACE_METADATA Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xduserMetaData'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_METADATA  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xduserMetaData'

204.2.7 NAMESPACE_ORACLE Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_ORACLE  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com'

204.2.8 NAMESPACE_ORACLE_XDB Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_ORACLE_XDB  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb'

204.2.9 NAMESPACE_RESOURCE Function

This function returns '/XDBResource.xsd'

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_RESOURCE  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResource.xsd'

204.2.10 NAMESPACE_RESOURCE_EVENT Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/resourceEvent'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_RESOURCE_EVENT  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/resourceEvent'

204.2.11 NAMESPACE_RESOURCE_CONFIG Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/XDBResConfig.xsd'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_RESOURCE_CONFIG  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/XDBResConfig.xsd'

204.2.12 NAMESPACE_XDBSCHEMA Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_XDBSCHEMA  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd'

204.2.13 NAMESPACE_XMLDIFF Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/xdiff.xsd'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_XMLDIFF  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/xdiff.xsd'

204.2.14 NAMESPACE_XMLINSTANCE Function

This function returns 'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_XMLINSTANCE  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance'

204.2.15 NAMESPACE_XMLSCHEMA Function

This function returns 'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_XMLSCHEMA  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema'

204.2.16 NSPREFIX_ACL_ACL Function

This function returns 'xmlns:acl= 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/acs.xsd'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NSPREFIX_ACL_ACL  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'xmlns:acl= 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/acs.xsd'

204.2.17 NSPREFIX_RESCONFIG_RC Function

This function returns ''xmlns:rc="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResConfig.xsd"'.
'

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NSPREFIX_RESCONFIG_RC  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

Returns ''xmlns:rc="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResConfig.xsd"'

204.2.18 NSPREFIX_RESOURCE_R Function

This function returns 'xmlns:r="http://xmlns.oracle.com/XDBResource.xsd"'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NSPREFIX_RESOURCE_R  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'xmlns:r="http://xmlns.oracle.com/XDBResource.xsd"'

204.2.19 NSPREFIX_XDB_XDB Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NSPREFIX_XDB_XDB  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb'

204.2.20 NSPREFIX_XMLINSTANCE_XSI Function

This function returns 'xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NSPREFIX_XMLINSTANCE_XSI  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"'

204.2.21 NSPREFIX_XMLDIFF_XD Function

This function returns 'xmlns:xd="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/xdiff.xsd"'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NSPREFIX_XMLDIFF_XD  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'xmlns:xd="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/xdiff.xsd"'

204.2.22 NSPREFIX_XMLSCHEMA_XSD Function

This function returns 'xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" '.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NSPREFIX_XMLSCHEMA_XSD  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" '

204.2.23 SCHEMAURL_ACL Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.SCHEMAURL_ACL  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd'

204.2.24 SCHEMAELEM_RES_ACL Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd#acl'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.SCHEMAELEM_RES_ACL  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd#acl'

204.2.25 SCHEMAELEM_RESCONTENT_BINARY Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd#binary'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.SCHEMAELEM_RESCONTENT_BINARY  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd#binary'

204.2.26 SCHEMAELEM_RESCONTENT_TEXT Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd#text'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.SCHEMAELEM_RESCONTENT_TEXT  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd#text'

204.2.27 SCHEMAURL_RESOURCE Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResource.xsd'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.SCHEMAURL_RESOURCE  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResource.xsd'

204.2.28 SCHEMAURL_XDBSCHEMA Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.SCHEMAURL_XDBSCHEMA  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd'

204.2.29 XDBSCHEMA_PREFIXES Function

This function returns 'xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:xdb="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb".'

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.XDBSCHEMA_PREFIXES  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:xdb="http://
xmlns.oracle.com/xdb"'

204.2.30 XSD_ATTRIBUTE Function

This function returns 'attribute'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.XSD_ATTRIBUTE  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'attribute'

204.2.31 XSD_COMPLEX_TYPE Function

This function returns 'complexType'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.XSD_COMPLEX_TYPE  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'complexType'

204.2.32 XSD_ELEMENT Function

This function returns 'element'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.XSD_ELEMENT  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'element'

204.2.33 XSD_GROUP Function

This function returns 'group'.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.XSD_GROUP  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Return Value

'group'

DBMS_XDB_REPOS

The `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` package provides an interface to operate on the Oracle XML database Repository.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XDB_REPOS Subprograms](#)

See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide for more information regarding:

- Using and managing repository resources
- ACL-based security management (controlling access to repository resources)
- Managing XLink and XInclude links
- Loading documents into the repository
- Creating, deleting, and managing resource metadata

205.1 DBMS_XDB_REPOS Overview

The `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` package lets you operate on the Oracle XML DB Repository to create, modify and delete resources, including managing security based on access control lists (ACLs). The interface provides both query and DML functions.

Using a combination of PL/SQL packages - `DBMS_XDB_REPOS`, [DBMS_XDBZ](#), and [DBMS_XDB_VERSION](#) - you can create, delete, and rename documents and folders, move a file or folder within the folder hierarchy, set and change the access permissions on a file or folder, and initiate and manage versioning.

205.2 DBMS_XDB_REPOS Security Model

Owned by XDB, the `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user. Subprograms that operate on the XDB Configuration will succeed only if the current user is `SYS` or `XDB`, or the current user has the `XDBADMIN` or `DBA` role.

205.3 DBMS_XDB_REPOS Constants

The `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` package defines several constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following table.

Table 205-1 DBMS_XDB_REPOS Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--|-------------|---------|--|
| <code>DELETE_RESOURCE</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Deletes a resource; fails if the resource has children. |
| <code>DELETE_RECURSIVE</code> | NUMBER | 2 | Deletes a resource and its children, if any. |
| <code>DELETE_FORCE</code> | NUMBER | 3 | Deletes the resource, even if the object it contains is invalid |
| <code>DELETE_RECURSIVE_FORCE</code> | NUMBER | 4 | Deletes a resource and its children, if any, even if the object it contains is invalid |
| <code>DELETE_RES_METADATA_CASCADE</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Deletes the row in the metadata |
| <code>DELETE_RES_METADATA_NOCASCADE</code> | NUMBER | 2 | Does not delete the row |
| <code>DEFAULT_LOCK_TIMEOUT</code> | PLS_INTEGER | (60*60) | Timeout value (in seconds) of the webdav lock |
| <code>LINK_TYPE_HARD</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Hard link of a folder to a resource |
| <code>LINK_TYPE_WEAK</code> | NUMBER | 2 | Weak link of a folder to a resource |
| <code>LINK_TYPE_SYMBOLIC</code> | NUMBER | 3 | Symbolic link of a folder to a resource |

205.4 Summary of DBMS_XDB_REPOS Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 205-2 DBMS_XDB_REPOS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES Function | Checks access privileges granted to the current user by specified ACL document on a resource whose owner is specified by the 'owner' parameter. |
| APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA Procedure | Takes in user-defined metadata either as a <code>REF</code> to <code>XMLTYPE</code> or an <code>XMLTYPE</code> and adds it to the desired resource |
| CHANGEOWNER Procedure | Changes the owner of the resource/s to the specified owner. |
| CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function | Adds a specified ACE to a specified resource's ACL |
| CHECKPRIVILEGES Function | Checks access privileges granted to the current user on the specified resource |
| CREATEFOLDER Function | Creates a new folder resource in the hierarchy |

Table 205-2 (Cont.) DBMS_XDB_REPOS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| CREATEOIDPATH Function | Creates a virtual path to the resource based on object ID |
| CREATERESOURCE Functions | Creates a new resource |
| DELETERESOURCE Procedure | Deletes a resource from the hierarchy |
| DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures | Deletes metadata from a resource (can be used for schema-based or nonschema-based metadata) |
| EXISTSRESOURCE Function | Determines if a resource is in the hierarchy, based on its absolute path |
| GETACLDOCUMENT Function | Retrieves ACL document that protects resource given its path name |
| GETCONTENTBLOB Function | Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a BLOB |
| GETCONTENTCLOB Function | Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a CLOB |
| GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function | Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a string |
| GETCONTENTXMLREF Function | Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a REF to an XMLTYPE |
| GETCONTENTXMLTYPE Function | Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as an XMLTYPE |
| GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure | Returns that resource's lock token for the current user given a path to a resource |
| GETPRIVILEGES Function | Gets all privileges granted to the current user on a specified resource |
| GETRESOID Function | Returns the object ID of the resource from its absolute path |
| GETXDB_TABLESPACE Function | Returns the current tablespace of the XDB (user) |
| HASBLOBCONTENT Function | Returns TRUE if the resource has BLOB content |
| HASCHARCONTENT Function | Returns TRUE if the resource has character content |
| HASXMLCONTENT Function | Returns TRUE if the resource has XML content |
| HASXMLREFERENCE Function | Returns TRUE if the resource has REF to XML content |
| ISFOLDER Function | Returns TRUE if the resource is a folder or container |
| LINK Procedures | Creates a link to an existing resource |
| LOCKRESOURCE Function | Gets a WebDAV-style lock on that resource given a path to that resource |
| PROCESSLINKS Procedure | Processes document links in the specified resource |
| PURGERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure | Deletes all user metadata from a resource |
| RENAMERESOURCE Procedure | Renames the XDB resource |
| SETACL Procedure | Sets the ACL on a specified resource |
| SPLITPATH Procedure | Splits the path into a parentpath and childpath |

Table 205-2 (Cont.) DBMS_XDB_REPOS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| TOUCHRESOURCE Procedure | Changes the modification time of the resource to the current time |
| UNLOCKRESOURCE Function | Unlocks the resource given a lock token and resource path |
| UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures | Updates metadata for a resource |

205.4.1 ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES Function

This function checks access privileges granted to the current user by specified ACL document by the `OWNER` of the resource. Returns positive integer if all privileges are granted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES (
    acl_path IN VARCHAR2,
    owner    IN VARCHAR2,
    privs    IN xmltype)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 205-3 ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>acl_path</code> | Absolute path in the Hierarchy for ACL document |
| <code>owner</code> | Resource owner name; the pseudo user "DAV:owner" is replaced by this user during ACL privilege resolution |
| <code>privs</code> | An <code>XMLType</code> instance of the privilege element specifying the requested set of access privileges. See description for CHECKPRIVILEGES Function . |

205.4.2 APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA Procedure

This procedure takes in user-defined metadata either as a `REF` to `XMLTYPE` or an `XMLTYPE` and adds it to the desired resource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA (
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    metadata IN XMLTYPE);

DBMS_XDB_REPOS.APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA (
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    metadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE);
```

Parameters

Table 205-4 APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA Procedure

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |
| metadata | Metadata can be schema based or nonschema-based. Schema-based metadata is stored in its own table. |

Usage Notes

- In the case in which a REF is passed in, the procedure stores the REF in the resource, and the metadata is stored in a separate table. In this case you are responsible for populating the RESID column for the metadata table. Note that the REF passed in must be unique. In other words, there must not be a REF with the same value in the resource metadata, as this would violate uniqueness of properties. An error is thrown if users attempt to add a REF that already exists.
- In the case where the XMLTYPE is passed in, the data is parsed to determine if it is schema-based or not and stored accordingly.

205.4.3 CHANGEOWNER Procedure

This procedure changes the owner of the resource/s to the specified owner.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CHANGEOWNER (
    abspath    IN    VARCHAR2,
    owner      IN    VARCHAR2,
    recurse    IN    BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 205-5 CHANGEOWNER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |
| owner | New owner for the resource |
| recurse | If TRUE, recursively change owner of all resources in the folder tree |

205.4.4 CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function

This function adds a specified ACE to a specified resource's ACL.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CHANGEPRIVILEGES (
    res_path  IN    VARCHAR2,
    ace       IN    xmltype)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 205-6 CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| res_path | Path name of the resource for which privileges need to be changed |
| ace | An XMLType instance of the <ace> element which specifies the <principal>, the operation <grant> and the list of privileges |

Return Values

A positive integer if the ACL was successfully modified.

Usage Notes

If no ACE with the same principal and the same operation (*grant/deny*) already exists in the ACL, the new ACE is added at the end of the ACL.

205.4.5 CHECKPRIVILEGES Function

This function checks access privileges granted to the current user on the specified resource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CHECKPRIVILEGES (
    res_path IN VARCHAR2,
    privs    IN xmltype)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 205-7 CHECKPRIVILEGES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| res_path | Absolute path in the Hierarchy for resource |
| privs | An XMLType instance of the privilege element specifying the requested set of access privileges |

Return Values

A positive integer if all requested privileges granted.

205.4.6 CREATEFOLDER Function

This function creates a new folder resource in the hierarchy.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATEFOLDER (
    path IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 205-8 CREATEFOLDER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| path | Path name for the new folder |

Return Values

TRUE if operation successful; FALSE, otherwise.

Usage Notes

The given path name's parent folder must already exist in the hierarchy: if '/folder1/folder2' is passed as the path parameter, then '/folder1' must already exist.

205.4.7 CREATEOIDPATH Function

This function creates a virtual path to the resource based on object ID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATEOIDPATH(
    oid IN RAW)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 205-9 CREATEOIDPATH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| oid | Object ID of the resource |

205.4.8 CREATERESOURCE Functions

The functions create a new resource. The description of the overload options precede each version of the syntax

Syntax

Creates a new resource with a specified string as its contents:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE(
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    data IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Creates a new resource with a specified XMLType data as its contents:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE(
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    data IN SYS.XMLTYPE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```


Given a REF to an existing XMLType row, creates a resource whose contents point to that row. That row should not already exist inside another resource:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE (
    abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
    datarow     IN  REF SYS.XMLTYPE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Creates a resource with a specified BLOB as its contents, and specifies character set of the source BLOB:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE (
    abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
    data         IN  BLOB,
    csid         IN  NUMBER :=0)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Creates a resource with a specified BFILE as its contents, and specifies character set of the source BFILE:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE (
    abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
    data         IN  BFILE,
    csid         IN  NUMBER :=0)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Creates a resource with a specified CLOB as its contents:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE (
    abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
    data         IN  CLOB)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Given a string, inserts a new resource into the hierarchy with the string as the contents:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE (
    abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
    data         IN  VARCHAR2,
    schemaurl    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    elem         IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Given an XMLTYPE and a schema URL, inserts a new resource into the hierarchy with the XMLTYPE as the contents:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE (
    abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
    data         IN  SYS.XMLTYPE,
    schemaurl    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    elem         IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 205-10 CREATERESOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource to create. The path name's parent folder must already exist in the hierarchy. In other words, if <code>/foo/bar.txt</code> is passed in, then folder <code>/foo</code> must already exist. |
| data | String buffer containing new resource's contents. The data is parsed to check if it contains a schema-based XML document, and the contents are stored as schema-based in the schema's default table. Otherwise, it is saved as binary data. |
| datarow | REF to an <code>XMLType</code> row to be used as the contents |
| csid | Character set id of the document. Must be a valid Oracle ID; otherwise returns an error. If CSID is not specified, or if a zero CSID is specified, then the character set id of the document is determined as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the abspath extension, determine the resource's MIME type. If the MIME type is <code>*/*xml</code>, then the encoding is detected based on Appendix F of the W3C XML 1.0 Reference at http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-xml-20001006; Otherwise, it is defaulted to the database character set. |
| schemaur1 | For XML data, schema URL data conforms to (default NULL) |
| elem | Element name (default NULL) |

Return Values

TRUE if operation successful; FALSE, otherwise.

205.4.9 DELETERESOURCE Procedure

This procedure deletes a resource from the hierarchy.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.DELETERESOURCE (
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  delete_option IN      PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 205-11 DELETERESOURCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| path | Path name of the resource to delete |
| delete_option | The option that controls how a resource is deleted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DELETE_RESOURCE DELETE_RECURSIVE DELETE_FORCE DELETE_RECURSIVE_FORCE |

205.4.10 DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures

This procedure takes in a resource by absolute path and removes either the schema-based metadata identified by the REF, or the metadata identified by the namespace and name combination, which can be either schema-based or non-schema based. It also takes an additional (optional) parameter that specifies how to delete it. This parameter is only relevant for schema-based resource metadata that needs to be deleted. For non-schema based metadata, this parameter is ignored.

Syntax

Can be used only for schema-based metadata:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.DELETERESOURCEMETADATA (
    abspath          IN VARCHAR2,
    metadata         IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE,
    delete_option   IN pls_integer :=
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.DELETE_RESOURCE_METADATA_CASCADE);
```

Can be used for schema-based or nonschema-based metadata:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.DELETERESOURCEMETADATA (
    abspath          IN VARCHAR2,
    metadatans       IN VARCHAR2,
    metadataname     IN VARCHAR2,
    delete_option   IN pls_integer :=
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.DELETE_RESOURCE_METADATA_CASCADE);
```

Parameters

Table 205-12 DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |
| metadata | REF to the piece of metadata (schema based) to be deleted |
| mettadatans | Namespace of the metadata fragment to be removed |
| mettadataname | Local name of the metadata fragment to be removed |
| delete_option | Only applicable for schema-based metadata, this can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DELETE_RES_METADATA_CASCADE - deletes the corresponding row in the metadata table DELETE_RES_METADATA_NOCASCADE - does not delete the row in the metadata table |

205.4.11 EXISTSRESOURCE Function

This function indicates if a resource is in the hierarchy. It matches the resource by a string that represents its absolute path.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.EXISTSRESOURCE (
    abspath IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 205-13 EXISTSRESOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| abspath | Path name of the resource whose ACL document is required |

Return Values

TRUE if the resource is found.

205.4.12 GETACLDOCUMENT Function

This function retrieves ACL document that protects resource given its path name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETACLDOCUMENT (
    abspath IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN sys.xmltype;
```

Parameters

Table 205-14 GETACLDOCUMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| abspath | Path name of the resource whose ACL document is required |

Return Values

The XMLType for ACL document.

205.4.13 GETCONTENTBLOB Function

This function retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a BLOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETCONTENTBLOB (
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    csid OUT PLS_INTEGER,
```

```
locksrc IN BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN BLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 205-15 GETCONTENTBLOB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |
| csid | If TRUE, lock and return the source LOB. If FALSE, return a temp LOB copy. |
| locksrc | Contents of the resource as a BLOB |

Return Values

The contents of the resource as a BLOB.

205.4.14 GETCONTENTCLOB Function

This function gets the contents of a resource returned as a CLOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETCONTENTCLOB(
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 205-16 GETCONTENTCLOB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

The contents of the resource as a CLOB.

205.4.15 GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function

This function gets the contents of a resource returned as a string.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETCONTENTVARCHAR2(
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    RETURN BLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 205-17 GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

The contents of the resource as a string.

205.4.16 GETCONTENTXMLREF Function

This function retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a REF to an XMLTYPE.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETCONTENTXMLREF (  
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,  
    RETURN SYS.XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 205-18 GETCONTENTXMLREF Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

The contents of the resource as a REF to an XMLTYPE.

205.4.17 GETCONTENTXMLTYPE Function

This function retrieves the contents of a resource returned as an XMLTYPE.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETCONTENTXMLTYPE (  
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,  
    RETURN SYS.XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 205-19 GETCONTENTXMLTYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

The contents of the resource as an XMLTYPE.

205.4.18 GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure

Given a path to a resource, this procedure returns that resource's lock token for the current user.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETLOCKTOKEN(  
    path          IN      VARCHAR2,  
    locktoken    OUT     VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 205-20 GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| path | Path name to the resource |
| locktoken | Logged-in user's lock token for the resource |

Usage Notes

The user must have `READPROPERTIES` privilege on the resource.

205.4.19 GETPRIVILEGES Function

This function gets all privileges granted to the current user on a specified resource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETPRIVILEGES(  
    res_path      IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN sys.xmltype;
```

Parameters**Table 205-21 GETPRIVILEGES Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| res_path | Absolute path in the hierarchy of the resource |

Return Values

An XMLType instance of `<privilege>` element, which contains the list of all leaf privileges granted on this resource to the current user.

205.4.20 GETRESOID Function

The `GETRESOID` function returns the object ID of the resource from its absolute path.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETRESOID(  
    abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 205-22 GETRESOID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <code>abspath_path</code> | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

NULL if the resource is not present.

205.4.21 GETXDB_TABLESPACE Function

This function returns the current tablespace of the XDB (user).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETXDB_TABLESPACE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

205.4.22 HASBLOBCONTENT Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the resource has BLOB content.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.HASBLOBCONTENT  
    abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 205-23 HASBLOBCONTENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <code>abspath_path</code> | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

`TRUE` if the resource has BOB content.

205.4.23 HASCHARCONTENT Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the resource has character content.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.HASCHARCONTENT  
  abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 205-24 HASCHARCONTENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| abspath_path | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

`TRUE` if the resource has character content.

205.4.24 HASXMLCONTENT Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the resource has XML content.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.HASXMLCONTENT  
  abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 205-25 HASXMLCONTENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| abspath_path | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

`TRUE` if the resource has XML content.

205.4.25 HASXMLREFERENCE Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the resource has a `REF` to XML content.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.HASXMLREFERENCE  
  abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 205-26 HASXMLREFERENCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| abspath_path | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

TRUE resource has a REF to XML content.

205.4.26 ISFOLDER Function

This function returns TRUE if the resource is a folder or container.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.ISFOLDER
  abspath IN VARCHAR2)
  RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 205-27 ISFOLDER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| abspath_path | Absolute path of the resource |

Return Values

TRUE if the resource is a folder or container.

205.4.27 LINK Procedures

This procedure creates from a specified folder to a specified resource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.LINK(
  srcpath IN VARCHAR2,
  linkfolder IN VARCHAR2,
  linkname IN VARCHAR2);

DBMS_XDB_REPOS.LINK(
  srcpath IN VARCHAR2,
  linkfolder IN VARCHAR2,
  linkname IN VARCHAR2,
  linktype IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XDB_REPOS.LINK_TYPE_HARD);
```

Parameters

Table 205-28 LINK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| srcpath | Path name of the resource to which a link is created |
| linkfolder | Folder in which the new link is placed |
| linkname | Name of the new link |
| linktype | Type of link to be created: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBMS_XDB.LINK_TYPE_HARD (default) • DBMS_XDB.LINK_TYPE_WEAK • DBMS_XDB.LINK_TYPE_SYMBOLIC |

205.4.28 LOCKRESOURCE Function

Given a path to a resource, this function gets a WebDAV-style lock on that resource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.LOCKRESOURCE (
    path      IN  VARCHAR2,
    depthzero IN  BOOLEAN,
    shared    IN  boolean)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 205-29 LOCKRESOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| path | Path name of the resource to lock. |
| depthzero | Currently not supported |
| shared | Passing TRUE obtains a shared write lock |

Return Values

TRUE if successful.

Usage Notes

The user must have UPDATE privileges on the resource.

205.4.29 PROCESSLINKS Procedure

This procedure processes document links in the specified resource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.PURGERESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  recurse IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 205-30 PROCESSLINKS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource. If the path is a folder, use the <code>recurse</code> flag. |
| recurse | Used only if <code>abspath</code> specifies a folder. If <code>TRUE</code> , process links of all resources in the folder hierarchy rooted at the specified resource. If <code>FALSE</code> , process links of all documents in this folder only. |

205.4.30 PURGERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure

This procedure deletes all user metadata from a resource. Schema-based metadata is removed in cascade mode, rows being deleted from the corresponding metadata tables.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.PURGERESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 205-31 PURGERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |

205.4.31 RENAMERESOURCE Procedure

This procedure renames the XDB resource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.RENAMERESOURCE (
  srcpath IN VARCHAR2,
  destfolder IN CARCHAR2,
  newname IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 205-32 RENAMERESOURCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| srcpath | Absolute path in the Hierarchy for the source resource destination folder |
| destfolder | Absolute path in the Hierarchy for the destination folder |
| newname | Name of the child in the destination folder |

205.4.32 SETACL Procedure

This procedure sets the ACL on a specified resource to be the ACL specified by path.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.SETACL(
    res_path IN VARCHAR2,
    acl_path IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 205-33 SETACL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| res_path | Absolute path in the Hierarchy for resource |
| acl_path | Absolute path in the Hierarchy for ACL |

Usage Notes

The user must have <write-acl> privileges on the resource.

205.4.33 SPLITPATH Procedure

This procedure splits the path into a parentpath and childpath.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.SPLITPATH(
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    parentpath OUT VARCHAR2,
    childpath OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 205-34 SPLITPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---------------------------|
| abspath | Absolute path to be split |
| parentpath | Parentpath |

Table 205-34 (Cont.) SPLITPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| childpath | Childpath |

205.4.34 TOUCHRESOURCE Procedure

This procedure changes the modification time of the resource to the current time.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.TOUCHRESOURCE
  (abspath IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 205-35 TOUCHRESOURCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| abspath_path | Absolute path of the resource |

205.4.35 UNLOCKRESOURCE Function

This function unlocks the resource given a lock token and a path to the resource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.UNLOCKRESOURCE (
  path IN VARCHAR2,
  deltoken IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 205-36 UNLOCKRESOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| path | Path name to the resource |
| deltoken | Lock token to be removed |

Return Values

TRUE if operation successful.

Usage Notes

The user must have UPDATE privileges on the resource.

205.4.36 UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures

This procedure updates metadata for a resource.

The procedure takes in a resource identified by absolute path and the metadata in it to replace identified by its REF. It replaces that piece of metadata with user-defined metadata which is either in the form of a REF to XMLTYPE or an XMLTYPE.

Syntax

Can be used to update schema-based metadata only. The new metadata must be schema-based:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  oldmetadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE,
  newmetadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE)
```

Can be used to update schema-based metadata only. The new metadata must be schema-based or nonschema-based:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  oldmetadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE,
  newmetadata IN XMLTYPE);
```

Can be used for both schema-based and nonschema-based metadata:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  oldns IN VARCHAR2,
  oldname IN VARCHAR,
  newmetadata IN XMLTYPE);
```

Can be used for both schema-based or nonschema-based metadata. New metadata must be schema-based:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  oldns IN VARCHAR2,
  oldname IN VARCHAR,
  newmetadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE);
```

Parameters

Table 205-37 UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| abspath | Absolute path of the resource |
| oldmetadata | REF to the old of metadata |
| newmetadata | REF to the new, replacement metadata (can be either schema-based or nonschema-based depending on the overload) |

Table 205-37 (Cont.) UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| oldns | Namespace identifying old metadata |
| oldname | Local name identifying old metadata |

Usage Notes

In the case of `REF`, it stores the `REF` in the resource and the metadata is stored in a separate table. Uniqueness of `REFs` is enforced. In the case where the `XMLTYPE` is passed in, data is parsed to determine if it is schema-based or not and is stored accordingly.

DBMS_XDB_VERSION

Oracle XML DB versioning interfaces are found in the `DBMS_XDB_VERSION` package. Functions and procedures of `DBMS_XDB_VERSION` help to create a VCR and manage the versions in the version history.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XDB_VERSION Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide

206.1 DBMS_XDB_VERSION Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XDB_VERSION` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

206.2 Summary of DBMS_XDB_VERSION Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XDB_VERSION` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 206-1 *DBMS_XDB_VERSION Package Subprograms*

| Method | Description |
|---|--|
| CHECKIN Function | Checks in a checked-out VCR and returns the resource id of the newly-created version |
| CHECKOUT Procedure | Checks out a VCR before updating or deleting it |
| GETCONTENTSLOBBYRESID Function | Obtain contents as a BLOB |
| GETCONTENTSCLOBBYRESID Function | Obtain contents as a CLOB |
| GETCONTENTSXMLBYRESID Function | Obtain contents as an XMLType |
| GETPREDECESSORS Function | Retrieves the list of predecessors by path name |
| GETPREDSBYRESID Function | Retrieves the list of predecessors by resource id |
| GETRESOURCEBYRESID Function | Obtains the resource as an XMLType, given the resource object ID |
| GETSUCCESSORS Function | Retrieves the list of successors by path name |

Table 206-1 (Cont.) DBMS_XDB_VERSION Package Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|--|---|
| GETSUCCSBYRESID Function | Retrieves the list of successors by resource id |
| MAKEVERSIONED Function | Turns a regular resource whose path name is given into a version-controlled resource |
| UNCHECKOUT Function | Checks in a checked-out resource, returns the resource id of the version before the resource is checked out |

206.2.1 CHECKIN Function

This function checks in a checked-out VCR and returns the resource id of the newly-created version.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.CHECKIN(
    pathname VARCHAR2)
RETURN DBMS_XDB.resid_type;
```

Parameters

Table 206-2 CHECKIN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pathname | The path name of the checked-out resource. |

Usage Notes

This is not an auto-commit SQL operation. [CHECKIN Function](#) doesn't have to take the same path name that was passed to [CHECKOUT Procedure](#) operation. However, the [CHECKIN Function](#) path name and the [CHECKOUT Procedure](#) path name must be of the same resource for the operations to function correctly. If the resource has been renamed, the new name must be used to [CHECKIN Function](#) because the old name is either invalid or is currently bound with a different resource. Exception is raised if the path name does not exist. If the path name has been changed, the new path name must be used to [CHECKIN Function](#) the resource.

206.2.2 CHECKOUT Procedure

This procedure checks out a VCR before updating or deleting it.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.Checkout(
    pathname VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 206-3 CHECKOUT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pathname | The path name of the VCR to be checked out. |

Usage Notes

This is not an auto-commit SQL operation. Two users of the same workspace cannot [CHECKOUT Procedure](#) the same VCR at the same time. If this happens, one user must rollback. As a result, it is good practice to commit the [CHECKOUT Procedure](#) operation before updating a resource and avoid loss of the update if the transaction is rolled back. An exception is raised if the given resource is not a VCR, if the VCR is already checked out, if the resource doesn't exist.

206.2.3 GETCONTENTSLOBBYRESID Function

This function obtain contents as a BLOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETCONTENTSLOBBYRESID(
    resid      DBMS_XDB.resid_type)
RETURN BLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 206-4 GETCONTENTSLOBBYRESID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| resid | The resource id. |

206.2.4 GETCONTENTSCLOBBYRESID Function

This function obtains contents as a CLOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETCONTENTSCLOBBYRESID(
    resid      DBMS_XDB.resid_type)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 206-5 GETCONTENTSCLOBBYRESID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| resid | The resource id. |

206.2.5 GETCONTENTSXMLBYRESID Function

This function obtains contents as an XMLType.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETCONTENTSXMLBYRESID(
    resid      DBMS_XDB.resid_type)
RETURN XMLType;
```

Parameters

Table 206-6 GETCONTENTSXMLBYRESID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| resid | The resource id. |

Return Values

If the contents are not valid XML, returns NULL.

206.2.6 GETPREDECESSORS Function

This function retrieves the list of predecessors by the path name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETPREDECESSORS(
    pathname    VARCHAR2)
RETURN resid_list_type;
```

Parameters

Table 206-7 GETPREDECESSORS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| pathname | The path name of the resource. |

Return Values

An exception is raised if `pathname` is illegal.

206.2.7 GETPREDSBYRESID Function

This function retrieves the list of predecessors by resource id.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETPREDSBYRESID(
    resid      resid_type)
RETURN resid_list_type;
```

Parameters

Table 206-8 GETPREDSBYRESID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| resid | The resource id. |

Usage Notes

Getting predecessors by `RESID` is more efficient than by `pathname`.

Exceptions

An exception is raised if the `RESID` is illegal.

206.2.8 GETRESOURCEBYRESID Function

This function obtains the resource as an `XMLType`, given the resource object ID. Because the system does not create a path name for versions, this function is useful for retrieving the resource using its resource id.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETRESOURCEBYRESID(
    resid      resid_type)
RETURN XMLType;
```

Parameters

Table 206-9 GETRESOURCEBYRESID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| resid | The resource id. |

206.2.9 GETSUCCESSORS Function

Given a version resource or a VCR, this function retrieves the list of the successors of the resource by the path name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETSUCCESSORS (
    pathname VARCHAR2)
RETURN resid_list_type;
```

Parameters

Table 206-10 GETSUCCESSORS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| pathname | The path name of the resource. |

Usage Notes

Getting successors by `RESID` is more efficient than by `pathname`.

Exceptions

An exception is raised if the `pathname` is illegal.

206.2.10 GETSUCCSBYRESID Function

This function retrieves the list of the successors of the resource by resource id using version resource or VCR.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETSUCCSBYRESID(
    resid    resid_type)
RETURN resid_list_type;
```

Parameters

Table 206-11 GETSUCCSBYRESID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|------------------|
| <code>resid</code> | The resource id. |

Usage Notes

Getting successors by `RESID` is more efficient than by `pathname`.

Exceptions

An exception is raised if the `pathname` is illegal.

206.2.11 MAKEVERSIONED Function

This function turns a regular resource whose path name is given into a version-controlled resource. This new resource is then put under version control. All other path names continue to refer to the original resource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.MAKEVERSIONED(
    pathname  VARCHAR2)
RETURN DBMS_XDB.resid_type;
```

Parameters

Table 206-12 MAKEVERSIONED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>pathname</code> | The path name of the resource to be put under version control. |

Return Values

This function returns the resource ID of the first version, or root, of the VCR.

Usage Notes

If two or more path names are bound with the same resource, a copy of the resource is created, and the given path name is bound with the newly-created copy.

This is not an auto-commit SQL operation. An exception is raised if the resource doesn't exist.

- This call is legal for VCR, and neither exception nor warning is raised.
- This call is illegal for folder, version history, version resource, and ACL.
- No support for Schema-based resources is provided.

206.2.12 UNCHECKOUT Function

This function checks-in a checked-out resource and returns the resource id of the version before the resource is checked out.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.UNCHECKOUT(  
    pathname    VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DBMS_XDB.resid_type;
```

Parameters

Table 206-13 UNCHECKOUT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| pathname | The path name of the checked-out resource. |

Usage Notes

This is not an auto-commit SQL operation. The [UNCHECKOUT Function](#) does not have to take the same path name that was passed to the operation by the [CHECKOUT Procedure](#). However, the [UNCHECKOUT Function](#) path name and the [CHECKOUT Procedure](#) path name must be of the same resource for the operations to function correctly. If the resource has been renamed, the new name must be used to [UNCHECKOUT Function](#), because the old name is either invalid or is currently bound with a different resource. If the path name has been changed, the new path name must be used to [UNCHECKOUT Function](#) the resource.

Exceptions

An exception is raised if the path name doesn't exist.

DBMS_XDBRESOURCE

The `DBMS_XDBRESOURCE` package provides the interface to operate on the resource's metadata and contents.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XDBRESOURCE Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide for examples of "Using `DBMS_XDBRESOURCE`"

207.1 DBMS_XDBRESOURCE Overview

The `DBMS_XDBRESOURCE` package provides routines to get and set the resource's metadata and contents. To take advantage of the DOM traversal facility, provided in `DBMS_XMLDOM` package, an `XDBResource` instance could be converted to a `DOMDocument` type by using `DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.MAKEDOCUMENT` routine.

207.2 DBMS_XDBRESOURCE Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XDBRESOURCE` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

207.3 Summary of DBMS_XDBRESOURCE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XDBRESOURCE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 207-1 *DBMS_XDBRESOURCE Package Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| FREERESOURCE Procedure | Frees any memory associated with an <code>XDBResource</code> |
| GETACL Function | Given an <code>XDBResource</code> , returns its ACL as string |
| GETACLDOCFROMRES Function | Returns the ACL Document for the given resource as <code>XMLType</code> |
| GETAUTHOR Function | Given an <code>XDBResource</code> , returns its author |

Table 207-1 (Cont.) DBMS_XDBRESOURCE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| GETCHARACTERSET Function | Given an XDBResource, returns its character set |
| GETCOMMENT Function | Given an XDBResource, returns its comment |
| GETCONTENTBLOB Function | Returns the contents of the resource as a BLOB |
| GETCONTENTCLOB Function | Returns the contents of the resource as a CLOB |
| GETCONTENTREF Function | Returns the contents of the resource as an XMLTypeRef |
| GETCONTENTTYPE Function | Given an XDBResource, returns its content-type |
| GETCONTENTXML Function | Returns the contents of the resource as XML |
| GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function | Returns the contents of the resource as a string |
| GETCREATIONDATE Function | Given an XDBResource, returns its creation date |
| GETCREATOR Function | Given an XDBResource, returns its creator |
| GETCUSTOMMETADATA Function | Returns the requested custom metadata given the xpath and namespace to the metadata |
| GETDISPLAYNAME Function | Given an XDBResource, returns its display name |
| GETLANGUAGE Function | Given an XDBResource, returns its language |
| GETLASTMODIFIER Function | Given an XDBResource, returns its last modifier |
| GETMODIFICATIONDATE Function | Given an XDBResource, returns its modification date |
| GETOWNER Function | Given an XDBResource, returns its owner. |
| GETREFCOUNT Function | Given an XDBResource, returns its reference count |
| GETVERSIONID Function | Given an XDBResource, returns its version ID. |
| HASACLCHANGED Function | Returns TRUE if the ACL of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise |
| HASAUTHORCHANGED Function | Returns TRUE if the ACL of the given resource has changed FALSE otherwise |
| HASCHANGED Function | Returns TRUE if the element or attribute represented by the given XPath has changed, FALSE otherwise |
| HASCHARACTERSETCHANGED Function | Returns TRUE if the character set of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise |
| HASCOMMENTCHANGED Function | Returns TRUE if the comment of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise |
| HASCONTENTCHANGED Function | Returns TRUE if the contents of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise |
| HASCONTENTTYPECHANGED Function | Returns TRUE if the content-type of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise |
| HASCREATIONDATECHANGED Function | Returns TRUE if the creation date of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise |
| HASCREATORCHANGED Function | Returns TRUE if the creator of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise |
| HASCUSTOMMETADATACHANGED Function | Returns TRUE if custom-metadata for this XPath has changed, FALSE otherwise |

Table 207-1 (Cont.) *DBMS_XDBRESOURCE Package Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| HASDISPLAYNAMECHANGED Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if the display name of the given resource has changed, <code>FALSE</code> otherwise |
| HASLANGUAGECHANGED Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if the language of the given resource has changed, <code>FALSE</code> otherwise |
| HASLASTMODIFIERCHANGED Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if the last modifier of the given resource has changed, <code>FALSE</code> otherwise |
| HASMODIFICATIONDATECHANGED Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if the modification date of the given resource has changed, <code>FALSE</code> otherwise |
| HASOWNERCHANGED Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if the owner of the given resource has changed, <code>FALSE</code> otherwise |
| HASREFCOUNTCHANGED Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if the reference count of the given resource has changed, <code>FALSE</code> otherwise |
| HASVERSIONIDCHANGED Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if the version ID of the given resource has changed, <code>FALSE</code> otherwise |
| ISFOLDER Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if the given resource is a folder, <code>FALSE</code> otherwise |
| ISNULL Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if input resource is <code>NULL</code> , <code>FALSE</code> otherwise |
| MAKEDOCUMENT Function | Converts the <code>XDBResource</code> to a <code>DOMDocument</code> which can be operated on using the <code>XMLDOM</code> interface |
| SAVE Procedure | Updates the resource with any modifications |
| SETACL Procedure | Sets the ACL of the given <code>XDBResource</code> to the path specified |
| SETAUTHOR Procedure | Sets the author of the given <code>XDBResource</code> to the specified string |
| SETCHARACTERSET Procedure | Sets the character set of the given <code>XDBResource</code> to a specified character set |
| SETCOMMENT Procedure | Sets a comment associated with the given <code>XDBResource</code> |
| SETCONTENT Procedures | Replaces the contents of the given resource with the given <code>CLOB</code> |
| SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure | Sets the content-type of the given <code>XDBResource</code> |
| SETCUSTOMMETADATA Procedure | Sets the custom metadata specified by the XPath and namespace to new data |
| SETDISPLAYNAME Procedure | Sets the display name of the given <code>XDBResource</code> |
| SETLANGUAGE Procedure | Sets the language of the given <code>XDBResource</code> |
| SETOWNER Procedure | Sets the owner of the given <code>XDBResource</code> |

207.3.1 FREERESOURCE Procedure

This procedure frees any memory associated with an XDBResource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.FREERESOURCE (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 207-2 FREERESOURCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------|
| res | XDBResource to free |

207.3.2 GETACL Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its ACL as string.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETACL (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 207-3 GETACL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.3 GETACLDOCFROMRES Function

This function returns the ACL Document for the given resource as XMLType.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETACLDOCFROMRES (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN SYS.XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 207-4 GETACLDOCFROMRES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.4 GETAUTHOR Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its author.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETAUTHOR (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 207-5 GETAUTHOR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.5 GETCHARACTERSET Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its character set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCHARACTERSET (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 207-6 GETCHARACTERSET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.6 GETCOMMENT Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its comment.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCOMMENT (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 207-7 GETCOMMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.7 GETCONTENTBLOB Function

This function returns the contents of the resource as a BLOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCONTENTBLOB (  
    res    IN    XDBResource,  
    csid   OUT   PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN BLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 207-8 GETCONTENTBLOB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| res | XDBResource |
| csid | Character set ID of the BLOB returned |

207.3.8 GETCONTENTCLOB Function

This function returns the contents of the resource as a CLOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCONTENTCLOB (  
    res    IN    XDBResource)  
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 207-9 GETCONTENTCLOB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.9 GETCONTENTREF Function

This function returns the contents of the resource as an XMLTypeRef.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCONTENTREF (  
    res    IN    XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 207-10 GETCONTENTREF Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.10 GETCONTENTTYPE Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its content-type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCONTENTTYPE (  
  res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 207-11 GETCONTENTTYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.11 GETCONTENTXML Function

This function returns the contents of the resource as an XMLTypeRef.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCONTENTXML (  
  res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN XMLType;
```

Parameters

Table 207-12 GETCONTENTXML Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.12 GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function

This function returns the contents of the resource as a string.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 (  
  res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters**Table 207-13 GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.13 GETCREATIONDATE Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its creation date.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCREATIONDATE (
  res IN XDBResource)
RETURN TIMESTAMP;
```

Parameters**Table 207-14 GETCREATIONDATE Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.14 GETCREATOR Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its creator.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCREATOR (
  res IN XDBResource)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters**Table 207-15 GETCREATOR Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.15 GETCUSTOMMETADATA Function

This function returns the requested custom metadata given the xpath and namespace to the metadata.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCUSTOMMETADATA (
  res IN XDBResource,
```

```

    xpath    IN    VARCHAR2,    namespace IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN XMLType;

```

Parameters

Table 207-16 GETCUSTOMMETADATA Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| res | XDBResource |
| xpath | XPath for custom metadata |
| namespace | Namespace |

Usage Notes

The first component of the XPath expression must be "Resource".

207.3.16 GETDISPLAYNAME Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its display name.

Syntax

```

DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETDISPLAYNAME (
    res    IN    XDBResource)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 207-17 GETDISPLAYNAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.17 GETLANGUAGE Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its language.

Syntax

```

DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETLANGUAGE (
    res    IN    XDBResource)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 207-18 GETLANGUAGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.18 GETLASTMODIFIER Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its last modifier.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETLASTMODIFIER (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 207-19 GETLASTMODIFIER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.19 GETMODIFICATIONDATE Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its modification date.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETMODIFICATIONDATE (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN TIMESTAMP;
```

Parameters

Table 207-20 GETMODIFICATIONDATE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.20 GETOWNER Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its owner.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETOWNER (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 207-21 GETOWNER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.21 GETREFCOUNT Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its reference count.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETREFCOUNT (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 207-22 GETREFCOUNT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.22 GETVERSIONID Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its version ID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETVERSIONID (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 207-23 GETVERSIONID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.23 HASACLCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the ACL of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASACLCHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-24 HASACLCHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.24 HASAUTHORCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the author of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASAUTHORCHANGED (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-25 HASAUTHORCHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.25 HASCHANGED Function

Given an XPath, this function determines whether the element or attribute represented by the XPath has changed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCHANGED (
    res IN XDBResource,
    xpath IN VARCHAR2,
    namespace IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-26 HASCHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|------------------|
| res | XDBResource |
| xpath | XPath to check |
| bnamespace | Namespace to use |

207.3.26 HASCHARACTERSETCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the character set of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCHARACTERSETCHANGED (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-27 HASCHARACTERSETCHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.27 HASCOMMENTCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the comment of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCOMMENTCHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-28 HASCOMMENTCHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.28 HASCONTENTCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the contents of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCONTENTCHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-29 HASCONTENTCHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.29 HASCONTENTTYPECHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the content-type of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCONTENTTYPECHANGED (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-30 HASCONTENTTYPECHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.30 HASCREATIONDATECHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the creation date of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCREATIONDATECHANGED (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-31 HASCREATIONDATECHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.31 HASCREATORCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the creator of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCREATORCHANGED (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-32 HASCREATORCHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.32 HASCUSTOMMETADATACHANGED Function

This function checks whether the custom-metadata for a given resource has changed.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCUSTOMMETADATACHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-33 HASCUSTOMMETADATACHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.33 HASDISPLAYNAMECHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the display name of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASDISPLAYNAMECHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-34 HASDISPLAYNAMECHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.34 HASLANGUAGECHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the language of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASLANGUAGECHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-35 HASLANGUAGECHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.35 HASLASTMODIFIERCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the last modifier of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASLASTMODIFIERCHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-36 HASLASTMODIFIERCHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.36 HASMODIFICATIONDATECHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the modification date of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASMODIFICATIONDATECHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-37 HASMODIFICATIONDATECHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.37 HASOWNERCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the owner of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASOWNERCHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-38 HASOWNERCHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.38 HASREFCOUNTCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the reference count of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASREFCOUNTCHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-39 HASREFCOUNTCHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.39 HASVERSIONIDCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the version ID of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASVERSIONIDCHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-40 HASVERSIONIDCHANGED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.40 ISFOLDER Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the given resource is a folder, `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.ISFOLDER (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-41 ISFOLDER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.41 ISNULL Function

This function returns `TRUE` if input resource is `NULL`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.ISNULL (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 207-42 ISNULL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------|
| res | Input resource |

207.3.42 MAKEDOCUMENT Function

This function converts the XDBResource to a DOMDocument which can be operated on using the XMLDOM interface.



See Also:

The [DBMS_XMLDOM](#) package

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.MAKEDOCUMENT (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMDocument;
```

Parameters

Table 207-43 MAKEDOCUMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.43 SAVE Procedure

This procedure updates the resource with any modifications.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SAVE (
    res IN XDBResource);
```

Parameters

Table 207-44 SAVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |

207.3.44 SETACL Procedure

This procedure sets the ACL of the given XDBResource to the path specified.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETACL (  
    res          IN OUT  XDBResource,  
    ACLPath     IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 207-45 SETACL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| res | XDBResource |
| ACLPath | Absolute path of the new ACL |

207.3.45 SETAUTHOR Procedure

This procedure sets the author of the given XDBResource to the specified string.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETAUTHOR (  
    res          IN OUT  XDBResource,  
    author       IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 207-46 SETAUTHOR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |
| author | Author |

207.3.46 SETCHARACTERSET Procedure

This procedure sets the character set of the given XDBResource to a specified character set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCHARACTERSET (  
    res          IN OUT  XDBResource,  
    charSet     IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 207-47 SETCHARACTERSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------|
| res | XDBResource |
| charset | New character set |

207.3.47 SETCOMMENT Procedure

This procedure sets a comment associated with the given XDBResource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCOMMENT (
    res      IN OUT XDBResource,
    comment  IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 207-48 SETCOMMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |
| comment | New comment |

207.3.48 SETCONTENT Procedures

This procedure replaces the contents of the given resource with the given datatype.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCONTENT (
    res      IN OUT XDBResource,
    data     IN      BFILE,
    csid     IN      NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCONTENT (
    res      IN OUT XDBResource,
    data     IN      BLOB,
    csid     IN      PLS_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCONTENT (
    res      IN OUT XDBResource,
    data     IN      CLOB);
```

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCONTENT (
    res      IN OUT XDBResource,
    data     IN      REF SYS.XMLType,
    sticky   IN      BOOLEAN := TRUE);
```

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCONTENT (
    res      IN OUT XDBResource,
```

```

data      IN      VARCHAR2);

DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCONTENT (
  res      IN OUT  XDBResource,
  data     IN      SYS.XMLType);

```

Parameters

Table 207-49 SETCONTENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| res | XDBResource |
| data | Data input as BFILE, BLOB, CLOB, string, XMLType |
| csid | Character set ID of the BFILE, BLOB |
| sticky | If TRUE creates a sticky REF, otherwise non-sticky |

207.3.49 SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure

This procedure sets the content-type of the given XDBResource.

Syntax

```

DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCONTENTTYPE (
  res      IN OUT  XDBResource,
  conttype IN      VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 207-50 SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| res | XDBResource |
| conttype | New content-type |

207.3.50 SETCUSTOMMETADATA Procedure

This procedure sets the custom metadata specified by the xpath and namespace to new data.

Syntax

```

DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCUSTOMMETADATA (
  res      IN OUT  XDBResource,
  xpath    IN      VARCHAR2,
  namespace IN      VARCHAR2,
  newMetadata IN    XMLType);

```

Parameters

Table 207-51 SETCUSTOMMETADATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| res | XDBResource |
| xpath | XPath to change |
| namespace | Namespace to use |
| newMetadata | New data that should replace the metadata at the given XPath |

Usage Notes

The first component of the XPath expression must be "Resource".

207.3.51 SETDISPLAYNAME Procedure

This procedure sets the display name of the given XDBResource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETDISPLAYNAME (
    res      IN OUT XDBResource,
    name     IN     VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 207-52 SETDISPLAYNAME Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| res | XDBResource |
| name | New display name |

207.3.52 SETLANGUAGE Procedure

This procedure sets the language of the given XDBResource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETLANGUAGE (
    res      IN OUT XDBResource,
    ACLPath  IN     VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 207-53 SETLANGUAGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |
| ACLPath | New path |

207.3.53 SETOWNER Procedure

This procedure sets the owner of the given XDBResource.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETOWNER (  
    res      IN OUT XDBResource,  
    owner    IN     VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 207-54 SETOWNER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| res | XDBResource |
| owner | New owner |

Usage Notes

The user must have the `XDBADMIN` privilege to call this subprogram.

DBMS_XDBZ

The DBMS_XDBZ package controls the Oracle XML DB repository security, which is based on Access Control Lists (ACLs).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XDBZ Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide

208.1 DBMS_XDBZ Security Model

Owned by XDB, the DBMS_XDBZ package must be created by SYS or XDB. The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

208.2 DBMS_XDBZ Constants

The DBMS_XDBZ package defines several constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

The package uses the constants shown in following tables.

Table 208-1 DBMS_XDBZ Constants - Name Format

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| NAME_FORMAT_SHORT | PLS_INTEGER | 1 | DB user name or LDAP nickname |
| NAME_FORMAT_DISTINGUISHED | PLS_INTEGER | 2 | LDAP distinguished name |

Table 208-2 DBMS_XDBZ Constants - Enable Option

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|---|
| ENABLE_CONTENTS | PLS_INTEGER | 1 | Enables hierarchy for contents and is used by users when calling the ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure |

Table 208-2 (Cont.) DBMS_XDBZ Constants - Enable Option

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------|-------------|-------|--|
| ENABLE_RESMETADATA | PLS_INTEGER | 2 | Enables hierarchy for resource metadata, that is, this table will store schema based custom metadata for resources |

Table 208-3 DBMS_XDBZ Constants - Enable Option Exercised

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------------|-------------|-------|--|
| IS_ENABLED_CONTENTS | PLS_INTEGER | 1 | If hierarchy was enabled for contents, that is, the ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure was called with <code>hierarchy_type</code> as <code>ENABLE_CONTENTS</code> |
| IS_ENABLED_RESMETADATA | PLS_INTEGER | 2 | If hierarchy was enabled for resource metadata, that is, the ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure was called with <code>hierarchy_type</code> as <code>ENABLE_RESMETADATA</code> |

208.3 Summary of DBMS_XDBZ Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_XDBZ subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 208-4 DBMS_XDBZ Package Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|---|---|
| DISABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure | Disables repository support for the specified XMLTYPE table or view |
| ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure | Enables repository support for the specified XMLType table or view |
| GET_ACLOID Function | Retrieves the ACL Object ID for the specified resource |
| GET_USERID Function | Retrieves the user ID for the specified user |
| IS_HIERARCHY_ENABLED Function | Determines if repository support for the specified XMLType table or view is enabled |
| PURGELDAPCACHE Function | Purges the LDAP nickname cache |

208.3.1 CREATENONCEKEY Procedure

This procedure generates a nonce value for use in digest authentication.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBZ.CREATENONCEKEY;
```

208.3.2 DISABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure

This procedure disables repository support for a particular XMLType table or view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBZ.DISABLE_HIERARCHY(  
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2,  
    object_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 208-5 DISABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema name of the XMLType table or view |
| object_name | Name of the XMLType table or view |

208.3.3 ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure

This procedure enables repository support for a particular XMLType table or view. This allows the use of a uniform ACL-based security model across all documents in the repository.



See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide for more information about

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBZ.ENABLE_HIERARCHY(  
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2,  
    object_name   IN VARCHAR2,  
    hierarchy_type IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XDBZ.ENABLE_CONTENTS);
```

Parameters

Table 208-6 ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| object_schema | Schema name of the XMLType table or view |
| object_name | Name of the XMLType table or view |

Table 208-6 (Cont.) ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| hierarchy_type | <p>How to enable the hierarchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENABLE_CONTENTS - enable hierarchy for contents, that is, this table will store contents of resources in the repository ENABLE_RESMETADATA - enable hierarchy for resource metadata, that is, this table will store schema based custom metadata for resources <p>If this subprogram is called on a table, another call will have no effect. Note that you cannot enable hierarchy for both contents and resource metadata.</p> |

208.3.4 GET_ACLOID Function

This function retrieves the ACL Object ID for the specified resource, if the repository path is known.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBZ.GET_ACLOID(
    aclpath IN VARCHAR2,
    acloid OUT RAW)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 208-7 GET_ACLOID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| aclpath | ACL resource path for the repository |
| acloid | Returned Object ID |

Return Values

Returns TRUE if successful.

208.3.5 GET_USERID Function

This function retrieves the user ID for the specified user name. The local database is searched first, and if found, the USERID is returned in 4-byte database format. Otherwise, the LDAP directory is searched, if available, and if found, the USERID is returned in 4-byte database format.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBZ.GET_USERID(
    username IN VARCHAR2,
    userid OUT RAW,
    format IN BINARY_INTEGER := NAME_FORMAT_SHORT)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 208-8 GET_USERID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| username | Name of the database or LDAP user. |
| userid | Return parameter for the matching user id. |
| format | Format of the specified user name; valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_XDBZ.NAME_FORMAT_SHORT (default) -- DB user name or LDAP nickname DBMS_XDBZ.NAME_FORMAT_DISTINGUISHED -- LDAP distinguished name. |

Return Values

Returns `TRUE` if successful.

208.3.6 IS_HIERARCHY_ENABLED Function

This function determines if repository support for the specified `XMLType` table or view is enabled.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBZ.IS_HIERARCHY_ENABLED(
  object_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  hierarchy_type IN PLS_INTEGER := IS_ENABLED_CONTENTS)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 208-9 IS_HIERARCHY_ENABLED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| object_schema | Schema name of the <code>XMLType</code> table or view |
| object_name | Name of the <code>XMLType</code> table or view |
| hierarchy_type | Type of hierarchy to check for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>IS_ENABLED_CONTENTS</code> - if hierarchy was enabled for contents, that is, the ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure was called with <code>hierarchy_type</code> as <code>ENABLE_CONTENTS</code> <code>IS_ENABLED_RESMETADATA</code> - if hierarchy was enabled for resource metadata, that is, the ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure was called with <code>hierarchy_type</code> as <code>ENABLE_RESMETADATA</code> |

Return Values

Returns `TRUE` if the given `XMLTYPE` table or view has the XDB Hierarchy enabled with the specified type.

208.3.7 PURGELDAPCACHE Function

This function purges the LDAP nickname cache.

It returns `TRUE` if successful.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBZ.PURGELDAPCACHE  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

DBMS_XEVENT

The `DBMS_XEVENT` package provides event-related types and supporting subprograms.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XEVENT Subprograms](#)

See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide for more information about "Oracle XML DB Repository Events"

209.1 DBMS_XEVENT Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XEVENT` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

209.2 DBMS_XEVENT Constants

The `DBMS_XEVENT` package defines several constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

The constants are defined in the following table.

Table 209-1 DBMS_XEVENT Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|
| <code>RENDER_EVENT</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 1 | |
| <code>PRE_CREATE_EVENT</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 2 | |
| <code>POST_CREATE_EVENT</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 3 | |
| <code>PRE_DELETE_EVENT</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 4 | |
| <code>POST_DELETE_EVENT</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 5 | |
| <code>PRE_UPDATE_EVENT</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 6 | |
| <code>POST_UPDATE_EVENT</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 7 | |
| <code>PRE_LOCK_EVENT</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 8 | |

Table 209-1 (Cont.) DBMS_XEVENT Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| POST_LOCK_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 9 | |
| PRE_UNLOCK_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 10 | |
| POST_UNLOCK_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 11 | |
| PRE_LINKIN_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 12 | |
| POST_LINKIN_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 13 | |
| PRE_LINKTO_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 14 | |
| POST_LINKTO_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 15 | |
| PRE_UNLINKIN_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 16 | |
| POST_UNLINKIN_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 17 | |
| PRE_UNLINKFROM_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 18 | |
| POST_UNLINKFROM_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 19 | |
| PRE_CHECKIN_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 20 | |
| POST_CHECKIN_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 21 | |
| PRE_CHECKOUT_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 22 | |
| POST_CHECKOUT_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 23 | |
| PRE_UNCHECKOUT_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 24 | |
| POST_UNCHECKOUT_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 25 | |
| PRE_VERSIONCONTROL_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 26 | |
| POST_VERSIONCONTROL_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 27 | |
| PRE_OPEN_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 28 | |
| POST_OPEN_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 29 | |
| PRE_INCONSISTENT_UPDATE_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 30 | |
| POST_INCONSISTENT_UPDATE_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 21 | |
| POST_CHECKIN_EVENT | PLS_INTEGER | 21 | |

209.3 Subprogram Groups

The subprograms in the `DBMS_XEVENT` package can be divided in groups.

- [XDBEvent Type Subprograms](#)
- [XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#)
- [XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms](#)
- [XDBHandler Type Subprograms](#)
- [XDBPath Type Subprograms](#)
- [XDBLink Type Subprograms](#)

209.3.1 DBMS_XEVENT XDBEvent Type Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface for use with the XDBEvent type.

Table 209-2 XDBEvent Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| GETCURRENTUSER Function | Returns the name of the user executing the operation that triggers the event |
| GETEVENT Function | Returns a value identifying the triggering event |
| ISNULL Functions | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if input argument is <code>NULL</code> |

The [Summary of DBMS_XEVENT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

209.3.2 DBMS_XEVENT XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface for use in conjunction with the XDBRepositoryEvent type.

Table 209-3 XDBRepositoryEvent Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| GETAPPLICATIONDATA Function | Returns the <code><applicationData></code> element extracted from the resource configuration that defines the invoking handler |
| GETHANDLERLIST Function | Returns an <code>XDBHandlerList</code> object containing the list of handlers that will be executed after the currently executing handler |
| GETINTERFACE Function | Returns the top-level interface used to initiate the operation that triggered the event |
| GETLINK Function | Returns an <code>XDBLink</code> object for the target resource |
| GETLOCK Function | Returns the lock object corresponding to the current operation |
| GETOLDRESOURCE Function | Returns the original <code>XDBResource</code> object before the operation was executed |
| GETOPENACCESSMODE Function | Returns the access mode for the open operation |
| GETOPENDENYMODE Function | Returns the deny mode for the open operation |
| GETOUTPUTSTREAM Function | Returns the output BLOB in which the handler can write the rendered data |
| GETPARAMETER Function | Returns the value of a request or session-specific parameter |
| GETPARENT Function | Returns the resource object corresponding to a parent folder of the target resource |
| GETPATH Function | Returns the <code>XDBPath</code> object representing the path of the resource for which the event was fired |

Table 209-3 (Cont.) XDBRepositoryEvent Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| GETRESOURCE Function | Returns an <code>XDBResource</code> object that provides methods to access and modify the contents and metadata of the target resource |
| GETUPDATEBYTECOUNT Function | If the current operation is a byte-range write, returns the byte count |
| GETUPDATEBYTEOFFSET Function | If the current operation is a byte-range write, function returns the byte offset at which the range begins |
| GETXDBeVENT Function | Converts an <code>XDBRepositoryEvent</code> object to an <code>XDBEvent</code> type |
| ISNULL Functions | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if input argument is <code>NULL</code> |
| SETRENDERPATH Procedure | Specifies the path of the resource that contains the rendered contents |
| SETRENDERSTREAM Procedure | sets the <code>BLOB</code> from which the rendered contents can be read |

The [Summary of DBMS_XEVENT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

209.3.3 DBMS_XEVENT XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface for use in conjunction with the `XDBHandlerList` type.

Table 209-4 XDBHandlerList Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| CLEAR Procedure | Clears the handler list |
| GETFIRST Function | Returns the first handler in the list |
| GETNAME Function | Returns the next handler in the list |
| ISNULL Functions | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if input argument is <code>NULL</code> |
| REMOVE Procedure | Removes the specified handler from the handler list |

The [Summary of DBMS_XEVENT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

209.3.4 DBMS_XEVENT XDBHandler Type Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface for use in conjunction with the `XDBHandler` type.

Table 209-5 XDBHandler Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| GETLANGUAGE Function | Returns the implementation language of the handler |

Table 209-5 (Cont.) XDBHandler Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|
| GETSCHEMA Function | Returns the schema of the handler's source |
| GETSOURCE Function | Returns the name of the Java class, PL/SQL package or object type implementing the handler |
| ISNULL Functions | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if input argument is <code>NULL</code> |

The [Summary of DBMS_XEVENT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

209.3.5 DBMS_XEVENT XDBPath Type Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface for use in conjunction with the XDBPath type.

Table 209-6 XDBPath Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| GETNAME Function | Returns the string representation of the path |
| GETPARENTPATH Function | Returns the parent's path |
| ISNULL Functions | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if input argument is <code>NULL</code> |

The [Summary of DBMS_XEVENT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

209.3.6 DBMS_XEVENT XDblink Type Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface for use in conjunction with the XDblink type.

Table 209-7 XDblink Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| GETCHILDID Function | Returns the OID of the resource to which the link is pointing |
| GETPARENTNAME Function | Returns the link's parent folder's name |
| GETPARENTOID Function | Returns the link's parent folder's OID |
| ISNULL Functions | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if input argument is <code>NULL</code> |

The [Summary of DBMS_XEVENT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

209.4 Summary of DBMS_XEVENT Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_XEVENT subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 209-8 DBMS_XEVENT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|---|---|---|
| CLEAR Procedure | Clears the handler list | XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms |
| GETAPPLICATIONDATA Function | Returns the <applicationData> element extracted from the resource configuration that defines the invoking handler | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETCHILDROID Function | Returns the OID of the resource to which the link is pointing | XDBLink Type Subprograms |
| GETCURRENTUSER Function | Returns the name of the user executing the operation that triggers the event | XDBEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETEVENT Function | Returns a value identifying the triggering event | XDBEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETFIRST Function | Returns the first handler in the list | XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms |
| GETHANDLERLIST Function | Returns an <code>XDBHandlerList</code> object containing the list of handlers that will be executed after the currently executing handler | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETINTERFACE Function | Returns the top-level interface used to initiate the operation that triggered the event | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETLANGUAGE Function | Returns the implementation language of the handler | XDBHandler Type Subprograms |
| GETLINK Function | Returns an <code>XDBLink</code> object for the target resource | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETLOCK Function | Returns the lock object corresponding to the current operation | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETNAME Function | Returns the string representation of the path | XDBPath Type Subprograms |
| GETNAME Function | Returns the next handler in the list | XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms |
| GETOLDRESOURCE Function | Returns the original <code>XDBResource</code> object before the operation was executed | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETOPENACCESSMODE Function | Returns the access mode for the open operation | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETOPENDENYMODE Function | Returns the deny mode for the open operation | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETOUTPUTSTREAM Function | Returns the output BLOB in which the handler can write the rendered data | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETPARAMETER Function | Returns the value of a request or session-specific parameter | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETPARENT Function | Returns the resource object corresponding to a parent folder of the target resource | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |

Table 209-8 (Cont.) DBMS_XEVENT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|--|--|--|
| GETPARENTNAME Function | Returns the link's parent folder's name | XDBLink Type Subprograms |
| GETPARENTOID Function | Returns the link's parent folder's OID | XDBLink Type Subprograms |
| GETPARENTNAME Function | Returns the parent's path | XDBPath Type Subprograms |
| GETPATH Function | Returns the <code>XDBPath</code> object representing the path of the resource for which the event was fired | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETRESOURCE Function | Returns an <code>XDBResource</code> object that provides methods to access and modify the contents and metadata of the target resource | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETSCHEMA Function | Returns the schema of the handler's source | XDBHandler Type Subprograms |
| GETSOURCE Function | Returns the name of the Java class, PL/SQL package or object type implementing the handler | XDBHandler Type Subprograms |
| GETUPDATEBYTECOUNT Function | If the current operation is a byte-range write, returns the byte count | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETUPDATEBYTEOFFSET Function | If the current operation is a byte-range write, function returns the byte offset at which the range begins | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| GETXDBEVENT Function | Converts an <code>XDBRepositoryEvent</code> object to an <code>XDBEvent</code> type | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| ISNULL Functions | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if input argument is <code>NULL</code> | XDBEvent Type Subprograms XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms XDBHandler Type Subprograms XDBPath Type Subprograms |
| REMOVE Procedure | Removes the specified handler from the handler list | XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms |
| SETRENDERPATH Procedure | Specifies the path of the resource that contains the rendered contents | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |
| SETRENDERSTREAM Procedure | sets the <code>BLOB</code> from which the rendered contents can be read | XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms |

209.4.1 CLEAR Procedure

This procedure clears the handler list.



See Also:

[XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.CLEAR (
    hl          IN OUT  XDBHandlerList);
```

Parameters

Table 209-9 CLEAR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| hl | Handler list |

209.4.2 GETAPPLICATIONDATA Function

This function returns the <applicationData> element extracted from the resource configuration that defines the invoking handler.



See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETAPPLICATIONDATA (
    ev  IN  XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN XMLType;
```

Parameters

Table 209-10 GETAPPLICATIONDATA Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

209.4.3 GETCHILDROID Function

This function returns the OID of the resource to which the link is pointing.



See Also:

[XDBLink Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETCHILDROID (  
    link IN XDBLink)  
    RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 209-11 GETCHILDROID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| link | Link |

209.4.4 GETCURRENTUSER Function

This function returns the name of the user executing the operation that triggers the event.



See Also:

[XDBevent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETCURRENTUSER (  
    ev IN XDBevent)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 209-12 GETCURRENTUSER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBevent type |

209.4.5 GETEVENT Function

This function returns the name of the user executing the operation that triggers the event.



See Also:

[XDBEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETEVENT (
    ev    IN    XDBEvent)
RETURN XDBEventID;
```

Parameters

Table 209-13 GETEVENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBEvent type |

209.4.6 GETFIRST Function

This function returns the first handler in the list.



See Also:

[XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETFIRST (
    hl    IN    XDBHandlerList)
RETURN XDBHandler;
```

Parameters

Table 209-14 GETFIRST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| hl | Handler list |

209.4.7 GETHANDLERLIST Function

This function returns an `XDBHandlerList` object containing the list of handlers that will be executed after the currently executing handler.

The current handler can then filter out some of the subsequent handlers if necessary, subject to security checks. An insufficient privilege exception is raised if the executing user does not have the required access privilege to any of the resource configuration associating with a handler in the list.



See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETHANDLERLIST (  
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)  
    RETURN XDBHandlerList;
```

Parameters

Table 209-15 GETHANDLERLIST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

209.4.8 GETINTERFACE Function

This function returns the top-level interface used to initiate the operation that triggered the event. This could be HTTP, FTP or SQL.



See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETINTERFACE (  
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```


Parameters

Table 209-16 GETINTERFACE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

209.4.9 GETLANGUAGE Function

This function returns the implementation language of the handler.

**See Also:**

[XDBHandler Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETLANGUAGE (
    handler IN XDBHandler)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 209-17 GETLANGUAGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| handler | Handler |

209.4.10 GETLINK Function

This function returns an `XDBLink` object for the target resource.

For a `link*` or `unlink*` event, this will be the link involved in the operation. For other events, an error is returned. Using this object the handler can access link properties, such as, `ParentName`, `ParentOID`, `ChildOID` and `LinkName`.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETLINK (
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN XDBLink;
```

Parameters

Table 209-18 GETLINK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

209.4.11 GETLINKNAME Function

This function returns the name of the link.

**See Also:**

[XDBLink Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETLINKNAME (
    link IN XDBLink)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 209-19 GETLINKNAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| link | Link |

209.4.12 GETLOCK Function

This function returns the lock object corresponding to the current operation. It is only valid for lock and unlock events.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETLOCK (
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN XDBLock;
```

Parameters

Table 209-20 GETLOCK Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

209.4.13 GETLANGUAGE Function

This function returns the implementation language of the handler.



See Also:

[XDBHandler Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETLANGUAGE (
    handler IN XDBHandler)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 209-21 GETLANGUAGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| handler | Handler |

209.4.14 GETNAME Function

This function returns the string representation of the path.



See Also:

[XDBPath Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETNAME (
    path IN XDBPath)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 209-22 GETNAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| path | Path |

209.4.15 GETNEXT Function

This function returns the next handler in the list.

**See Also:**

[XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETNEXT (
    hl IN XDBHandlerList)
RETURN XDBHandler;
```

Parameters

Table 209-23 GETNEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| hl | Handler list |

209.4.16 GETOLDRESOURCE Function

This function returns the original `XDBResource` object before the operation was executed.

This method applies only to update event. For other events, an error is returned. This is a read-only object, and consequently none of the modifier methods will work on this object.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETOLDRESOURCE (
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN XDBResource;
```

Parameters

Table 209-24 GETOLDRESOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

209.4.17 GETOPENACCESSMODE Function

This function returns the access mode for the open operation.



See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETOPENACCESSMODE (
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 209-25 GETOPENACCESSMODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

Return Values

- XDBRepositoryEvent.OPEN_ACCESS_READ (value 1)
- XDBRepositoryEvent.OPEN_ACCESS_WRITE (value 2)
- XDBRepositoryEvent.OPEN_ACCESS_READ_WRITE (value 3)

209.4.18 GETOPENDENYMODE Function

This function returns the deny mode for the open operation. It is only valid for the open event.



See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETOPENENYMODE (
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters**Table 209-26** GETOPENENYMODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

Return Values

- XDBRepositoryEvent.OPEN_DENY_NONE (value 0)
- XDBRepositoryEvent.OPEN_DENY_READ (value 1)
- XDBRepositoryEvent.OPEN_DENY_READ_WRITE (value 2)

209.4.19 GETOUTPUTSTREAM Function

This function returns the output BLOB in which the handler can write the rendered data. It is only valid for the render event.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETOUTPUTSTREAM (
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN BLOB;
```

Parameters**Table 209-27** GETOUTPUTSTREAM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

209.4.20 GETPARAMETER Function

This function returns the value of a request or session-specific parameter. The definition of the `key` parameter can be found in RFC 2616 (HTTP/1.1). They will be mapped to equivalent SQL session parameters (if any).



See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETPARAMETER (  
    ev    IN    XDBRepositoryEvent,  
    key   IN    VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 209-28 GETPARAMETER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| <code>ev</code> | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |
| <code>key</code> | Supported parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ACCEPT• ACCEPT-LANGUAGE• ACCEPT-CHARSET• ACCEPT_ENCODING |

209.4.21 GETPARENT Function

This function returns the resource object corresponding to a parent folder of the target resource. Note that this could be any folder that contains a link to the target resource. This is a read-only object, and consequently none of the modifier methods will work on this object. For a `link*` or `unlink*` event, this method returns the link's parent folder.



See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETPARENT (  
    ev    IN    XDBRepositoryEvent)  
RETURN XDBResource;
```

Parameters

Table 209-29 GETPARENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

209.4.22 GETPARENTNAME Function

This function returns the link's parent folder's name.



See Also:

[XDBLink Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETPARENTNAME (  
    link IN XDBLink)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 209-30 GETPARENTNAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| link | Link |

209.4.23 GETPARENTOID Function

This function returns the link's parent folder's OID.



See Also:

[XDBLink Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETPARENTOID (  
    link IN XDBLink)  
    RETURN RAW;
```


Parameters

Table 209-31 GETPARENTOID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| link | Link |

209.4.24 GETPARENTPATH Function

This function returns the parent's path. The level indicates the number of levels up the hierarchy. This value must be greater than zero. Level 1 means the immediate parent. If level exceeds the height of the tree then a `NULL` is returned.



See Also:

[XDBPath Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETPARENTPATH (  
    path IN XDBPath,  
    level IN INTEGER)  
RETURN XDBPath;
```

Parameters

Table 209-32 GETPARENTPATH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| path | Path |
| level | Number of levels up the hierarchy |

209.4.25 GETPATH Function

This function returns the `XDBPath` object representing the path of the resource for which the event was fired. From this object, functions are provided to get the different path segments.



See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETPATH (
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN XDBPath;
```

Parameters**Table 209-33** GETPATH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

209.4.26 GETRESOURCE Function

This function returns an `XDBResource` object that provides methods to access and modify the contents and metadata of the target resource. This object reflects any changes made by previous handlers to the resource.

The modifier methods will work only in the pre-create and pre-update event handlers. For a `link*` or `unlink*` event, this method returns the resource that the link is pointing to. For a `create` event, this method returns the resource that is being created.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETRESOURCE (
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN XDBResource;
```

Parameters**Table 209-34** GETRESOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

209.4.27 GETSCHEMA Function

This function returns the schema of the handler's source.

**See Also:**

[XDBHandler Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETSCHEMA (
    handler IN XDBHandler)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 209-35 GETSCHEMA Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| handler | Handler |

209.4.28 GETSOURCE Function

This function returns the name of the Java class, PL/SQL package or object type implementing the handler.



See Also:

[XDBHandler Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETSOURCE (
    handler IN XDBHandler)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 209-36 GETSOURCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| handler | Handler |

209.4.29 GETUPDATEBYTECOUNT Function

If the current operation is a byte-range write, the `GETUPDATEBYTECOUNT` function returns the byte count. It is only valid for the inconsistent-update event.



See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETUPDATEBYTECOUNT (
  ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters**Table 209-37** GETUPDATEBYTECOUNT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

209.4.30 GETUPDATEBYTEOFFSET Function

If the current operation is a byte-range write, the `GETUPDATEBYTEOFFSET` function returns the byte offset at which the range begins. It is only valid for the inconsistent-update event.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETUPDATEBYTEOFFSET (
  ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters**Table 209-38** GETUPDATEBYTEOFFSET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

209.4.31 GETXDBEVENT Function

This function converts an `XDBRepositoryEvent` object to an `XDBEvent` type.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETXDBEVENT (
  ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
  RETURN XDBEvent;
```

Parameters**Table 209-39 GETXDBEVENT Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| ev | Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type |

209.4.32 ISNULL Functions

This function returns `TRUE` if input argument is `NULL`.

 **See Also:**

- [XDBEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group
- [XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group
- [XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group
- [XDBHandler Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group
- [XDBPath Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group
- [XDBLink Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.ISNULL (
  ev IN XDBEvent)
  RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
DBMS_XEVENT.ISNULL (
  ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
  RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
DBMS_XEVENT.ISNULL (
  hl IN XDBHandlerList)
  RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
DBMS_XEVENT.ISNULL (
  handler IN XDBHandler)
  RETURN BOOLEAN;
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
DBMS_XEVENT.ISNULL (
  path IN XDBPath)
  RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
DBMS_XEVENT.ISNULL (
    link      IN  XDBLink)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 209-40 ISNULL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| ev | Event of specified type |
| hl | Handler list |
| handler | Handler |
| path | Path |

209.4.33 REMOVE Procedure

This procedure removes the specified handler from the handler list.



See Also:

[XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.REMOVE (
    hl      IN OUT  XDBHandlerList,
    handler IN      XDBHandler);
```

Parameters

Table 209-41 REMOVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| hl | Handler list |
| handler | Handler |

209.4.34 SETRENDERPATH Procedure

This procedure specifies the path of the resource that contains the rendered contents.

This should not be called after the stream returned by [GETOUTPUTSTREAM Function](#) is written to or after the [SETRENDERSTREAM Procedure](#) is called; doing so will result in an error. This is only valid for the render event.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.SETRENDERPATH (
    ev      IN  XDBRepositoryEvent,
    path    IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 209-42 SETRENDERPATH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ev | XDB Repository Event object |
| path | Path of the resource containing the rendered contents |

209.4.35 SETRENDERSTREAM Procedure

This procedure sets the BLOB from which the rendered contents can be read.

This should not be called after the stream returned by GETOUTPUTSTREAM is written to or after SETRENDERPATH is called; doing so will result in an error. This is only valid for the render event.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.SETRENDERSTREAM (
    ev    IN    XDBRepositoryEvent,
    istr  IN    BLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 209-43 SETRENDERSTREAM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ev | XDBRepositoryEvent object |
| istr | Input stream from which to get the rendered contents |

DBMS_XMLDOM

The `DBMS_XMLDOM` package is used to access `XMLType` objects, and implements the Document Object Model (DOM), an application programming interface for HTML and XML documents.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XMLDOM Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide

210.1 DBMS_XMLDOM Overview

The Document Object Model (DOM) is an application programming interface (API) for HTML and XML documents. It defines the logical structure of documents, and the manner in which they are accessed and manipulated.

In the DOM specification, the term "document" is used in the broad sense. XML is being increasingly used to represent many different kinds of information that may be stored in diverse systems. This information has been traditionally be seen as "data"; nevertheless, XML presents this data as documents, and the `DBMS_XMLDOM` package allows you access to both schema-based and non schema-based documents.



Note:

Read-from and write-to files must be on the server file system.

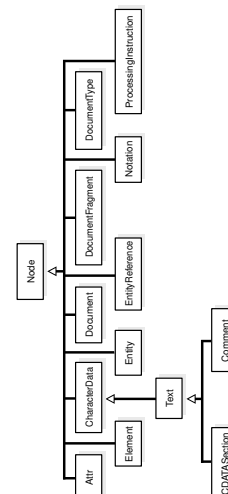
With DOM, anything found in an HTML or XML document can be accessed, changed, deleted, or added using the Document Object Model, with a few exceptions. In particular, the DOM interfaces for the XML internal and external subsets have not yet been specified.

One important objective of the W3C DOM specification is to provide a standard programming interface that can be used in a wide variety of environments, programming languages, and applications. Because the DOM standard is object-oriented while PL/SQL is essentially a procedural language, some changes had to be made:

- Various DOM interfaces such as `Node`, `Element`, and others have equivalent PL/SQL types `DOMNode`, `DOMElement`, respectively.
- Various `DOMException` codes such as `WRONG_DOCUMENT_ERR`, `HIERARCHY_REQUEST_ERR`, and others, have similarly named PL/SQL exceptions.
- Various DOM Node type codes such as `ELEMENT_NODE`, `ATTRIBUTE_NODE`, and others, have similarly named PL/SQL constants.
- Subprograms defined on a DOM type become functions or procedures that accept it as a parameter. For example, to perform [APPENDCHILD Function](#) on a `DOMNode` `n`, the [APPENDCHILD Function](#) PL/SQL function is provided.
- To perform `setAttribute` on a `DOMElement` `elem` [SETATTRIBUTE Procedures](#), use PL/SQL procedure .

DOM defines an inheritance hierarchy. For example, `Document`, `Element`, and `Attr` are defined to be subtypes of `Node` (see [Figure 210-1](#)). Thus, a method defined in the `Node` interface should be available in these as well. Since such inheritance is not supported in PL/SQL, it is implemented through direct invocation of the `MAKENODE` function. Calling `MAKENODE` on various DOM types converts these types into a `DOMNode`. The appropriate functions or procedures that accept `DOMNodes` can then be called to operate on these types. If, subsequently, type specific functionality is desired, the `DOMNode` can be converted back into the original type by the `makeXXX` functions, where `DOMXXX` is the desired DOM type.

Figure 210-1 Inheritance Diagram for DOM Types



The implementation of this interface follows the REC-DOM-Level-1-19981001.

210.2 DBMS_XMLDOM Security Model

Owned by XDB, the DBMS_XMLDOM package must be created by SYS or XDB. The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC.

Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

210.3 DBMS_XMLDOM Constants

The DBMS_XMLDOM package defines several constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

These constants are listed in the following table.

Table 210-1 Defined Constants for DBMS_XMLDOM

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------|---|
| ELEMENT_NODE | PLS_INTEGER | 1 | The Node is an Element. |
| ATTRIBUTE_NODE | PLS_INTEGER | 2 | The Node is an Attribute. |
| TEXT_NODE | PLS_INTEGER | 3 | The Node is a Text node. |
| CDATA_SECTION_NODE | PLS_INTEGER | 4 | The Node is a CDataSection. |
| ENTITY_REFERENCE_NODE | PLS_INTEGER | 5 | The Node is an Entity Reference. |
| ENTITY_NODE | PLS_INTEGER | 6 | The Node is an Entity. |
| PROCESSING_INSTRUCTION_NODE | PLS_INTEGER | 7 | The Node is a Processing Instruction. |
| COMMENT_NODE | PLS_INTEGER | 8 | The Node is a Comment. |
| DOCUMENT_NODE | PLS_INTEGER | 9 | The Node is a Document. |
| DOCUMENT_TYPE_NODE | PLS_INTEGER | 10 | The Node is a Document Type Definition. |
| DOCUMENT_FRAGMENT_NODE | PLS_INTEGER | 11 | The Node is a Document fragment. |
| NOTATION_NODE | PLS_INTEGER | 12 | The Node is a Notation. |

210.4 DBMS_XMLDOM Types

This table lists and briefly describes the types for the DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMTYPE package.

Table 210-2 XDB_XMLDOM Types

| Type | Description |
|------------------|--|
| DOMATTR | Implements the DOM Attribute interface. |
| DOMCDATASECTION | Implements the DOM CDataSection interface. |
| DOMCHARACTERDATA | Implements the DOM Character Data interface. |
| DOMCOMMENT | Implements the DOM Comment interface. |

Table 210-2 (Cont.) XDB_XMLDOM Types

| Type | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| DOMDOCUMENT | Implements the DOM Document interface. |
| DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT | Implements the DOM DocumentFragment interface. |
| DOMDOCUMENTTYPE | Implements the DOM Document Type interface. |
| DOMELEMENT | Implements the DOM Element interface. |
| DOMENTITY | Implements the DOM Entity interface. |
| DOMENTITYREFERENCE | Implements the DOM EntityReference interface. |
| DOMIMPLEMENTATION | Implements the DOM Implementation interface. |
| DOMNAMEDNODEMAP | Implements the DOM Named Node Map interface. |
| DOMNODE | Implements the DOM Node interface. |
| DOMNODELIST | Implements the DOM NodeList interface. |
| DOMNOTATION | Implements the DOM Notation interface. |
| DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION | Implements the DOM Processing instruction interface. |
| DOMTEXT | Implements the DOM Text interface. |

210.5 DBMS_XMLDOM Exceptions

DBMS_XMLDOM generates an exception when it encounters an issue.

This table lists the exceptions defined for DBMS_XMLDOM:

Table 210-3 Exceptions for DBMS_XMLDOM

| Exception | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| DOMSTRING_SIZE_ERR | If the specified range of text does not fit into a DOMString. |
| HIERARCHY_REQUEST_ERR | If any node is inserted somewhere it doesn't belong. |
| INDEX_SIZE_ERR | If index or size is negative, or greater than the allowed value. |
| INUSE_ATTRIBUTE_ERR | If an attempt is made to add an attribute that is already in use elsewhere. |
| INVALID_CHARACTER_ERR | If an invalid or illegal character is specified, such as in a name. See production 2 in the XML specification for the definition of a legal character, and production 5 for the definition of a legal name character. |
| NO_DATA_ALLOWED_ERROR | If data is specified for a node that does not support data. |
| NOT_FOUND_ERR | If an attempt is made to reference a node in a context where it does not exist. |
| NO_MODIFICATION_ALLOWED_ERR | If an attempt is made to modify an object where modifications are not allowed. |
| NOT_SUPPORTED_ERR | If the implementation does not support the requested type of object or operation. |
| WRONG_DOCUMENT_ERR | If a node is used in a different document than the one that created it (that doesn't support it). |

210.6 DBMS_XMLDOM Subprogram Groups

DBMS_XMLDOM subprograms are divided into groups according to W3C Interfaces.

- [DOMNode Subprograms](#)
- [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)
- [DOMCDATASection Subprograms](#)
- [DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)
- [DOMComment Subprograms](#)
- [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)
- [DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms](#)
- [DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)
- [DOMElement Subprograms](#)
- [DOMEntity Subprograms](#)
- [DOMEntityReference Subprograms](#)
- [DOMImplementation Subprograms](#)
- [DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms](#)
- [DOMNodeList Subprograms](#)
- [DOMNotation Subprograms](#)
- [DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms](#)
- [DOMText Subprograms](#)

210.6.1 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMNode Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMNode` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

Table 210-4 Summary of DOMNode Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| ADOPTNODE Function | Adopts a node from another document |
| APPENDCHILD Function | Appends a new child to the node |
| CLONENODE Function | Clones the node |
| FREENODE Procedure | Frees all resources associated with the node |
| GETATTRIBUTES Function | Retrieves the attributes of the node |
| GETCHILDNODES Function | Retrieves the children of the node |
| GETEXPANDEDNAME Procedure and Functions | Retrieves the expanded name of the node |
| GETFIRSTCHILD Function | Retrieves the first child of the node |
| GETLASTCHILD Function | Retrieves the last child of the node |
| GETLOCALNAME Procedure and Functions | Retrieves the local part of the qualified name |
| GETNAMESPACE Procedure and Functions | Retrieves the node's namespace URI |

Table 210-4 (Cont.) Summary of DOMNode Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| GETNEXTSIBLING Function | Retrieves the next sibling of the node |
| GETNODENAME Function | Retrieves the Name of the Node |
| GETNODETYPE Function | Retrieves the Type of the node |
| GETNODEVALUE Function | Retrieves the Value of the Node |
| GETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function & Procedure | Retrieves Node Value as binary stream |
| GETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function & Procedure | Retrieves Node Value as character stream |
| GETOWNERDOCUMENT Function | Retrieves the owner document of the node |
| GETPARENTNODE Function | Retrieves the parent of this node |
| GETPREFIX Function | Retrieves the namespace prefix |
| GETPREVIOUSIBLING Function | Retrieves the previous sibling of the node |
| GETSCHEMANODE Function | Retrieves the associated schema URI |
| HASATTRIBUTES Function | Tests if the node has attributes |
| HASCHILDNODES Function | Tests if the node has child nodes |
| IMPORTNODE Function | Imports a node from another document |
| INSERTBEFORE Function | Inserts a child before the reference child |
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the node is NULL |
| MAKEATTR Function | Casts the node to an Attribute |
| MAKECDATASECTION Function | Casts the node to a CData Section |
| MAKECHARACTERDATA Function | Casts the node to Character Data |
| MAKECOMMENT Function | Casts the node to a Comment |
| MAKEDOCUMENT Function | Casts the node to a DOM Document |
| MAKEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function | Casts the node to a DOM Document Fragment |
| MAKEDOCUMENTTYPE Function | Casts the node to a DOM Document Type |
| MAKEELEMENT Function | Casts the node to a DOM Element |
| MAKEENTITY Function | Casts the node to a DOM Entity |
| MAKEENTITYREFERENCE Function | Casts the node to a DOM Entity Reference |
| MAKENOTATION Function | Casts the node to a DOM Notation |
| MAKEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function | Casts the node to a DOM Processing Instruction |
| MAKETEXT Function | Casts the node to a DOM Text |
| REMOVECHILD Function | Removes a specified child from a node |
| REPLACECHILD Function | Replaces the old child with a new child |
| SETNODEVALUE Procedure | Sets the Value of the node |
| SETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function & Procedure | Sets the Node Value as binary stream |
| SETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function & Procedure | Sets the Node Value as a character stream |
| SETPREFIX Procedure | Sets the namespace prefix |

Table 210-4 (Cont.) Summary of DOMNode Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| USEBINARYSTREAM Function | Establishes that the stream is valid |
| WRITETOBUFFER Procedures | Writes the contents of the node to a buffer |
| WRITETOCLOB Procedures | Writes the contents of the node to a CLOB |
| WRITETOFILE Procedures | Writes the contents of the node to a file |

210.6.2 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMAttr Subprograms

This table lists the DOMAttr subprograms of DBMS_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 210-5 Summary of DOMAttr Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|---|---|
| GETEXPANDEDNAME Procedure and Functions | Retrieves the expanded name of the attribute |
| GETLOCALNAME Procedure and Functions | Retrieves the local name of the attribute |
| GETNAME Functions | Retrieves the name of the attribute |
| GETNAMESPACE Procedure and Functions | Retrieves the NS URI of the attribute |
| GETOWNERELEMENT Function | Retrieves the Element node, parent of the attribute |
| GETQUALIFIEDNAME Functions | Retrieves the Qualified Name of the attribute |
| GETSPECIFIED Function | Tests if attribute was specified in the element |
| GETVALUE Function | Retrieves the value of the attribute |
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the Attribute node is NULL |
| MAKENODE Functions | Casts the Attribute to a node |
| SETVALUE Procedure | Sets the value of the attribute |

210.6.3 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMCDataSection Subprograms

This table lists the DOMCdata subprograms of DBMS_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 210-6 Summary of DOMCdata Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the CDataSection is NULL |
| MAKENODE Functions | Casts the CDataSection to a node |

210.6.4 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMCharacterData Subprograms

This table lists the DOMCharacterData subprograms of DBMS_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 210-7 Summary of DOMCharacterData Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|--|---|
| APPENDDATA Procedure | Appends the specified data to the node data |
| DELETEDATA Procedure | Deletes the data from the specified offSets |
| GETDATA Functions | Retrieves the data of the node |
| GETLENGTH Functions | Retrieves the length of the data |
| INSERTDATA Procedure | Inserts the data in the node at the specified offSets |
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the CharacterData is NULL |
| MAKENODE Functions | Casts the CharacterData to a node |
| REPLACEDATA Procedure | Changes a range of characters in the node |
| SETDATA Procedures | Sets the data to the node |
| SUBSTRINGDATA Function | Retrieves the substring of the data |

210.6.5 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMComment Subprograms

The table lists the DOMComment subprograms of DBMS_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 210-8 Summary of DOMComment Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the comment is NULL |
| MAKENODE Functions | Casts the Comment to a node |

210.6.6 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMDocument Subprograms

This table lists the DOMDocument subprograms of DBMS_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 210-9 Summary of DOMDocument Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|---|---------------------------------|
| CREATEATTRIBUTE Functions | Creates an Attribute |
| CREATECDATASECTION Function | Creates a CDataSection node |
| CREATECOMMENT Function | Creates a Comment node |
| CREATEDOCUMENT Function | Creates a new Document |
| CREATEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function | Creates a new Document Fragment |
| CREATEELEMENT Functions | Creates a new Element |

**Table 210-9 (Cont.) Summary of DOMDocument Subprograms;
DBMS_XMLDOM**

| Method | Description |
|--|--|
| CREATEENTITYREFERENCE Function | Creates an Entity reference |
| CREATEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function | Creates a Processing Instruction |
| CREATETEXTNODE Function | Creates a Text node |
| FREEDOCFRAG Procedure | Frees the document fragment |
| FREEDOCUMENT Procedure | Frees the document |
| GETCHARSET Function | Retrieves the charset of the DOM document |
| GETDOCTYPE Function | Retrieves the DTD of the document |
| GETDOCUMENTELEMENT Function | Retrieves the root element of the document |
| GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME Functions | Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the elements in the DOMNODELIST by tag name elements in the subtree of a DOMNODELIST by tagname |
| GETIMPLEMENTATION Function | Retrieves the DOM implementation |
| GETSTANDALONE Function | Retrieves the standalone property of the document |
| GETVERSION Function | Retrieves the version of the document |
| GETXMLTYPE Function | Retrieves the XMLType associated with the DOM Document |
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the document is NULL |
| MAKENODE Functions | Casts the document to a node |
| NEWDOMDOCUMENT Functions | Creates a new document |
| SETCHARSET Procedure | Sets the charset of the DOM document |
| SETDOCTYPE Procedure | Sets the DTD of the document |
| SETSTANDALONE Procedure | Sets the standalone property of the document |
| SETVERSION Procedure | Sets the version of the document |
| WRITETOBUFFER Procedures | Writes the document to a buffer |
| WRITETOCLOB Procedures | Writes the document to a CLOB |
| WRITETOFILE Procedures | Writes the document to a file |

210.6.7 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms

This table lists the DOMDocumentFragment subprograms of DBMS_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 210-10 Summary of DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms;
DBMS_XMLDOM**

| Method | Description |
|--|--|
| FREEDOCFRAG Procedure | Frees the specified document fragment |
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the DocumentFragment is <code>NULL</code> |
| MAKENODE Functions | Casts the Document Fragment to a node |
| WRITETOBUFFER Procedures | Writes the contents of a document fragment into a buffer |

210.6.8 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMDocumentType Subprograms

This table lists the DOMDocumentType subprograms of DBMS_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 210-11 Summary of DOMDocumentType Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| FINDENTITY Function | Finds the specified entity in the document type |
| FINDNOTATION Function | Finds the specified notation in the document type |
| GETENTITIES Function | Retrieves the nodemap of entities in the Document type |
| GETNAME Functions | Retrieves the name of the Document type |
| GETNOTATIONS Function | Retrieves the nodemap of the notations in the Document type |
| GETPUBLICID Functions | Retrieves the public ID of the document type |
| GETSYSTEMID Functions | Retrieves the system ID of the document type |
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the Document Type is <code>NULL</code> |
| MAKENODE Functions | Casts the document type to a node |

210.6.9 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMElement Subprograms

This table lists the DOMElement subprograms of DBMS_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 210-12 Summary of DOMElement Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|--|---|
| FREEELEMENT Procedure | Frees memory allocated to a DOMElement handle |
| GETATTRIBUTE Functions | Retrieves the attribute node by name |
| GETATTRIBUTENODE Functions | Retrieves the attribute node by name |
| GETCHILDRENBYTAGNAME Functions | Retrieves children of the element by tag name |

Table 210-12 (Cont.) Summary of DOMELEMENT Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|---|--|
| GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME Functions | Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the elements in the DOMNODELIST by tag name elements in the subtree of a DOMNODELIST by tagname |
| GETEXPANDEDNAME Procedure and Functions | Retrieves the expanded name of the element |
| GETLOCALNAME Procedure and Functions | Retrieves the local name of the element |
| GETNAMESPACE Procedure and Functions | Retrieves the NS URI of the element |
| GETQUALIFIEDNAME Functions | Retrieves the qualified name of the element |
| GETTAGNAME Function | Retrieves the Tag name of the element |
| HASATTRIBUTE Functions | Tests if an attribute exists |
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the Element is NULL |
| MAKENODE Functions | Casts the Element to a node |
| NORMALIZE Procedure | Normalizes the text children of the element |
| REMOVEATTRIBUTE Procedures | Removes the attribute specified by the name |
| REMOVEATTRIBUTENODE Function | Removes the attribute node in the element |
| RESOLVENAMESPACEPREFIX Function | Resolve the prefix to a namespace URI |
| SETATTRIBUTE Procedures | Sets the attribute specified by the name |
| SETATTRIBUTENODE Functions | Sets the attribute node in the element |

210.6.10 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMEntity Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMEntity` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

Table 210-13 Summary of DOMEntity Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|--|---|
| GETNOTATIONNAME Function | Retrieves the notation name of the entity |
| GETPUBLICID Functions | Retrieves the public Id of the entity |
| GETSYSTEMID Functions | Retrieves the system Id of the entity |
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the Entity is NULL |
| MAKENODE Functions | Casts the Entity to a node |

210.6.11 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMEntityReference Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMEntityReference` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

Table 210-14 Summary of DOMEntityReference Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the <code>DOMEntityReference</code> is <code>NULL</code> |
| MAKENODE Functions | Casts the <code>DOMEntityReference</code> to <code>NULL</code> |

210.6.12 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMImplementation Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMImplementation` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

Table 210-15 Summary of DOMImplementation Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the <code>DOMImplementation</code> node is <code>NULL</code> |
| HASFEATURE Function | Tests if the <code>DOMImplementation</code> implements a feature |

210.6.13 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMNamedNodeMap` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

Table 210-16 Summary of DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|--|---|
| GETLENGTH Functions | Retrieves the number of items in the map |
| GETNAMEDITEM Function | Retrieves the item specified by the name |
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the <code>NamedNodeMap</code> is <code>NULL</code> |
| ITEM Functions | Retrieves the item given the index in the map |
| REMOVENAMEDITEM Function | Removes the item specified by name |
| SETNAMEDITEM Function | Sets the item in the map specified by the name |

210.6.14 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMNodeList Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMNodeList` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

Table 210-17 Summary of DOMNodeList Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|--|---|
| FREENODELIST Procedure | Frees all resources associated with a nodelist |
| GETLENGTH Functions | Retrieves the number of items in the list |
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the <code>NodeList</code> is <code>NULL</code> |
| ITEM Functions | Retrieves the item given the index in the list |

210.6.15 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMNotation Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMNotation` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

Table 210-18 Summary of DOMNotation Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| GETPUBLICID Functions | Retrieves the public Id of the notation |
| GETSYSTEMID Functions | Retrieves the system Id of the notation |
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the Notation is <code>NULL</code> |
| MAKENODE Functions | Casts the notation to a node |

210.6.16 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMProcessingInstruction` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

Table 210-19 Summary of DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|
| GETDATA Functions | Retrieves the data of the processing instruction |
| GETTARGET Function | Retrieves the target of the processing instruction |
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the Processing Instruction is <code>NULL</code> |
| MAKENODE Functions | Casts the Processing Instruction to a node |
| SETDATA Procedures | Sets the data of the processing instruction |

210.6.17 DBMS_XMLDOM DOMText Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMText` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

Table 210-20 Summary of DOMText Subprograms; DBMS_XMLDOM

| Method | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|
| ISNULL Functions | Tests if the text is <code>NULL</code> |
| MAKENODE Functions | Casts the text to a node |
| SPLITTEXT Function | Splits the contents of the text node into 2 text nodes |

210.7 Summary of DBMS_XMLDOM Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XMLDOM` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 210-21 Summary of DBMS_XMLDOM Package Subprogram

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|--|--|---|
| ADOPTNODE Function | Adopts a node from another document | DOMNode Subprograms |
| APPENDCHILD Function | Appends a new child to the node | DOMNode Subprograms |
| APPENDDATA Procedure | Appends the specified data to the node data | DOMCharacterData Subprograms |
| CLONENODE Function | Clones the node | DOMNode Subprograms |
| CREATEATTRIBUTE Functions | Creates an Attribute | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| CREATECDATASECTION Function | Creates a <code>CDataSection</code> node | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| CREATECOMMENT Function | Creates a Comment node | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| CREATEDOCUMENT Function | Creates a new Document | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| CREATEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function | Creates a new Document Fragment | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| CREATEELEMENT Functions | Creates a new Element | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| CREATEENTITYREFERENCE Function | Creates an Entity reference | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| CREATEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function | Creates a Processing Instruction | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| CREATETEXTNODE Function | Creates a Text node | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| DELETEDATA Procedure | Deletes the data from the specified offset | DOMCharacterData Subprograms |
| FINDENTITY Function | Finds the specified entity in the document type | DOMDocumentType Subprograms |
| FINDNOTATION Function | Finds the specified notation in the document type | DOMDocumentType Subprograms |
| FREEDOCFRAG Procedure | Frees the document fragment | DOMDocument Subprograms and DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms |
| FREEDOCUMENT Procedure | Frees the document | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| FREEELEMENT Procedure | Frees memory allocated to a <code>DOMElement</code> handle | DOMElement Subprograms |
| FREENODE Procedure | Frees all resources associated with the node | DOMNode Subprograms |
| FREENODELIST Procedure | Frees all resources associated with a nodelist | DOMNodeList Subprograms |
| GETATTRIBUTE Functions | Retrieves the attribute node by name | DOMElement Subprograms |
| GETATTRIBUTENODE Functions | Retrieves the attribute node by name | DOMElement Subprograms |

Table 210-21 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS_XMLDOM Package Subprogram

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|---|---|--|
| GETATTRIBUTES Function | Retrieves the attributes of the node | DOMNode Subprograms |
| GETCHARSET Function | Retrieves the character set of the DOM document | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| GETCHILDNODES Function | Retrieves the children of the node | DOMNode Subprograms |
| GETCHILDRENBYTAGNAME Functions | Retrieves children of the element by tag name | DOMCharacterData Subprograms |
| GETDATA Functions | Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the data of the node the data of the processing instruction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMCharacterData Subprograms DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms |
| GETDOCTYPE Function | Retrieves the DTD of the document | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| GETDOCUMENTELEMENT Function | Retrieves the root element of the document | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME Functions | Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the elements in the DOMNODELIST by tag name elements in the subtree of a DOMNODELIST by tagname | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMDocument Subprograms DOMElement Subprograms |
| GETENTITIES Function | Retrieves the nodemap of entities in the Document type | DOMDocumentType Subprograms |
| GETEXPANDEDNAME Procedure and Functions | Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the expanded name of the node the expanded name of the attribute the expanded name of the element | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMNode Subprograms DOMAttr Subprograms DOMElement Subprograms |
| GETFIRSTCHILD Function | Retrieves the first child of the node | DOMNode Subprograms |
| GETIMPLEMENTATION Function | Retrieves the DOM implementation | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| GETLASTCHILD Function | Retrieves the last child of the node | DOMNode Subprograms |
| GETLENGTH Functions | Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the length of the data the number of items in the map the number of items in the list | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMCharacterData Subprograms DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms DOMNodeList Subprograms |

Table 210-21 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS_XMLDOM Package Subprogram

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|--|--|--|
| GETLOCALNAME Procedure and Functions | Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the local part of the qualified name the local name of the attribute the local name of the element | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMNode Subprograms DOMAttr Subprograms DOMElement Subprograms |
| GETNAME Functions | Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the name of the attribute the name of the Document type | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMAttr Subprograms DOMDocumentType Subprograms |
| GETNAMEDITEM Function | Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an item specified by name and namespace URI) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms |
| GETNAMESPACE Procedure and Functions | Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the node's namespace URI the NS URI of the attribute the NS URI of the element | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMNode Subprograms DOMAttr Subprograms DOMElement Subprograms |
| GETNEXTSIBLING Function | Retrieves the next sibling of the node | DOMNode Subprograms |
| GETNODENAME Function | Retrieves the Name of the Node | DOMNode Subprograms |
| GETNODETYPE Function | Retrieves the Type of the node | DOMNode Subprograms |
| GETNODEVALUE Function | Retrieves the Value of the Node | DOMNode Subprograms |
| GETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function & Procedure | Retrieves the Node Value as binary stream | DOMNode Subprograms |
| GETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function & Procedure | Retrieves the Node Value as character stream | DOMNode Subprograms |
| GETNOTATIONNAME Function | Retrieves the notation name of the entity | DOMEntity Subprograms |
| GETNOTATIONS Function | Retrieves the nodemap of the notations in the Document type | DOMDocumentType Subprograms |
| GETTARGET Function | Retrieves the target of the processing instruction | DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms |
| GETOWNERDOCUMENT Function | Retrieves the owner document of the node | DOMNode Subprograms |
| GETOWNERELEMENT Function | Retrieves the Element node, parent of the attribute | DOMAttr Subprograms |
| GETPARENTNODE Function | Retrieves the parent of this node | DOMNode Subprograms |
| GETPREFIX Function | Retrieves the namespace prefix) | DOMNode Subprograms |
| GETPREVIOUSIBLING Function | Retrieves the previous sibling of the node | DOMNode Subprograms |

Table 210-21 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS_XMLDOM Package Subprogram

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| GETPUBLICID Functions | Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the public ID of the document type the public Id of the entity the public Id of the notation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMDocumentType Subprograms DOMEntity Subprograms DOMNotation Subprograms |
| GETQUALIFIEDNAME Functions | Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Qualified Name of the attribute the qualified name of the element | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMAttr Subprograms DOMElement Subprograms |
| GETSCHEMANODE Function | Retrieves the associated schema URI | DOMNode Subprograms |
| GETSPECIFIED Function | Tests if attribute was specified in the element. | DOMAttr Subprograms |
| GETSTANDALONE Function | Retrieves the standalone property of the document | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| GETSYSTEMID Functions | Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the system ID of the document type the system Id of the entity the system Id of the notation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMDocumentType Subprograms DOMEntity Subprograms DOMNotation Subprograms |
| GETTAGNAME Function | Retrieves the Tag name of the element | DOMElement Subprograms |
| GETVALUE Function | Retrieves the value of the attribute | DOMAttr Subprograms |
| GETVERSION Function | Retrieves the version of the document | DOMDocument Subprograms) |
| GETXMLTYPE Function | Retrieves the XMLType associated with the DOM Document | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| HASATTRIBUTES Function | Tests if the node has attributes | DOMNode Subprograms |
| HASATTRIBUTE Functions | Tests if an attribute exists | DOMElement Subprograms |
| HASCHILDNODES Function | Tests if the node has child nodes | DOMNode Subprograms |
| HASFEATURE Function | Tests if the DOMImplementation implements a feature | DOMImplementation Subprograms |
| IMPORTNODE Function | Imports a node from another document | DOMNode Subprograms |
| INSERTBEFORE Function | Inserts a child before the reference child | DOMNode Subprograms |
| INSERTDATA Procedure | Inserts the data in the node at the specified offSets | DOMCharacterData Subprograms |

Table 210-21 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS_XMLDOM Package Subprogram

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| ISNULL Functions | Tests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the node is NULL • if the Attribute node is NULL • if the CDataSection is NULL • if the CharacterData is NULL • if the comment is NULL • if the document is NULL • if the DocumentFragment is NULL • if the Document Type is NULL • if the Element is NULL • if the Entity is NULL • if the DOMEntityReference is NULL • if the DOMImplementation node is NULL • if the NamedNodeMap is NULL • if the NodeList is NULL • if the Notation is NULL • if the Processing Instruction is NULL • if the text is NULL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOMNode Subprograms • DOMAttr Subprograms • DOMCDataSection Subprograms • DOMCharacterData Subprograms • DOMComment Subprograms • DOMDocument Subprograms • DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms • DOMDocumentType Subprograms • DOMELEMENT Subprograms • DOMEntity Subprograms • DOMEntityReference Subprograms • DOMImplementation Subprograms • DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms • DOMNodeList Subprograms • DOMNotation Subprograms • DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms • DOMText Subprograms |
| ITEM Functions | Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the item given the index in the map • the item given the index in the NodeList | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms • DOMNodeList Subprograms |
| MAKEATTR Function | Casts the node to an Attribute | DOMNode Subprograms |
| MAKECDATASECTION Function | Casts the node to a CData Section | DOMNode Subprograms |
| MAKECHARACTERDATA Function | Casts the node to Character Data | DOMNode Subprograms |
| MAKECOMMENT Function | Casts the node to a Comment | DOMNode Subprograms |
| MAKEDOCUMENT Function | Casts the node to a DOM Document | DOMNode Subprograms |
| MAKEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function | Casts the node to a DOM Document Fragment | DOMNode Subprograms) |

Table 210-21 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS_XMLDOM Package Subprogram

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|--|---|--|
| MAKEDOCUMENTTYPE Function | Casts the node to a DOM Document Type | DOMNode Subprograms |
| MAKEELEMENT Function | Casts the node to a DOM Element | DOMNode Subprograms |
| MAKEENTITY Function | Casts the node to a DOM Entity | DOMNode Subprograms |
| MAKEENTITYREFERENCE Function | Casts the node to a DOM Entity Reference | DOMNode Subprograms |
| MAKENODE Functions | Casts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Attribute to a node • the CDatasection to a node • the CharacterData to a node • the Comment to a node • the document to a node • the Document Fragment to a node • the document type to a node • the Element to a node • the Entity to a node • • the DOMEntityReference to NULL • the notation to a node • the Processing Instruction to a node • the text to a node | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOMAttr Subprograms • DOMCDataSection Subprograms • DOMCharacterData Subprograms • DOMComment Subprograms • DOMDocument Subprograms • DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms • DOMDocumentType Subprograms • DOMElement Subprograms • DOMEntity Subprograms • DOMEntityReference Subprograms • DOMNotation Subprograms • DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms • DOMText Subprograms |
| MAKENOTATION Function | Casts the node to a DOM Notation | DOMNode Subprograms |
| MAKEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function | Casts the node to a DOM Processing Instruction | DOMNode Subprograms |
| MAKETEXT Function | Casts the node to a DOM Text | DOMNode Subprograms |
| NEWDOMDOCUMENT Functions | Creates a new document | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| NORMALIZE Procedure | Normalizes the text children of the element | DOMElement Subprograms |
| REMOVEATTRIBUTE Procedures | Removes the attribute specified by the name | DOMElement Subprograms |
| REMOVEATTRIBUTENODE Function | Removes the attribute node in the element | DOMElement Subprograms |
| REMOVECHILD Function | Removes a specified child from a node | DOMNode Subprograms |

Table 210-21 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS_XMLDOM Package Subprogram

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|--|---|--|
| REMOVENAMEITEM Function | Removes the item specified by name | DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms |
| REPLACECHILD Function | Replaces the old child with a new child | DOMNode Subprograms |
| REPLACEDATA Procedure | Changes a range of characters in the node | DOMCharacterData Subprograms |
| RESOLVENAMESPACEPREFIX Function | Resolve the prefix to a namespace URI | DOMElement Subprograms |
| SETATTRIBUTE Procedures | Sets the attribute specified by the name | DOMElement Subprograms |
| SETATTRIBUTENODE Functions | Sets the attribute node in the element | DOMElement Subprograms |
| SETCHARSET Procedure | Sets the character set of the DOM document | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| SETDATA Procedures | Sets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the data to the node the data of the processing instruction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMCharacterData Subprograms DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms |
| SETDOCTYPE Procedure | Sets the DTD of the document. | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| SETNAMEITEM Function | Sets the item in the map specified by the name | DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms |
| SETNODEVALUE Procedure | Sets the Value of the node | DOMNode Subprograms |
| SETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function & Procedure | Sets the Node Value as a binary stream | DOMNode Subprograms |
| SETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function & Procedure | Sets the Node Value as a character stream | DOMNode Subprograms |
| SETPREFIX Procedure | Sets the namespace prefix | DOMNode Subprograms |
| SETSTANDALONE Procedure | Sets the standalone property of the document | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| SETVALUE Procedure | Sets the value of the attribute | DOMAttr Subprograms |
| SETVERSION Procedure | Sets the version of the document | DOMDocument Subprograms |
| SPLITTEXT Function | Splits the contents of the text node into 2 text nodes | DOMText Subprograms |
| SUBSTRINGDATA Function | Retrieves the substring of the data | DOMCharacterData Subprograms |
| USEBINARYSTREAM Function | Strabismus that the stream is valid for use | DOMNode Subprograms |

Table 210-21 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS_XMLDOM Package Subprogram

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|--|--|---|
| WRITETOBUFFER Procedures | Writes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the contents of the node to a buffer the document to a buffer the contents of a document fragment into a buffer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMNode Subprograms DOMDocument Subprograms DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms |
| WRITETOCLOB Procedures | Writes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the contents of the node to a CLOB the document to a CLOB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMNode Subprograms DOMDocument Subprograms |
| WRITETOFILE Procedures | Writes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the contents of the node to a file the document to a file | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOMNode Subprograms DOMDocument Subprograms |

210.7.1 ADOPTNODE Function

This function adopts a node from another document, and returns this new node.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ADOPTNODE (
    doc          IN  DOMDocument,
    importedNode IN  DOMNode)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-22 ADOPTNODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| doc | Document that is adopting the node |
| importedNode | Node to adopt |

Usage Notes

Note that the [ADOPTNODE Function](#) removes the node from the source document while the [IMPORTNODE Function](#) clones the node in the source document.

210.7.2 APPENDCHILD Function

This function adds the node `newchild` to the end of the list of children of this node, and returns the newly added node. If the `newchild` is already in the tree, it is first removed.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.APPENDCHILD(
  n          IN      DOMNode,
  newchild   IN      DOMNode)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-23 APPENDCHILD Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>n</code> | DOMNode |
| <code>newchild</code> | The child to be appended to the list of children of node <code>n</code> |

210.7.3 APPENDDATA Procedure

This procedure appends the string to the end of the character data of the node. Upon success, data provides access to the concatenation of data and the specified string argument.



See Also:

[DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.APPENDDATA(
  cd      IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA,
  arg     IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 210-24 APPENDDATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|------------------|
| <code>cd</code> | DOMCHARACTERDATA |

Table 210-24 (Cont.) APPENDDATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| arg | The data to append to the existing data |

210.7.4 CLONENODE Function

This function returns a duplicate of this node, and serves as a generic copy constructor for nodes. The duplicate node has no parent, its parent node is `NULL`.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CLONENODE (
    n          IN    DOMNODE,
    deep      IN    BOOLEAN)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-25 CLONENODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | DOMNODE |
| deep | Determines if children are to be cloned |

Usage Notes

- Cloning an Element copies all attributes and their values, including those generated by the XML processor to represent defaulted attributes, but this method does not copy any text it contains unless it is a deep clone, since the text is contained in a child Text node.
- Cloning an Attribute directly, as opposed to be cloned as part of an Element cloning operation, returns a specified attribute (specified is `TRUE`).
- Cloning any other type of node simply returns a copy of this node.

210.7.5 CREATEATTRIBUTE Functions

This function creates a `DOMATTR` node.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Creates a `DOMATTR` with the specified name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEATTRIBUTE (
  doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT,
  name     IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMATTR;
```

Creates a `DOMATTR` with the specified name and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEATTRIBUTE (
  doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT,
  qname    IN      VARCHAR2,
  ns       IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMATTR;
```

Parameters

Table 210-26 CREATEATTRIBUTE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| <code>doc</code> | <code>DOMDOCUMENT</code> |
| <code>qname</code> | New attribute qualified name |
| <code>ns</code> | Namespace |

210.7.6 CREATECDATASECTION Function

This function creates a `DOMCDATASECTION` node.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATECDATASECTION (
  doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT,
  data     IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMCDATASECTION;
```

Parameters

Table 210-27 CREATECDATASECTION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| <code>doc</code> | <code>DOMDOCUMENT</code> |
| <code>data</code> | Content of the <code>DOMCDATASECTION</code> node |

210.7.7 CREATECOMMENT Function

This function creates a `DOMCOMMENT` node.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATECOMMENT (  
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT,  
    data     IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMCOMMENT;
```

Parameters

Table 210-28 CREATECOMMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |
| data | Content of the <code>DOMComment</code> node |

210.7.8 CREATEDOCUMENT Function

This function creates a `DOMDOCUMENT` with specified namespace URI, root element name, DTD.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEDOCUMENT (  
    namespaceURI  IN  VARCHAR2,  
    qualifiedName IN  VARCHAR2,  
    doctype       IN  DOMTYPE := NULL)  
RETURN DOMDOCUMENT;
```

Parameters

Table 210-29 CREATEDOCUMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---------------|
| namespaceURI | Namespace URI |

Table 210-29 (Cont.) CREATEDOCUMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|-------------------|
| qualifiedName | Root element name |
| doctype | Document type |

210.7.9 CREATEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function

This function creates a `DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT`.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT (
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT;
```

Parameters

Table 210-30 CREATEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| doc | DOMDocument |

210.7.10 CREATEELEMENT Functions

This function creates a `DOMELEMENT`.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Creates a `DOMElement` with specified name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEELEMENT (
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT,
    tagName  IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMELEMENT;
```

Creates a `DOMElement` with specified name and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEELEMENT (
    doc          IN    DOMDOCUMENT,
    tagName     IN    VARCHAR2,
    ns          IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMELEMENT;
```

Parameters

Table 210-31 CREATEELEMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |
| tagName | Tagname for new DOMELEMENT |
| ns | Namespace |

210.7.11 CREATEENTITYREFERENCE Function

This function creates a DOMENTITYREFERENCE node.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEENTITYREFERENCE (
    doc          IN    DOMDOCUMENT,
    name        IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMENTITYREFERENCE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-32 CREATEENTITYREFERENCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |
| name | New entity reference name |

210.7.12 CREATEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function

This function creates a DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION node.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION (  
  doc      IN      DOMDocument,  
  target   IN      VARCHAR2,  
  data     IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION;
```

Parameters

Table 210-33 CREATEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |
| target | Target of the new processing instruction |
| data | Content data of the new processing instruction |

210.7.13 CREATETEXTNODE Function

This function creates a DOMTEXT node.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATETEXTNODE (  
  doc      IN      DOMDocument,  
  data     IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMTEXT;
```

Parameters

Table 210-34 CREATETEXTNODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |
| data | Content of the DOMText node |

210.7.14 DELETEDATA Procedure

This procedure removes a range of characters from the node. Upon success, data and length reflect the change.



See Also:

[DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.DELETEDATA (  
  cd          IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA,  
  offset     IN      NUMBER,  
  cnt        IN      NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 210-35 DELETEDATA PROCEDURE Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| cd | DOMCHARACTERDATA |
| offset | The offset from which to delete the data |
| cnt | The number of characters (starting from offset) to delete |

210.7.15 FINDENTITY Function

This function finds an entity in the specified DTD, and returns that entity if found.



See Also:

[DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.FINDENTITY (  
  dt          IN      DOMDOCUMENTTYPE,  
  name       IN      VARCHAR2,  
  par        IN      BOOLEAN)  
RETURN DUMENTITY;
```


Parameters

Table 210-36 FINDENTITY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| dt | The DTD |
| name | Entity to find |
| par | Flag to indicate type of entity; TRUE for parameter entity and FALSE for normal entity |

210.7.16 FINDNOTATION Function

This function finds the notation in the specified DTD, and returns it, if found.

 **See Also:**
[DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.FINDNOTATION (
    dt          IN      DOMDocumentType,
    name       IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNOTATION;
```

Parameters

Table 210-37 FINDNOTATION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------|
| dt | The DTD |
| name | The notation to find |

210.7.17 FREEDOCFRAG Procedure

This procedure frees the specified document fragment.

 **See Also:**
[DOMDocument Subprograms](#) and [DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.FREEDOCFRAG (
    df      IN      DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT);
```

Parameters

Table 210-38 FREEDOCFRAG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| df | DOM document fragment |

210.7.18 FREEDOCUMENT Procedure

This procedure frees `DOMDOCUMENT` object.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.FREEDOCUMENT(  
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT);
```

Parameters

Table 210-39 FREEDOCUMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |

210.7.19 FREEELEMENT Procedure

This procedure frees memory allocated to a `DOMElement` handle.



See Also:

[DBMS_XMLDOM DOMElement Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.FREEELEMENT(  
    elem IN DOMELEMENT);
```

Parameters

Table 210-40 FREEELEMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| elem | Of type <code>DOMELEMENT</code> |

210.7.20 FREENODE Procedure

This procedure frees all resources associated with a `DOMNODE`.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.FREENODE (
    n          IN      DOMNODE);
```

Parameters

Table 210-41 FREENODE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------|
| n | <code>DOMNODE</code> |

210.7.21 FREENODELIST Procedure

This procedure frees all resources associated with a `nodelist`.



See Also:

[DBMS_XMLDOM DOMNodeList Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.FREENODELIST (
    n1 IN DOMNodeList);
```

Parameters

Table 210-42 FREENODELIST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------|
| nl | Of type DOMNODELIST |

210.7.22 GETATTRIBUTE Functions

This function returns the value of an attribute of an `DOMELEMENT` by name.



See Also:

[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Returns the value of a `DOMELEMENT`'s attribute by name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETATTRIBUTE (
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT,
    name      IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the value of a `DOMELEMENT`'s attribute by name and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETATTRIBUTE (
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT,
    name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    ns        IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-43 GETATTRIBUTE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| elem | The <code>DOMELEMENT</code> |
| name | Attribute name |
| ns | Namespace |

210.7.23 GETATTRIBUTENODE Functions

This function returns an attribute node from the `DOMELEMENT` by name. The function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.



See Also:

[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Returns an attribute node from the `DOMELEMENT` by name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETATTRIBUTENODE (
  elem      IN      DOMElement,
  name      IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMATTR;
```

Returns an attribute node from the `DOMELEMENT` by name and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETATTRIBUTENODE (
  elem      IN      DOMElement,
  name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  ns        IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMATTR;
```

Parameters

Table 210-44 GETATTRIBUTENODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| elem | The <code>DOMELEMENT</code> |
| name | Attribute name; * matches any attribute |
| ns | Namespace |

210.7.24 GETATTRIBUTES Function

This function retrieves a `NAMEDNODEMAP` containing the attributes of this node (if it is an Element) or `NULL` otherwise.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETATTRIBUTES (
    n          IN          DOMNode)
RETURN DOMNAMEDNODEMAP;
```

Parameters**Table 210-45** GETATTRIBUTES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNode |

210.7.25 GETCHARSET Function

This function retrieves the character set of the DOM document.

**See Also:**

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETCHARSET (
    doc IN    DOMDocument)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters**Table 210-46** GETCHARSET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| doc | DOM document |

Usage Notes

For a newly parsed document, we return the database character set. Once the `SETCHARSET` Procedure is called with a non-NULL value for `charset`, that `charset` is returned.

210.7.26 GETCHILDNODES Function

This function retrieves a `DOMNODELIST` that contains all children of this node. If there are no children, this is a `DOMNODELIST` containing no nodes.

**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETCHILDNODES (
    n          IN      DOMNode)
RETURN DOMNodeList;
```

Parameters

Table 210-47 GETCHILDNODES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNode |

210.7.27 GETCHILDRENBYTAGNAME Functions

This function returns the children of the `DOMELEMENT`.



See Also:

[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Returns children of the `DOMELEMENT` given the tag name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETCHILDRENBYTAGNAME (
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT,
    name      IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNODELIST;
```

Returns children of the `DOMELEMENT` given the tag name and namespace:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETCHILDRENBYTAGNAME (
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT,
    name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    ns        IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNODELIST;
```

Parameters

Table 210-48 GETCHILDRENBYTAGNAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| elem | DOMELEMENT |
| name | Tag name |
| ns | Namespace |

210.7.28 GETDATA Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Gets the character data of the node that implements this interface (See Also: [DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETDATA (
    cd      IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the content data of the `DOMProcessingInstruction` (See Also: [DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETDATA (
    pi      IN      DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-49 GETDATA Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| cd | DOMCHARACTERDATA |
| pi | The DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION |

210.7.29 GETDOCTYPE Function

This function returns the DTD associated to the `DOMDOCUMENT`.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETDOCTYPE (
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-50 GETDOCTYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |

210.7.30 GETDOCUMENTELEMENT Function

This function returns the root element of the `DOMDOCUMENT`.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETDOCUMENTELEMENT (
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT)
RETURN DOMELEMENT;
```

Parameters

Table 210-51 GETDOCUMENTELEMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |

210.7.31 GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Returns a `DOMNODELIST` of all the elements with a specified tagname (See Also: [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME (
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT,
    tagname  IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNODELIST;
```

Returns the element children of the `DOMELEMENT` given the tag name (See Also: [DOMELEMENT Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME (
    elem     IN      DOMELEMENT,
    name     IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNODELIST;
```

Returns the element children of the `DOMELEMENT` given the tag name and namespace (See Also: [DOMELEMENT Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME (
    elem     IN      DOMELEMENT,
    name     IN      VARCHAR2,
    ns       IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNODELIST;
```


Parameters

Table 210-52 GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |
| tagname | Name of the tag to match on |
| elem | The DOMELEMENT |
| name | Tag name; using a wildcard(*) would match any tag |
| ns | Namespace |

210.7.32 GETENTITIES Function

This function retrieves a `DOMNAMEDNODEMAP` containing the general entities, both external and internal, declared in the DTD.

 **See Also:**
[DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETENTITIES (
    dt      IN      DOMDocumentType)
RETURN DOMNAMEDNODEMAP;
```

Parameters

Table 210-53 GETENTITIES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| dt | DOMDOCUMENTTYPE |

210.7.33 GETEXPANDEDNAME Procedure and Functions

This subprogram is overloaded as a procedure and two functions. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Retrieves the expanded name of the `Node` if it is in an `Element` or `Attribute` type; otherwise, returns `NULL` (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#))

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETEXPANDEDNAME (
    n      IN      DOMNODE
    data   OUT     VARCHAR);
```

Returns the expanded name of the `DOMAttr` (See Also: [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETEXPANDEDNAME (
    a          IN      DOMAttr)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the expanded name of the `DOMElement` (See Also: [DOMElement Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETEXPANDEDNAME (
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-54 GETEXPANDEDNAME Procedure and Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| n | DOMNODE |
| data | Returned expanded name of the Node |
| a | DOMATTR |
| elem | DOMELEMENT |

210.7.34 GETFIRSTCHILD Function

This function retrieves the first child of this node. If there is no such node, this returns NULL.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETFIRSTCHILD (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-55 GETFIRSTCHILD Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

210.7.35 GETIMPLEMENTATION Function

This function returns the `DOMIMPLEMENTATION` object that handles this `DOMDOCUMENT`.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETIMPLEMENTATION (  
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT)  
RETURN DOMIMPLEMENTATION;
```

Parameters

Table 210-56 GETIMPLEMENTATION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |

210.7.36 GETLASTCHILD Function

This function retrieves the last child of this node. If there is no such node, this returns `NULL`.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETLASTCHILD (  
    n      IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-57 GETLASTCHILD Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

210.7.37 GETLENGTH Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Gets the number of characters in the data. This may have the value zero, because `CharacterData` nodes may be empty (See Also: [DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETLENGTH (
    cd      IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Gets the number of nodes in this map. The range of valid child node indexes is 0 to `length-1`, inclusive (See Also: [DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETLENGTH (
    nnm     IN      DOMNAMEDNODEMAP)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Gets the number of nodes in the list. The range of valid child node indexes is 0 to `length-1`, inclusive (See Also: [DOMNodeList Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETLENGTH (
    nl      IN      DOMNODELIST)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 210-58 GETLENGTH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| <code>cd</code> | <code>DOMCHARACTERDATA</code> |
| <code>nnm</code> | <code>DOMNAMEDNODEMAP</code> |
| <code>nl</code> | <code>DOMNODELIST</code> |

210.7.38 GETLOCALNAME Procedure and Functions

This function is overloaded as a procedure and two functions. The specific forms of functionality are described alongside the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Retrieves the local part of the node's qualified name (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETLOCALNAME (
    n       IN      DOMNODE,
    data    OUT     VARCHAR2);
```

Returns the local name of the `DOMAttr` (See Also: [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETLOCALNAME (
    a          IN      DOMATTR)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the local name of the `DOMElement` (See Also: [DOMElement Subprograms](#))

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETLOCALNAME (
    elem       IN      DOMELEMENT)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-59 GETLOCALNAME Procedure and Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------|
| n | DOMNode |
| data | Returned local name. |
| a | DOMAttr. |
| elem | DOMElement. |

210.7.39 GETNAME Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Returns the name of this attribute (See Also: [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNAME (
    a          IN      DOMATTR)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Retrieves the name of DTD, or the name immediately following the `DOCTYPE` keyword (See Also: [DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNAME (
    dt         IN      DOMDOCUMENTTYPE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-60 GETNAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| a | DOMATTR |
| dt | DOMDOCUMENTTYPE |

210.7.40 GETNAMEDITEM Function

GETNAMEDITEM retrieves a node specified by name.



See Also:

[DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Retrieves a node specified by name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNAMEDITEM(  
    nnm    IN  DOMNAMEDNODEMAP,  
    name   IN  VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Retrieves a node specified by name and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNAMEDITEM(  
    nnm    IN  DOMNAMEDNODEMAP,  
    name   IN  VARCHAR2,  
    ns     IN  VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-61 GETNAMEDITEM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| nnm | DOMNAMEDNODEMAP |
| name | Name of the item to be retrieved |
| ns | Namespace |

210.7.41 GETNAMESPACE Procedure and Functions

This subprogram is overloaded as a procedure and two functions. The specific forms of functionality are described alongside the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Retrieves the namespace URI associated with the node (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNAMESPACE(  
    n      IN  DOMNODE,  
    data   OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Retrieves the namespace of the DOMATTR (See Also: [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNAMESPACE (
    a          IN      DOMATTR)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Retrieves the namespace of the `DOMELEMENT` (See Also: [DOMElement Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNAMESPACE (
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-62 GETNAMESPACE Procedure and Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------|
| n | DOMNODE |
| data | Returned namespace URI |
| a | DOMATTR |
| elem | DOMELEMENT |

210.7.42 GETNEXTSIBLING Function

This function retrieves the node immediately following this node. If there is no such node, this returns `NULL`.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNEXTSIBLING (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMNode;
```

Parameters

Table 210-63 GETNEXTSIBLING Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

210.7.43 GETNODETYPE Function

This function retrieves a code representing the type of the underlying object.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNODETYPE (  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 210-64 GETNODETYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

210.7.44 GETNODENAME Function

This function gets the name of the node depending on its type.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNODENAME (  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-65 GETNODENAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

210.7.45 GETNODEVALUE Function

This function gets the value of this node, depending on its type.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNODEVALUE (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;*
```

Parameters

Table 210-66 GETNODEVALUE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

210.7.46 GETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function & Procedure

The operation of these subprograms is described with each syntax implementation.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

This function returns an instance of the PL/SQL `XMLBinaryInputStream`. The node datatype must be `RAW` or `BLOB` – if not an exception is raised.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN SYS.UTL_BINARYINPUTSTREAM;
```

Using this procedure, the application passes an implementation of `SYS.UTL_BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM` into which XDB writes the contents of the node. The datatype of the node must be `RAW` or `CLOB` – if not an exception is raised.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM (
    n          in      DOMNODE,
    value      in      SYS.UTL_BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM);
```

Parameters

Table 210-67 GETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function & Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------|
| n | DOMNODE |
| value | BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM |

210.7.47 GETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function & Procedure

The operation of these subprograms is described with each syntax implementation.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

This function returns an instance of the PL/SQL `XMLCharacterInputStream`. If the node data is character it is converted to the current session character set. If the node data is not character data, it is first converted to character data.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN SYS.UTL_CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM;
```

Using this procedure, the node data is converted, as necessary, to the session character set and then "pushed" into the `SYS.UTL_CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM`.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM (
    n          IN      DOMNODE,
    value      IN      SYS.UTL_CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM);
```

Parameters

Table 210-68 GETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function & Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| n | DOMNODE |
| value | CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM |

210.7.48 GETNOTATIONNAME Function

This function returns the notation name of the `DOENTITY`.



See Also:

[DOMEntity Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNOTATIONNAME (  
    ent      IN      DOENTITY)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-69 GETNOTATIONNAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| ent | DOENTITY |

210.7.49 GETNOTATIONS Function

This function retrieves a `DOMNAMEDNODEMAP` containing the notations declared in the DTD.



See Also:

[DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNOTATIONS (  
    dt      IN      DOMDOCUMENTTYPE)  
RETURN DOMNAMEDNODEMAP;
```

Parameters

Table 210-70 GETNOTATIONS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| dt | DOMDOCUMENTTYPE |

210.7.50 GETTARGET Function

This function returns the target of the `DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION`.



See Also:

[DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETTARGET (  
    pi          IN      DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-71 GETTARGET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| pi | DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION |

210.7.51 GETOWNERDOCUMENT Function

This function retrieves the Document object associated with this node. This is also the Document object used to create new nodes. When this node is a Document or a Document Type that is not used with any Document yet, this is `NULL`.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETOWNERDOCUMENT (  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMDOCUMENT;
```

Parameters

Table 210-72 GETOWNERDOCUMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

210.7.52 GETOWNERELEMENT Function

This function retrieves the Element node to which the specified Attribute is attached.



See Also:

[DOMAttr Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETOWNERELEMENT (  
    a          IN      DOMATTR)  
RETURN DOMELEMENT;
```

Parameters

Table 210-73 GETOWNERELEMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| a | Attribute |

210.7.53 GETPARENTNODE Function

This function retrieves the parent of this node. All nodes, except `Attr`, `Document`, `DocumentFragment`, `Entity`, and `Notation` may have a parent. However, if a node has just been created and not yet added to the tree, or if it has been removed from the tree, this is `NULL`.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETPARENTNODE (  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-74 GETPARENTNODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

210.7.54 GETPREFIX Function

This function retrieves the namespace prefix of the node.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETPREFIX (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-75 GETPREFIX Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

210.7.55 GETPREVIOUSIBLING Function

This function retrieves the node immediately preceding this node. If there is no such node, this returns `NULL`.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETPREVIOUSIBLING (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-76 GETPREVIOUSIBLING Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

210.7.56 GETPUBLICID Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Returns the public identifier of the specified DTD (See Also: [DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETPUBLICID (
    dt          IN      DOMDOCUMENTTYPE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the public identifier of the `DOMENTITY` (See Also: [DOMEntity Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETPUBLICID (
    ent        IN      DOMENTITY)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the public identifier of the `DOMNOTATION` (See Also: [DOMNotation Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETPUBLICID (
    n          IN      DOMNOTATION)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-77 GETPUBLICID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| dt | The DTD |
| ent | DOMENTITY |
| n | DOMNOTATION |

210.7.57 GETQUALIFIEDNAME Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Returns the qualified name of the `DOMATTR` (See Also: [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETQUALIFIEDNAME (
    a          IN      DOMATTR)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the qualified name of the `DOMELEMENT` (See Also: [DOMElement Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETQUALIFIEDNAME (
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```


Parameters

Table 210-78 GETQUALIFIEDNAME Functions Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| a | DOMATTR |
| elem | DOMELEMENT |

210.7.58 GETSCHEMANODE Function

This function retrieves the schema URI associated with the node.

 **See Also:**
[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETSCHEMANODE (
  n      IN  DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```


Parameters

Table 210-79 GETSCHEMANODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

210.7.59 GETSPECIFIED Function

If this attribute was explicitly specified, a value in the original document, this is true; otherwise, it is false.

 **See Also:**
[DOMAttr Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETSPECIFIED (
  a      IN  DOMATTR)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 210-80 GETSPECIFIED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| a | DOMATTR |

210.7.60 GETSTANDALONE Function

This function returns the standalone property associated with the `DOMDOCUMENT`.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETSTANDALONE (
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-81 GETSTANDALONE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT. |

210.7.61 GETSYSTEMID Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Returns the system id of the specified DTD (See Also: [DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETSYSTEMID (
    dt      IN      DOMDOCUMENTTYPE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the system identifier of the `DOMENTITY` (See Also: [DOMEntity Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETSYSTEMID (
    ent     IN      DOMENTITY)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the system identifier of the `DOMNOTATION` (See Also: [DOMNotation Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETSYSTEMID (
    n          IN      DOMNOTATION)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```


Parameters

Table 210-82 GETSYSTEMID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| dt | The DTD. |
| ent | DOMEntity. |
| n | DOMNotation. |

210.7.62 GETTAGNAME Function

This function returns the name of the `DOMELEMENT`.

 **See Also:**
[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETTAGNAME (
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```


Parameters

Table 210-83 GETTAGNAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| elem | The <code>DOMELEMENT</code> |

210.7.63 GETVALUE Function

This function retrieves the value of the attribute.

 **See Also:**
[DOMAttr Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETVALUE (
    a        IN      DOMATTR)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-84 GETVALUE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| a | DOMATTR |

210.7.64 GETVERSION Function

This function returns the version of the `DOMDOCUMENT`.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETVERSION(  
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-85 GETVERSION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |

210.7.65 GETXMLTYPE Function

This function returns the `XMLType` associated with the `DOMDOCUMENT`.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETXMLTYPE(  
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT)  
RETURN SYS.XMLTYPE;
```


Parameters

Table 210-86 GETXMLTYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |

210.7.66 HASATTRIBUTE Functions

Verifies whether an attribute has been defined for `DOMELEMENT`, or has a default value.



See Also:

[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Verifies whether an attribute with the specified name has been defined for `DOMElement`:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.HASATTRIBUTE (
    elem      IN  DOMELEMENT,
    name      IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Verifies whether an attribute with specified name and namespace URI has been defined for `DOMELEMENT`; namespace enabled:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.HASATTRIBUTE (
    elem      IN  DOMELEMENT,
    name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    ns        IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-87 HASATTRIBUTE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| elem | The <code>DOMELEMENT</code> |
| name | Attribute name; * matches any attribute |
| ns | Namespace |

210.7.67 HASATTRIBUTES Function

This function returns whether this node has any attributes.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.HASATTRIBUTES (  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 210-88 HASATTRIBUTES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

210.7.68 HASCHILDNODES Function

This function determines whether this node has any children.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.HASCHILDNODES (  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 210-89 HASCHILDNODES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

210.7.69 HASFEATURE Function

This function tests if the `DOMIMPLEMENTATION` implements a specific feature.



See Also:

[DOMImplementation Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.HASFEATURE (  
  di          IN      DOMIMPLEMENTATION,  
  feature     IN      VARCHAR2,  
  version     IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 210-90 HASFEATURE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| di | DOMIMPLEMENTATION |
| feature | The feature to check for |
| version | The version of the DOM to check in |

210.7.70 IMPORTNODE Function

This function imports a node from an external document and returns this new node.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.IMPORTNODE (  
  doc          IN      DOMDOCUMENT,  
  importedNode IN      DOMNODE,  
  deep         IN      BOOLEAN)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-91 IMPORTNODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| doc | Document from which the node is imported |
| importedNode | Node to import |
| deep | Setting for recursive import. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If this value is <code>TRUE</code>, the entire subtree of the node will be imported with the node. If this value is <code>FALSE</code>, only the node itself will be imported. |

Usage Notes

Note that the [ADOPTNODE Function](#) removes the node from the source document while the [IMPORTNODE Function](#) clones the node in the source document.

210.7.71 INSERTBEFORE Function

This function inserts the node `newchild` before the existing child node `refchild`. If `refchild` is `NULL`, insert `newchild` at the end of the list of children.

If `newchild` is a `DOCUMENTFRAGMENT` object, all of its children are inserted, in the same order, before `refchild`. If the `newchild` is already in the tree, it is first removed.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.INSERTBEFORE(
  n          IN      DOMNODE,
  newchild  IN      DOMNODE,
  refchild  IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMNode;
```

Parameters

Table 210-92 INSERTBEFORE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | DOMNODE |
| newChild | The child to be inserted in the DOMNODE |
| refChild | The reference node before which the <code>newchild</code> is to be inserted |

210.7.72 INSERTDATA Procedure

This procedure inserts a string at the specified character offset.



See Also:

[DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.INSERTDATA (
  cd      IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA,
  offset  IN      NUMBER,
  arg     IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 210-93 INSERTDATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| cd | DOMCHARACTERDATA |
| offset | The offset at which to insert the data |
| arg | The value to be inserted |

210.7.73 ISNULL Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Checks if the specified `DOMNODE` is `NULL`. Returns `TRUE` if it is `NULL`, `FALSE` otherwise (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL (
  n      IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified `DOMATTR` is `NULL`; returns `TRUE` if it is `NULL`, `FALSE` otherwise (See Also: [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL (
  a      IN      DOMATTR)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified `DOMCDATASECTION` is `NULL`; returns `TRUE` if it is `NULL`, `FALSE` otherwise (See Also: [DOMCDATASection Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL (
  cds   IN      DOMCDATASECTION)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMCHARACTERDATA is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    cd      IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMCOMMENT is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMComment Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    com     IN      DOMCOMMENT)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMDOCUMENT is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    doc     IN      DOMDOCUMENT)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    df      IN      DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMDOCUMENTTYPE is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    dt      IN      DOMDOCUMENTTYPE)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMELEMENT is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMElement Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    elem   IN      DOMELEMENT)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMENTITY is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMEntity Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    ent    IN      DOMENTITY)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMENTITYREFERENCE is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMEntityReference Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    EREF   IN      DOMENTITYREFERENCE)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMIMPLEMENTATION is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL (See Also: [DOMImplementation Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL (
    di          IN      DOMIMPLEMENTATION)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMNAMEDNODEMAP is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL (
    nnm        IN      DOMNAMEDNODEMAP)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMNODELIST is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMNodeList Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL (
    nl         IN      DOMNODELIST)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMNOTATION is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMNotation Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL (
    n          IN      DOMNOTATION)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL (
    pi         IN      DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMTEXT is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMText Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL (
    t          IN      DOMTEXT)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 210-94 ISNULL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| n | DOMNODE to check |
| a | DOMATTR to check |
| cds | DOMCDATASECTION to check |
| cd | DOMCHARACTERDATA to check |
| com | DOMCOMMENT to check |
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT to check |
| dF | DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT to check |
| dt | DOMDOCUMENTTYPE to check |
| elem | DOMELEMENT to check |
| ent | DOMENTITY to check |

Table 210-94 (Cont.) ISNULL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| eref | DOMENTITYREFERENCE to check |
| di | DOMIMPLEMENTATION to check |
| nnm | DOMNAMENODEMAP to check |
| nl | DOMNODELIST to check |
| n | DOMNOTATION to check |
| pi | DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION to check |
| t | DOMTEXT to check |

210.7.74 ITEM Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Returns the item in the map which corresponds to the `INDEX` parameter. If `INDEX` is greater than or equal to the number of nodes in this map, this returns `NULL` (See Also: [DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ITEM(
    nnm      IN      DOMNAMEDNODEMAP,
    index    IN      NUMBER)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Returns the item in the collection which corresponds to the `INDEX` parameter. If `index` is greater than or equal to the number of nodes in the list, this returns `NULL` (See Also: [DOMNodeList Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ITEM(
    nl       IN      DOMNODELIST,
    index    IN      NUMBER)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-95 ITEM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| nnm | DOMNAMEDNODEMAP |
| index | The index in the node map at which the item is to be retrieved |
| nl | DOMNODELIST |
| index | The index in the <code>NodeList</code> used to retrieve the item |

210.7.75 MAKEATTR Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMATTR, and returns the DOMATTR.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEATTR (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMATTR;
```

Parameters

Table 210-96 MAKEATTR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| n | DOMNODE to cast |

210.7.76 MAKECDATASECTION Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMCDATASECTION.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKECDATASECTION (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMCDATASECTION;
```

Parameters

Table 210-97 MAKECDATASECTION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| n | DOMNODE to cast |

210.7.77 MAKECHARACTERDATA Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMCHARACTERDATA, and returns the DOMCHARACTERDATA.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKECHARACTERDATA (  
    n          IN      DOMNode)  
RETURN DOMCharacterData;
```

Parameters

Table 210-98 MAKECHARACTERDATA Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| n | DOMNODE to cast |

210.7.78 MAKECOMMENT Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMCOMMENT, and returns the DOMCOMMENT.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKECOMMENT (  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMCOMMENT;
```

Parameters

Table 210-99 MAKECOMMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| n | DOMNODE to cast |

210.7.79 MAKEDOCUMENT Function

This function casts a specified `DOMNODE` to a `DOMDOCUMENT`, and returns the `DOMDOCUMENT`.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEDOCUMENT (
  n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMDocument;
```

Parameters

Table 210-100 MAKEDOCUMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| n | DOMNODE to cast |

210.7.80 MAKEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function

This function casts a specified `DOMNODE` to a `DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT`, and returns the `DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT`.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT (
  n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT;
```

Parameters

Table 210-101 MAKEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| n | DOMNODE to cast |

210.7.81 MAKEDOCUMENTTYPE Function

This function casts a specified `DOMNODE` to a `DOMDOCUMENTTYPE` and returns the `DOMDOCUMENTTYPE`.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEDOCUMENTTYPE (  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-102 MAKEDOCUMENTTYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| n | DOMNODE to cast. |

210.7.82 MAKEELEMENT Function

This function casts a specified `DOMNODE` to a `DOMELEMENT`, and returns the `DOMELEMENT`.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEELEMENT (  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMELEMENT;
```

Parameters

Table 210-103 MAKEELEMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| n | DOMNODE to cast |

210.7.83 MAKEENTITY Function

This function casts a specified `DOMNODE` to a `DOMENTITY`, and returns the `DOMENTITY`.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEENTITY (  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOENTITY;
```

Parameters

Table 210-104 MAKEENTITY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| n | DOMNODE to cast |

210.7.84 MAKEENTITYREFERENCE Function

This function casts a specified `DOMNODE` to a `DOENTITYREFERENCE`, and returns the `DOENTITYREFERENCE`.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEENTITYREFERENCE (  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOENTITYREFERENCE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-105 MAKEENTITYREFERENCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| n | DOMNODE to cast |

210.7.85 MAKENODE Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Casts specified DOMATTR to a DOMNODE, and returns the DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE (  
    a          IN      DOMATTR)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the DOMCDATASECTION to a DOMNODE, and returns that DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMCDATASection Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE (  
    cds       IN      DOMCDATASECTION)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the specified DOMCHARACTERDATA as a DOMNODE, and returns that DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE (  
    cd        IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the specified DOMCOMMENT to a DOMNODE, and returns that DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMComment Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE (  
    com       IN      DOMCOMMENT)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the DOMDOCUMENT to a DOMNODE, and returns that DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE (  
    doc       IN      DOMDOCUMENT)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the specified DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT to a DOMNODE, and returns that DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE (  
    df        IN      DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT)  
RETURN DOMNode;
```

Casts the specified DOMDOCUMENTTYPE to a DOMNODE, and returns that DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE (  
    dt        IN      DOMDOCUMENTTYPE)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the specified DOMELEMENT to a DOMNODE, and returns that DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMElement Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE (
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts specified `DOMENTITY` to a `DOMNODE`, and returns that `DOMNODE` (See Also: [DOMEntity Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE (
    ent      IN      DOMENTITY)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the `DOMENTITYREFERENCE` to a `DOMNODE`, and returns that `DOMNODE` (See Also: [DOMEntityReference Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE (
    eref     IN      DOMENTITYREFERENCE)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the `DOMNOTATION` to a `DOMNODE`, and returns that `DOMNODE` (See Also: [DOMNotation Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE (
    n      IN      DOMNOTATION)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the `DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION` to a `DOMNODE`, and returns the `DOMNODE` (See Also: [DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE (
    pi      IN      DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the `DOMTEXT` to a `DOMNODE`, and returns that `DOMNODE` (See Also: [DOMText Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE (
    t      IN      DOMTEXT)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-106 MAKENODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| a | DOMATTR to cast |
| cds | DOMCDATASECTION to cast |
| cd | DOMCHARACTERDATA to cast |
| com | DOMCOMMENT to cast |
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT to cast |
| df | DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT to cast |
| dt | DOMDOCUMENTTYPE to cast |
| elem | DOMELEMENT to cast |
| ent | DOMENTITY to cast |
| eref | DOMENTITYREFERENCE to cast |

Table 210-106 (Cont.) MAKENODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| n | DOMNOTATION to cast |
| pi | DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION to cast |
| t | DOMTEXT to cast |

210.7.86 MAKENOTATION Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMNOTATION, and returns the DOMNOTATION.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENOTATION (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMNOTATION;
```

Parameters

Table 210-107 MAKENOTATION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| n | DOMNODE to cast |

210.7.87 MAKEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION, and returns the Domprocessinginstruction.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION;
```


Parameters

Table 210-108 MAKEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| n | DOMNODE to cast |

210.7.88 MAKETEXT Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMTEXT, and returns the DOMTEXT.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKETEXT (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMTEXT;
```

Parameters

Table 210-109 MAKETEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| n | DOMNODE to cast |

210.7.89 NEWDOMDOCUMENT Functions

This function returns a new DOMDOCUMENT instance.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Returns a new DOMDOCUMENT instance:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.NEWDOMDOCUMENT
RETURN DOMDOCUMENT;
```

Returns a new DOMDOCUMENT instance created from the specified XMLType object:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.NEWDOMDOCUMENT (
    xmldoc    IN SYS.XMLTYPE)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENT;
```

Returns a new DOMDOCUMENT instance created from the specified CLOB:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.NEWDOMDOCUMENT (
    cl        IN    CLOB)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENT;
```


Parameters

Table 210-110 NEWDOMDOCUMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| xmldoc | XMLType source for the DOMDOCUMENT |
| cl | CLOB source for the DOMDOCUMENT |

210.7.90 NORMALIZE Procedure

This procedure normalizes the text children of the DOMELEMENT.

 **See Also:**
[DOMELEMENT Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.NORMALIZE (
    elem      IN    DOMELEMENT);
```


Parameters

Table 210-111 NORMALIZE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------|
| elem | The DOMELEMENT |

210.7.91 REMOVEATTRIBUTE Procedures

This procedure removes an attribute from the DOMELEMENT by name.

 **See Also:**
[DOMELEMENT Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Removes the value of a `DOMELEMENT`'s attribute by name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REMOVEATTRIBUTE (
  elem      IN   DOMELEMENT,
  name      IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Removes the value of a `DOMELEMENT`'s attribute by name and namespace URI.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REMOVEATTRIBUTE (
  elem      IN   DOMELEMENT,
  name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  ns        IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 210-112 REMOVEATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| <code>elem</code> | The <code>DOMELEMENT</code> |
| <code>name</code> | Attribute name |
| <code>ns</code> | Namespace |

210.7.92 REMOVEATTRIBUTENODE Function

This function removes the specified attribute node from the `DOMELEMENT`. The method returns the removed node.



See Also:

[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REMOVEATTRIBUTENODE (
  elem      IN   DOMELEMENT,
  oldAttr   IN   DOMATTR)
RETURN DOMAttr;
```

Parameters

Table 210-113 REMOVEATTRIBUTENODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <code>elem</code> | The <code>DOMELEMENT</code> . |
| <code>oldAttr</code> | The old <code>DOMATTR</code> . |

210.7.93 REMOVECHILD Function

This function removes the child node indicated by `oldchild` from the list of children, and returns it.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REMOVECHILD(
  n          IN      DOMNode,
  oldchild  IN      DOMNode)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Parameters

Table 210-114 REMOVECHILD Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>n</code> | DOMNODE |
| <code>oldChild</code> | The child of the node <code>n</code> to be removed |

210.7.94 REMOVENAMEDITEM Function

This function removes a node, specified by name, from the map and returns this node.

When this map contains the attributes attached to an element, if the removed attribute is known to have a default value, an attribute immediately appears containing the default value as well as the corresponding namespace URI, local name, and prefix when applicable.



See Also:

[DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Removes a node specified by name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REMOVENAMEDITEM(
  nnm      IN      DOMNamedNodeMap,
  name     IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNode;
```

Removes a node specified by name and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REMOVENAMEDITEM(
  nnm      IN      DOMNamedNodeMap,
```

```

name      IN      VARCHAR2,
ns        IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNode;

```

Parameters

Table 210-115 REMOVE_NAMED_ITEM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| nnm | DOMNamedNodeMap |
| name | The name of the item to be removed from the map |
| ns | Namespace |

210.7.95 REPLACE_CHILD Function

This function replaces the child node `oldchild` with `newchild` in the list of children, and returns the `oldchild` node.

If `newchild` is a `DocumentFragment` object, `oldchild` is replaced by all of the `DocumentFragment` children, which are inserted in the same order. If the `newchild` is already in the tree, it is first removed.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLDOM.REPLACE_CHILD(
  n          IN      DOMNode,
  newchild   IN      DOMNode,
  oldchild   IN      DOMNode)
RETURN DOMNode;

```

Parameters

Table 210-116 REPLACE_CHILD Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | DOMNode |
| newchild | The new child which is to replace the old child |
| oldchild | The child of the node n which is to be replaced |

210.7.96 REPLACEDATA Procedure

This procedure changes a range of characters in the node. Upon success, data and length reflect the change.



See Also:

[DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REPLACEDATA (  
    cd          IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA,  
    offset     IN      NUMBER,  
    cnt        IN      NUMBER,  
    arg        IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 210-117 REPLACEDATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| cd | DOMCHARACTERDATA |
| offset | The offset at which to replace |
| cnt | The number of characters to replace |
| arg | The value to replace with |

210.7.97 RESOLVENAMESPACEPREFIX Function

This function resolves the specified namespace prefix, and returns the resolved namespace.



See Also:

[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.RESOLVENAMESPACEPREFIX (  
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT,  
    prefix    IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-118 RESOLVENAMESPACEPREFIX Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| elem | The DOMELEMENT |
| prefix | Namespace prefix |

210.7.98 SETATTRIBUTE Procedures

This procedure sets the value of a DOMELEMENT's attribute by name.



See Also:

[DOMELEMENT Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Sets the value of a DOMELEMENT's attribute by name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETATTRIBUTE (
    elem      IN  DOMELEMENT,
    name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    newvalue  IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Sets the value of a DOMELEMENT's attribute by name and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETATTRIBUTE (
    elem      IN  DOMELEMENT,
    name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    newvalue  IN  VARCHAR2,
    ns        IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 210-119 SETATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| elem | The DOMELEMENT |
| name | Attribute name |
| newvalue | Attribute value |
| ns | Namespace |

210.7.99 SETATTRIBUTENODE Functions

This function adds a new attribute node to the `DOMELEMENT`.



See Also:

[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Adds a new attribute node to the `DOMELEMENT`:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETATTRIBUTENODE (  
    elem      IN  DOMELEMENT,  
    newAttr   IN  DOMATTR)  
RETURN DOMATTR;
```

Adds a new attribute node to the `DOMElement`; namespace enabled:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETATTRIBUTENODE (  
    elem      IN  DOMELEMENT,  
    newAttr   IN  DOMATTR,  
    ns        IN  VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMATTR;
```

Parameters

Table 210-120 SETATTRIBUTENODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| <code>elem</code> | The <code>DOMELEMENT</code> |
| <code>newAttr</code> | The new <code>DOMATTR</code> |
| <code>ns</code> | The namespace |

210.7.100 SETCHARSET Procedure

This function sets the character set of the DOM document.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETCHARSET (  
    doc      IN  DOMDocument,  
    charset  IN  VARCHAR2);
```


Parameters

Table 210-121 SETCHARSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------|
| doc | DOM document |
| charset | Character set |

Usage Notes

This is used for [WRITETOFILE Procedures](#) if not explicitly specified at that time.

210.7.101 SETDATA Procedures

This overloaded procedure sets character data or DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION content data. The specific functionality is described in the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Sets the character data of the node that implements this interface (See Also: [DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETDATA (
    cd      IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA,
    data    IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Sets the content data of the DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION (See Also: [DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETDATA (
    pi      IN      DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION,
    data    IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 210-122 SETDATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| cd | DOMCHARACTERDATA |
| data | The data to which the node is set |
| pi | DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION |
| data | New processing instruction content data |

210.7.102 SETDOCTYPE Procedure

Given a DOM document, this procedure creates a new DTD with the specified name, system id and public id and sets it in the document.

This DTD can later be retrieved using the [GETDOCTYPE Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETDOCTYPE (
  doc      IN   DOMDocument,
  name     IN   VARCHAR2,
  sysid   IN   VARCHAR2,
  pubid   IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 210-123 SETDOCTYPE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| doc | The document whose DTD has to be set |
| name | The name that the doctype needs to be initialized with |
| sysid | The system ID that the doctype needs to be initialized with |
| pubid | The public ID that the doctype needs to be initialized with |

210.7.103 SETNAMEDITEM Function

This function adds a node using its `nodeName` attribute.

If a node with that name is already present in this map, it is replaced by the new one. The old node is returned on replacement; if no replacement is made, `NULL` is returned.

As the `nodeName` attribute is used to derive the name under which the node must be stored, multiple nodes of certain types, those that have a "special" string value, cannot be stored because the names would clash. This is seen as preferable to allowing nodes to be aliased.



See Also:

[DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Adds a node using its `nodeName` attribute:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETNAMEDITEM (
  nnm      IN   DOMNAMEDNODEMAP,
  arg      IN   DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMNode;
```

Adds a node using its `nodeName` attribute and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETNAMEDITEM (
  nnm      IN   DOMNAMEDNODEMAP,
  arg      IN   DOMNODE,
  ns       IN   VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNode;
```

Parameters

Table 210-124 SETNAMEDITEM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| nrm | DOMNAMEDNODEMAP |
| arg | The Node to be added using its <code>nodeName</code> attribute |
| ns | Namespace |

210.7.104 SETNODEVALUE Procedure

This procedure sets the value of this node, depending on its type. When it is defined to be `NULL`, setting it has no effect.

**See Also:**[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETNODEVALUE (
    n          IN      DOMNODE,
    nodeValue IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 210-125 SETNODEVALUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| n | DOMNode |
| nodeValue | The value to which node is set |

210.7.105 SETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function & Procedure

The operation of these subprograms is described in the syntax section.

**See Also:**[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

This function returns an instance of the PL/SQL `XMLBINARYOUTPUTSTREAM` into which the caller can write the node value. The datatype of the node must be `RAW` or `BLOB` – if not, an exception is raised.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM (
  n      IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN SYS.UTL_BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM;
```

Using this procedure, the application passes in an implementation of `sys.utl_BinaryInputStream` from which XDB reads data to populate the node. The datatype of the node must be `RAW` or `BLOB` – if not an exception is raised.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM (
  n      in      DOMNODE,
  value  in      SYS.UTL_BINARYINPUTSTREAM);
```

Parameters

Table 210-126 SETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function & Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------|
| n | DOMNODE |
| value | BINARYINPUTSTREAM |

210.7.106 SETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function & Procedure

The operation of these subprograms is described in the syntax section.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

This function returns an instance of the PL/SQL `XMLCHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM` type into which the caller can write the node value. The datatype of the node can be any valid XDB datatype. If the type is not `character` or `CLOB`, the character data written to the stream is converted to the node datatype. If the datatype of the node is `character` or `CLOB`, then the character data written to the stream is converted from PL/SQL session character set to the character set of the node.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM (
  n      IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN SYS.UTL_CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM;
```

Using this procedure, the application passes in an implementation of `SYS.UTL_CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM` from which XDB reads to populate the node. The datatype of

the node may be any valid type supported by XDB. If a non-character datatype, the character data read from the stream is converted to the datatype of the node. If the datatype of the node is either character or CLOB, then no conversion occurs and the character set of the node becomes the character set of the PL/SQL session.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM (
  n          IN    DOMNODE,
  value     IN    SYS.UTL_CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM);
```

Parameters

Table 210-127 SETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function & Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------|
| n | DOMNODE |
| value | CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM |

210.7.107 SETPREFIX Procedure

This procedure sets the namespace prefix for this node to the specified value.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETPREFIX (
  n          IN    DOMNODE,
  prefix    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 210-128 SETPREFIX Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| n | DOMNODE |
| prefix | The value for the namespace prefix of the node |

210.7.108 SETSTANDALONE Procedure

This procedure sets the standalone property of the DOMDOCUMENT.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETSTANDALONE (
    doc          IN      DOMDOCUMENT,
    newvalue     IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 210-129 SETSTANDALONE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |
| newvalue | Value of the standalone property of the document |

210.7.109 SETVALUE Procedure

This procedure sets the value of the attribute.



See Also:

[DOMAttr Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETVALUE (
    a          IN      DOMATTR,
    value     IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 210-130 SETVALUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| a | DOMATTR |
| value | The value to which to set the attribute |

210.7.110 SETVERSION Procedure

This procedure sets the version of the DOMDOCUMENT.



See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETVERSION (
  doc      IN   DOMDOCUMENT,
  version  IN   VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 210-131 SETVERSION Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |
| version | The version of the document |

210.7.111 SPLITTEXT Function

This function breaks this `DOMTEXT` node into two `DOMTEXT` nodes at the specified offset.

**See Also:**

[DBMS_XMLDOM DOMText Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SPLITTEXT (
  t      IN   DOMTEXT,
  offset IN   NUMBER)
RETURN DOMText;
```

Parameters**Table 210-132 SPLITTEXT Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| t | DOMTEXT |
| offset | Offset at which to split |

210.7.112 SUBSTRINGDATA Function

This function extracts a range of data from the node.

**See Also:**

[DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SUBSTRINGDATA (
    cd          IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA,
    offset     IN      NUMBER,
    cnt        IN      NUMBER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 210-133 SUBSTRINGDATA Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| cd | DOMCHARACTERDATA |
| offset | The starting offset of the data from which to get the data |
| cnt | The number of characters (from the offset) of the data to get |

210.7.113 USEBINARYSTREAM Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the datatype of the node is `RAW` or `BLOB`, so that the node value may be read or written using an `UTL_BINARYINPUTSTREAM` or `UTL_BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM`.

If a value of `FALSE` is returned, the node value may only be accessed through an `UTL_CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM` or `UTL_CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM`.



See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.USEBINARYSTREAM (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 210-134 USEBINARYSTREAM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

210.7.114 WRITETOBUFFER Procedures

`WRITETOBUFFER` is an overloaded procedure that writes an XML node, XML document, or a document fragment to a specified buffer.

This procedure is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Writes XML node to specified buffer using the database character set (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOBUFFER (
  n          IN          DOMNODE,
  buffer     IN OUT     VARCHAR2);
```

Writes XML document to a specified buffer using database character set (See Also: [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOBUFFER (
  doc        IN          DOMDOCUMENT,
  buffer     IN OUT     VARCHAR2);
```

Writes the contents of the specified document fragment into a buffer using the database character set (See Also: [DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOBUFFER (
  df         IN          DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT,
  buffer     IN OUT     VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 210-135 WRITETOBUFFER Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| n | DOMNODE |
| buffer | Buffer to which to write |
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |
| df | DOM document fragment |

210.7.115 WRITETOCLOB Procedures

WRITETOCLOB is an overloaded procedure that writes an XML node or document to a specified CLOB.

The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Writes XML node to specified CLOB using the database character set (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOCLOB (
  n          IN          DOMNODE,
  cl        IN OUT     CLOB);
```

Writes XML document to a specified CLOB using database character set (See Also: [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOCLOB (
  doc        IN          DOMDOCUMENT,
  cl        IN OUT     CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 210-136 WRITETOCLOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------|
| n | DOMNODE |
| clob | CLOB to which to write |
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |

210.7.116 WRITETOFILE Procedures

This overloaded procedure writes an XML node or XML document to a specified node.

The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Writes XML node to specified file using the database character set (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOFILE (
  n          IN      DOMNODE,
  fileName  IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Writes XML node to specified file using the specified character set, which is passed in as a separate parameter (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOFILE (
  n          IN      DOMNODE,
  fileName  IN      VARCHAR2,
  charset   IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Writes an XML document to a specified file using database character set (See Also: [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOFILE (
  doc       IN      DOMDOCUMENT,
  filename  IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Writes an XML document to a specified file using specified character set (See Also: [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOFILE (
  doc       IN      DOMDOCUMENT,
  fileName  IN      VARCHAR2,
  charset   IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 210-137 WRITETOFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| n | DOMNODE |

Table 210-137 (Cont.) WRITETOFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| fileName | File to which to write. The filename should be in the format of database_directory_object_name/filename, for example mydir/filename (on windows, use \ instead of /). |
| charset | specified character set |
| doc | DOMDOCUMENT |
| charset | Character set |

DBMS_XMLGEN

The `DBMS_XMLGEN` package converts the results of a SQL query to a canonical XML format.

The package takes an arbitrary SQL query as input, converts it to XML format, and returns the result as a `CLOB`. This package is similar to the `DBMS_XMLQUERY` package, except that it is written in C and compiled into the kernel. This package can only be run on the database.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XMLGEN Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide, for more information on XML support and on examples of using `DBMS_XMLGEN`

211.1 DBMS_XMLGEN Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XMLGEN` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

211.2 Summary of DBMS_XMLGEN Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XMLGEN` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 211-1 Summary of DBMS_XMLGEN Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CLOSECONTEXT Procedure | Closes the context and releases all resources |
| CONVERT Functions | Converts the XML into the escaped or unescaped XML equivalent |
| GETNUMROWSPROCESSED Function | Gets the number of SQL rows that were processed in the last call to GETXML Functions |
| GETXML Functions | Gets the XML document |
| GETXMLTYPE Functions | Gets the XML document and returns it as <code>XMLType</code> |
| NEWCONTEXT Functions | Creates a new context handle |
| NEWCONTEXTFROMHIERARCHY Function | Obtains a handle to use in the GETXML Functions and other functions to get a hierarchical XML with recursive elements from the result |
| RESTARTQUERY Procedure | Restarts the query to start fetching from the beginning |

Table 211-1 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS_XMLGEN Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| SETCONVERTSPECIALCHARS Procedure | Sets whether special characters such as \$, which are non-XML characters, should be converted or not to their escaped representation |
| SETMAXROWS Procedure | Sets the maximum number of rows to be fetched each time |
| SETNULLHANDLING Procedure | Sets NULL handling options |
| SETROWSETTAG Procedure | Sets the name of the element enclosing the entire result |
| SETROWTAG Procedure | Sets the name of the element enclosing each row of the result |
| SETSKIPROWS Procedure | Sets the number of rows to skip every time before generating the XML. |
| USEITEMTAGSFORCOLL Procedure | Forces the use of the collection column name appended with the tag <code>_ITEM</code> for collection elements |
| USENULLATTRIBUTEINDICATOR Procedure | Specifies whether to use an XML attribute to indicate NULLness, or to do it by omitting the inclusion of the particular entity in the XML document. |

211.2.1 CLOSECONTEXT Procedure

This procedure closes a given context and releases all resources associated with it, including the SQL cursor and bind and define buffers. After this call, the handle cannot be used for a subsequent function call.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.CLOSECONTEXT (
    ctx IN ctxHandle);
```

Parameters

Table 211-2 CLOSECONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| ctx | The context handle to close. |

211.2.2 CONVERT Functions

This function converts the XML data into the escaped or unescapes XML equivalent, and returns XML CLOB data in encoded or decoded format. There are several version of the function.

Syntax

Uses XMLDATA in string form (VARCHAR2):

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.CONVERT (
    xmlData IN VARCHAR2,
    flag IN NUMBER := ENTITY_ENCODE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Uses XMLDATA in CLOB form:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.CONVERT (
  xmlData IN CLOB,
  flag    IN NUMBER := ENTITY_ENCODE)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 211-3 CONVERT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| xmlData | The XML CLOB data to be encoded or decoded. |
| flag | The flag setting; ENTITY_ENCODE (default) for encode, and ENTITY_DECODE for decode. |

Usage Notes

This function escapes the XML data if the ENTITY_ENCODE is specified. For example, the escaped form of the character < is <. Unescaping is the reverse transformation.

211.2.3 GETNUMROWSPROCESSED Function

This function retrieves the number of SQL rows processed when generating the XML using the GETXML Functions call. This count does not include the number of rows skipped before generating the XML.

Note that GETXML Functions always generates an XML document, even if there are no rows present.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.GETNUMROWSPROCESSED (
  ctx    IN    ctxHandle)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 211-4 GETNUMROWSPROCESSED Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ctx | The context handle obtained from the NEWCONTEXT Functions call. |

Usage Notes

This function is used to determine the terminating condition if calling GETXML Functions in a loop.

Related Topics

- [GETXML Functions](#)
This function gets the XML document. The function is overloaded.

211.2.4 GETXML Functions

This function gets the XML document. The function is overloaded.

Syntax

Gets the XML document by fetching the maximum number of rows specified. It appends the XML document to the CLOB passed in. Use this version of [GETXML Functions](#) to avoid any extra CLOB copies and to reuse the same CLOB for subsequent calls. Because of the CLOB reuse, this [GETXML Functions](#) call is potentially more efficient:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.GETXML (
    ctx          IN ctxHandle,
    tmpclob      IN OUT NCOPY CLOB,
    dtdOrSchema IN number := NONE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Generates the XML document and returns it as a temporary CLOB. The temporary CLOB obtained from this function must be freed using the `DBMS_LOB.FREETEMPORARY` call:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.GETXML (
    ctx          IN ctxHandle,
    dtdOrSchema IN number := NONE)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Converts the results from the SQL query string to XML format, and returns the XML as a temporary CLOB, which must be subsequently freed using the `DBMS_LOB.FREETEMPORARY` call:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.GETXML (
    sqlQuery     IN VARCHAR2,
    dtdOrSchema  IN number := NONE)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 211-5 GETXML Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| ctx | The context handle obtained from the <code>newContext</code> call. |
| tmpclob | The CLOB to which the XML document is appended. |
| sqlQuery | The SQL query string. |
| dtdOrSchema | Generate a DTD or a schema? Only <code>NONE</code> is supported. |

Usage Notes

When the rows indicated by the [SETSKIPROWS Procedure](#) call are skipped, the maximum number of rows as specified by the [SETMAXROWS Procedure](#) call (or the entire result if not specified) is fetched and converted to XML. Use the [GETNUMROWSPROCESSED Function](#) to check if any rows were retrieved.

211.2.5 GETXMLTYPE Functions

This function gets the XML document and returns it as an `XMLTYPE`. `XMLTYPE` operations can be performed on the results. This function is overloaded.

Syntax

Generates the XML document and returns it as a `sys.XMLType`:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.GETXMLTYPE (
    ctx          IN ctxhandle,
    dtdOrSchema IN number := NONE)
RETURN sys.XMLType;
```

Converts the results from the SQL query string to XML format, and returns the XML as a `sys.XMLType`:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.GETXMLTYPE (
    sqlQuery    IN VARCHAR2,
    dtdOrSchema IN number := NONE)
RETURN sys.XMLType
```

Parameters

Table 211-6 GETXMLTYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>ctx</code> | The context handle obtained from the <code>newContext</code> call. |
| <code>sqlQuery</code> | The SQL query string. |
| <code>dtdOrSchema</code> | Generate a DTD or a schema? Only <code>NONE</code> is supported. |

211.2.6 NEWCONTEXT Functions

This function generates and returns a new context handle.

This context handle is used in [GETXML Functions](#) and other functions to get XML back from the result. There are several version of the function.

Syntax

Generates a new context handle from a query:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.NEWCONTEXT (
    query    IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN ctxHandle;
```

Generates a new context handle from a query string in the form of a PL/SQL ref cursor:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.NEWCONTEXT (
    queryString IN SYS_REFCURSOR)
RETURN ctxHandle;
```


Parameters

Table 211-7 NEWCONTEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| query | The query, in the form of a VARCHAR, the result of which must be converted to XML. |
| queryString | The query string in the form of a PL/SQL ref cursor, the result of which must be converted to XML. |

211.2.7 NEWCONTEXTFROMHIERARCHY Function

This function obtains a handle to use in the GETXML Functions and other functions to get a hierarchical XML with recursive elements from the result.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.NEWCONTEXTFROMHIERARCHY (
    queryString IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN ctxHandle;
```

Parameters

Table 211-8 NEWCONTEXTFROMHIERARCHY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| queryString | The query string, the result of which must be converted to XML. The query is a hierarchical query typically formed using a CONNECT BY clause, and the result must have the same property as the result set generated by a CONNECT BY query. The result set must have only two columns, the level number and an XML value. The level number is used to determine the hierarchical position of the XML value within the result XML document. |

Related Topics

- [GETXML Functions](#)
This function gets the XML document. The function is overloaded.

211.2.8 RESTARTQUERY Procedure

This procedure restarts the query and generates the XML from the first row.

It can be used to start executing the query again, without having to create a new context.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.RESTARTQUERY (
    ctx IN ctxHandle);
```

Parameters

Table 211-9 RESTARTQUERY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ctx | The context handle corresponding to the current query. |

211.2.9 SETCONVERTSPECIALCHARS Procedure

This procedure sets whether or not special characters in the XML data must be converted into their escaped XML equivalent. For example, the < sign is converted to <.

The default is to perform conversions.

This function improves performance of XML processing when the input data cannot contain any special characters such as <, >, ", ', which must be escaped. It is expensive to scan the character data to replace the special characters, particularly if it involves a lot of data.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.SETCONVERTSPECIALCHARS (
  ctx    IN ctxHandle,
  conv   IN BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 211-10 SETCONVERTSPECIALCHARS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ctx | The context handle obtained from one of the NEWCONTEXT Functions call. |
| conv | TRUE indicates that conversion is needed. |

211.2.10 SETMAXROWS Procedure

This procedure sets the maximum number of rows to fetch from the SQL query result for every invocation of the GETXML Functions call.

It is used when generating paginated results. For example, when generating a page of XML or HTML data, restrict the number of rows converted to XML or HTML by setting the `maxRows` parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.SETMAXROWS (
  ctx      IN ctxHandle,
  maxRows  IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 211-11 SETMAXROWS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ctx | The context handle corresponding to the query executed. |
| maxRows | The maximum number of rows to get for each call to GETXML Functions |

Related Topics

- [GETXML Functions](#)
This function gets the XML document. The function is overloaded.

211.2.11 SETNULLHANDLING Procedure

This procedure sets NULL handling options, handled through the `flag` parameter setting.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.SETNULLHANDLING (
  ctx IN ctx,
  flag IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 211-12 SETNULLHANDLING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ctx | The context handle corresponding to the query executed. |
| flag | The NULL handling option set. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>DROP_NULLS CONSTANT NUMBER:= 0;</code> (Default) Leaves out the tag for NULL elements. • <code>NULL_ATTR CONSTANT NUMBER:= 1;</code> Sets <code>xsi:nil="true"</code>. • <code>EMPTY_TAG CONSTANT NUMBER:= 2;</code> Sets, for example, <code><foo/></code>. |

211.2.12 SETROWSETTAG Procedure

This procedure sets the name of the root element of the document. The default name is `ROWSET`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.SETROWSETTAG (
  ctx          IN ctxHandle,
  rowSetTagName IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 211-13 SETROWSETTAG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| ctx | The context handle obtained from the NEWCONTEXT Functions call. |
| rowSetTagName | The name of the document element. Passing <code>NULL</code> indicates that you do not want the <code>ROWSET</code> element present. |

Usage Notes

The user can set the `rowSetTag` to `NULL` to suppress the printing of this element. However, an error is produced if both the row and the rowset are `NULL` and there is more than one column or row in the output. This is because the generated XML would not have a top-level enclosing tag, and so would be invalid.

211.2.13 SETROWTAG Procedure

This procedure sets the name of the element separating all the rows. The default name is `ROW`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.SETROWTAG (
  ctx          IN ctxHandle,
  rowTagName  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 211-14 SETROWTAG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| ctx | The context handle obtained from the NEWCONTEXT Functions call. |
| rowTagName | The name of the <code>ROW</code> element. Passing <code>NULL</code> indicates that you do not want the <code>ROW</code> element present. |

Usage Notes

The user can set the name of the element to `NULL` to suppress the `ROW` element itself. However, an error is produced if both the row and the rowset are `NULL` and there is more than one column or row in the output. This is because the generated XML would not have a top-level enclosing tag, and so would be invalid.

211.2.14 SETSKIPROWS Procedure

This procedure skips a given number of rows before generating the XML output for every call to the GETXML Functions. It is used when generating paginated results for stateless Web pages using this utility.

For example, when generating the first page of XML or HTML data, set `skiprows` to zero. For the next set, set the `skiprows` to the number of rows obtained in the first case. See [GETNUMROWSPROCESSED Function](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.SETSKIPROWS (
  ctx          IN ctxHandle,
  skipRows    IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 211-15 SETSKIPROWS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>ctx</code> | The context handle corresponding to the query executed. |
| <code>skipRows</code> | The number of rows to skip for each call to <code>getXML</code> . |

Related Topics

- [GETXML Functions](#)
This function gets the XML document. The function is overloaded.

211.2.15 USEITEMTAGSFORCOLL Procedure

This procedure overrides the default name of the collection elements. The default name for collection elements is the type name itself.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.USEITEMTAGSFORCOLL (
  ctx IN ctxHandle);
```

Parameters

Table 211-16 USEITEMTAGSFORCOLL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---------------------|
| <code>ctx</code> | The context handle. |

Usage Notes

Using this procedure, you can override the default to use the name of the column with the `_ITEM` tag appended to it. If there is a collection of `NUMBER`, the default tag name for the collection elements is `NUMBER`.

211.2.16 USENULLATTRIBUTEINDICATOR Procedure

This procedure specifies whether to use an XML attribute to indicate `NULL`, or to do it by omitting the inclusion of the particular entity in the XML document.

It is used as a shortcut for the [SETNULLHANDLING Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.USENULLATTRIBUTEINDICATOR(  
  ctx          IN   ctxType,  
  attrind     IN   BOOLEAN := TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 211-17 USENULLATTRIBUTEINDICATOR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>ctx</code> | Context handle. |
| <code>attrind</code> | Use attribute to indicate <code>NULL</code> ? |

DBMS_XMLINDEX

The `DBMS_XMLINDEX` package provides an interface to implement asynchronous indexing.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XMLINDEX Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide for more information about "XMLIndex"

212.1 DBMS_XMLINDEX Overview

`DBMS_XMLINDEX` provides a mechanism for asynchronous index maintenance.

Asynchronous Index Maintenance

The basic XMLIndex is maintained on every DML operation. However, given the computing costs, in many cases the availability of stale result is adequate. In such situations, it is desirable to defer index updates to a more convenient time, for example when the load on the database is low. `DBMS_XMLINDEX` provides this mechanism.

212.2 DBMS_XMLINDEX Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XMLINDEX` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`.

Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

212.3 Summary of DBMS_XMLINDEX Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XMLINDEX` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 212-1 DBMS_XMLINDEX Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| CREATEDATEINDEX Procedure | Creates a secondary index for date values in the <code>VALUE</code> column of a <code>PATH TABLE</code> which is the storage table of an XMLIndex |

Table 212-1 (Cont.) DBMS_XMLINDEX Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| CREATENUMBERINDEX Procedure | Creates a secondary index for number values in the <code>VALUE</code> column of a <code>PATH TABLE</code> which is the storage table of an <code>XMLIndex</code> |
| DROPPARAMETER Procedure | Drops the <code>XMLIndex</code> parameter string that is associated with a given parameter identifier. |
| MODIFYPARAMETER Procedure | Modifies the <code>XMLIndex</code> parameter string that is associated with a given parameter name |
| PROCESS_PENDING Procedure | Processes pending rows for a <code>NONBLOCKING ALTER INDEX OPERATION</code> on an <code>XMLIndex</code> |
| REGISTERPARAMETER Procedure | Registers a parameter string and <code>XMLIndex</code> parameter string pair in XDB |
| SYNCINDEX Procedure | Synchronizes the index manually |

212.3.1 CREATEDATEINDEX Procedure

This procedure creates a secondary index for date values in the `VALUE` column of a `PATH TABLE` which is the storage table of an `XMLIndex`. The second form of the procedure allows for the `date_index_clause` to be set to an empty string.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.CREATEDATEINDEX (
  xml_index_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  xml_index_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  date_index_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  xmltypename     IN VARCHAR2,
  date_index_clause IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.CREATEDATEINDEX (
  xml_index_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  xml_index_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  date_index_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  xmltypename     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 212-2 CREATEDATEINDEX Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>xml_index_schema</code> | Name of the owner of the <code>XMLIndex</code> |
| <code>xml_index_name</code> | Name of the <code>XMLIndex</code> |
| <code>date_index_name</code> | Name of the secondary index to be created for date values in the <code>VALUE</code> column of the <code>PATH TABLE</code> of <code>XMLIndex</code> named <code>xml_index_name</code> and owned by <code>xml_index_schema</code> |

Table 212-2 (Cont.) CREATDATEINDEX Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| xmltypename | The type to which values in the VALUE column of the path table are to be cast. Acceptable values are the following strings: DATETIME, TIME, DATE, GDAY, GMONTH, GYEAR, GYEARMONTH, GMONTHDAY. |
| date_index_clause | Storage clause to be applied to the date index during its creation. This is a string argument appended to the CREATE INDEX statement for creating the date index |

212.3.2 CREATENUMBERINDEX Procedure

This procedure creates a secondary index for number values in the VALUE column of a PATH TABLE which is the storage table of an XMLIndex.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.CREATENUMBERINDEX (
  xml_index_schema  IN  VARCHAR2,
  xml_index_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
  num_index_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
  num_index_clause  IN  VARCHAR2,
  xmltypename       IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 212-3 CREATENUMBERINDEX Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| xml_index_schema | Name of the owner of the XMLIndex |
| xml_index_name | Name of the XMLIndex |
| num_index_name | Name of the secondary index to be created for number values in the VALUE column of the PATH TABLE of XMLIndex named xml_index_name and owned by xml_index_schema |
| num_index_clause | Storage clause to be applied to the number index during its creation. This is a string argument appended to the CREATE INDEX statement for creating the number index. |
| xmltypename | The type to which values in the VALUE column of the path table are to be cast. Acceptable values are the following strings: FLOAT, DOUBLE, DECIMAL, INTEGER, NONPOSITIVEINTEGER, NEGATIVEINTEGER, LONG, INT, SHORT, BYTE, NONNEGATIVEINTEGER, UNSIGNEDLONG, UNSIGNEDINT, UNSIGNEDSHORT, UNSIGNEDBYTE, POSITIVEINTEGER. |

212.3.3 DROPPARAMETER Procedure

This procedure drops the `XMLIndex` parameter string that is associated with a given parameter identifier.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.DROPPARAMETER (
    name          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 212-4 DROPPARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| name | Identifier for parameter string |

Examples

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.DROPPARAMETER (
    'myIndexParam');
```

212.3.4 MODIFYPARAMETER Procedure

This procedure modifies the `XMLIndex` parameter string that is associated with a given parameter identifier.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.MODIFYPARAMETER (
    name          IN          VARCHAR2,
    parameter     IN          CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 212-5 MODIFYPARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | Identifier for parameter string |
| parameter | XMLIndex parameter clause that can appear in a CREATE INDEX or an ALTER INDEX statement |

Examples

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.MODIFYPARAMETER (
    'myIndexParam',
    'PATH TABLE po_ptab
    PATH ID INDEX po_pidx
    ORDER KEY INDEX po_oidx
    VALUE INDEX po_vidx');
```

212.3.5 PROCESS_PENDING Procedure

This procedure processes executes DMLs required to complete a `NONBLOCKING ALTER INDEX ADD_GROUP/ADD_COLUMN` operation on an XMLIndex.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.PROCESS_PENDING (
  xml_index_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  xml_index_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  pending_row_count OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  error_row_count  OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 212-6 PROCESS_PENDING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| xml_index_schema | Name of the owner of the XMLIndex |
| xml_index_name | Name of the XMLIndex to be altered using <code>NONBLOCKING ALTER INDEX OPERATION</code> |
| pending_row_count | Number of pending rows to be processed |
| error_row_count | Number of rows for which indexing may have failed because of an error |

Usage Notes

- This procedure will iteratively attempt to index all necessary rows in small batches while skipping rows that are locked and rows for which index maintenance fails with an error. Therefore, it may have to be executed multiple times for an XMLIndex until all pending rows are processed. Once all pending rows are processed, user can complete the `NONBLOCKING ALTER INDEX OPERATION`.
- If it is not possible process all the pending rows after multiple trials, the user will have to manually triage the locking or error issues by examining unprocessed rows in `SYS_AIXSXI_#####_PENDINGTAB` and errors in `SYS_AIXSXI_#####_ERRORTAB`. Keeping track of rows and the errors is useful in triaging issues.

Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_XMLINDEX.PROCESS_PENDING(
  'SCOTT', 'PO_XMLINDEX_IX', out_param1, out_param2);
```

212.3.6 REGISTERPARAMETER Procedure

This procedure registers a parameter identifier and XMLIndex parameter string pair in XDB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.REGISTERPARAMETER (
  name          IN VARCHAR2,
  parameter     IN CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 212-7 REGISTERPARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | Identifier for parameter string |
| parameter | XMLIndex parameter clause that can appear in a CREATE INDEX or an ALTER INDEX statement |

Examples

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.REGISTERPARAMETER (
  'myIndexParam',
  'PATH TABLE po_ptab
  PATH ID INDEX po_pidx
  ORDER KEY INDEX po_oidx
  VALUE INDEX po_vidx
  PATHS (NAMESPACE MAPPING(xmlns:p="http://www.example.com/IPO"))
  GROUP MASTERGROUP XMLTABLE PO_TAB
  ('/p:PurchaseOrder'
   COLUMNS
     REFERENCE VARCHAR2(30) PATH 'p:Reference',
     REQUESTOR VARCHAR2(30) PATH 'p:Requestor' )
  GROUP ITEMGROUP XMLTABLE ITEMGROUP_TAB
  ('/p:PurchaseOrder/p:LineItems/p:LineItem'
   COLUMNS
     LINENUMBER NUMBER(38) PATH '@p:ItemNumber',
     QUANTITY NUMBER(38) PATH '@p:Quantity',
     DESCRIPTION VARCHAR2(256) PATH 'p:Description'));
```

212.3.7 SYNCINDEX Procedure

This function synchronizes an asynchronously maintained XMLIndex.

It applies to the XMLIndex changes that are logged in the pending table, and brings the path table up-to-date with the base XMLTYPE column.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.SYNCINDEX (
  xml_index_schema    IN VARCHAR2,
  xml_index_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  partition_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  reindex             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 212-8 SYNCINDEX Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| xml_index_schema | Name of the owner of the XMLIndex |
| xml_index_name | Name of the XMLIndex |
| partition_name | [Currently not supported] |

Table 212-8 (Cont.) SYNCINDEX Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| reindex | Default is FALSE. If set to TRUE, this drops the secondary indexes and recreates them later so that they can be bulk-loaded. |

Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_XMLINDEX.SYNCINDEX('USER1', 'SS_TAB_XMLI', REINDEX=>TRUE);
```

DBMS_XMLPARSER

Using `DBMS_XMLPARSER`, you can access the contents and structure of XML documents. XML describes a class of data XML document objects. It partially describes the behavior of computer programs which process them. By construction, XML documents are conforming SGML documents.

XML documents are made up of storage units called entities, which contain either parsed or unparsed data. Parsed data is made up of characters, some of which form character data, and some of which form markup. Markup encodes a description of the document's storage layout and logical structure. XML provides a mechanism to impose constraints on the storage layout and logical structure.

A software module called an XML processor is used to read XML documents and provide access to their content and structure. It is assumed that an XML processor is doing its work on behalf of another module, called the application. This PL/SQL implementation of the XML processor (or parser) follows the W3C XML specification REC-xml-19980210 and includes the required behavior of an XML processor in terms of how it must read XML data and the information it must provide to the application.

The default behavior for this PL/SQL XML parser is to build a parse tree that can be accessed by DOM APIs, validate it if a DTD is found (otherwise, it is non-validating), and record errors if an error log is specified. If parsing fails, an application error is raised.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XMLPARSER Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide

213.1 DBMS_XMLPARSER Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XMLPARSER` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`.

Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

213.2 Summary of DBMS_XMLPARSER Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XMLPARSER` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 213-1 DBMS_XMLPARSER Package Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| FREEPARSER | Frees a parser object. |
| GETDOCTYPE | Gets parsed DTD. |
| GETDOCUMENT | Gets DOM document. |
| GETRELEASEVERSION | Returns the release version of Oracle XML Parser for PL/SQL. |
| GETVALIDATIONMODE | Returns validation mode. |
| NEWPARSER | Returns a new parser instance |
| PARSE | Parses XML stored in the given url/file. |
| PARSEBUFFER | Parses XML stored in the given buffer |
| PARSECLOB | Parses XML stored in the given clob |
| PARSEDTD | Parses DTD stored in the given url/file |
| PARSEDTDBUFFER | Parses DTD stored in the given buffer |
| PARSEDTDCLOB | Parses DTD stored in the given clob |
| SETBASEDIR | Sets base directory used to resolve relative URLs. |
| SETDOCTYPE | Sets DTD. |
| SETERRORLOG | Sets errors to be sent to the specified file |
| SETPRESERVEWHITESPACE | Sets white space preserve mode |
| SETVALIDATIONMODE | Sets validation mode. |
| SHOWWARNINGS | Turns warnings on or off. |

213.2.1 FREEPARSER

This procedure frees a parser object.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE freeParser(  
    p Parser);
```

Parameters

Table 213-2 FREEPARSER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|------------------|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |

213.2.2 GETDOCTYPE

The `GETDOCTYPE` function returns the parsed DTD. This function must be called only after a DTD is parsed.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION getDoctype(  
    p Parser)  
RETURN DOMDocumentType;
```

Parameters

Table 213-3 GETDOCTYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|------------------|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |

213.2.3 GETDOCUMENT

`GETDOCUMENT` returns the document node of a DOM tree document built by the parser. This function must be called only after a document is parsed.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION GETDOCUMENT(  
    p Parser)  
RETURN DOMDocument;
```

Parameters

Table 213-4 GETDOCUMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|------------------|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |

213.2.4 GETRELEASEVERSION

`GETRELEASEVERSION` returns the release version of the Oracle XML parser for PL/SQL.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION getReleaseVersion  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```


213.2.5 GETVALIDATIONMODE

The `GETVALIDATIONMODE` function retrieves the validation mode: `TRUE` for validating, `FALSE` otherwise.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION GETVALIDATIONMODE (  
    p Parser)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 213-5 GETVALIDATIONMODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|------------------|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |

213.2.6 NEWPARSER

This function returns a new parser instance.

This function must be called before the default behavior of Parser can be changed and if other parse methods need to be used.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION newParser  
RETURN Parser;
```

213.2.7 PARSE

`PARSE` parses XML stored in the given URL or file. An application error is raised if parsing fails.

There are several versions of this method.

Syntax

Function. Use this when the default parser behavior is acceptable, and only a URL or file needs to be parsed. Returns the built DOM document.

```
FUNCTION parse(url VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMDocument;
```

Procedure. Any changes to the default parser behavior should be effected before calling this procedure.

```
PROCEDURE parse(
  p Parser,
  url VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 213-6 PARSE Subprogram Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|---|
| url | (IN) | Complete path of the url/file to be parsed. |
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |

213.2.8 PARSEBUFFER

PARSEBUFFER parses XML stored in the given buffer.

Any changes to the default parser behavior should be effected before calling this procedure. An application error is raised if parsing fails.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE PARSEBUFFER (
  p Parser,
  doc VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 213-7 PARSEBUFFER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |
| doc | (IN) | XML document buffer to parse. |

213.2.9 PARSECLOB

PARSECLOB parses XML stored in the given clob.

Any changes to the default parser behavior should be effected before calling this procedure. An application error is raised if parsing fails.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE PARSECLOB (
  p Parser,
  doc CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 213-8 PARSECLOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |
| doc | (IN) | XML document buffer to parse. |

213.2.10 PARSEDTD

PARSEDTD parses the DTD stored in the given URL or file.

Any changes to the default parser behavior should be effected before calling this procedure. An application error is raised if parsing fails.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE PARSEDTD(  
    p      Parser,  
    url   VARCHAR2,  
    root  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 213-9 PARSEDTD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |
| url | (IN) | Complete path of the URL or file to be parsed. |
| root | (IN) | Name of the root element. |

213.2.11 PARSEDTDBUFFER

PARSEDTDBUFFER parses the DTD stored in the given buffer.

Any changes to the default parser behavior should be effected before calling this procedure. An application error is raised if parsing fails.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE PARSEDTDBUFFER(  
    p      Parser,  
    dtd   VARCHAR2,  
    root  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 213-10 PARSEDTDBUFFER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|---------------------------|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |
| dtd | (IN) | DTD buffer to parse. |
| root | (IN) | Name of the root element. |

213.2.12 PARSEDTDCLOB

PARSEDTDCLOB parses the DTD stored in the given clob.

Any changes to the default parser behavior should be effected before calling this procedure. An application error is raised if parsing fails.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE PARSEDTDCLOB(  
  p    Parser,  
  dtd  CLOB,  
  root VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 213-11 PARSEDTDCLOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|---------------------------|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |
| dtd | (IN) | DTD Clob to parse. |
| root | (IN) | Name of the root element. |

213.2.13 SETBASEDIR

This procedure sets the base directory used to resolve relative URLs. An application error is raised if parsing fails.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setBaseDir(  
  p    Parser,  
  dir  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 213-12 SETBASEDIR Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |
| dir | (IN) | Directory used as a base directory. |

213.2.14 SETDOCTYPE Procedure

This procedure sets a DTD to be used by the parser for validation. This call should be made before the document is parsed.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setDoctype(
  p   Parser,
  dtd DOMDocumentType);
```

Parameters**Table 213-13 SETDOCTYPE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|------------------|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |
| dtd | (IN) | DTD to set. |

213.2.15 SETERRORLOG Procedure

This procedure sets errors to be sent to the specified file.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setErrorLog(
  p           Parser,
  fileName VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 213-14 SETERRORLOG Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |
| fileName | (IN) | Complete path of the file to use as the error log. |

213.2.16 SETPRESERVEWHITESPACE

This procedure sets whitespace preserving mode.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setPreserveWhitespace(  
    p Parser,  
    yes BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 213-15 SETPRESERVEWHITESPACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|---|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |
| yes | (IN) | Mode to set: TRUE - preserve, FALSE - don't preserve. |

213.2.17 SETVALIDATIONMODE

This procedure sets the validation mode.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setValidationMode(  
    p Parser,  
    yes BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 213-16 SETVALIDATIONMODE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|---|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |
| yes | (IN) | Mode to set: TRUE - validate, FALSE - don't validate. |

213.2.18 SHOWWARNINGS

This procedure turns warnings on or off.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE showWarnings(  
    p Parser,  
    yes BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 213-17 SHOWWARNINGS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|---|
| p | (IN) | Parser instance. |
| yes | (IN) | Mode to set: TRUE - show warnings, FALSE - don't show warnings. |

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA package provides procedures to manage XML schemas.

It is created by script `dbmsxsch.sql` during Oracle database installation.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Views](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XMLSCHEMA Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide

214.1 DBMS_XMLSCHEMA Overview

The DBMS_XMLSCHEMA package uses subprograms to manage XML schemas.

These subprograms provide the following XML schema management::

- Register an XML schema
- Delete a previously registered XML schema
- Re-compile a previously registered XML schema
- Generate an XML schema
- Evolves an XML schema

214.2 DBMS_XMLSCHEMA Security Model

Owned by XDB, the DBMS_XMLSCHEMA package must be created by SYS or XDB. The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

214.3 DBMS_XMLSCHEMA Constants

The `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA` package defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in following tables.

- [Table 214-1](#)
- [Table 214-2](#)
- [Table 214-3](#)

Table 214-1 *DBMS_XMLSCHEMA Constants - Delete Option*

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|---|
| <code>DELETE_RESTRICT</code> | NUMBER | 1 | Deletion of an XML schema fails if there are any tables or XML schemas that depend on it |
| <code>DELETE_INVALIDATE</code> | NUMBER | 2 | Deletion of an XML schema does not fail if there are tables or XML schemas that depend on it. All dependent tables and schemas are invalidated. |
| <code>DELETE_CASCADE</code> | NUMBER | 3 | Deletion of an XML schema also drops all SQL types and default tables associated with it. SQL types are dropped only if <code>gentypes</code> argument was set to <code>TRUE</code> during registration of the XML schema. However, deletion of the XML schema fails if there are any instance documents conforming to the schema or any dependent XML schemas. |
| <code>DELETE_CASCADE_FORCE</code> | NUMBER | 4 | This option is similar to <code>DELETE_CASCADE</code> except that it does not check for any stored instance documents conforming to the schema or any dependent XML schemas. Also, it ignores any errors. |

Table 214-2 *DBMS_XMLSCHEMA Constants - Enable Hierarchy*

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------|--|
| <code>ENABLE_HIERARCHY_NONE</code> | PLS_INTEGER | 1 | The <code>ENABLE_HIERARCHY</code> procedure of the <code>DBMS_XDBZ</code> package will not be called on any tables created while registering that schema |

Table 214-2 (Cont.) DBMS_XMLSCHEMA Constants - Enable Hierarchy

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------|---|
| ENABLE_HIERARCHY_CONTENTS | PLS_INTEGER | 2 | The ENABLE_HIERARCHY procedure of the DBMS_XDBZ package will be called for all tables created during schema registration with hierarchy_type as DBMS_XDBZ.ENABLE_CONTENTS |
| ENABLE_HIERARCHY_RESMETADATA | PLS_INTEGER | 3 | The ENABLE_HIERARCHY procedure of the DBMS_XDBZ package will be called on all tables created during schema registration with hierarchy_type as DBMS_XDBZ.ENABLE_RESMETADATA. Users should pass in DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_RESMETADATA for schemas they intend to use as resource metadata tables. |

Table 214-3 DBMS_XMLSCHEMA Constants - Register CSID

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------|--------|-------|--|
| REGISTER_NODOCID | NUMBER | 1 | If a schema is registered for metadata use (using the value ENABLE_HIER_RESMETADATA for parameter enablehierarchy during registration), a column named DOCID is added to all tables created during schema registration. This constant can be used in the options argument of REGISTERSCHEMA to prevent the creation of this column if the user wishes to optimize on storage |
| REGISTER_CSID_NULL | NUMBER | -1 | If user wishes to not specify the character set of the input schema document when invoking REGISTERSCHEMA, this value can be used for the csid parameter |

214.4 Views

This table lists the views used by the DBMS_XMLSCHEMA package

The columns of these views are described in detail in the *Oracle Database Reference*

Table 214-4 Summary of Views used by DBMS_XMLSCHEMA

| Schema | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| USER_XML_SCHEMAS | All registered XML Schemas owned by the user |
| ALL_XML_SCHEMAS | All registered XML Schemas usable by the current user |
| DBA_XML_SCHEMAS | All registered XML Schemas in the database |
| DBA_XML_TABLES | All XMLType tables in the system |
| USER_XML_TABLES | All XMLType tables owned by the current user |
| ALL_XML_TABLES | All XMLType tables usable by the current user |
| DBA_XML_TAB_COLS | All XMLType table columns in the system |
| USER_XML_TAB_COLS | All XMLType table columns in tables owned by the current user |
| ALL_XML_TAB_COLS | All XMLType table columns in tables usable by the current user |
| DBA_XML_VIEWS | All XMLType views in the system |
| USER_XML_VIEWS | All XMLType views owned by the current user |
| ALL_XML_VIEWS | All XMLType views usable by the current user |
| DBA_XML_VIEW_COLS | All XMLType view columns in the system |
| USER_XML_VIEW_COLS | All XMLType view columns in views owned by the current user |
| ALL_XML_VIEW_COLS | All XMLType view columns in views usable by the current user |

214.5 DBMS_XMLSCHEMA Operational Notes

There are guidelines for using in-place XML schema evolution.

Before you perform an in-place XML-schema evolution, you should follow these preparatory steps:

1. Back up all existing data (instance documents) for the XML schema that will be evolved.
2. Perform a dry run using trace only, that is, without actually evolving the XML schema or updating any instance documents, to produce a trace of the update operations that would be performed during evolution. To do this, set the flag parameter value to only `INPLACE_TRACE`. Do not also use `INPLACE_EVOLVE`. After performing the dry run, examine the trace file, verifying that the listed DDL operations are in fact those that you intend.

214.6 Summary of DBMS_XMLSCHEMA Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 214-5 DBMS_XMLSCHEMA Package Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|---|---|
| COMPILESCHEMA Procedure | Used to re-compile an already registered XML schema. This is useful for bringing a schema in an invalid state to a valid state. |
| COPYEVOLVE Procedure | Evolves registered schemas so that existing XML instances remain valid |
| DELETESCHEMA Procedure | Removes the schema from the database |
| INPLACEEVOLVE Procedure | Evolves registered schemas by propagating schema changes to object types and tables |
| PURGESCHEMA Procedure | Removes the XML schema |
| REGISTERSCHEMA Procedures | Registers the specified schema for use by Oracle. This schema can then be used to store documents conforming to this. |
| REGISTERURI Procedure | Registers an XML schema specified by a URI name |

214.6.1 COMPILESCHEMA Procedure

This procedure can be used to re-compile an already registered XML schema. This is useful for bringing a schema in an invalid state to a valid state. Can result in a `ORA-31001` exception: invalid resource handle or path name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.COMPILESCHEMA (
    schemaur1 IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 214-6 COMPILESCHEMA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| <code>schemaur1</code> | URL identifying the schema |

214.6.2 COPYEVOLVE Procedure

This procedure evolves registered schemas so that existing XML instances remain valid.

This procedure is accomplished in according to the following basic scenario (alternative actions are controlled by the procedure's parameters):

- copies data in schema based `XMLType` tables to temporary table storage
- drops old tables
- deletes old schemas
- registers new schemas
- creates new `XMLType` tables
- Populates new tables with data in temporary storage; auxiliary structures (constraints, triggers, indexes, and others) are not preserved

- drops temporary tables

 **See Also:**

- "Schema Evolution" chapter of the *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* for examples on how to evolve existing schemas
- *Oracle Database Error Messages* for information on exceptions specific to schema evolution, ORA-30142 through ORA-30946.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.COPYEVOLVE (
  schemaurls      IN  XDB$STRUBG_LIST_T,
  newschemas      IN  XMLSequenceType,
  transforms      IN  XMLSequenceType :=NULL,
  preserveolddocs IN  BOOLEAN :=FALSE,
  maptablename    IN  VARCHAR2 :=NULL,
  generatetables IN  BOOLEAN :=TRUE,
  force           IN  BOOLEAN :=FALSE,
  schemaowners    IN  XDB$STRING_LIST_T :=NULL
  parallelDegree IN  PLS_INTEGER := 0,
  options         IN  PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

Parameters

Table 214-7 COPYEVOLVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| schemaurls | VARRAY of URLs of all schemas to be evolved. Should include the dependent schemas. Unless the FORCE parameter is TRUE, URLs should be in the order of dependency. |
| newschemas | VARRAY of new schema documents. Should be specified in same order as the corresponding URLs. |
| transforms | VARRAY of transforming XSL documents to be applied to schema-based documents. Should be specified in same order as the corresponding URLs. Optional if no transformations are required. |
| preserveolddocs | Default is FALSE, and temporary tables with old data are dropped. If TRUE, these table are still available after schema evolution is complete. |

Table 214-7 (Cont.) COPYEVOLVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| maptabname | <p>Specifies the name of the table mapping permanent to temporary tables during the evolution process. Valid columns are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCHEMA_URL - VARCHAR2 (700) - URL of schema to which this table conforms • SCHEMA_OWNER - VARCHAR2 (30) - Owner of the schema • ELEMENT_NAME - VARCHAR2 (256) - Element to which this table conforms • TAB_NAME - VARCHAR2 (65) - Qualified table name: <owner_name>.<table_name> • COL_NAME - VARCHAR2 (4000) - Name of the column (NULL for XMLType tables) • TEMP_TABNAME - VARCHAR2 (30) - Name of temporary tables which holds data for this table. |
| generatetables | <p>Default is TRUE, and new tables will be generated.</p> <p>If FALSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new tables will not be generated after registration of new schemas • preserveolddocs must be TRUE • maptabname must be non-NULL |
| force | <p>Default is FALSE.</p> <p>If TRUE, ignores errors generated during schema evolution. Used when there are circular dependencies among schemas to ensure that all schemas are stored despite possible errors in registration.</p> |
| schemaowners | <p>VARRAY of names of schema owners. Should be specified in same order as the corresponding URLs. Default is NULL, assuming that all schemas are owned by the current user.</p> |
| paralleldegree | <p>Specifies the degree of parallelism to be used in a PARALLEL hint during the data copy stage of the evolution. If this is 0 (default), the PARALLEL hint will not be given in the data copy statements.</p> |
| options | <p>Currently, the only supported option is COPYEVOLVE_BINARY_XML which lets you register the new schemas for binary XML and create the new tables/columns with binary XML as the storage type.</p> |

Usage Notes

You should back up all schemas and documents prior to invocation because [COPYEVOLVE Procedure](#) deletes all conforming documents prior to implementing the schema evolution.

214.6.3 DELETESCHEMA Procedure

This procedure deletes the XML Schema specified by the URL.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.DELETESCHEMA (
    schemaur1      IN VARCHAR2,
    delete_option  IN PLS_INTEGER := DELETE_RESTRICT);
```



See Also:

"XMLSCHEMA Storage and Query: Basic" chapter of the *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

Parameters

Table 214-8 DELETESCHEMA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| schemaur1 | URL identifying the schema to be deleted |
| delete_option | Delete options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DELETE_RESTRICT - Schema deletion fails if there are any tables or schemas that depend on this schema DELETE_INVALIDATE - Schema deletion does not fail if there are any dependencies. Instead, it simply invalidates all dependent objects. DELETE_CASCADE - Schema deletion will also drop all default SQL types and default tables. However the deletion fails if there are any stored instances conforming to this schema. DELETE_CASCADE_FORCE - Similar to DELETE_CASCADE except that it does not check for any stored instances conforming to this schema. Also, it ignores any errors. |

Exceptions

Table 214-9 DELETESCHEMA Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| ORA-31001 | Invalid resource handle or path name |

214.6.4 INPLACEEVOLVE Procedure

This procedure evolves registered schemas by propagating schema changes to object types and tables.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.INPLACEEVOLVE (
    schemaURL    IN    VARCHAR2,
    diffXML      IN    XMLType,
    flags        IN    NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 214-10 INPLACEEVOLVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| schemaurl | URL of the schema to evolve |
| diffXML | Changes to be applied to the schema. This is an XML document conforming to the XDIFF schema and specifies what changes need to be applied and the locations in the schema document where the changes are to be applied. |
| flags | <p>The following bits may be set in this parameter to control the behavior of this procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> INPLACE_EVOLVE (value 1, meaning that bit 1 is on) – Perform in-place XML schema evolution: construct a new XML schema and validate it (against the XML schema for XML schemas); construct the DDL statements needed to evolve the instance-document disk structures, execute the DDL statements, and replace the old XML schema with the new. INPLACE_TRACE (value 2, meaning that bit 2 is on) – Perform all steps necessary for in-place evolution, except executing the DDL statements and overwriting the old XML schema with the new, then write both the DDL statements and the new XML schema to a trace file. <p>That is, each of the bits constructs the new XML schema, validates it, and determines the steps needed to evolve the disk structures underlying the instance documents. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bit INPLACE_EVOLVE carries out those evolution steps and replaces the old XML schema with the new. Bit INPLACE_TRACE saves the evolution steps and the new XML schema in a trace file (it does not carry out the evolution steps) |

Exceptions

The procedure raises exceptions in the following cases:

- An error will be raised for invalid XPATH expressions and for XDIFF documents that do not conform to the xdiff schema.
- Path expressions that are syntactically correct but result in an invalid node in the schema document will result in an error.
- If the schema change makes the schema an ill-formed XML document or an invalid XML schema, this will raise an error.

- Any errors resulting from `CREATE TYPE`, `ALTER TYPE` and like commands will generate error messages.

Usage Notes

- Users are required to backup all their data before attempting in-place evolution, as there is no rollback with this operation.
- A user must register their new XML schema with the database using the [REGISTERSHEMA Procedures](#) and the [REGISTERURI Procedure](#) at a schema URL that is different from that of the one to be evolved. If the new schema registers successfully and is usable, only then should the user attempt to evolve the existing schema to the new schema by means of this subprogram. If the registration of the new schema is successful, then the user must delete this schema (and all its dependent objects) before attempting to evolve the schema at the old schema URL.

214.6.5 PURGESHEMA Procedure

This procedure removes the XML schema.



See Also:

"XMLSCHEMA Storage and Query: Advanced" chapter of the *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.PURGESHEMA (
    schemaid IN RAW);
```

Parameters

Table 214-11 PURGESHEMA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| schemaid | ID of the schema to be purged |

Usage Notes

- The schema should have been originally registered for binary encoding and should have been deleted in the `HIDE` mode.
- Once a schema has been deleted in `HIDE` mode, it continues to exist in the XML DB dictionary and is used for decoding already encoded documents. The user invokes this interface when there are no stored instances encoded with this schema.
- Once the schema is purged, any space used by that schema will be reclaimed and documents encoded using the schema will raise an error if an attempt is made to decode them.
- The Schema ID can be obtained from the catalog views.

214.6.6 REGISTERSHEMA Procedures

This procedure registers the specified schema for use by the database.

The procedure is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definition.

Note:

As of Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) the `genbean` parameter is deprecated. Oracle recommends that you do not use this parameter in new applications. Support for this feature is for backward compatibility only.

See Also:

"XMLSCHEMA Storage and Query: Basic" chapter of the *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

Syntax

Registers a schema specified as a `VARCHAR2`:

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA (
  schemaurl      IN  VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN  VARCHAR2,
  local          IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  gentables      IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  force          IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  owner          IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  enablehierarchy IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_CONTENTS,
  options        IN  PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

Registers the schema specified as a `BFILE`. The contents of the schema document must be in the database character set:

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA (
  schemaurl      IN  VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN  BFILE,
  local          IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  force          IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  owner          IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  enablehierarchy IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_CONTENTS,
  options        IN  PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

Registers the schema specified as a `BFILE` and identifies the character set id of the schema document:

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA (
  schemaurl      IN  VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN  BFILE,
  local          IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentables      IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  force          IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  owner          IN  VARCHAR2 := '',
  csid           IN  NUMBER,
  enablehierarchy IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_CONTENTS,
  options        IN  PLS_INTEGER := 0);

```

Registers the schema specified as a BLOB. The contents of the schema document must be in the database character set:

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA (
  schemaurl      IN  VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN  BLOB,
  local          IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genTypes       IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genBean        IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  force          IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  owner          IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  enablehierarchy IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_CONTENTS,
  options        IN  PLS_INTEGER := 0);

```

Registers the schema specified as a BLOB and identifies the character set id of the schema document:

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA (
  schemaurl      IN  VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN  BLOB,
  local          IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentables      IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  force          IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  owner          IN  VARCHAR2 := '',
  csid           IN  NUMBER,
  enablehierarchy IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_CONTENTS,
  options        IN  PLS_INTEGER := 0);

```

Registers the schema specified as a CLOB

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA (
  schemaurl      IN  VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN  CLOB,
  local          IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  force          IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  owner          IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  options        IN  PLS_INTEGER := 0);

```

Registers the schema specified as an XMLTYPE.

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA(
  schemaurl      IN VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN SYS.XMLTYPE,
  local          IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  force          IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  owner          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  enablehierarchy IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_CONTENTS,
  options        IN PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

Registers the schema specified as a BLOB. The contents of the schema document must be in the database character set:

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA(
  schemaurl      IN VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN SYS.URITYPE,
  local          IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  force          IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  owner          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  enablehierarchy IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_CONTENTS,
  options        IN PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

Parameters

Table 214-12 REGSITERSHEMA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| schemaurl | URL that uniquely identifies the schema document. This value is used to derive the path name of the schema document within the database hierarchy. Can be used inside <code>schemalocation</code> attribute of XML Schema import element. |
| schemadoc | A valid XML schema document |
| local | Is this a local or global schema? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By default, all schemas are registered as local schemas, under <code>/sys/schemas/<username>/...</code> If a schema is registered as global, it is added under <code>/sys/schemas/PUBLIC/...</code> You need write privileges on the directory to be able to register a schema as global. |
| gentypes | Determines whether the schema compiler generates object types. By default, <code>TRUE</code> . If you use binary XML, you must be set <code>gentypes</code> to <code>FALSE</code> . |
| genbean | Determines whether the schema compiler generates Java beans. By default, <code>FALSE</code> . Oracle recommends that this parameter always be set to <code>FALSE</code> . |
| gentables | Determines whether the schema compiler generates default tables. By default, <code>TRUE</code> |
| force | If this parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code> , the schema registration will not raise errors. Instead, it creates an invalid XML schema object in case of any errors. By default, the value of this parameter is <code>FALSE</code> . |

Table 214-12 (Cont.) REGSITERSchema Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| owner | This parameter specifies the name of the database user owning the XML schema object. By default, the user registering the schema owns the XML schema object. This parameter can be used to register a XML schema to be owned by a different database user. |
| csid | Identifies the character set of the input schema document. If this value is 0, the schema document's encoding is determined by the current rule for "text/xml" MIME type. |
| enablehierarchy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENABLE_HIERARCHY_NONE - enable hierarchy will not be called on any tables created while registering that schema ENABLE_HIERARCHY_CONTENTS - enable hierarchy will be called for all tables created during schema registration with <code>hierarchy_type as DBMS_XDBZ.ENABLE_CONTENTS</code>. This is the default. ENABLE_HIERARCHY_RESMETADATA - enable hierarchy will be called on all tables created during schema registration with <code>hierarchy_type as DBMS_XDBZ.ENABLE_RESMETADATA</code>. Users should pass in <code>DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_RESMETADATA</code> for schemas they intend to use as resource metadata tables. |
| options | <p>Additional options to specify how the schema should be registered. The various options are represented as bits of an integer and the options parameter should be constructed by doing a <code>BITOR</code> of the desired bits. Possible bits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REGISTER_NODOCID - this will suppress the creation of the <code>DOCID</code> column for out of line tables. This is a storage optimization which might be desirable when we do not need to join back to the document table (for example if we do not care about rewriting certain queries that could be rewritten by making use of the <code>DOCID</code> column) REGISTER_BINARYXML - Register the schema for Binary XML REGISTER_NT_AS_IOT - Store nested tables created during schema registration as index organized tables. The default is to store nested tables as heap tables |

214.6.7 REGISTERURI Procedure

This procedure registers an XML Schema specified by a URI name.

Note:

As of Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) the `genbean` parameter is deprecated. Oracle recommends that you do not use this parameter in new applications. Support for this feature is for backward compatibility only.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERURI (
    schemaurl      IN  VARCHAR2,
    schemadocuri  IN  VARCHAR2,
```

```

local          IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
gentypes      IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
genbean       IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
gentables     IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
force         IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
options       IN PLS_INTEGER := 0);

```

Parameters

Table 214-13 REGISTERURI Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| schemaurl | Uniquely identifies the schema document. Can be used inside <code>schemaLocation</code> attribute of XML Schema import element. |
| schemadocuri | Pathname (URI) corresponding to the physical location of the schema document. The URI path could be based on HTTP, FTP, DB or Oracle XML DB protocols. This function constructs a <code>URIType</code> instance using the <code>urifactory</code> , and invokes the REGISTERSHEMA Procedures . |
| local | Determines whether this is a local or global schema. By default, all schemas are registered as local schemas, under <code>/sys/schemas/<username>/...</code> . If a schema is registered as global, it is added under <code>/sys/schemas/PUBLIC/...</code> . The user needs write privileges on the directory to register a global schema. |
| gentypes | Determines whether the compiler generate object types. By default, TRUE. |
| genbean | Determines whether the compiler generate Java beans. By default, FALSE. |
| gentables | Determines whether the compiler generate default tables. TRUE by default. |
| force | TRUE: schema registration will not raise errors. Instead, it creates an invalid XML schema object in case of any errors. By default, the value of this parameter is FALSE. |
| owner | This parameter specifies the name of the database user owning the XML schema object. By default, the user registering the schema owns the XML schema object. This parameter can be used to register a XML schema to be owned by a different database user. |
| options | Additional options to specify how the schema should be registered. The various options are represented as bits of an integer and the options parameter should be constructed by doing a <code>BITOR</code> of the desired bits. Possible bits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REGISTER_NODOCID - this will suppress the creation of the <code>DOCID</code> column for out of line tables. This is a storage optimization which might be desirable when we do not need to join back to the document table (for example if we do not care about rewriting certain queries that could be rewritten by making use of the <code>DOCID</code> column) |

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE

The `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE` package provides an interface to manage and configure the structured storage model, mainly through the use of pre-registration schema annotations.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide

215.1 DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE Overview

The `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE` package contains procedures to manage and configure the structured storage model, mainly through the use of pre-registration schema annotations.

Schema annotations influence the way the XML data is stored. For example, the default table annotation assigns a user-provided name to an XML element instead of allowing the database to generate a system name. Consequently, query plans are more readable and it is easier to create constraints on that table.

215.2 DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

215.3 Summary of DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE Subprograms

This table lists and describes the `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE` package subprograms.

Table 215-1 DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| ADDXDBNAMESPACE Procedure | Adds the XDB namespace required for XDB annotation |

Table 215-1 (Cont.) DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| DISABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION Procedure | Prevents the creation of a table for the top-level element by adding a default table attribute with an empty value to the element |
| DISABLEMAINTAINDOM Procedure | Sets the DOM fidelity attribute to <code>FALSE</code> |
| ENABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION Procedure | Enables the creation of <code>ALL</code> top level tables by removing the empty default table name annotation |
| ENABLEMAINTAINDOM Procedure | Sets the DOM fidelity attribute to <code>TRUE</code> |
| GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Function | Creates a document containing the differences between the annotated XML schema and the original XML schema |
| GETSIDXDEFFROMVIEW Function | Takes a <code>XMLTABLE</code> view definition on a <code>xmltype</code> column or table and it returns a <code>CLOB</code> which can be used as parameter to create a structured <code>xmlindex</code> that backs up the <code>XMLTABLE</code> view as relational table |
| PRINTWARNINGS Procedure | Lets a user raise or suppress a warning if an annotation maps to zero nodes in the XML schema |
| REMOVEANYSTORAGE Procedure | Removes the setting of the SQL type from the <code>ANY</code> child of the complex type with the given name |
| REMOVEDEFAULTTABLE Procedure | Removes any default table attribute given for the element. After calling this procedure, the system generates table names |
| REMOVEMAINAINDOM Procedure | Removes all annotations used to maintain DOM from the given schema |
| REMOVEOUTOFFLINE Procedure | Removes any existing <code>SQLInline</code> attributes to prevent out-of-line storage |
| REMOVESQLCOLLTYPE Procedure | Removes a SQL collection type. |
| REMOVESQLNAME Procedure | Removes a <code>SQLNAME</code> from a global element |
| REMOVESQLTYPE Procedure | Removes a SQL type |
| REMOVESQLTYPE MAPPING Procedure | Removes the SQL type mapping for the given schema type. |
| REMOVETABLEPROPS Procedure | Removes the table storage properties from the <code>CREATE TABLE</code> statement |
| REMOVETIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE Procedure | Removes the setting of the <code>TimeStampWithTimeZone</code> datatype from all <code>dateTime</code> typed elements in the XML schema |
| SETANYSTORAGE Procedure | Assigns a SQL datatype to the <code>ANY</code> child of the complex type with the given name |
| SETDEFAULTTABLE Procedure | Sets the name of the table for the specified global element |
| SETOUTOFFLINE Procedure | Sets the <code>SQLInline</code> attribute to <code>FALSE</code> |
| SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Procedure | Takes the annotated differences resulting from a call to <code>DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS</code> and patches them into the provided XML schema |
| SETSQLCOLLTYPE Procedure | Assigns a SQL type name for a collection |
| SETSQLNAME Procedure | Assigns a name to the SQL attribute that corresponds to an element defined in the XML schema |
| SETSQLTYPE Procedure | Assigns a SQL type to a global object |

Table 215-1 (Cont.) DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| SETSQLYPEMAPPING Procedure | Defines a mapping of schema type and SQL type |
| SETTABLEPROPS Procedure | Specifies properties in the TABLE storage clause that is appended to the default CREATE TABLE statement |
| SETTIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE Procedure | Sets the TIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE datatype to all dateTime typed elements in the XML schema |

215.3.1 ADDXDBNAMESPACE Procedure

This procedure adds the XDB namespace required for XDB annotation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.ADDXDBNAMESPACE (
    xmlschema      IN OUT XMLTYPE);
```

Parameters

Table 215-2 ADDXDBNAMESPACE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| xmlschema | Gets an XML Schema as XMLTYPE, performs the annotation and returns it |

Usage Notes

This procedure is called implicitly by any other procedure that adds a schema annotation. Since there is no reason to add an XDB namespace without other annotations, this procedure is most likely called by other annotations procedures and not by the user directly.

215.3.2 DISABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION Procedure

This procedure prevents the creation of a table for the top-level element by adding a default table attribute with an empty value to the element. The first overload applies to a specified top-level element and the second applies to all top-level elements. The procedure always overwrites. This is equivalent to using the schema annotation `xdb:defaultTable=""` for the top-level element or elements.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.DISABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION (
    xmlschema      IN OUT XMLType,
    globalElementName IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.DISABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION (
    xmlschema      IN OUT XMLType);
```

Parameters

Table 215-3 DISABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| xmlschema | XML schema to be annotated |
| globalElementName | Name of the global element in the schema |

Example

The purchaseOrder element will have an annotation similar to `xdb:defaultTable=""`.

```
DECLARE
    xml_schema XMLTYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;
    DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.DISABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION(xml_schema,
        'purchaseOrder');
    UPDATE annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;
END;
/
```

215.3.3 DISABLEMAINTAINDOM Procedure

This procedure sets the DOM fidelity attribute to `FALSE`.

There are two overloads. The first sets DOM fidelity attribute to `FALSE` for all complex types, and the second sets it to `FALSE` for the named complex type. This is equivalent to adding `xdb:maintainDOM="false"` on all or specified complex types respectively.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.DISABLEMAINTAINDOM (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
    overwrite          IN BOOLEAN default TRUE);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.DISABLEMAINTAINDOM (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
    complexTypeName   IN VARCHAR2,
    overwrite          IN BOOLEAN default TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 215-4 DISABLEMAINTAINDOM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| xmlschema | The XML schema to be annotated |
| complexTypeNames | The name of the complex type |
| overwrite | A boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is <code>TRUE</code> |

215.3.4 ENABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION Procedure

This procedure enables the creation of ALL top level tables by removing the empty default table name annotation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.ENABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION (
    xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLTYPE);

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.ENABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION (
    xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLTYPE,
    globalelementName IN     VARCHAR2);;
```

Parameters

Table 215-5 ENABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| xmlschema | The XML schema to be annotated |
| gloablElementName | Name of the global element in the schema |

Usage Notes

This procedure does not affect elements that have a default table name.

215.3.5 ENABLEMAINTAINDOM Procedure

This overloaded procedure sets the DOM fidelity attribute to `TRUE`.

There are two overloads. The first sets DOM fidelity attribute to `TRUE` for all complex types, and the second sets it to `TRUE` for the named complex type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.ENABLEMAINTAINDOM (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
    overwrite          IN BOOLEAN default TRUE);

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.ENABLEMAINTAINDOM (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
    complexTypeName    IN VARCHAR2,
    overwrite          IN BOOLEAN default TRUE);;
```

Parameters

Table 215-6 ENABLEMAINTAINDOM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| xmlschema | The XML schema to be annotated |
| complexTypename | The name of the complex type |

Table 215-6 (Cont.) ENABLEMAINTAINDOM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| overwrite | A boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE |

215.3.6 GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Function

This function creates a document containing the differences between the annotated XML schema and the original XML schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS (
    xmlschema IN xmlType)
RETURN XMLType;
```

Parameters

Table 215-7 GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| xmlschema | The original XML schema |

Return Values

This function returns the document `annotations.xml` as an XMLType.

Usage Notes

This function saves all annotations in one document, named `annotations`, and returns it. With this document, you can apply all annotations to a non-annotated schema, using `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS`.

`DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS` is not available on Oracle Database release 10.2 (only Oracle Database release 11.x).



See Also:

[SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Procedure](#)

Example

For an example of `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS`, see the example in [SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Procedure](#).

215.3.7 GETSIDXDEFFROMVIEW Function

This function takes a XMLTABLE view definition on a xmltype column or table and it returns a CLOB which can be used as parameter to create a structured xmlindex that backs up the XMLTABLE view as relational table.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSIDXDEFFROMVIEW (
    viewName    IN xmlType)
    RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 215-8 GETSIDXDEFFROMVIEW Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| viewName | The original XML schema |

Return Values

This function returns a CLOB which can be used as parameter to create a structured xmlindex that backs up the XMLTABLE view as relational table.

215.3.8 PRINTWARNINGS Procedure

This procedure lets a user raise or suppress a warning if an annotation maps to zero nodes in the XML schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.PRINTWARNINGS (
    value      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 215-9 PRINTWARNINGS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| val | For the NO MATCHING ELEMENTS FOUND error message to be raised val must be set to TRUE. In cases in which user wishes to suppress this warning, set to FALSE. |

Usage Notes

If an annotation maps to more than one node in the XML schema, this raise the error ANNOTATION MAPS TO MULTIPLE ELEMENTS. In this case no annotation is performed, and the user must correct the parameters to the procedure call to refer to a unique node in the XML schema.

215.3.9 REMOVEANYSTORAGE Procedure

This procedure removes the setting of the SQL type from the ANY child of the complex type with the given name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVEANYSTORAGE (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
    complexTypeName IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 215-10 REMOVEANYSTORAGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| xmlschema | The XML schema to be annotated. |
| complexTypeName | The name of the complex type. |

Usage Notes

This procedure reverses the [SETANYSTORAGE Procedure](#).

215.3.10 REMOVEDEFAULTTABLE Procedure

This procedure removes any default table attribute given for the element.

After calling this procedure, the system generates table names. This procedure always overwrites.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVEDEFAULTTABLE (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLTYPE,
    globalElementName IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 215-11 REMOVEDEFAULTTABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| xmlschema | XML schema to be annotated |
| globalElementName | Name of the global element in the schema |

Example

Annotations can be verified anytime using "select out from annotation_tab".

```
--The purchaseOrder element will have no annotation for defaultTable.
DECLARE
    xml_schema XMLTYPE;
```

```

BEGIN
  SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;
  DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVEDEFAULTTABLE(xml_schema,
                                             'purchaseOrder');
  UPDATE annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;
END;
/

```

215.3.11 REMOVEMAINTAINDOM Procedure

This procedure removes all annotations used to maintain DOM from the given schema.

Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVEMAINTAINDOM (
  xmlschema      IN OUT XMLType);

```

Parameters

Table 215-12 REMOVEMAINTAINDOM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| xmlschema | The XML schema to be annotated |

215.3.12 REMOVEOUTOFLINE Procedure

This procedure removes any existing `SQLInline` attributes to prevent out-of-line storage.

There are three overloads.

Syntax

Removes the `SQLInline` attribute for the named element.

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVEOUTOFLINE (
  xmlschema      IN OUT XMLType,
  elementName    IN      VARCHAR2,
  elementType    IN      VARCHAR2,
  overwrite      IN      BOOLEAN default TRUE);

```

Removes the `SQLInline` attribute for the object specified by its global object and local element names.

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVEOUTOFLINE (
  xmlschema      IN OUT XMLType,
  globalObject   IN      VARCHAR2,
  globalObjectName IN    VARCHAR2,
  localElementName IN    VARCHAR2);

```

Removes the `SQLInline` attribute for the referenced global element.

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVEOUTOFLINE (
  xmlschema      IN OUT XMLType,
  reference      IN      VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 215-13 REMOVEOUTOFFLINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| xmlschema | The XML schema to be annotated |
| elementName | The element name |
| elementType | The element type |
| globalObject | The global object (global complex type or global element) |
| globalObjectName | The name of the global object |
| localElementName | The name of a local element that descends from the global element |
| reference | A reference to a global element |
| overwrite | A boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is <code>TRUE</code> . |

Usage Notes

This procedure reverses [SETOUTOFFLINE Procedure](#).

215.3.13 REMOVESQLCOLLTYPE Procedure

This procedure removes a SQL collection type.

The first overload removes the SQL collection type corresponding to the named element and the second overload removes the type from the XML element inside the complex type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVESQLCOLLTYPE (
    xmlschema IN OUT XMLType,
    elementName IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVESQLCOLLTYPE (
    xmlschema IN OUT XMLType,
    globalObject IN VARCHAR2,
    globalName IN VARCHAR2,
    localElementName IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 215-14 REMOVESQLCOLLTYPE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| xmlschema | The XML schema to be annotated |
| elementName | The element name |
| globalObject | The global object (global complex type or global element) |
| globalName | The name of the global object |

Table 215-14 (Cont.) REMOVESQLCOLLTYPE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| localElementName | The name of a local element that descends from the global element |

Usage Notes

This procedure reverses the [SETSQLCOLLTYPE Procedure](#).

215.3.14 REMOVESQLNAME Procedure

This procedure removes a `SQLNAME` from a global element.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVESQLNAME (
    xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLType,
    globalObject       IN      VARCHAR2,
    globalObjectName   IN      VARCHAR2,
    localObject        IN      VARCHAR2,
    localObjectName    IN      VARCHAR2,
    sqlName            IN      VARCHAR2,
    overwrite          IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters**Table 215-15 REMOVESQLNAME Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| xmlschema | XML schema to be annotated |
| globalObject | Global object (global complex type or global element) |
| globalObjectName | Name of the global object |
| localObject | Object descended from the global object |
| localObjectName | Name of the local object |
| sqlName | Name of the SQL attribute that corresponds to the element defined in the XML schema |
| overwrite | Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is <code>TRUE</code> . |

Example

The `shipTo` element will have an annotation similar to `xdb:SQLName="SHIPTO_SQLNAME"`.

```
DECLARE
    xml_schema  XMLTYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;
    DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLNAME (xml_schema,
                                        'element', 'purchaseOrder',
                                        'element', 'shipTo',
                                        'SHIPTO_SQLNAME');
```

```

UPDATE annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;
END;
/

```

215.3.15 REMOVESQLTYPE Procedure

This procedure removes a SQL type.

The first overload removes a SQL type from a global element and the second overload removes the type from a global element inside the complex type.

Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVESQLTYPE (
  xmlschema in out XMLType,
  globalElementName IN VARCHAR2);

```

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVESQLTYPE (
  xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
  globalObject       IN VARCHAR2,
  globalObjectName   IN VARCHAR2,
  localObject        IN VARCHAR2,
  localObjectName    IN VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 215-16 REMOVESQLTYPE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| xmlschema | XML schema to be annotated. |
| globalObject | Global object (global complex type or global element) |
| globalElementName | Name of the global element. |
| globalObjectName | Name of the global object |
| localObject | Object descended from the global object |
| localObjectName | Name of the local object |

Usage Notes

This procedure reverses the [SETSQLTYPE Procedure](#).

215.3.16 REMOVESQLTYPEEMAPPING Procedure

This procedure removes the SQL type mapping for the given schema type.

Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVESQLTYPEEMAPPING (
  xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
  schemaTypeName    IN VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 215-17 REMOVESQLTYPE MAPPING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| xmlschema | XML schema to be annotated |
| schemaTypeName | Name of the schema type |

Usage Notes

This procedure reverses the [SETSQLTYPE MAPPING Procedure](#).

215.3.17 REMOVETABLEPROPS Procedure

This procedure removes the table storage properties from the `CREATE TABLE` statement.

This procedure is overloaded. Each overload has different parameter requirements as indicated.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVETABLEPROPS (
  xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLTYPE,
  globalElementName IN     VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVETABLEPROPS (
  xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLTYPE,
  globalObject       IN     VARCHAR2,
  globalObjectName  IN     VARCHAR2,
  localElementName  IN     VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 215-18 REMOVETABLEPROPS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| xmlschema | XML schema to be annotated |
| globalElementName | Name of the global element in the schema |
| globalObject | Global object (global complex type or global element) |
| globalObjectName | Name of the global object |
| localElementName | Name of a local element that descends from the global element |

Usage Notes

This procedure reverses the [SETTABLEPROPS Procedure](#).

215.3.18 REMOVETIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE Procedure

This procedure removes the setting of the `TimeStampWithTimeZone` datatype from all `dateTime` typed elements in the XML schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVETIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE (
    xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLTYPE);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVETIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE (
    xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLTYPE,
    schemaTypeName     IN     VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 215-19 REMOVETIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <code>xmlschema</code> | XML schema to be annotated |
| <code>schemaTypeName</code> | Name of the schema type |

Usage Notes

This procedure reverses the [SETTIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE Procedure](#).

215.3.19 SETANYSTORAGE Procedure

This procedure assigns a SQL datatype to the `ANY` child of the complex type with the given name.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETANYSTORAGE (
    xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLType,
    complexTypeName   IN     VARCHAR2,
    sqlTypeName       IN     VARCHAR2,
    overwrite         IN     BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 215-20 SETANYSTORAGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>xmlschema</code> | XML schema to be annotated |
| <code>complexTypeName</code> | Name of the complex type |
| <code>sqlTypeName</code> | Name of the SQL type |
| <code>overwrite</code> | Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is <code>TRUE</code> . |

Example

The `xsd:any child of complex type Items` is assigned an annotation similar to `xdb:SQLType="VARCHAR"`.

```
DECLARE xml_schema XMLTYPE; BEGIN SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM
annotation_tab; DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.setAnyStorage
(xml_schema,
'Items', 'VARCHAR'); UPDATE annotation_tab
SET out = xml_schema; END;
/
```

215.3.20 SETDEFAULTTABLE Procedure

This procedure sets the name of the table for the specified global element. This is equivalent to using the schema annotation `xdb:defaultTable="<default_table_name>"` for the top-level element.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETDEFAULTTABLE (
xmlschema          IN OUT XMLTYPE,
globalElementName IN      VARCHAR2,
tableName          IN      VARCHAR2,
overwrite          IN      BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 215-21 SETDEFAULTTABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>xmlschema</code> | XML schema to be annotated |
| <code>globalElementName</code> | Name of the global element in the schema |
| <code>tableName</code> | Name being assigned to the table |
| <code>overwrite</code> | Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is <code>TRUE</code> . |

215.3.21 SETOUTOFFLINE Procedure

This procedure sets the `SQLInline` attribute to `FALSE`, that is, it sets `xdb:SQLInline=FALSE`.

This forces XDB to store the corresponding elements in the XML document out-of-line as rows in a separate `XMLType` table. XDB stores references to each row of the `XMLType` table in a link table that is maintained by the main table

This procedure can improve performance in some situations if the out-of-line table acts as the driver for the query. Storing elements in an out-of-line table also reduces the numbers of columns in the base table, thus avoiding '1000 column limit' errors during XML schema registration, when some elements have complex types with many elements.



Also See:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide

There are three overloads.

Syntax

Sets the `SQLInline` attribute to `FALSE`, forcing out-of-line storage for the named element.

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETOUTOFFLINE (
  xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
  elementName        IN      VARCHAR2,
  elementType         IN      VARCHAR2,
  defaultTableName   IN      VARCHAR2,
  overwrite           IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Sets the `SQLInline` attribute to `FALSE`, forcing out-of-line storage for the element specified by its local and global name.

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETOUTOFFLINE (
  xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
  globalObject        IN      VARCHAR2,
  globalObjectName   IN      VARCHAR2,
  localElementName   IN      VARCHAR2,
  defaultTableName   IN      VARCHAR2,
  overwrite           IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Sets the `SQLInline` attribute to `FALSE` to force out-of-line storage and sets the default table name for all references to a particular global element.

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETOUTOFFLINE (
  xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
  reference           IN      VARCHAR2,
  defaultTableName   IN      VARCHAR2,
  overwrite           IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 215-22 SETOUTOFFLINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>xmlschema</code> | The XML schema to be annotated. |
| <code>elementName</code> | The element name |
| <code>elementType</code> | The element type |
| <code>defaultTableName</code> | The name of the default table. |
| <code>globalObject</code> | The global object (global complex type or global element) |
| <code>globalObjectName</code> | The name of the global object |
| <code>localElementName</code> | The name of a local element that descends from the global element. |
| <code>reference</code> | A reference to a global element |

Table 215-22 (Cont.) SETOUTOFLINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| overwrite | A boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE. |

Usage Notes

After XML schema registration and before loading XML instance data, use `DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.SCOPEXMLREFERENCES()` to make these references scope to the out-of-line table only. This ensures better query performance later on.

Example

The following example illustrates the third overloaded method. The element comment will have an annotation similar to `xdb:defaultTable="CMMNT_DEFAULT_TABLE"`

```
DECLARE
    xml_schema xmltype;
BEGIN
    SELECT OUT INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;

    DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETOUTOFLINE (xml_schema,
                                          'ipo:comment',
                                          'CMMNT_DEFAULT_TABLE');

    UPDATE annotation_tab SET OUT = xml_schema;
END;
/
```

215.3.22 SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Procedure

This procedure takes the annotated differences resulting from a call to `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS` and patches them into the provided XML schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS (
    xmlschema      IN OUT xmlType,
    annotations    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 215-23 SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| xmlschema | An XML schema to be patched. |
| annotations | The differences document produced by calling <code>DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS</code> on the original XML schema and an annotated XML schema. |

Usage Notes

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS is not available on Oracle Database release 10.2 (only Oracle Database release 11.x).



See Also:

[GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Function](#)

Example

The following example illustrates DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS shown here and [GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Function](#).

```

-- test getannotations and apply them
declare
  xml_schema xmltype;
  xml_schema2 xmltype;
  annotations xmltype;
begin
  select out into xml_schema from annotation_tab;

  -- get the annotations from the schema
  annotations := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.getSchemaAnnotations (xml_schema);

  -- apply the annotations to the schema
  select inp into xml_schema2 from annotation_tab;

  DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.setSchemaAnnotations(xml_schema2, annotations);

  update annotation_tab t set t.out = xml_schema2;
end;
/

```

215.3.23 SETSQLCOLLTYPE Procedure

This procedure assigns a SQL type name for a collection. A collection is a global or local element with `maxOccurs>1`.

Using this procedure, XDB creates SQLTypes with the user-defined names provided.

There are two overloads. The first sets the name of the SQL collection type corresponding to an XML element and the second to an XML element inside the specified complex type.

Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLCOLLTYPE (
  xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLTYPE,
  elementName       IN      VARCHAR2,
  sqlCollType       IN      VARCHAR2,
  overwrite         IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLCOLLTYPE (
  xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
  globalObject       IN  VARCHAR2,

```



```

globalObjectName IN VARCHAR2,
localElementName IN VARCHAR2,
sqlCollType     IN VARCHAR2,
overwrite       IN BOOLEAN default TRUE );

```

Parameters

Table 215-24 SETSQLCOLLTYPE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| xmlschema | The XML schema to be annotated |
| elementName | The element name |
| sqlCollType | The SQL collection type |
| globalObject | The global object (global complex type or global element) |
| globalObjectName | The name of the global object |
| localElementName | The name of a local element that descends from the global element |
| overwrite | A boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE. |

Example

The `item` element will have an annotation similar to `xdb:SQLCollType="ITEM_SQL_COL_TYPE"`.

```

declare
  xml_schema xmltype;
begin
  SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;
  DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.setSQLCollType (xml_schema,
                                          'item',
                                          'ITEM_SQL_COL_TYPE',TRUE);
  UPDATE annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;
end;

```

215.3.24 SETSQLNAME Procedure

This procedure assigns a name to the SQL attribute that corresponds to an element defined in the XML schema.

Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLNAME (
  xmlschema      IN OUT XMLType,
  globalObject   IN     VARCHAR2,
  globalObjectName IN   VARCHAR2,
  localObject    IN     VARCHAR2,
  localObjectName IN   VARCHAR2,
  sqlName        IN     VARCHAR2,
  overwrite      IN     BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```

Parameters

Table 215-25 SETSQLNAME Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| xmlschema | XML schema to be annotated |
| globalObject | Global object (global complex type or global element) |
| globalObjectName | Name of the global object |
| localObject | Object descended from the global object |
| localObjectName | Name of the local object |
| sqlName | Name of the SQL attribute that corresponds to the element defined in the XML schema |
| overwrite | Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE. |

Example

The `shipTo` element will have an annotation similar to `xdb:SQLName="SHIPTO_SQLNAME"`.

```
DECLARE
    xml_schema XMLTYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;
    DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLNAME (xml_schema,
                                        'element', 'purchaseOrder',
                                        'element', 'shipTo',
                                        'SHIPTO_SQLNAME');
    UPDATE annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;
END;
/
```

215.3.25 SETSQLTYPE Procedure

This procedure assigns a SQL type to a global object.

There are two overloads. The first overload assigns a SQL Type to a global object, such as a global element or global complex type and the second to a local object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLTYPE (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLTYPE,
    globalElementName IN   VARCHAR2,
    sqlType            IN   VARCHAR2,
    overwrite          IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLTYPE (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLTYPE,
    globalObject       IN   VARCHAR2,
    globalObjectName  IN   VARCHAR2,
    localObject        IN   VARCHAR2,
    localObjectName    IN   VARCHAR2,
```

```

sqlType          IN          VARCHAR2,
overwrite        IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```

Parameters

Table 215-26 SETSQLTYPE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| xmlschema | XML schema to be annotated |
| globalObject | Global object (global complex type or global element) |
| globalObjectName | Name of the global object |
| globalElementName | Name of the global element |
| localObject | Object descended from the global object |
| localObjectName | Name of the local object |
| sqlType | SQL type assigned to the named global element |
| overwrite | Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE. |

Example

The `purchaseOrder` element will have an annotation similar to `xdb:SQLType="PO_SQLTYPE"` and the `shipTo` element has one similar to `xdb:SQLType="VARCHAR"`.

```

DECLARE
    xml_schema xmltype;
BEGIN
    SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;
    DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.setSQLType (xml_schema,
                                        'purchaseOrder',
                                        'PO_SQLTYPE');

    UPDATE annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;
END;
/

DECLARE xml_schema xmltype;BEGIN SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.setSQLType
(xml_schema,
'element','purchaseOrder',
'element','shipTo',
'VARCHAR'); UPDATE
annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;END;
/

```

215.3.26 SETSQLTYPE MAPPING Procedure

This procedure defines a mapping of schema type and SQL type.

If you use this procedure, you do not need to call the `SETSQLTYPE` procedure on all instances of the schema type; instead the procedure traverses the schema and assigns the SQL type automatically.

Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLTYPE MAPPING (
    xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLType,

```

```

schemaTypeName    IN      VARCHAR2,
sqlTypeName       IN      VARCHAR2,
overwrite         IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```

Parameters

Table 215-27 SETSQLTYPE_MAPPING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| xmlschema | XML schema to be annotated |
| schemaTypeName | Schema type |
| sqlTypeName | Name of the SQL type |
| overwrite | Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE |

Example

The attribute `orderDate` will have an annotation similar to `xdb:SQLType="DATE"`.

```

declare  xml_schema xmltype;beginSELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM
annotation_tab;DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.setSQLTypeMapping
(xml_schema,
'date',
'DATE');UPDATE annotation_tab
SET out = xml_schema;end;
/

```

215.3.27 SETTABLEPROPS Procedure

This procedure specifies properties in the `TABLE` storage clause that is appended to the default `CREATE TABLE` statement.

There are two overloads with different parameter requirements, as indicated:

Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETTABLEPROPS (
  xmlschema        IN OUT XMLType,
  globalelementName  IN  VARCHAR2,
  tableProps       IN  VARCHAR2,
  overwrite        IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETTABLEPROPS (
  xmlschema        IN OUT XMLTYPE,
  globalObject     IN  VARCHAR2,
  globalObjectName IN  VARCHAR2,
  localelementName IN  VARCHAR2,
  tableProps       IN  VARCHAR2,
  overwrite        IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```

Parameters

Table 215-28 SETTABLEPROPS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| xmlschema | XML schema to be annotated |
| globalElementName | Name of the global element in the schema |
| tableProps | Table properties |
| globalObject | Global object (global complex type or global element) |
| globalObjectName | Name of the global object |
| localElementName | Name of a local element that descends from the global element |
| overwrite | Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE. |

Example

The `purchaseOrder` element will have an annotation similar to `xdb:tableProps="CACHE"`.

```
DECLARE xml_schema XMLTYPE; BEGIN SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETTABLEPROPS(xml_schema,
'purchaseOrder' , 'CACHE'); UPDATE annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema; END;
/
```

215.3.28 SETTIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE Procedure

This procedure sets the `TIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE` datatype to all `dateTime` typed elements in the XML schema.

This is equivalent to adding `xdb:SQLType="TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE"` to all `dateTime` objects.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETTIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE (
xmlschema IN OUT XMLTYPE,
overwrite IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 215-29 SETTIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| xmlschema | XML schema to be annotated |
| overwrite | Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE. |

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL

The `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL` package provides an interface for XML schema validation.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- [Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide](#)

216.1 DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL Security Model

Applications must have the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL` package

216.2 Summary of DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL Subprograms

This topic lists the `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL` subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 216-1 *DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL Package Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| CONFORMING Function | Validates an XML document against a schema |
| VALIDATE Procedure | Validates an XML document against a schema |

216.2.1 CONFORMING Function

This function is used to validate an XML document against a schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL.CONFORMING (
  doc          IN NUMBER,
  sch          IN NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 216-2 CONFORMING Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| doc | The XML instance |
| sch | The XML schema |

Function Exceptions

The exceptions of DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL.CONFORMING function are as follows:

- The function returns zero if the schema is legal and the document conforms to the schema; otherwise it returns an LSX error code from the schema validation.



Note:

The function takes an xml data instance and xml schema instance. The user does not have to register the schema.

Example: The document conforms to the schema

```
SELECT DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL.CONFORMING(
    XMLType('<A/>'),
    XMLType(
        '<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
        <xs:element name="A" type="xs:string"/>
        </xs:schema>')) "LSX CODE"
FROM DUAL;
```

216.2.2 VALIDATE Procedure

This procedure is used to validate an XML document against a schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL.VALIDATE (
    doc          IN XMLTYPE,
    sch          IN XMLTYPE);
```

Parameters

Table 216-3 VALIDATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| doc | The XML instance |
| sch | The XML schema |

Procedure Exceptions

The exceptions of `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL.VALIDATE` procedure are as follows:

- The procedure raises `ORA-31154` if either the schema is not legal, or the document does not conform to the schema.

 **Note:**

The procedure takes an xml data instance and xml schema instance. The user does not have to register the schema.

Example: The document conforms to the schema

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_UTIL.VALIDATE (
    XMLType ('<A/>'),
    XMLType (
      '<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
        <xs:element name="A" type="xs:string"/>
      </xs:schema>');
END;
/
```


DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE

The `DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE` package provides an interface to manage and modify XML storage after schema registration has been completed.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide

217.1 DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE Overview

`DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE` contains procedures to manage and modify XML storage after schema registration has been completed.

Use subprograms from this package to improve the performance of bulk load operations. You can disable indexes and constraints before doing a bulk load process and to enable them afterwards.

217.2 DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE Security Model

Owned by XDB, the `DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`.

Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

217.3 Summary of DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE Subprograms

This table lists and describes the `DBMS_XML_STORAGE` package subprograms.

Table 217-1 DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure | Disables the indexes and constraints for XMLType tables and XMLType columns |

Table 217-1 (Cont.) DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure | Rebuilds all indexes and enables the constraints on an XMLType table including its child tables and out-of-line tables |
| EXCHANGEPOSTPROC Procedure | Enable constraints after exchange partition |
| EXCHANGEPREPROC Procedure | Disable constraints before exchange partition |
| INDEXXMLREFERENCES Procedure | Creates unique indexes on the REF columns of the given XML type table or the XML type column of a given table |
| REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEIN Procedure | This is an auxiliary procedure to load data through exchange partition operation into a partitioned table and its reference-partitioned child table provided the child table has an xmltype column with a local xmlindex. |
| REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEOUT Procedure | Auxiliary procedure to load data through exchange partition operation out of a partitioned table and its reference-partitioned child table provided that the child table has an xmltype column with a local xmlindex. |
| RENAMECOLLECTIONTABLE Procedure | Renames a collection table to the given table name |
| SCOPEXMLREFERENCES Procedure | Scopes all XML references. Scoped REF types require less storage space and allow more efficient access than unscoped REF types |
| XPATHT2TABCOLMAPPING Function | Maps a path expression (in XPath notation or DOT notations) to the corresponding table name and column name |

217.3.1 DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure

This procedure disables the indexes and constraints for XMLType tables and XMLType columns.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS (
    owner_name    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,
    table_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    column_name   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    clear         IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 217-2 DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| owner_name | Owner's name |
| table_name | Name of the XMLType table that the procedure is being performed on |
| column_name | XMLType column name |

Table 217-2 (Cont.) DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| clear | Boolean that when set to TRUE clears all stored index and constraint data for the table before the procedure executes. The default is FALSE, which does not clear them. |

Usage Notes

Passing XMLTYPE tables

For XMLType tables, you must pass the XMLType table name on which the bulk load operation is to be performed. For XMLType columns, you must pass the relational table name and the corresponding XMLType column name.

Using clear to Enable and Disable Indexes and Constraints

**Note:**

If the `DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS` procedure is called with `clear` set to `TRUE`, it removes any index or constraint information about the XMLTYPE table or column memorized during earlier executions of the procedure.

Therefore, you must ensure that all disabled indexes and constraints are re-enabled on the table or column before you call the `DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS` procedure with `clear` set to `TRUE`.

Ideally, it is recommended that you set `clear` set to `TRUE` for the first execution. For any subsequent executions (due to errors while disabling or enabling indexes) `clear` should be set to `FALSE`, the default value. Once you have successfully re-enabled all the indexes and constraints following the bulk load operation, you can call this procedure again with `clear` set to `TRUE` for the next bulk load operation.

Example

The following example illustrates the use of `clear` in the `DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS` procedure and the [ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure](#).

First, add a not-NULL constraint on `comment` element of the `PURCHASEORDER_TAB` table:

```
ALTER TABLE PURCHASEORDER_TAB ADD CONSTRAINT c1 check          ("XMLDATA"."comment"
IS NOT NULL);
```

Then, disable all the indexes and constraints by passing the `clear` as `TRUE`, by calling the `DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS` procedure:

```
BEGIN
  XDB.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS
    ( USER, 'PURCHASEORDER_TAB', NULL, TRUE );
END;
/
```

Next, perform a bulk load operation (such as datapump import) which violates constraint `c1` in the `ALTER` table statement. This does not raise an error because the constraint is disabled:

```
host impdp orexample/orexample directory=dir dumpfile=dmp.txt
  tables=OREXAMPLE.PURCHASEORDER_TAB content = DATA_ONLY;
```

NOTE: To view the disabled constraints and indexes use:

```
SELECT constraint_name,table_name,status FROM all_constraints
  WHERE owner = user;
```

Finally, try to enable the constraint using the `ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS` procedure. It raises an error because `c1`, the not null constraint, is violated by the bulk load operation:

```
BEGIN
  XDB.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS
    ( USER, 'PURCHASEORDER_TAB' );
END;
/
```

To disable all the indexes and constraints, again use `DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS`, but set `clear= FALSE` (because the `ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS` failed to complete successfully). Note: `clear = FALSE` by default, so we do not need to pass it explicitly in the next call.

```
BEGIN
  xdb.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS
    ( USER, 'PURCHASEORDER_TAB' );
END;
/
```

Then, delete the incorrect rows entered into the table

```
DELETE FROM purchaseorder_tab p
  WHERE p.xmldata."comment" IS NULL;
```

Re-enable the indexes and constraints using `ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS`, which completes successfully.

```
BEGIN
  xdb.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS
    ( USER, 'PURCHASEORDER_TAB' );
END;
/
```

217.3.2 ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure

This procedure rebuilds all indexes and enables the constraints on an `XMLType` table including its child tables and out-of-line tables.

When `column_name` is passed, it does the same for this `XMLType` column.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS (  
    owner_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,  
    table_name    IN VARCHAR2,  
    column_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 217-3 ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| owner_user | Owner's name |
| table_name | Name of the table that the indexes and constraints are being removed from |
| column_name | Column name |

Usage Notes

This procedure reverses [DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure](#).

Example

See [DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure](#)

217.3.3 EXCHANGEPOSTPROC Procedure

This procedure enable constraints after exchange partition.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.EXCHANGEPOSTPROC (  
    owner_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,  
    table_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 217-4 EXCHANGEPOSTPROC Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| owner_user | Owner's name |
| table_name | Name of the table that the indexes and constraints are being removed from |

217.3.4 EXCHANGEPREPROC Procedure

This procedure disable constraints before exchange partition.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.EXCHANGEPREPROC (
  owner_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,
  table_name  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 217-5 EXCHANGEPREPROC Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| owner_user | Owner's name |
| table_name | Name of the table that the indexes and constraints are being removed from |

217.3.5 INDEXXMLREFERENCES Procedure

This procedure creates unique indexes on the REF columns of the given XML type table or the XML type column of a given table.

If the procedure creates multiple REF columns, it appends `_1`, `_2`, and so on to their names.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.INDEXXMLREFERENCES (
  owner_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,
  table_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 217-6 INDEXXMLREFERENCES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| owner_name | The owner's name |
| table_name | The table being indexed |
| column_name | A column name. Not needed for XML type tables. |
| index_name | The name of the newly created index |

Usage Notes

This procedure is only used if the REFS are scoped. See [SCOPEXMLREFERENCES Procedure](#).

Indexed REFS lead to better performance when joins between the base table and a child table occur in the query plan.

- If the base table has a higher selectivity than the child table, there is no need to index the REFS.
- If the selectivity of the child table is higher than that of the base table and if no indexes are present, then the join of one row in the child table with the base table leads to a full table scan of the base table.

INDEXXMLREFERENCES does not index REFS recursively in child tables of a table it is called on. To do this, Oracle recommends calling the procedure from within a loop over the XML_OUT_OF_LINE_TABLES or XML_NESTED_TABLES view. This creates the index names from the current value of a column in the view.



Note:

This procedure is limited to the structured storage model.

217.3.6 REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEIN Procedure

This is an auxiliary procedure to load data through exchange partition operation into a partitioned table and its reference-partitioned child table provided that the child table has an xmltype column with a local xmlindex.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEIN (
  owner_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  parent_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  child_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  parent_exchange_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
  child_exchange_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
  parent_exchange_stmt IN CLOB,
  child_exchange_stmt  IN CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 217-7 REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEIN Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| owner_name | owner's name |
| parent_table_name | the partitioned base table |
| child_table_name | a partitioned table with reference partitioning based on the table named parent_table_name |
| parent_exchange_table_name | an exchange table for the partitioned base table |
| child_exchange_table_name | an exchange table for the table named child_table_name |
| parent_exchange_stmt | SQL statement to execute exchange partition operation between the table named parent_table_name and the table named parent_exchange_table_name |

Table 217-7 (Cont.) REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEIN Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| child_exchange_stmt | SQL statement to execute exchange partition operation between the table named child_table_name and the table named child_exchange_table_name |

217.3.7 REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEOUT Procedure

This is an auxiliary procedure to load data through exchange partition operation out of a partitioned table and its reference-partitioned child table provided that the child table has an xmltype column with a local xmlindex.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEOUT (
    owner_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    parent_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    child_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    parent_exchange_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
    child_exchange_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
    parent_exchange_stmt IN CLOB,
    child_exchange_stmt  IN CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 217-8 REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEOUT Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| owner_name | owner's name |
| parent_table_name | the partitioned base table |
| child_table_name | a partitioned table with reference partitioning based on the table named parent_table_name |
| parent_exchange_table_name | an exchange table for the partitioned base table |
| child_exchange_table_name | an exchange table for the table named child_table_name |
| parent_exchange_stmt | SQL statement to execute exchange partition operation between the table named parent_table_name and the table named parent_exchange_table_name |
| child_exchange_stmt | SQL statement to execute exchange partition operation between the table named child_table_name and the table named child_exchange_table_name |

217.3.8 RENAMECOLLECTIONTABLE Procedure

This procedure renames a collection table to the given table name.

An XPath expression specifies the collection table, starting from the XMLType base table or an XMLType column of the base table.

This procedure provides the only way to derive a collection table name from the corresponding collection type name because there is no direct schema annotation for the purpose.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.RENAMECOLLECTIONTABLE (
  owner_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,
  table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  xpath               IN VARCHAR2,
  collection_table_name IN VARCHAR2
  namespaces          IN VARCHAR2 default NULL); // For release 11.2 only
```

Parameters

Table 217-9 RENAMECOLLECTIONTABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| owner_name | The name of the owner |
| table_name | The name of a base table that can be used as the starting point for specifying the collection table |
| column_name | An XMLType column that can be the starting point for specifying the collection table |
| xpath | The XPath expression that specifies the collection table |
| collection_table_name | The name of the collection table |
| namespaces | For Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) and higher. The namespaces used in XPath. |

Usage Notes

Call this procedure after registering the XML schema.

The table name serves as a prefix to the index names.

Oracle recommends using this function because it makes query execution plans more readable.

Report errors that occur while this procedure runs to the user that called the procedure.



Note:

This procedure is limited to the structured storage model.

For Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) and higher, only, this function accepts XPath notation as well as DOT notation. If XPath notation is used, a `namespaces` parameter may also be required.

Example

The collection table name will be `EMP_TAB_NAMELIST`. You can verify this using `SELECT * FROM user_nested_tables`.

Using DOT Notation:

```
call XDB.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.RENAMECOLLECTIONTABLE (
    USER,
    'EMP_TAB',
    NULL,
    '"XMLDATA"."EMPLOYEE"."NAME"',
    'EMP_TAB_NAMELIST');
```

Using XPath Notation:

XPath notation is available with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) and higher.

```
call XDB.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.RENAMECOLLECTIONTABLE (
    USER,
    'EMP_TAB',
    NULL,
    '/e:Employee/Name',
    'EMP_TAB_NAMELIST',
    '''http://www.oracle.com/emp.xsd''' as "e");
```

217.3.9 SCOPEXMLREFERENCES Procedure

This procedure scopes all XML references. Scoped `REF` types require less storage space and allow more efficient access than unscoped `REF` types.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.SCOPEXMLREFERENCES;
```

Usage Notes

- If you have used [SETOUTOFFLINE Procedure](#) in the `DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE` package to avoid raising '1000 column limit' errors during XML schema registration, you should also use [SCOPEXMLREFERENCES Procedure](#).
- Using `SCOPEXMLREFERENCES` after XML schema registration and before loading XML instance data, makes these reference scoped to the out-of-line table only.



Note:

This procedure is limited to the structured storage model.

217.3.10 XPATH2TABCOLMAPPING Function

This function maps a path expression (in XPath notation or DOT notations) to the corresponding table name and column name. This is necessary in cases in which the user wants to create an index on this table, or to add a constraint, or to rename a table to make query execution plans more readable.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.XPATH2TABCOLMAPPING (
  owner_name  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,
  table_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_name IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  xpath       IN  VARCHAR2,
  namespaces  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 217-10 XPATH2TABCOLMAPPING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| owner_user | Owner's name |
| table_name | Name of the base table |
| column_name | Optional name of the XML type column if table_name is not an XMLtype table. If table_name refers to XMLtype table then column_name should be NULL. |
| xpath | Path expression in DOT notation or XPath notation (see examples below) |
| namespaces | Optional namespace definitions for path expression |

Examples

XPath2TabColMapping evaluated on XMLType table with XPath Notation, namespaces provided

```
SELECT XDB.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.XPATH2TABCOLMAPPING (
  USER, 'XML_TAB', '', '//n1:item/n1:location','xdbXmark' as "n1")
FROM DUAL;
```

This produces a result, for example:

```
<Result>
<Mapping TableName="SYS_NT12345" ColumnName="location"/>
</Result>
```

This allows us to define an index or constraint on table SYS_NT12345 and column location.

XPath2TabColMapping evaluated on table not of XMLType but with XMLType column by means of DOT notation

```
SELECT XDB.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.XPATH2TABCOLMAPPING (
  USER, 'PurchaseOrderTab', 'XMLCOL', 'xmldata.LineItems.LineItem', '')
FROM DUAL;
```

218

DBMS_XMLSTORE

DBMS_XMLSTORE provides the ability to store XML data in relational tables.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XMLSTORE Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide

218.1 DBMS_XMLSTORE Security Model

Owned by XDB, the DBMS_XMLSTORE package must be created by SYS or XDB. The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

218.2 Types

The DBMS_XMLSTORE subprograms use the ctxType Type.

Table 218-1 *Types of DBMS_XMLSTORE*

| Type | Description |
|---------|---|
| ctxType | The type of the query context handle. This is the return type of NEWCONTEXT . |

218.3 Summary of DBMS_XMLSTORE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_XMLSTORE subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 218-2 *DBMS_XMLSTORE Package Subprograms*

| Method | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| CLEARKEYCOLUMNLIST | Clears the key column list. |
| CLEARUPDATECOLUMNLIST | Clears the update column list. |
| CLOSECONTEXT | It closes/deallocates a particular save context. |

Table 218-2 (Cont.) DBMS_XMLSTORE Package Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|---------------------------------|---|
| DELETEXML | Deletes records specified by data from the XML document, from the table specified at the context creation time. |
| INSERTXML | Inserts the XML document into the table specified at the context creation time. |
| NEWCONTEXT | Creates a save context, and returns the context handle. |
| SETKEYCOLUMN | This method adds a column to the key column list. |
| SETROWTAG | Names the tag used in the XML document., to enclose the XML elements corresponding to the database. |
| SETUPDATECOLUMN | Adds a column to the "update column list". |
| UPDATEXML | Updates the table given the XML document. |

218.3.1 CLEARKEYCOLUMNLIST

This procedure clears the key column list.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE clearKeyColumnList(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType);
```

Table 218-3 CLEARKEYCOLUMNLIST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| ctxHdl | (IN) | Context handle. |

218.3.2 CLEARUPDATECOLUMNLIST

This procedure clears the update column list.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE clearUpdateColumnList(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType);
```

Table 218-4 CLEARUPDATECOLUMNLIST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| ctxHdl | (IN) | Context handle. |

218.3.3 CLOSECONTEXT

This procedure closes/deallocates a particular save context.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE closeContext(ctxHdl IN ctxType);
```

Table 218-5 CLOSECONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| ctxHdl | (IN) | Context handle. |

218.3.4 DELETEXML

DELETEXML deletes records specified by data from the XML document from the table specified at the context creation time, and returns the number of rows deleted.

Syntax

The following syntax uses a VARCHAR2 type for the xDoc parameter.

```
FUNCTION deleteXML(  
    ctxHdl IN ctxPType,  
    xDoc IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

The following syntax uses a CLOB type for the xDoc parameter.

```
FUNCTION deleteXML(  
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
    xDoc IN CLOB)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

The following syntax uses an XMLType type for the xDoc parameter.

```
FUNCTION deleteXML(  
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
    xDoc IN XMLType)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 218-6 DELETEXML Function Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| ctxHdl | (IN) | Context handle. |

Table 218-6 (Cont.) DELETXML Function Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| xDoc | (IN) | String containing the XML document. |

218.3.5 INSERTXML

Inserts the XML document into the table specified at the context creation time, and returns the number of rows inserted.

Note that if a user passes an XML file for `insertXML` to `DBMS_XMLSTORE` that contains extra elements (elements that do not match any columns in the table), Oracle tries to insert into those columns unless `SETUPDATECOLUMN` is used. The use of `setUpdateColumn` is optional only if the elements in the XML file match up to the columns in the table.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION insertXML(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    xDoc IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
FUNCTION insertXML(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    xDoc IN CLOB)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
FUNCTION insertXML(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    xDoc IN XMLType)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 218-7 INSERTXML Function Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| ctxHdl | (IN) | Context handle. |
| xDoc | (IN) | String containing the XML document. |

218.3.6 NEWCONTEXT

NEWCONTEXT creates a save context and returns the context handle.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION newContext(
    targetTable IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN ctxType;
```

Table 218-8 NEWCONTEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-------------|----------|---|
| targetTable | (IN) | The target table into which to load the XML document. |

218.3.7 SETKEYCOLUMN

This method adds a column to the "key column list".

The value for the column cannot be NULL. In case of update or delete, the columns in the key column list make up the WHERE clause of the statement. The key columns list must be specified before updates can complete; this is optional for delete operations

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setKeyColumn(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    colName IN VARCHAR2);
```

Table 218-9 SETKEYCOLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| ctxHdl | (IN) | Context handle. |
| colName | (IN) | Column to be added to the key column list; cannot be NULL. |

218.3.8 SETROWTAG

This procedure names the tag used in the XML document, to enclose the XML elements corresponding to database records.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setRowTag(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    tag IN VARCHAR2);
```

Table 218-10 SETROWTAG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| ctxHdl | (IN) | Context handle. |

Table 218-10 (Cont.) SETROWTAG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|-------------|
| tag | (IN) | Tag name. |

218.3.9 SETUPDATECOLUMN

SETUPDATECOLUMN adds a column to the update column list.

In case of insert, the default is to insert values to all the columns in the table. In case of updates, the default is to only update the columns corresponding to the tags present in the `ROW` element of the XML document. When the update column list is specified, the columns making up this list alone will get updated or inserted into.

Note that if a user passes an XML file for `INSERTXML` to `DBMS_XMLSTORE` which contains extra elements (ones that do not match up to any columns in the table), Oracle will try to insert into those columns unless `setUpdateColumn` is used. The use of `setUpdateColumn` is optional only if the elements in the XML file match up to the columns in the table.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setUpdateColumn(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    colName IN VARCHAR2);
```

Table 218-11 SETUPDATECOLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|---|
| ctxHdl | (IN) | Context handle. |
| colName | (IN) | Column to be added to the update column list. |

218.3.10 UPDATEXML

Updates the table specified at the context creation time with data from the XML document, and returns the number of rows updated.

The options are described in the following table.

Syntax

The following syntax passes the `xDoc` parameter as a `VARCHAR2`.

```
FUNCTION updateXML(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    xDoc IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

The following syntax passes the `xDoc` parameter as a CLOB.

```
FUNCTION updateXML(  
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
  xDoc IN CLOB)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

The following syntax passes the `xDoc` parameter as a XMLType.

```
FUNCTION updateXML(  
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
  xDoc IN XMLType)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 218-12 UPDATEXML Function Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| <code>ctxHdl</code> | (IN) | Context handle. |
| <code>xDoc</code> | (IN) | String containing the XML document. |

DBMS_XPLAN

The `DBMS_XPLAN` package provides an easy way to display the output of the `EXPLAIN PLAN` command in several, predefined formats.

You can also use the `DBMS_XPLAN` package to display the plan of a statement stored in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) or stored in a SQL tuning set. It further provides a way to display the SQL execution plan and SQL execution runtime statistics for cached SQL cursors based on the information stored in the `V$SQL_PLAN` and `V$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS_ALL` fixed views. Finally, it displays plans from a SQL plan baseline.

See Also:

- For more information on the `EXPLAIN PLAN` command, the AWR, and SQL tuning set, see *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide*.
- For more information on the `V$SQL_PLAN` fixed view, see *Oracle Database Reference*
- For more information on the `V$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS` fixed view, see *Oracle Database Reference*

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XPLAN Subprograms](#)

219.1 DBMS_XPLAN Overview

The `DBMS_XPLAN` package supplies five table functions.

These functions are listed below:

- `DISPLAY` - to format and display the contents of a plan table.
- `DISPLAY_AWR` - to format and display the contents of the execution plan of a stored SQL statement in the AWR.
- `DISPLAY_CURSOR` - to format and display the contents of the execution plan of any loaded cursor.
- `DISPLAY_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE` - to display one or more execution plans for the SQL statement identified by SQL handle
- `DISPLAY_SQLSET` - to format and display the contents of the execution plan of statements stored in a SQL tuning set.

219.2 DBMS_XPLAN Security Model

This package runs with the privileges of the calling user, not the package owner (`SYS`). The table function `DISPLAY_CURSOR` requires `SELECT` or `READ` privileges on the following fixed views: `V$SQL_PLAN`, `V$SESSION` and `V$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS_ALL`. This function also requires `SELECT/READ` permissions on `V$SQL`.

`DISPLAY_AWR` Function requires the user to have `SELECT` or `READ` privileges on `DBA_HIST_SQL_PLAN`, `AWR_ROOT_SQL_PLAN`, `AWR_PDB_SQL_PLAN`, `AWR_ROOT_SQLTEXT`, `DBA_HIST_SQLTEXT`, `AWR_PDB_SQLTEXT`, and `V$DATABASE`.

`DISPLAY_SQLSET` Function requires the user to have the `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on `ALL_SQLSET_STATEMENTS` and `ALL_SQLSET_PLANS`.

`DISPLAY_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE` Function requires the user to have the `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on `DBA_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES` as well as the privileges to execute the SQL statement for which the user is trying to get the plan.

The preceding privileges are granted automatically as part of `SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE`.

219.3 DBMS_XPLAN Data Structures

The `DBMS_XPLAN` package defines a `TABLE` type.

Table Types

- [DBMS_XPLAN PLAN_OBJECT_LIST Table Type](#)

219.3.1 DBMS_XPLAN PLAN_OBJECT_LIST Table Type

This type allows for a list of generic objects as input to the `COMPARE_PLANS` function.

Syntax

```
TYPE plan_object_list IS TABLE OF generic_plan_object;
```

The generic object abstracts the common attributes of plans from all plan sources. Every plan source is a subclass of the `plan_object_list` superclass. The following table summarizes the different plan sources. Note that when an optional parameter is null, it can correspond to multiple objects. For example, if you do not specify a child number for `cursor_cache_object`, then it matches all cursor cache statements with the specified SQL ID.

Table 219-1 Plan Sources for PLAN_OBJECT_LIST

| Plan Source | Specification | Description |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Plan table | <code>plan_table_object(owner, plan_table_name, statement_id, plan_id)</code> | The parameters are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>owner</code>—The owner of the plan table • <code>plan_table_name</code>—The name of the plan table • <code>statement_id</code>—The ID of the statement (optional) • <code>plan_id</code>—The ID of the plan (optional) |
| Cursor cache | <code>cursor_cache_object(sql_id, child_number)</code> | The parameters are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>sql_id</code>—The SQL ID of the plan • <code>child_number</code>—The child number of the plan in the cursor cache (optional) |
| AWR | <code>awr_object(sql_id, dbid, con_dbid, plan_hash_value)</code> | The parameters are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>sql_id</code>—The SQL ID of the plan • <code>dbid</code>—The database ID (optional) • <code>con_dbid</code>—The CDB ID (optional) • <code>plan_hash_value</code>—The hash value of the plan (optional) |
| SQL tuning set | <code>sqlset_object (sqlset_owner, sqlset_name, sql_id, plan_hash_value)</code> | The parameters are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>sqlset_owner</code>—The owner of the SQL tuning set • <code>sqlset_name</code>—The name of the SQL tuning set • <code>sql_id</code>—The SQL ID of the plan • <code>plan_hash_value</code>—The hash value of the plan (optional) |
| SQL plan management | <code>spm_object (sql_handle, plan_name)</code> | The parameters are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>sql_handle</code>—The SQL handle of plans protected by SQL plan management • <code>plan_name</code>—The name of the SQL plan baseline (optional) |
| SQL profile | <code>sql_profile_object (profile_name)</code> | The <code>profile_name</code> parameter specifies the name of the SQL profile. |
| Advisor | <code>advisor_object (task_name, execution_name, sql_id, plan_id)</code> | The parameters are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>task_name</code>—The name of the advisor task • <code>execution_name</code>—The name of the task execution • <code>sql_id</code>—The SQL ID of the plan • <code>plan_id</code>—The advisor plan ID (optional) |

219.4 Examples

These examples show sample uses of DBMS_XPLAN.

Displaying a Plan Table Using DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY

Execute an explain plan command on a SELECT statement:

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT * FROM emp e, dept d
      WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno
      AND e.ename='benoit';
```

Display the plan using the DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY table function

```
SET LINESIZE 130
SET PAGESIZE 0
SELECT * FROM TABLE(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY);
```

This query produces the following output:

Plan hash value: 3693697075

```
-----
| Id | Operation          | Name | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU)| Time     |
-----
|  0 | SELECT STATEMENT   |      |      |      |  6  (34)| 00:00:01 |
|*  1 |  HASH JOIN         |      |      |      |  6  (34)| 00:00:01 |
|*  2 |    TABLE ACCESS FULL| EMP  |      |      |  3  (34)| 00:00:01 |
|  3 |    TABLE ACCESS FULL| DEPT |      |      |  3  (34)| 00:00:01 |
-----
```

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
-----
  1 - access("E"."DEPTNO"="D"."DEPTNO")
  2 - filter("E"."ENAME"='benoit')
```

15 rows selected.

Displaying a Cursor Execution Plan Using DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR

By default, the table function DISPLAY_CURSOR formats the execution plan for the last SQL statement executed by the session. For example:

```
SELECT ename FROM emp e, dept d
      WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno
      AND e.empno=7369;
```

```
ENAME
-----
SMITH
```

To display the execution plan of the last executed statement for that session:

```
SET PAGESIZE 0
SELECT * FROM DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR();
```

This query produces the following output:

Plan hash value: 3693697075, SQL hash value: 2096952573, child number: 0

```
SELECT ename FROM emp e, dept d WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno
AND e.empno=7369
```

```
-----
```

| Id | Operation | Name | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU) | Time |
|-----|-------------------|------|------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 0 | SELECT STATEMENT | | | | | |
| * 1 | HASH JOIN | | 1 | 16 | 6 (34) | 00:00:01 |
| * 2 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | EMP | 1 | 13 | 3 (34) | 00:00:01 |
| 3 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | DEPT | 4 | 12 | 3 (34) | 00:00:01 |

```
-----
```

```
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
```

```
-----
```

- 1 - access("E"."DEPTNO"="D"."DEPTNO")
- 2 - filter("E"."EMPNO"=7369)

```
21 rows selected.
```

You can also use the table function `DISPLAY_CURSOR` to display the execution plan for any loaded cursor stored in the cursor cache. In that case, you must supply a reference to the child cursor to the table function. This includes the SQL ID of the statement and optionally the child number.

Run a query with a distinctive comment:

```
SELECT /* TOTO */ ename, dname
FROM dept d join emp e USING (deptno);
```

Get `sql_id` and `child_number` for the preceding statement:

```
SELECT sql_id, child_number
FROM v$sql
WHERE sql_text LIKE '%TOTO%';
```

```
SQL_ID          CHILD_NUMBER
-----
gwp663cqh5qbf      0
```

Display the execution plan for the cursor:

```
SELECT * FROM DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR('gwp663cqh5qbf',0);
```

```
Plan hash value: 3693697075, SQL ID: gwp663cqh5qbf, child number: 0
```

```
-----
```

```
SELECT /* TOTO */ ename, dname
FROM dept d JOIN emp e USING (deptno);
```

```
-----
```

| Id | Operation | Name | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU) | Time |
|-----|-------------------|------|------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 0 | SELECT STATEMENT | | | | 7 (100) | |
| 1 | SORT GROUP BY | | 4 | 64 | 7 (43) | 00:00:01 |
| * 2 | HASH JOIN | | 14 | 224 | 6 (34) | 00:00:01 |
| 3 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | DEPT | 4 | 44 | 3 (34) | 00:00:01 |
| 4 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | EMP | 14 | 70 | 3 (34) | 00:00:01 |

```
-----
```

```
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
```

```
-----
```

- 2 - access("E"."DEPTNO"="D"."DEPTNO")

Instead of issuing two queries, one to get the `sql_id` and `child_number` pair and one to display the plan, you can combine these in a single query:

Display the execution plan of all cursors matching the string 'TOTO':

```
SELECT t.*
FROM v$sql s, DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR(s.sql_id, s.child_number) t WHERE
sql_text LIKE '%TOTO%';
```

Displaying a Plan Table with Parallel Information

By default, only relevant information is reported by the `display` and `display_cursor` table functions. In [Displaying a Plan Table Using DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY](#), the query does not execute in parallel. Hence, information related to the parallelization of the plan is not reported. As shown in the following example, parallel information is reported only if the query executes in parallel.

```
ALTER TABLE emp PARALLEL;
EXPLAIN PLAN for
SELECT * FROM emp e, dept d
WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno
AND e.ename = 'hermann'
ORDER BY e.empno;
```

Display the plan using the `DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY` table function

```
SET LINESIZE 130
SET PAGESIZE 0
SELECT * FROM DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY();
Plan hash value: 3693697345
```

| Id | Operation | Name | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU) | Time | TQ | INOUT | PQ Distrib |
|------|--------------------|----------|------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|-------|------------|
| 0 | SELECT STATEMENT | | 1 | 117 | 6 (50) | 00:00:01 | | | |
| 1 | PX COORDINATOR | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | PX SEND QC (ORDER) | :TQ10003 | 1 | 117 | 6 (50) | 00:00:01 | Q1,03 | P->S | QC (ORDER) |
| 3 | SORT ORDER BY | | 1 | 117 | 6 (50) | 00:00:01 | Q1,03 | PCWP | |
| 4 | PX RECEIVE | | 1 | 117 | 5 (40) | 00:00:01 | Q1,03 | PCWP | |
| 5 | PX SEND RANGE | :TQ10002 | 1 | 117 | 5 (40) | 00:00:01 | Q1,02 | P->P | RANGE |
| * 6 | HASH JOIN | | 1 | 117 | 5 (40) | 00:00:01 | Q1,02 | PCWP | |
| 7 | PX RECEIVE | | 1 | 87 | 2 (50) | 00:00:01 | Q1,02 | PCWP | |
| 8 | PX SEND HASH | :TQ10001 | 1 | 87 | 2 (50) | 00:00:01 | Q1,01 | P->P | HASH |
| 9 | PX BLOCK ITERATOR | | 1 | 87 | 2 (50) | 00:00:01 | Q1,01 | PCWC | |
| * 10 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | EMP | 1 | 87 | 2 (50) | 00:00:01 | Q1,01 | PCWP | |
| 11 | BUFFER SORT | | | | | | Q1,02 | PCWC | |
| 12 | PX RECEIVE | | 4 | 120 | 3 (34) | 00:00:01 | Q1,02 | PCWP | |
| 13 | PX SEND HASH | :TQ10000 | 4 | 120 | 3 (34) | 00:00:01 | | S->P | HASH |
| 14 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | DEPT | 4 | 120 | 3 (34) | 00:00:01 | | | |

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
6 - access("E"."DEPTNO"="D"."DEPTNO")
10 - filter("E"."ENAME"='hermann')
```

When the query is parallel, information related to parallelism is reported: table queue number (TQ column), table queue type (INOUT) and table queue distribution method (PQ Distrib).

By default, if several plans in the plan table match the `statement_id` parameter passed to the display table function (default value is NULL), only the plan corresponding to the last EXPLAIN PLAN command is displayed. Hence, there is no

need to purge the plan table after each `EXPLAIN PLAN`. However, you should purge the plan table regularly to ensure good performance in the execution of the `DISPLAY` table function. If no plan table is created, Oracle uses a global temporary table to store any plan information for individual users and preserves its content throughout the lifespan of a session. Note that you cannot truncate the content of a global temporary table.

For ease of use, you can define a view on top of the display table function and then use that view to display the output of the `EXPLAIN PLAN` command:

Using a View to Display Last Explain Plan

```
# define plan view
CREATE VIEW PLAN AS SELECT * FROM TABLE(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY);

# display the output of the last explain plan command
SELECT * FROM PLAN;
```

219.5 Summary of DBMS_XPLAN Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_XPLAN subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 219-2 *DBMS_XPLAN Package Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| COMPARE_PLANS Function | Compares each plan in a list with a reference plan and returns the report |
| DIFF_PLAN Function | Compares plans |
| DISPLAY Function | Displays the contents of the plan table |
| DISPLAY_AWR Function | Displays the contents of an execution plan stored in the AWR |
| DISPLAY_CURSOR Function | Displays the execution plan of any cursor in the cursor cache |
| DISPLAY_PLAN Function | Displays the contents of the plan table in a variety of formats with CLOB output type |
| DISPLAY_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function | Displays one or more execution plans for the specified SQL handle of a SQL plan baseline |
| DISPLAY_SQLSET Function | Displays the execution plan of a given statement stored in a SQL tuning set |

219.5.1 COMPARE_PLANS Function

This function compares each plan in a list with a reference plan and returns the report.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.COMPARE_PLANS (
    reference_plan    IN generic_plan_object,
    compare_plan_list IN plan_object_list,
    type              IN VARCHAR2 := 'TEXT',
    level             IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL',
    section           IN VARCHAR2 := 'ALL')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 219-3 COMPARE_PLANS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>reference_plan</code> | The reference plan. This plan should always evaluate to a single plan. |
| <code>compare_plan_list</code> | List of plans to compare with reference plan. The <code>compare_plan_list</code> is a list of <code>generic_object</code> and each <code>generic_object</code> could correspond to one or more plans. |
| <code>type</code> | Type of the report. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TEXT • HTML • XML |
| <code>level</code> | Format of the report. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC • TYPICAL • ALL |
| <code>section</code> | A particular section in the report. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUMMARY • FINDINGS • PLANS • INFORMATION • ERRORS |

Example 219-1 Examples

The following examples illustrate the usage of COMPARE_PLANS Function.

```
var report clob;
exec :report := dbms_xplan.compare_plans(cursor_cache_object('8mkxm7ur07za0',
2),
- plan_object_list (cursor_cache_object('8mkxm7ur07za0', 4)));

print report
```

The above example compares the plan of child cursor number 2 for the SQL ID '8mkxm7ur07za0' with that of the child cursor number 4 for the same SQL ID. Returns the report in the text format (default).

```
var report clob;
exec :report := dbms_xplan.compare_plans(cursor_cache_object('8mkxm7ur07za0',
2),
plan_object_list( spm_object('SQL_024d0f7d21351f5d',
'SQL_PLAN_sdfjkd')));

print report
```

The above example compares the plan of child cursor number 2 for the SQL ID '8mkxm7ur07za0' with that of the plan baseline captured by SPM for query whose SQL handle is 'SQL_024d0f7d21351f5d' and plan name is 'SQL_PLAN_sdfjkd'. Returns the report in the text format (default).

```

var report clob;
exec :report = dbms_xplan.compare_plans(cursor_cache_object('8mkxm7ur07za0', 2),
                                     plan_object_list(cursor_cache_object('8mkxm7ur07za0'),
                                     sqlset_object('SH', 'SQLT_WORKLOAD', '6vfvqvav0rgyad'),
awr_object('6vfvqvav0rgyad', 5), spm_object('SQL_024d0f7d21351f5d',
'SQL_PLAN_
                                     sdfjkd'), plan_table_object('SH', 'plan_table', NULL, 38),
sql_profile_object('pe3r3ejsfd'), a
                                     dvisor_object('TASK_1228',
'EXEC_1928', '8mkxm7ur07za0')), type => 'XML',
                                     level => 'ALL', section => 'SUMMARY');

```

The above example compares the plan of child cursor number 2 for the SQL ID '8mkxm7ur07za0' with each of the plans in the following list:

- cursor_cache_object('8mkxm7ur07za0'): All the plans in the cursor cache that are generated for the SQL ID '8mkxm7ur07za0'.
- sqlset_object('SH', 'SQLT_WORKLOAD', '6vfvqvav0rgyad'): All the plans generated in the SQL tuning set SH. SQLT_WORKLOAD for the SQL ID '6vfvqvav0rgyad'.
- awr_object('6vfvqvav0rgyad', 5): All the plans in AWR that are captured for database ID 5 and SQL ID '6vfvqvav0rgyad'.
- spm_object('SQL_024d0f7d21351f5d', 'SQL_PLAN_sdfjkd'): The plan baseline for the query with SQL handle 'SQL_024d0f7d21351f5d' with name 'SQL_PLAN_sdfjkd'.
- plan_table_object('SH', 'plan_table', NULL, 38): Plan stored in SH.plan_table identified by plan_id=38.
- sql_profile_object('pe3r3ejsfd'): Plan identified by the SQL profile name 'pe3r3ejsfd'.
- advisor_object('TASK_1228', 'EXEC_1928', '8mkxm7ur07za0'): All the plans stored in SQL advisor identified by task name 'TASK_1228', execution name 'EXEC_1928' and SQL ID '8mkxm7ur07za0'.

219.5.2 DIFF_PLAN Function

This function compares two sql plans, the reference plan and the target plan. This function returns a task_id that can be used to retrieve the report of findings.

Syntax

```

DBMS_XPLAN.DIFF_PLAN(
  sql_text      IN   CLOB,
  outline       IN   CLOB,
  user_name     IN   VARCHAR2 := 'NULL')
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 219-4 DIFF_PLAN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| sql_text | The text of the SQL statement. |
| outline | Used to generate the target plan. |
| user_name | The parsing schema name default to current user. |

219.5.3 DISPLAY Function

This table function displays the contents of the plan table.

In addition, you can use this table function to display any plan (with or without statistics) stored in a table as long as the columns of this table are named the same as columns of the plan table (or `V$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS_ALL` if statistics are included). You can apply a predicate on the specified table to select rows of the plan to display.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY(  
  table_name      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'PLAN_TABLE',  
  statement_id   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  format         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',  
  filter_preds   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 219-5 DISPLAY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>table_name</code> | Specifies the table name where the plan is stored. This parameter defaults to <code>PLAN_TABLE</code> , which is the default plan table for the <code>EXPLAIN PLAN</code> command. If <code>NULL</code> is specified it also defaults to <code>PLAN_TABLE</code> . |
| <code>statement_id</code> | Specifies the <code>statement_id</code> of the plan to be displayed. This parameter defaults to <code>NULL</code> , which is the default when the <code>EXPLAIN PLAN</code> command is executed without a <code>set statement_id</code> clause. If no <code>statement_id</code> is specified, the function shows you the plan of the most recent explained statement. |

Table 219-5 (Cont.) DISPLAY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| format | <p>Controls the level of details for the plan. It accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC: Displays the minimum information in the plan—the operation ID, the operation name and its option. • TYPICAL: This is the default. Displays the most relevant information in the plan (operation id, name and option, #rows, #bytes and optimizer cost). Pruning, parallel and predicate information are only displayed when applicable. Excludes only PROJECTION, ALIAS, and REMOTE SQL information (see below). • SERIAL: Like TYPICAL except that the parallel information is not displayed, even if the plan executes in parallel. • ALL: Maximum user level. Includes information displayed with the TYPICAL level with additional information (PROJECTION, ALIAS and information about REMOTE SQL if the operation is distributed). <p>For finer control on the display output, the following keywords can be added to the above three standard format options to customize their default behavior. Each keyword either represents a logical group of plan table columns (such as PARTITION) or logical additions to the base plan table output (such as PREDICATE). Format keywords must be separated by either a comma or a space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROWS - if relevant, shows the number of rows estimated by the optimizer • BYTES - if relevant, shows the number of bytes estimated by the optimizer • COST - if relevant, shows optimizer cost information • PARTITION - if relevant, shows partition pruning information • PARALLEL - if relevant, shows PX information (distribution method and table queue information) • PREDICATE - if relevant, shows the predicate section • PROJECTION -if relevant, shows the projection section • ALIAS - if relevant, shows the "Query Block Name / Object Alias" section • REMOTE - if relevant, shows the information for distributed query (for example, remote from serial distribution and remote SQL) • NOTE - if relevant, shows the note section of the explain plan <p>Format keywords can be prefixed by the sign '-' to exclude the specified information. For example, '-PROJECTION' excludes projection information.</p> <p>If the target plan table (see <code>table_name</code> parameter) also stores plan statistics columns (for example, it is a table used to capture the content of the fixed view <code>V\$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS_ALL</code>), additional format keywords can be used to specify which class of statistics to display when using the DISPLAY Function. These additional format keywords are IOSTATS, MEMSTATS, ALLSTATS, and LAST (see the DISPLAY_CURSOR Function or the DISPLAY_SQLSET Function for a full description of these four keywords).</p> |

Table 219-5 (Cont.) DISPLAY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>filter_preds</code> | SQL filter predicate(s) to restrict the set of rows selected from the table where the plan is stored. When value is <code>NULL</code> (the default), the plan displayed corresponds to the last executed explain plan. For example: <code>filter_preds=>'plan_id = 10'</code> Can reference any column of the table where the plan is stored and can contain any SQL construct (for example, sub-query, function calls (see WARNING under Usage Notes) |

Usage Notes

Here are some ways you might use variations on the `format` parameter:

- Use `'ALL -PROJECTION -NOTE'` to display everything except the projection and note sections.
- Use `'TYPICAL PROJECTION'` to display using the typical format with the additional projection section (which is normally excluded under the typical format). Since typical is default, using simply `'PROJECTION'` is equivalent.
- Use `'-BYTES -COST -PREDICATE'` to display using the typical format but excluding optimizer cost and byte estimates as well as the predicate section.
- Use `'BASIC ROWS'` to display basic information with the additional number of rows estimated by the optimizer.

WARNING:

Application developers should expose the `filter_preds` parameter to end-users only after careful consideration because this could expose the application to SQL injection. Indeed, `filter_preds` can potentially reference any table or execute any server function for which the database user invoking the table function has privileges.

Examples

To display the result of the last `EXPLAIN PLAN` command stored in the plan table:

```
SELECT * FROM TABLE (DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY);
```

To display from other than the default plan table, "my_plan_table":

```
SELECT * FROM table (DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY('my_plan_table'));
```

To display the minimum plan information:

```
SELECT * FROM table (DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY('plan_table', null, 'basic'));
```

To display the plan for a statement identified by 'foo', such as `statement_id='sales_query'`:

```
SELECT * FROM table (DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY('plan_table', 'sales_query'));
```

219.5.4 DISPLAY_AWR Function

This table function displays the contents of an execution plan stored in AWR.



Note:

This function is deprecated. Use `DISPLAY_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY` instead. `DISPLAY_AWR` only works with snapshots for the local DBID, whereas `DISPLAY_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY` supports all snapshots inside AWR, including remote and imported snapshots.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_AWR (
  sql_id          IN      VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value IN      NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  db_id           IN      NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  format          IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT TYPICAL);
```

Parameters

Table 219-6 DISPLAY_AWR Table Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>sql_id</code> | Specifies the <code>SQL_ID</code> of the SQL statement. You can retrieve the appropriate value for the SQL statement of interest by querying the column <code>SQL_ID</code> in <code>DBA_HIST_SQLTEXT</code> . |
| <code>plan_hash_value</code> | Specifies the <code>PLAN_HASH_VALUE</code> of a SQL statement. This parameter is optional. If omitted, the table function returns all stored execution plans for a given <code>SQL_ID</code> . |
| <code>db_id</code> | Specifies the <code>database_id</code> for which the plan of the SQL statement, identified by <code>SQL_ID</code> should be displayed. If not supplied, the <code>database_id</code> of the local database is used, as shown in <code>V\$DATABASE</code> . |

Table 219-6 (Cont.) DISPLAY_AWR Table Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| format | <p>Controls the level of details for the plan. It accepts four values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC: Displays the minimum information in the plan—the operation ID, the operation name and its option. • TYPICAL: This is the default. Displays the most relevant information in the plan (operation id, name and option, #rows, #bytes and optimizer cost). Pruning, parallel and predicate information are only displayed when applicable. Excludes only PROJECTION, ALIAS and REMOTE SQL information (see below). • SERIAL: Like TYPICAL except that the parallel information is not displayed, even if the plan executes in parallel. • ALL: Maximum user level. Includes information displayed with the TYPICAL level with additional information (PROJECTION, ALIAS and information about REMOTE SQL if the operation is distributed). <p>For finer control on the display output, the following keywords can be added to the above four standard format options to customize their default behavior. Each keyword either represents a logical group of plan table columns (such as PARTITION) or logical additions to the base plan table output (such as PREDICATE). Format keywords must be separated by either a comma or a space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROWS - if relevant, shows the number of rows estimated by the optimizer • BYTES - if relevant, shows the number of bytes estimated by the optimizer • COST - if relevant, shows optimizer cost information • PARTITION - if relevant, shows partition pruning information • PARALLEL - if relevant, shows PX information (distribution method and table queue information) • PREDICATE - if relevant, shows the predicate section • PROJECTION -if relevant, shows the projection section • ALIAS - if relevant, shows the "Query Block Name / Object Alias" section • REMOTE - if relevant, shows the information for distributed query (for example, remote from serial distribution and remote SQL) • NOTE - if relevant, shows the note section of the explain plan <p>Format keywords can be prefixed by the sign '-' to exclude the specified information. For example, '-PROJECTION' excludes projection information.</p> |

Usage Notes

- To use the DISPLAY_AWR functionality, the calling user must have SELECT or READ privilege on DBA_HIST_SQL_PLAN, AWR_ROOT_SQL_PLAN, AWR_PDB_SQL_PLAN, DBA_HIST_SQLTEXT, AWR_ROOT_SQLTEXT, AWR_PDB_SQLTEXT, and V\$DATABASE, otherwise it shows an appropriate error message. By default, select privilege for these views is granted to the select_catalog role.
- The following examples show different ways of using the format parameter:
 - Use 'BASIC ROWS' to display basic information with the additional number of rows estimated by the optimizer.
 - Use 'ALL -PROJECTION -NOTE' to display everything except the projection and note sections.

- Use 'TYPICAL PROJECTION' to display using the typical format with the additional projection section (which is normally excluded under the typical format). Since typical is default, using simply 'PROJECTION' is equivalent.
- Use '-BYTES -COST -PREDICATE' to display using the typical format but excluding optimizer cost and byte estimates and the predicate section.

Examples

To display the different execution plans associated with the SQL ID 'atfwcg8anrykp':

```
SELECT * FROM table(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_AWR('atfwcg8anrykp'));
```

To display all execution plans of all stored SQL statements containing the string 'TOTO':

```
SELECT tf.*
FROM   DBA_HIST_SQLTEXT ht, table(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_AWR(ht.sql_id,null,
null, 'ALL' )) tf
WHERE  ht.sql_text like '%TOTO%';
```

219.5.5 DISPLAY_CURSOR Function

This table function displays the explain plan of any cursor loaded in the cursor cache. In addition to the explain plan, various plan statistics (such as I/O, memory and timing) can be reported (based on the V\$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS_ALL VIEWS).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR(
  sql_id          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cursor_child_no IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
  format          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL');
```

Parameters

Table 219-7 DISPLAY_CURSOR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| sql_id | Specifies the SQL_ID of the SQL statement in the cursor cache. You can retrieve the appropriate value by querying the column SQL_ID in V\$SQL or V\$SQLAREA. Alternatively, you could choose the column PREV_SQL_ID for a specific session out of V\$SESSION. This parameter defaults to NULL in which case the plan of the last cursor executed by the session is displayed. |
| cursor_child_no | Child number of the cursor to display. If not supplied, the execution plan of the child_number=0 cursor matching the supplied sql_id parameter are displayed. The child_number can be specified only if sql_id is specified. |

Table 219-7 (Cont.) DISPLAY_CURSOR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| format | <p>Controls the level of details for the plan. It accepts five values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC: Displays the minimum information in the plan—the operation ID, the operation name and its option. • TYPICAL: This is the default. Displays the most relevant information in the plan (operation id, name and option, #rows, #bytes and optimizer cost). Pruning, parallel and predicate information are only displayed when applicable. Excludes only PROJECTION, ALIAS and REMOTE SQL information (see below). • SERIAL: Like TYPICAL except that the parallel information is not displayed, even if the plan executes in parallel. • ALL: Maximum user level. Includes information displayed with the TYPICAL level with additional information (PROJECTION, ALIAS and information about REMOTE SQL if the operation is distributed). • ADAPTIVE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Displays the final plan, or the current plan if the execution has not completed. This section includes notes about runtime optimizations that affect the plan, such as switching from a Nested Loops join to a Hash join. – Plan lineage. This section shows the plans that were run previously due to automatic reoptimization. It also shows the default plan, if the plan changed due to dynamic plans. – Recommended plan. In reporting mode, the plan is chosen based on execution statistics displayed. Note that displaying the recommended plan for automatic reoptimization requires re-compiling the query with the optimizer adjustments collected in the child cursor. Displaying the recommended plan for a dynamic plan does not require this. – Dynamic plans. This summarizes the portions of the plan that differ from the default plan chosen by the optimizer. <p>For finer control on the display output, you can add the following keywords to the preceding format options to customize their default behavior. Each keyword either represents a logical group of plan table columns (such as PARTITION) or logical additions to the base plan table output (such as PREDICATE).</p> <p>Format keywords must be separated by either a comma or a space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROWS - if relevant, shows the number of rows estimated by the optimizer • BYTES - if relevant, shows the number of bytes estimated by the optimizer • COST - if relevant, shows optimizer cost information • PARTITION - if relevant, shows partition pruning information • PARALLEL - if relevant, shows PX information (distribution method and table queue information) • PREDICATE - if relevant, shows the predicate section • PROJECTION -if relevant, shows the projection section • ALIAS - if relevant, shows the "Query Block Name / Object Alias" section • REMOTE - if relevant, shows the information for distributed query (for example, remote from serial distribution and remote SQL) • NOTE - if relevant, shows the note section of the explain plan • IOSTATS - assuming that basic plan statistics are collected when SQL statements are executed (either by using the |

Table 219-7 (Cont.) DISPLAY_CURSOR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| | <p>gather_plan_statistics hint or by setting the parameter statistics_level to ALL), this format shows IO statistics for ALL (or only for the LAST as shown below) executions of the cursor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEMSTATS - Assuming that PGA memory management is enabled (that is, pga_aggregate_target parameter is set to a non 0 value), this format allows to display memory management statistics (for example, execution mode of the operator, how much memory was used, number of bytes spilled to disk, and so on). These statistics only apply to memory intensive operations like hash-joins, sort or some bitmap operators. ALLSTATS - A shortcut for 'IOSTATS MEMSTATS' LAST - By default, plan statistics are shown for all executions of the cursor. The keyword LAST can be specified to see only the statistics for the last execution. <p>The following formats are deprecated but supported for backward compatibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RUNSTATS_TOT - Same as IOSTATS, that is, displays IO statistics for all executions of the specified cursor. RUNSTATS_LAST - Same as IOSTATS LAST, that is, displays the runtime statistics for the last execution of the cursor <p>You can prefix format keywords with the sign '-' to exclude the specified information. For example, '-PROJECTION' excludes projection information.</p> |

Usage Notes

- To use the DISPLAY_CURSOR functionality, the calling user must have SELECT or READ privilege on the fixed views V\$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS_ALL, V\$SQL and V\$SQL_PLAN, otherwise it shows an appropriate error message.
- Here are some ways you might use variations on the format parameter:
 - Use 'ALL -PROJECTION -NOTE' to display everything except the projection and note sections.
 - Use 'TYPICAL PROJECTION' to display using the typical format with the additional projection section (which is normally excluded under the typical format). Since typical is default, using simply 'PROJECTION' is equivalent.
 - Use '-BYTES -COST -PREDICATE' to display using the typical format but excluding optimizer cost and byte estimates as well as the predicate section.
 - Use 'BASIC ROWS' to display basic information with the additional number of rows estimated by the optimizer.

Examples

To display the execution plan of the last SQL statement executed by the current session:

```
SELECT * FROM table (
  DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR);
```

To display the execution plan of all children associated with the SQL ID 'atfwcg8anrykp':

```
SELECT * FROM table (
    DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR('atfwcg8anrykp'));
```

To display runtime statistics for the cursor included in the preceding statement:

```
SELECT * FROM table (
    DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR('atfwcg8anrykp', NULL, 'ALLSTATS LAST'));
```

219.5.6 DISPLAY_PLAN Function

This table function displays the contents of the plan table in a variety of formats with CLOB output type.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_PLAN (
    table_name      IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'PLAN_TABLE',
    statement_id    IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    format          IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
    filter_preds    IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    type           IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Parameters

Table 219-8 DISPLAY_PLAN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| table_name | Specifies the table name where the plan is stored. This parameter defaults to <code>PLAN_TABLE</code> , which is the default plan table for the <code>EXPLAIN PLAN</code> command. If <code>NULL</code> is specified it also defaults to <code>PLAN_TABLE</code> . |
| statement_id | Specifies the <code>statement_id</code> of the plan to be displayed. This parameter defaults to <code>NULL</code> , which is the default when the <code>EXPLAIN PLAN</code> command is executed without a <code>set statement_id</code> clause. If no <code>statement_id</code> is specified, the function shows you the plan of the most recent explained statement. |
| filter_preds | SQL filter predicate(s) to restrict the set of rows selected from the table where the plan is stored. When value is <code>NULL</code> (the default), the plan displayed corresponds to the last executed explain plan. For example: <code>filter_preds=>'plan_id = 10'</code> Can reference any column of the table where the plan is stored and can contain any SQL construct (for example, sub-query, function calls (see WARNING under Usage Notes) |

Table 219-8 (Cont.) DISPLAY_PLAN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| format | <p>Controls the level of details for the plan. It accepts five values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BASIC: Displays the minimum information in the plan—the operation ID, the operation name and its option. TYPICAL: This is the default. Displays the most relevant information in the plan (operation id, name and option, #rows, #bytes and optimizer cost). Pruning, parallel and predicate information are only displayed when applicable. Excludes only PROJECTION, ALIAS and REMOTE SQL information (see below). SERIAL: Like TYPICAL except that the parallel information is not displayed, even if the plan executes in parallel. ALL: Maximum user level. Includes information displayed with the TYPICAL level with additional information (PROJECTION, ALIAS and information about REMOTE SQL if the operation is distributed). ADAPTIVE: Displays the default plan, and for each dynamic subplan (if stipulated): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A list of the rowsources from the original which may be replaced, and the rowsources to replace them - If outline display is specified in the format argument, the hints for each option in the dynamic subplan are displayed <p>For finer control on the display output, the following keywords can be added to the above three standard format options to customize their default behavior. Each keyword either represents a logical group of plan table columns (such as PARTITION) or logical additions to the base plan table output (such as PREDICATE). Format keywords must be separated by either a comma or a space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROWS - if relevant, shows the number of rows estimated by the optimizer BYTES - if relevant, shows the number of bytes estimated by the optimizer COST - if relevant, shows optimizer cost information PARTITION - if relevant, shows partition pruning information PARALLEL - if relevant, shows PX information (distribution method and table queue information) PREDICATE - if relevant, shows the predicate section PROJECTION -if relevant, shows the projection section ALIAS - if relevant, shows the "Query Block Name / Object Alias" section REMOTE - if relevant, shows the information for distributed query (for example, remote from serial distribution and remote SQL) NOTE - if relevant, shows the note section of the explain plan <p>Format keywords can be prefixed by the sign '-' to exclude the specified information. For example, '-PROJECTION' excludes projection information.</p> <p>If the target plan table (see table_name parameter) also stores plan statistics columns (for example, it is a table used to capture the content of the fixed view V\$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS_ALL), additional format keywords can be used to specify which class of statistics to display when using the DISPLAY Function. These additional format keywords are IOSTATS, MEMSTATS, ALLSTATS and LAST (see the</p> |

Table 219-8 (Cont.) DISPLAY_PLAN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| | DISPLAY_CURSOR Function or the DISPLAY_SQLSET Function for a full description of these four keywords). |
| type | Output type, one of: 'TEXT', 'ACTIVE', 'HTML', or 'XML' (see Usage Notes regarding type ACTIVE). |

Return Values

Returns the requested report as CLOB

Usage Notes

Active reports have a rich, interactive user interface akin to that found in Enterprise Manager while not requiring any EM installation. The report file built is in HTML format, so it can be interpreted by most modern browsers. The code powering the active report is downloaded transparently by the web browser when the report is first viewed, hence viewing it requires outside connectivity.

WARNING:

Application developers should expose the `filter_preds` parameter to end-users only after careful consideration because this could expose the application to SQL injection. Indeed, `filter_preds` can potentially reference any table or execute any server function for which the database user invoking the table function has privileges.

219.5.7 DISPLAY_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function

This table function displays one or more execution plans for the specified SQL handle of a SQL plan baseline.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (
  sql_handle      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  plan_name      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  format         IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL')
RETURN dbms_xplan_type_table;
```

Parameters

Table 219-9 DISPLAY_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| sql_handle | SQL statement handle. It identifies a SQL statement whose plans are to be displayed. |

Table 219-9 (Cont.) DISPLAY_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| plan_name | Plan name. It identifies a specific plan. Default NULL means all plans associated with identified SQL statement are explained and displayed. |
| format | Format string determines what information stored in the plan displayed. The following format values are possible, each representing a common use case: BASIC, TYPICAL, and ALL. |

Return Values

A PL/SQL type table

Usage Notes

This function uses plan information stored in the plan baseline to explain and display the plans. The plan_id stored in the SQL management base may not match the plan_id of the generated plan. A mismatch between the stored plan_id and generated plan_id means that it is a non-reproducible plan. Such a plan is deemed invalid and is bypassed by the optimizer during SQL compilation.

Examples

Display all plans of a SQL statement identified by the SQL handle

SYS_SQL_b1d49f6074ab95af using TYPICAL format

```
SET LINESIZE 150
SET PAGESIZE 2000
SELECT t.*
FROM TABLE(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE('SYS_SQL_b1d49f6074ab95af'))
t;
```

Display all plans of one or more SQL statements containing the string HR2 using BASIC format:

```
SET LINESIZE 150
SET PAGESIZE 2000
SELECT t.*
FROM (SELECT DISTINCT sql_handle FROM dba_sql_plan_baselines WHERE sql_text
LIKE '%HR2%') pb,
TABLE(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE(pb.sql_handle, NULL,
'BASIC')) t;
```

219.5.8 DISPLAY_SQLSET Function

This table function displays the execution plan of a given statement stored in a SQL tuning set.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_SQLSET(
    sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
plan_hash_value IN NUMBER := NULL,
format         IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL',
sqlset_owner   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN DBMS_XPLAN_TYPE_TABLE PIPELINED;

```

Parameters

Table 219-10 DISPLAY_SQLSET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| sqlset_name | Name of the SQL Tuning Set |
| sql_id | Specifies the sql_id value for a SQL statement having its plan stored in the SQL tuning set. You can find all stored SQL statements by querying table function <code>DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_SQLSET</code> |
| plan_hash_value | Optional parameter. Identifies a specific stored execution plan for a SQL statement. If suppressed, all stored execution plans are shown. |

Table 219-10 (Cont.) DISPLAY_SQLSET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| format | <p>Controls the level of details for the plan. It accepts four values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC: Displays the minimum information in the plan—the operation ID, the operation name and its option. • TYPICAL: This is the default. Displays the most relevant information in the plan (operation id, name and option, #rows, #bytes and optimizer cost). Pruning, parallel and predicate information are only displayed when applicable. Excludes only PROJECTION, ALIAS and REMOTE SQL information (see below). • SERIAL: Like TYPICAL except that the parallel information is not displayed, even if the plan executes in parallel. • ALL: Maximum user level. Includes information displayed with the TYPICAL level with additional information (PROJECTION, ALIAS and information about REMOTE SQL if the operation is distributed). <p>For finer control on the display output, the following keywords can be added to the above three standard format options to customize their default behavior. Each keyword either represents a logical group of plan table columns (such as PARTITION) or logical additions to the base plan table output (such as PREDICATE). Format keywords must be separated by either a comma or a space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROWS - if relevant, shows the number of rows estimated by the optimizer • BYTES - if relevant, shows the number of bytes estimated by the optimizer • COST - if relevant, shows optimizer cost information • PARTITION - if relevant, shows partition pruning information • PARALLEL - if relevant, shows PX information (distribution method and table queue information) • PREDICATE - if relevant, shows the predicate section • PROJECTION -if relevant, shows the projection section • ALIAS - if relevant, shows the "Query Block Name / Object Alias" section • REMOTE - if relevant, shows the information for distributed query (for example, remote from serial distribution and remote SQL) • NOTE - if relevant, shows the note section of the explain plan • IOSTATS - assuming that basic plan statistics are collected when SQL statements are executed (either by using the gather_plan_statistics hint or by setting the parameter STATISTICS_LEVEL to ALL), this format shows IO statistics for ALL (or only for the LAST as shown below) executions of the cursor. • MEMSTATS - Assuming that PGA memory management is enabled (that is, pga_aggregate_target parameter is set to a non 0 value), this format allows to display memory management statistics (for example, execution mode of the operator, how much memory was used, number of bytes spilled to disk, and so on). These statistics only apply to memory intensive operations like hash-joins, sort or some bitmap operators. • ALLSTATS - A shortcut for 'IOSTATS MEMSTATS' |

Table 219-10 (Cont.) DISPLAY_SQLSET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LAST - By default, plan statistics are shown for all executions of the cursor. The keyword LAST can be specified to see only the statistics for the last execution. <p>The following two formats are deprecated but supported for backward compatibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RUNSTATS_TOT - Same as IOSTATS, that is, displays IO statistics for all executions of the specified cursor. RUNSTATS_LAST - Same as IOSTATS LAST, that is, displays the runtime statistics for the last execution of the cursor <p>Format keywords can be prefixed by the sign '-' to exclude the specified information. For example, '-PROJECTION' excludes projection information.</p> |
| sqlset_owner | The owner of the SQL tuning set. The default is the current user. |

Usage Notes

Here are some ways you might use variations on the `format` parameter:

- Use 'ALL -PROJECTION -NOTE' to display everything except the projection and note sections.
- Use 'TYPICAL PROJECTION' to display using the typical format with the additional projection section (which is normally excluded under the typical format). Since typical is default, using simply 'PROJECTION' is equivalent.
- Use '-BYTES -COST -PREDICATE' to display using the typical format but excluding optimizer cost and byte estimates as well as the predicate section.
- Use 'BASIC ROWS' to display basic information with the additional number of rows estimated by the optimizer.

Examples

To display the execution plan for the SQL statement associated with SQL ID 'gwp663cqh5qbf' and PLAN HASH 3693697075 in the SQL Tuning Set called 'OLTP_optimization_0405':

```
SELECT * FROM table
(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_SQLSET('OLTP_optimization_0405','gwp663cqh5qbf',
3693697075));
```

To display all execution plans of the SQL ID 'atfwcg8anrykp' stored in the SQL tuning set:

```
SELECT * FROM table
(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_SQLSET('OLTP_optimization_0405','gwp663cqh5qbf'));
```

To display runtime statistics for the SQL statement included in the preceding statement:

```
SELECT * FROM table (
  DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_SQLSET(
    'OLTP_optimization_0405', 'gwp663cqh5qb', NULL, 'ALLSTATS LAST');
```

219.5.9 DISPLAY_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Function

This table function displays the contents of an execution plan stored in AWR.



Note:

This function replaces `DISPLAY_AWR`, which is deprecated.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY(
  sql_id          IN          VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value IN          NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
  format          IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  dbid            IN          NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
  con_dbid        IN          NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
  awr_location    IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'AWR_ROOT'
);
```

Parameters

Table 219-11 DISPLAY_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Table Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| sql_id | Specifies the <code>SQL_ID</code> of the SQL statement. You can retrieve the appropriate value for the SQL statement of interest by querying the column <code>SQL_ID</code> in <code>DBA_HIST_SQLTEXT</code> . |
| plan_hash_value | Specifies the <code>PLAN_HASH_VALUE</code> of a SQL statement. This parameter is optional. If omitted, the table function returns all stored execution plans for a given <code>SQL_ID</code> . |

Table 219-11 (Cont.) DISPLAY_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Table Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| format | <p>Controls the level of details for the plan. It accepts four values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BASIC: Displays the minimum information in the plan—the operation ID, the operation name and its option. TYPICAL: This is the default. Displays the most relevant information in the plan (operation id, name and option, #rows, #bytes and optimizer cost). Pruning, parallel and predicate information are only displayed when applicable. Excludes only PROJECTION, ALIAS and REMOTE SQL information (see below). SERIAL: Like TYPICAL except that the parallel information is not displayed, even if the plan executes in parallel. ALL: Maximum user level. Includes information displayed with the TYPICAL level with additional information (PROJECTION, ALIAS and information about REMOTE SQL if the operation is distributed). <p>For finer control on the display output, the following keywords can be added to the above four standard format options to customize their default behavior. Each keyword either represents a logical group of plan table columns (such as PARTITION) or logical additions to the base plan table output (such as PREDICATE). Format keywords must be separated by either a comma or a space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROWS - if relevant, shows the number of rows estimated by the optimizer BYTES - if relevant, shows the number of bytes estimated by the optimizer COST - if relevant, shows optimizer cost information PARTITION - if relevant, shows partition pruning information PARALLEL - if relevant, shows PX information (distribution method and table queue information) PREDICATE - if relevant, shows the predicate section PROJECTION -if relevant, shows the projection section ALIAS - if relevant, shows the "Query Block Name / Object Alias" section REMOTE - if relevant, shows the information for distributed query (for example, remote from serial distribution and remote SQL) NOTE - if relevant, shows the note section of the explain plan <p>Format keywords can be prefixed by the sign '-' to exclude the specified information. For example, '-PROJECTION' excludes projection information.</p> |
| dbid | <p>Identifies the plans for a specific database.</p> <p>If this parameter is omitted, then the value defaults to the DBID of the AWR repository pointed to by the initialization parameter AWR_LOCATION. In a CDB, if AWR_LOCATION is set to AWR_ROOT, then the value is set to the DBID of the CDB root. If it is set to AWR_PDB, then the value is set to the DBID of the container.</p> |
| con_dbid | <p>Identifies the plans for a specific container.</p> <p>If this parameter is omitted, then the value defaults to SYS_CONTEXT('userenv', 'con_id').</p> |
| awr_location | <p>Specifies the location of the AWR repository. Supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AWR_ROOT when the AWR to be accessed is in the root container. This is the default. 'AWR_PDB', if the AWR to be accessed is in the local container. |

Example 219-2 Querying an AWR Plan

Assume that you log in as an administrator and issue the following query:

```
select count(*) from sh.sAleS
```

You create an AWR snapshot as follows:

```
EXEC DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_SNAPSHOT;
```

You query joint DBA_HIST_SQLTEXT to the function output as follows:

```
SET LINESIZE 150
SET PAGESIZE 5000

SELECT t.*
FROM   DBA_HIST_SQLTEXT ht,
       TABLE(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY
              (ht.sql_id, null, '-PREDICATE +ALIAS',null,null,'AWR_ROOT')) t
WHERE  ht.SQL_TEXT LIKE '%sAleS%';
```

```
SQL_ID 2f4cx9qjnqd70
-----
select count(*) from sh.sAleS
```

Plan hash value: 1123225294

```
-----
```

| Id | Operation | Name | Rows | Cost |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|------|
| (%CPU) | Time | Pstart | Pstop | |
| 0 | SELECT STATEMENT | | | 27 |
| (100) | | | | |
| 1 | SORT AGGREGATE | | 1 | |
| | | | | |
| 2 | PARTITION RANGE ALL | | 918K | 27 |
| (0) | 00:00:01 | 1 | 28 | |
| 3 | BITMAP CONVERSION COUNT | | 918K | 27 |
| (0) | 00:00:01 | | | |
| 4 | BITMAP INDEX FAST FULL SCAN | SALES_PROMO_BIX | | |
| | | | 1 | 28 |

```
-----
```

Query Block Name / Object Alias (identified by operation id):

```
-----
1 - SEL$1
3 - SEL$1 / "SALES"@"SEL$1"
```

DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR

The `DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR` package provides an interface to manage the contents and structure of XML documents.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR Overview](#)
- [DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR Subprograms](#)

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

220.1 DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR Overview

The `DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR` package provides an interface to manage the contents and structure of XML documents.

Standards

This PL/SQL implementation of the XSL processor follows the W3C XSLT working draft rev WD-xslt-19990813 and includes the required behavior of an XSL processor in terms of how it must read XSLT stylesheets and the transformation it must effect.

Concepts

The Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) describes rules for transforming a source tree into a result tree. A transformation expressed in XSLT is called a stylesheet. The transformation specified is achieved by associating patterns with templates defined in the stylesheet. A template is instantiated to create part of the result tree.

Implementation

The following is the default behavior for this PL/SQL XSL Processor:

- A result tree which can be accessed by DOM programmatic interface
- Errors are not recorded unless an error log is specified; however, an application error will be raised if parsing fails

220.2 DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR Security Model

Owned by XDB, the DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR package must be created by SYS or XDB. The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

220.3 Summary of DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 220-1 DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR Package Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|---|---|
| FREEPROCESSOR Procedure | Frees a processor object |
| FREESTYLESHEET Procedure | Frees a stylesheet object |
| NEWPROCESSOR Function | Returns a new processor instance |
| NEWSTYLESHEET Functions | Creates a new stylesheet from input and reference URLs |
| PROCESSXSL Functions and Procedures | Transforms an input XML document |
| REMOVEPARAM Procedure | Removes a top-level stylesheet parameter |
| RESETPARAMS Procedure | Resets the top-level stylesheet parameters |
| SELECTNODES Function | Selects nodes from a DOM tree that match a pattern |
| SELECTSINGLENODE Function | Selects the first node from the tree that matches a pattern |
| SETERRORLOG Procedure | Sets errors to be sent to the specified file |
| SETPARAM Procedure | Sets a top-level parameter in the stylesheet |
| SHOWWARNINGS Procedure | Turns warnings on or off |
| TRANSFORMNODE Function | Transforms a node in a DOM tree using a stylesheet |
| VALUEOF Function and Procedure | Gets the value of the first node that matches a pattern |

220.3.1 FREEPROCESSOR Procedure

This procedure frees a Processor object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.FREEPROCESSOR(
  p IN Processor);
```

Parameters

Table 220-2 FREEPROCESSOR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| p | Processor |

220.3.2 FREESTYLESHEET Procedure

This procedure frees a `Stylesheet` object.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.FREESTYLESHEET(  
    ss IN Stylesheet);
```

Parameters

Table 220-3 FREESTYLESHEET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| ss | Stylesheet |

220.3.3 NEWPROCESSOR Function

This function returns a new `Processor` instance.

The function must be called before the default behavior of `Processor` can be changed and if other processor methods need to be used.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.NEWPROCESSOR  
RETURN Processor;
```

220.3.4 NEWSTYLESHEET Functions

This function creates and returns a new `Stylesheet` instance.

The options are described in the following table.

Syntax

Creates and returns a new stylesheet instance using the given `DOMDOCUMENT` and reference URLs:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.NEWSTYLESHEET(  
    xmldoc IN DOMDOCUMENT,  
    ref    IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN Stylesheet;
```

Creates and returns a new `Stylesheet` instance using the given input and reference URLs:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.NEWSTYLESHEET(  
    inp    IN VARCHAR2,  
    ref    IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN Stylesheet;
```


Parameters

Table 220-4 NEWSTYLESHEET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| xmlDoc | DOMDocument to use for construction |
| inp | Input URL to use for construction |
| ref | Reference URL |

220.3.5 PROCESSXSL Functions and Procedures

This function transforms input `XMLDocument`.

Any changes to the default processor behavior should be effected before calling this procedure. An application error is raised if processing fails.

Syntax

Transforms input `XMLDocument` using given `DOMDocument` and stylesheet, and returns the resultant document fragment:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(
  p      IN  Processor,
  ss     IN  Stylesheet,
  xmlDoc IN  DOMDOCUMENT),
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT;
```

Transforms input `XMLDocument` using given document as URL and the `Stylesheet`, and returns the resultant document fragment:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(
  p      IN  Processor,
  ss     IN  Stylesheet,
  url    IN  VARCHAR2,
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT;
```

Transforms input `XMLDocument` using given document as `CLOB` and the `Stylesheet`, and returns the resultant document fragment:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(
  p      IN  Processor,
  ss     IN  Stylesheet,
  clb    IN  CLOB)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT;
```

Transforms input `XMLDocument` using given `DOMDOCUMENT` and the stylesheet, and writes the output to the specified file:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.(
  p          IN  Processor,
  ss         IN  Stylesheet,
  xmlDoc     IN  DOMDOCUMENT,
  dir        IN  VARCHAR2,
  fileName   IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Transforms input `XMLDocument` using given URL and the stylesheet, and writes the output to the specified file in a specified directory:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(  
  p          IN    Processor,  
  ss         IN    Stylesheet,  
  url        IN    VARCHAR2,  
  dir        IN    VARCHAR2,  
  fileName   IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Transforms input `XMLDocument` using given `DOMDOCUMENT` and the stylesheet, and writes the output to a CLOB:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(  
  p          IN    Processor,  
  ss         IN    Stylesheet,  
  xmldoc     IN    DOMDOCUMENT,  
  cl         IN OUT CLOB);
```

Transforms input `XMLDocument` using given `DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT` and the stylesheet, and returns the resultant document fragment:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(  
  p          IN    Processor,  
  ss         IN    Stylesheet,  
  xmldf      IN    DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT)  
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT;
```

Transforms input `XMLDocumentFragment` using given `DOMDocumentFragment` and the stylesheet, and writes the output to the specified file in a specified directory:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(  
  p          IN    Processor,  
  ss         IN    Stylesheet,  
  xmldf      IN    DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT,  
  dir        IN    VARCHAR2,  
  filename   IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Transforms input `XMLDocumentFragment` using given `DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT` and the stylesheet, and writes the output to a buffer:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(  
  p          IN    Processor,  
  ss         IN    Stylesheet,  
  xmldf      IN    DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT,  
  buf        IN OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Transforms input `XMLDocumentFragment` using given `DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT` and the stylesheet, and writes the output to a CLOB:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(  
  p          IN    Processor,  
  ss         IN    Stylesheet,  
  xmldf      IN    DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT,  
  cl         IN OUT CLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 220-5 PROCESSXSL Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p | Processor instance |
| ss | Stylesheet instance |
| xmlDoc | XML document being transformed |
| url | URL for the information being transformed |
| clb | CLOB containing information to be transformed |
| dir | Directory where processing output file is saved |
| filename | Processing output file |
| cl | CLOB to which the processing output is saved |
| xmlDf | XMLDocumentFragment being transformed |

220.3.6 REMOVEPARAM Procedure

This procedure removes a top level stylesheet parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.REMOVEPARAM(
    ss      IN  Stylesheet,
    name    IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 220-6 REMOVEPARAM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| ss | Stylesheet instance |
| name | Name of the parameter |

220.3.7 RESETPARAMS Procedure

This procedure resets the top-level stylesheet parameters.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.RESETPARAMS(
    ss IN  Stylesheet);
```

Parameters

Table 220-7 RESETPARAMS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------|
| ss | Stylesheet instance |

220.3.8 SELECTNODES Function

This function selects nodes which match the supplied path expression from a DOM tree, and returns the result of the selection.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.SELECTNODES (
  n          IN  DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMNODE,
  pattern    IN  VARCHAR2,
  namespace  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMNODELIST;
```

Parameters

Table 220-8 SELECTNODES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| n | Root DOMNode of the tree |
| pattern | Pattern to use |
| namespace | Namespace declared |

220.3.9 SELECTSINGLENODE Function

This function selects the first node from the tree that match the supplied path expression, and returns that node.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.SELECTSINGLENODE (
  n          IN  DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMNODE,
  pattern    IN  VARCHAR2,
  namespace  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMNODE;
```

Parameters

Table 220-9 SELECTSINGLENODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| n | Root DOMNode of the tree |
| pattern | Pattern to use |

Table 220-9 (Cont.) SELECTSINGLENODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------|
| namespace | Namespace declared |

220.3.10 SETERRORLOG Procedure

This deprecated procedure sets errors to be sent to the specified file.



Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated, and is included only for reasons of backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.SETERRORLOG(
    p          IN  Processor,
    fileName  IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 220-10 SETERRORLOG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p | Processor instance |
| fileName | Complete path of the file to use as the error log |

220.3.11 SETPARAM Procedure

This procedure sets a top level parameter in the stylesheet.

The parameter value must be a valid XPath expression. Literal string values must be quoted.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.SETPARAM(
    ss      IN  Stylesheet,
    name   IN  VARCHAR2,
    value  IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 220-11 SETPARAM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------|
| ss | Stylesheet instance |

Table 220-11 (Cont.) SETPARAM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------|
| name | Name of the parameter |
| value | Value of the parameter |

220.3.12 SHOWWARNINGS Procedure

This procedure turns warnings on (TRUE) or off (FALSE).

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.SHOWWARNINGS (
  p      IN  Processor,
  yes    IN  BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 220-12 SHOWWARNINGS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p | Processor instance |
| yes | Mode to set: TRUE to show warnings, FALSE otherwise |

220.3.13 TRANSFORMNODE Function

This function transforms a node in a DOM tree using the given stylesheet, and returns the result of the transformation as a DOMDocumentFragment.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.TRANSFORMNODE (
  n      IN  DOMNODE,
  ss     IN  Stylesheet)
RETURN DOMDocumentFragment;
```

Parameters

Table 220-13 TRANSFORMNODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------|
| n | DOMNode to transform |
| ss | Stylesheet to use |

220.3.14 VALUEOF Function and Procedure

This subprogram retrieves the value of the first node from the tree that matches the given pattern. You can use either a function or a procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.VALUEOF (
    n           IN    DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMNODE,
    pattern     IN    VARCHAR2,
    namespace  IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.VALUEOF (
    n           IN    DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMNODE,
    pattern     IN    VARCHAR2,
    val        OUT   VARCHAR2,
    namespace  IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 220-14 VALUEOF Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| n | Node whose value is being retrieved |
| pattern | Pattern to use |
| val | Retrieved value |
| namespace | Namespace to use |

DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM

This `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package provides interfaces for streaming database changes between an Oracle database and other systems. XStream enables applications to stream out or stream in database changes.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- *Oracle Database XStream Guide*
- *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle Database XStream Java API Reference*

221.1 DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM Overview

The package provides interfaces for configuring outbound servers that stream database changes from an Oracle database to other systems. The package also provides interfaces for configuring inbound servers that stream database changes from other systems to an Oracle database.

In both cases, the database changes are encapsulated in logical change records (LCRs). Also, the other systems can be Oracle systems or a non-Oracle systems, such as non-Oracle databases or file systems.

XStream outbound servers can stream out LCRs from an Oracle database programmatically using C or Java. After receiving the LCRs, the other system can process them in any customized way. For example, the other system can save the contents of the LCRs to a file, send the LCRs to an Oracle database through an XStream inbound server, or generate SQL statements and execute them on any Oracle or non-Oracle databases.

XStream inbound servers accept LCRs from another system and either apply them to an Oracle database or process them in a customized way using apply handlers.

XStream can be used in a multitenant container database (CDB). A CDB is an Oracle database that includes zero, one, or many user-created pluggable databases (PDBs).

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database XStream Guide*
- *Oracle Database Concepts* for more information about CDBs and PDBs

221.2 DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM Security Model

To ensure that the user who runs the subprograms in this package has the necessary privileges, configure an XStream administrator and connect as the XStream administrator when using this package.

An administrator must be granted the `DBA` role when the administrator is performing any of the following actions:

- Running the `ADD_OUTBOUND` procedure while connected as a user that is different from the configured connect user for an outbound server
- Running the `ALTER_OUTBOUND` procedure to change the capture user for a capture process or the connect user for an outbound server
- Running the `CREATE_OUTBOUND` procedure, because this procedure creates a capture process
- Running the `ALTER_INBOUND` procedure to change the apply user for an inbound server
- Running the `ADD_INBOUND` procedure while connected as a user that is different from the configured apply user for an inbound server

When the administrator does not need to perform the preceding tasks, the `DBA` role is not required.

 **See Also:**

- [GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#)
- *Oracle Database XStream Guide, Chapter 4, "XStream Out and Security"* for more information about XStream and security.

221.3 DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM Operational Notes

Some subprograms in the `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` package can manage XStream outbound servers, and some subprograms in the `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` package can manage XStream inbound servers.



See Also:

[DBMS_APPLY_ADM](#) for details about which subprograms can manage outbound servers and inbound servers

221.4 Summary of DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 221-1 DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ADD_COLUMN Procedure | Either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which adds a column to a row logical change record (row LCR) that satisfies the specified rule |
| ADD_GLOBAL_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure | Either adds global rules to the positive rule set for a propagation, or adds global rules to the negative rule set for a propagation, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist |
| ADD_GLOBAL_RULES Procedure | Adds global rules to either the positive or negative rule set of a capture process or apply process, and creates the specified capture process or apply process if it does not exist |
| ADD_OUTBOUND Procedure | Creates an XStream outbound server that dequeues LCRs from the specified queue |
| ADD_SCHEMA_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure | Either adds schema rules to the positive rule set for a propagation, or adds schema rules to the negative rule set for a propagation, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist |
| ADD_SCHEMA_RULES Procedure | Adds rules to a rule set of XStream clients. |
| ADD_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES Procedure | Adds subset rules to an outbound server configuration |
| ADD_SUBSET_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure | Adds subset rules to the positive rule set for a propagation, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist |
| ADD_SUBSET_RULES Procedure | Adds subset rules to the positive rule set of a capture process or apply process, and creates the specified capture process or apply process if it does not exist |

Table 221-1 (Cont.) DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ADD_TABLE_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure | Either adds table rules to the positive rule set for a propagation, or adds table rules to the negative rule set for a propagation, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist |
| ADD_TABLE_RULES Procedure | This procedure adds rules to a rule set of an XStream client. |
| ALTER_INBOUND Procedure | Modifies an XStream inbound server |
| ALTER_OUTBOUND Procedure | Modifies an XStream outbound server |
| CREATE_INBOUND Procedure | Creates an XStream inbound server and its queue |
| CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure | Creates an XStream outbound server, queue, and capture process to enable XStream client applications to stream out Oracle database changes encapsulated in LCRs |
| DELETE_COLUMN Procedure | Either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which deletes a column from a row LCR that satisfies the specified rule |
| DROP_INBOUND Procedure | Removes an inbound server configuration |
| DROP_OUTBOUND Procedure | Removes an outbound server configuration |
| ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure | Enables XStream performance optimizations for Oracle Replication components |
| GET_MESSAGE_TRACKING Function | Returns the tracking label for the current session |
| GET_TAG Function | Gets the binary tag for all redo entries generated by the current session |
| IS_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> if XStream performance optimizations are enabled for Oracle Replication components, or returns <code>FALSE</code> if XStream performance optimizations are disabled for Oracle Replication components |
| KEEP_COLUMNS Procedure | Either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which keeps a list of columns in a row LCR that satisfies the specified rule |
| MERGE_STREAMS Procedure | Merges a stream flowing from one capture process with a stream flowing from another capture process |
| MERGE_STREAMS_JOB Procedure | Determines whether the original capture process and the cloned capture are within the specified merge threshold and, if they are, runs the <code>MERGE_STREAMS</code> procedure to merge the two streams |
| PURGE_SOURCE_CATALOG Procedure | Removes all Oracle Replication data dictionary information at the local database for the specified object |
| RECOVER_OPERATION Procedure | Provides options for a split and merge operation that stopped because it encountered an error. This procedure either rolls forward the operation, rolls back the operation, or purges all of the metadata about the operation. |
| REMOVE_QUEUE Procedure | Removes the specified <code>ANYDATA</code> queue |

Table 221-1 (Cont.) DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| REMOVE_RULE Procedure | Removes the specified rule or all rules from the rule set associated with the specified capture process, apply process, or propagation. |
| REMOVE_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES Procedure | Removes subset rules from an outbound server configuration |
| REMOVE_XSTREAM_CONFIGURATION Procedure | Removes the XStream configuration at the local database |
| RENAME_COLUMN Procedure | Either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which renames a column in a row LCR that satisfies the specified rule |
| RENAME_SCHEMA Procedure | Either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which renames a schema in a row LCR that satisfies the specified rule |
| RENAME_TABLE Procedure | Either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which renames a table in a row LCR that satisfies the specified rule |
| SET_MESSAGE_TRACKING Procedure | Sets the tracking label for logical change records (LCRs) produced by the current session |
| SET_PARAMETER Procedure | Sets a parameter for an outbound server, an inbound server, or an outbound server's capture process |
| SET_TAG Procedure | Sets the binary tag for all redo entries subsequently generated by the current session |
| SET_UP_QUEUE Procedure | Creates a queue table and a queue for use with the capture, propagate, and apply functionality of XStream |
| SPLIT_STREAMS Procedure | Splits one stream flowing from a capture process off from all of the other streams flowing from the capture process |
| START_OUTBOUND Procedure | Starts an XStream outbound server |
| STOP_OUTBOUND Procedure | Stops an XStream outbound server |

**Note:**

All subprograms commit unless specified otherwise.

221.4.1 ADD_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which adds a column to a row logical change record (row LCR) that satisfies the specified rule.

For the transformation to be performed when the specified rule evaluates to `TRUE`, the rule must be in the positive rule set of an XStream client. XStream clients include capture processes, propagations, and apply processes.

This procedure is overloaded. The `column_value` and `column_function` parameters are mutually exclusive.

 **Note:**

- `ADD_COLUMN` transformations cannot add columns of the following data types: BLOB, CLOB, NCLOB, BFILE, LONG, LONG RAW, ROWID, user-defined types (including object types, REFS, varrays, nested tables), and Oracle-supplied types (including any types, XML types, spatial types, and media types).
- Declarative transformations can transform row LCRs only. Therefore, a DML rule must be specified when you run this procedure. If a DDL rule is specified, then the procedure raises an error.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database XStream Guide for more information about declarative rule-based transformations

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_COLUMN (
  rule_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_value   IN  ANYDATA,
  value_type     IN  VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'NEW',
  step_number    IN  NUMBER        DEFAULT 0,
  operation      IN  VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'ADD');
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_COLUMN (
  rule_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_function IN VARCHAR2,
  value_type     IN  VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'NEW',
  step_number    IN  NUMBER        DEFAULT 0,
  operation      IN  VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'ADD');
```

Parameters

Table 221-2 ADD_COLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>rule_name</code> | The name of the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . If NULL, then the procedure raises an error. For example, to specify a rule in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>employees12</code> , enter <code>hr.employees12</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |

Table 221-2 (Cont.) ADD_COLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| table_name | The name of the table to which the column is added in the row LCR, specified as [schema_name.]object_name. For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| column_name | The name of the column added to each row LCR that satisfies the rule. |
| column_value | The value of the added column. Specify the appropriate ANYDATA function for the column datatype and the column value. For example, if the datatype of the column being added is NUMBER and the value is NULL, then specify the ANYDATA.ConvertNumber(NULL) function. This parameter cannot be specified if the column_function parameter is specified. |
| column_function | Either the 'SYSDATE' or the 'SYSTIMESTAMP' SQL function. The 'SYSDATE' SQL function places the current date and time set for the operating system on which the database resides. The datatype of the returned value is DATE, and the format returned depends on the value of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT initialization parameter. The 'SYSTIMESTAMP' SQL function returns the system date, including fractional seconds and time zone, of the system on which the database resides. The return type is TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE. The function executes when the rule evaluates to TRUE. This parameter cannot be specified if the column_value parameter is specified. |
| value_type | Specify 'NEW' to add the column to the new values in the row LCR. Specify 'OLD' to add the column to the old values in the row LCR. |
| step_number | The order of execution of the transformation. See Also: <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about transformation ordering |
| operation | Specify 'ADD' to add the transformation to the rule. Specify 'REMOVE' to remove the transformation from the rule. |

Usage Notes

When 'REMOVE' is specified for the operation parameter, all of the add column declarative rule-based transformations for the specified rule are removed that match the specified table_name, column_name, and step_number parameters. Nulls specified for these parameters act as wildcards. The following table lists the behavior of the ADD_COLUMN procedures when one or more of these parameters is NULL:

| table_name | column_name | step_number | Result |
|------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| NULL | NULL | NULL | Remove all add column transformations for the specified rule. |
| NULL | NULL | non-NULL | Remove all add column transformations with the specified step_number for the specified rule. |

| table_name | column_name | step_number | Result |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | Remove all add column transformations with the specified column_name and step_number for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | NULL | non-NULL | Remove all add column transformations with the specified table_name and step_number for the specified rule. |
| NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all add column transformations with the specified column_name for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all add column transformations with the specified table_name and column_name for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | NULL | NULL | Remove all add column transformations with the specified table_name for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | Remove all add column transformations with the specified table_name, column_name, and step_number for the specified rule. |

221.4.2 ADD_GLOBAL_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure

This procedure either adds global rules to the positive rule set for a propagation, or adds global rules to the negative rule set for a propagation, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains two OUT parameters, and the other does not.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_GLOBAL_PROPAGATION_RULES (
    streams_name          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    source_queue_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination_queue_name IN  VARCHAR2,
    include_dml           IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    include_ddl           IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    include_tagged_lcr    IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    dml_rule_name        OUT VARCHAR2,
    ddl_rule_name        OUT VARCHAR2,
    inclusion_rule        IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    and_condition         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_to_queue       IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_GLOBAL_PROPAGATION_RULES (
    streams_name          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    source_queue_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination_queue_name IN  VARCHAR2,
    include_dml           IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    include_ddl           IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    include_tagged_lcr    IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
inclusion_rule          IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
and_condition          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
queue_to_queue        IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 221-3 ADD_GLOBAL_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| streams_name | <p>The name of the propagation. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>If the specified propagation does not exist, then the procedure creates it automatically.</p> <p>If NULL and a propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure uses this propagation.</p> <p>If NULL and no propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure creates a propagation automatically with a system-generated name.</p> |
| source_queue_name | <p>The name of the source queue, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code>. The current database must contain the source queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a source queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code> for this parameter.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> |
| destination_queue_name | <p>The name of the destination queue, including a database link, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name[@dblink_name]</code>, if the destination queue is in a remote database. The queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a destination queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema and use a database link named <code>dbs2.net</code>, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue@dbs2.net</code> for this parameter.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If the database link is omitted, then the procedure uses the global name of the current database, and the source queue and destination queue must be in the same database.</p> <p>Note: Connection qualifiers are not allowed.</p> |
| include_dml | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DML changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. NULL is not permitted.</p> |
| include_ddl | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DDL changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. NULL is not permitted.</p> |

Table 221-3 (Cont.) ADD_GLOBAL_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| include_tagged_lcr | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding Oracle Replication tags to the generated rules. Therefore, these rules can evaluate to TRUE regardless of whether a logical change record (LCR) has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the propagation, then an LCR is always considered for propagation, regardless of whether it has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to TRUE is appropriate for a full (for example, standby) copy of a database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the propagation, then whether an LCR is discarded does not depend on the tag for the LCR.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure adds a condition to each generated rule that causes the rule to evaluate to TRUE only if an LCR has a NULL Oracle Replication tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the propagation, then an LCR is considered for propagation only when the LCR contains a NULL tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to FALSE might be appropriate in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the propagation, then an LCR can be discarded only if it has a NULL tag.</p> <p>Usually, specify TRUE for this parameter if the <code>inclusion_rule</code> parameter is set to FALSE.</p> |
| source_database | <p>The global name of the source database. The source database is where the changes originated. If NULL, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>.NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p> <p>Oracle recommends that you specify a source database for propagation rules.</p> |
| dml_rule_name | <p>If <code>include_dml</code> is TRUE, then this parameter contains the DML rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_dml</code> is FALSE, then this parameter contains a NULL.</p> |
| ddl_rule_name | <p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is TRUE, then this parameter contains the DDL rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is FALSE, then this parameter contains a NULL.</p> |
| inclusion_rule | <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is TRUE, then the procedure adds the rules to the positive rule set for the propagation.</p> <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is FALSE, then the procedure adds the rules to the negative rule set for the propagation.</p> <p>In either case, the system creates the rule set if it does not exist.</p> |

Table 221-3 (Cont.) ADD_GLOBAL_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| and_condition | <p>If non-NULL, appends the specified condition to the system-generated rule condition using an AND clause in the following way:</p> <pre>(system_condition) AND (and_condition)</pre> <p>The variable in the specified condition must be :lcr. For example, to specify that the global rules generated by the procedure evaluate to TRUE only if the Oracle Replication tag is the hexadecimal equivalent of '02', specify the following condition:</p> <pre>:lcr.get_tag() = HEXTORAW('02')</pre> <p>The :lcr in the specified condition is converted to :dml or :ddl, depending on the rule that is being generated. If you are specifying an LCR member subprogram that is dependent on the LCR type (row or DDL), then make sure the procedure only generates the appropriate rule.</p> <p>Specifically, if you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for row LCRs, then specify TRUE for the include_dml parameter and FALSE for the include_ddl parameter. If you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for DDL LCRs, then specify FALSE for the include_dml parameter and TRUE for the include_ddl parameter.</p> <p>See Also: Logical Change Record TYPEs</p> |
| queue_to_queue | <p>If TRUE or NULL, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue to queue propagation. A queue-to-queue propagation always has its own propagation job and uses a service for automatic failover when the destination queue is a buffered queue in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database.</p> <p>If FALSE, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue-to-dblink propagation. A queue-to-dblink propagation can share a propagation job with other propagations that use the same database link and does not support automatic failover in an Oracle RAC environment.</p> <p>The procedure cannot change the queue to queue property of an exiting propagation. If the specified propagation exists, then the procedure behaves in the following way for each setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If TRUE and the specified propagation is not a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error. • If FALSE and the specified propagation is a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error. • If NULL, then the procedure does not change the queue to queue property of the propagation. |

Usage Notes

This procedure configures propagation using the current user. Only one propagation is allowed between a particular source queue and destination queue.

This procedure creates DML and DDL rules automatically based on include_dml and include_ddl parameter values, respectively. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the database name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence

number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the database name plus the sequence number is too long, then the database name is truncated. A propagation uses the rules for filtering.

Examples

The following is an example of a global rule condition created for DML changes:

```
(:dml.is_null_tag() = 'Y' and :dml.get_source_database_name() = 'DBS1.NET' )
```

221.4.3 ADD_GLOBAL_RULES Procedure

This procedure adds rules to an XStream clients rule set.

It adds rules to a rule set of one of the following types of XStream clients:

- When the `streams_type` parameter is set to `capture`, this procedure adds capture process rules for capturing changes to an entire database.

This procedure creates the specified capture process if it does not exist.

- When the `streams_type` parameter is set to `apply` and the `streams_name` parameter specifies the name of an apply process, outbound server, or inbound server, this procedure adds apply rules for applying all logical change records (LCRs) it receives. The rules can specify that the LCRs must be from a particular source database.

This procedure creates an apply process if no apply process, outbound server, or inbound server exists with the specified `streams_name`. This procedure can add rules to an outbound server or inbound server, but it cannot create an outbound server or inbound server.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains two `OUT` parameters, and the other does not.

Note:

If you add global rules to the positive rule set for a capture process, then make sure you add rules to the negative capture process rule set to exclude database objects that are not supported by Oracle Replication. Query the `DBA_XSTREAM_OUT_SUPPORT_MODE` data dictionary view to determine which database objects are not supported by Oracle Replication. If unsupported database objects are not excluded, then capture errors will result.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_GLOBAL_RULES (
  streams_type          IN  VARCHAR2,
  streams_name         IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_name           IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
  include_dml          IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl          IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  include_tagged_lcr   IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  dml_rule_name        OUT  VARCHAR2,
  ddl_rule_name        OUT  VARCHAR2,
```

```

inclusion_rule          IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
and_condition          IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
source_root_name      IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
source_container_name IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_GLOBAL_RULES (
streams_type          IN   VARCHAR2,
streams_name         IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
queue_name           IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
include_dml          IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
include_ddl          IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
include_tagged_lcr   IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
source_database      IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
inclusion_rule        IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
and_condition        IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
source_root_name     IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
source_container_name IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 221-4 ADD_GLOBAL_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| streams_type | <p>The type of XStream client:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify <code>capture</code> for a capture process. Specify <code>apply</code> for an apply process. |
| streams_name | <p>The name of the capture process or apply process. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>If NULL, if <code>streams_type</code> is <code>capture</code>, and if one relevant capture process for the queue exists, then the relevant XStream client is used. If no relevant XStream client exists for the queue, then an XStream client is created automatically with a system-generated name. If NULL and multiple XStream clients of the specified <code>streams_type</code> for the queue exist, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If NULL, if <code>streams_type</code> is <code>apply</code>, and if one relevant apply process exists, then the procedure uses the relevant apply process. The relevant apply process is identified in one of the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If one existing apply process has the source database specified in <code>source_database</code> and uses the queue specified in <code>queue_name</code>, then the procedure uses this apply process. If <code>source_database</code> is NULL and one existing apply process is using the queue specified in <code>queue_name</code>, then the procedure uses this apply process. <p>If NULL and no relevant apply process exists, then the procedure creates an apply process automatically with a system-generated name.</p> <p>If NULL and multiple relevant apply processes exist, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>Each apply process must have a unique name.</p> |

Table 221-4 (Cont.) ADD_GLOBAL_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| queue_name | <p>The name of the local queue, specified as [<i>schema_name</i>.] <i>queue_name</i>. The current database must contain the queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>For capture process rules, this is the queue into which a capture process enqueues LCRs. For outbound server rules, this is the queue from which the outbound server dequeues LCRs. For inbound server rules, this is the queue into which an inbound server enqueues error transactions.</p> |
| include_dml | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DML changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. NULL is not permitted.</p> |
| include_ddl | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DDL changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. NULL is not permitted.</p> |
| include_tagged_lcr | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding Oracle Replication tags to the generated rules. Therefore, these rules can evaluate to TRUE regardless of whether a redo entry or LCR has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the process, then a redo entry is always considered for capture, and an LCR is always considered for apply, regardless of whether the redo entry or LCR has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to TRUE is appropriate for a full (for example, standby) copy of a database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the process, then whether a redo entry or LCR is discarded does not depend on the tag.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure adds a condition to each generated rule that causes the rule to evaluate to TRUE only if a redo entry or LCR has a NULL Oracle Replication tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the process, then a redo entry is considered for capture, and an LCR is considered for apply, only when the redo entry or LCR contains a NULL tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to FALSE might be appropriate in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the process, then a redo entry or LCR can be discarded only if it has a NULL tag.</p> <p>Usually, specify TRUE for this parameter if the <code>inclusion_rule</code> parameter is set to FALSE.</p> |

Table 221-4 (Cont.) ADD_GLOBAL_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| source_database | <p>The global name of the source database. If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>For capture process rules, specify <code>NULL</code> or the global name of the local database if you are creating a capture process locally at the source database. If you are adding rules to a downstream capture process rule set at a downstream database, then specify the source database of the changes that will be captured.</p> <p>For apply process rules, specify the source database of the changes that will be applied by the apply process. The source database is the database where the changes originated. If an apply process applies captured LCRs, then the apply process can apply LCRs from only one capture process at one source database.</p> <p>In a CDB, specify the global name of the container to which the rules pertain. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, <code>mycdb.example.com</code> or <code>hrpdb.example.com</code>. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>.NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p> |
| dml_rule_name | <p>If <code>include_dml</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then this parameter contains the DML rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_dml</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then this parameter contains a <code>NULL</code>.</p> |
| ddl_rule_name | <p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then this parameter contains the DDL rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then this parameter contains a <code>NULL</code>.</p> |
| inclusion_rule | <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the positive rule set for the XStream client.</p> <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the negative rule set for the XStream client.</p> <p>In either case, the system creates the rule set if it does not exist.</p> |

Table 221-4 (Cont.) ADD_GLOBAL_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| and_condition | <p>If non-NULL, appends the specified condition to the system-generated rule condition using an AND clause in the following way:</p> <pre>(system_condition) AND (and_condition)</pre> <p>The variable in the specified condition must be :lcr. For example, to specify that the global rules generated by the procedure evaluate to TRUE only if the Oracle Replication tag is the hexadecimal equivalent of '02', specify the following condition:</p> <pre>:lcr.get_tag() = HEXTORAW('02')</pre> <p>The :lcr in the specified condition is converted to :dml or :ddl, depending on the rule that is being generated. If you are specifying an LCR member subprogram that is dependent on the LCR type (row or DDL), then make sure this procedure only generates the appropriate rule. Specifically, if you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for row LCRs, then specify TRUE for the include_dml parameter and FALSE for the include_ddl parameter. If you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for DDL LCRs, then specify FALSE for the include_dml parameter and TRUE for the include_ddl parameter.</p> <p>See Also: Logical Change Record TYPES</p> |
| source_root_name | <p>The global name of the root in the source CDB. For example, mycdb.example.com.</p> <p>If this parameter is NULL, then the global name of the root in the local CDB is used. If you are configuring downstream capture, then this parameter must be a non-NULL value, and it must specify the global name of the root in the remote source CDB. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the procedure specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |
| source_container_name | <p>The short name of the source container. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, CDB\$ROOT or hrpdb. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |

Usage Notes

This procedure creates DML and DDL rules automatically based on include_dml and include_ddl parameter values, respectively. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the database name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the database name plus the sequence number is too long, then the database name is truncated. A capture process or apply process uses the rules for filtering.

 **See Also:**

- "Operational Notes"
- "Security Model"

Examples

The following is an example of a global rule condition created for DML changes:

```
(:dml.is_null_tag() = 'Y' and :dml.get_source_database_name() = 'DBS1.NET' )
```

221.4.4 ADD_OUTBOUND Procedure

This procedure creates an XStream outbound server that dequeues LCRs from the specified queue. The outbound server streams out the LCRs to an XStream client application.

This procedure creates neither a capture process nor a queue. To create an outbound server, a capture process, and a queue with one procedure call, use the [CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure](#).

To create the capture process individually, use one of the following packages:

- DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM
- DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM

To create a queue individually, use the `SET_UP_QUEUE` procedure in the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package.

This procedure is overloaded. One `table_names` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the other `table_names` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY`. Also, one `schema_names` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the other `schema_names` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY`. These parameters enable you to enter the lists of tables and schemas in different ways and are mutually exclusive.

 **Note:**

- A client application can create multiple sessions. Each session can attach to only one outbound server, and each outbound server can serve only one session at a time. However, different client application sessions can connect to different outbound servers. See *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* and *Oracle Database XStream Java API Reference* for information about attaching to an outbound server.
- This procedure enables the outbound server that it creates.
- Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2), the `capture_name`, `start_scn`, and `start_time` parameters are included in this procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_OUTBOUND (
  server_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  queue_name           IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_database      IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  table_names         IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY,
  schema_names        IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY,
  connect_user        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comment             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  capture_name        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  start_scn           IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  start_time          IN TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL,
  include_dml         IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl         IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_root_name    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  lcr_version         IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_OUTBOUND (
  server_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  queue_name           IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_database      IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  table_names         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  schema_names        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  connect_user        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comment             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  capture_name        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  start_scn           IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  start_time          IN TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL,
  include_dml         IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl         IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_root_name    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  lcr_version         IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 221-5 ADD_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| server_name | <p>The name of the outbound server being created. A NULL specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>The specified name must not match the name of an existing outbound server, inbound server, apply process, or messaging client.</p> <p>Note: The <code>server_name</code> setting cannot exceed 30 bytes, and it cannot be altered after the outbound server is created.</p> |
| queue_name | <p>The name of the local queue from which the outbound server dequeues LCRs, specified as [<code>schema_name.</code>]<code>queue_name</code>. The current database must contain the queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a queue named <code>xstream_queue</code> in the <code>xstradmin</code> schema, enter <code>xstradmin.xstream_queue</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If NULL, the procedure raises an error.</p> |

Table 221-5 (Cont.) ADD_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| source_database | <p>The global name of the source database. If NULL, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>In a CDB, specify the global name of the container to which the rules pertain. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, mycdb.example.com or hrpdb.example.com. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is .NET, then the procedure specifies DBS1.NET automatically.</p> |
| table_names | <p>The tables for which data manipulation language (DML) and data definition language (DDL) changes are streamed out to the XStream client application. The tables can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comma-delimited list of type VARCHAR2. A PL/SQL associative array of type DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, where each element is the name of a table. Specify the first table in position 1. The last position must be NULL. <p>Each table should be specified as [<i>schema_name</i>.]<i>table_name</i>. For example, you can specify hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |
| schema_names | <p>The schemas for which DML and DDL changes are streamed out to the XStream client application. The schemas can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comma-delimited list of type VARCHAR2. A PL/SQL associative array of type DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, where each element is the name of a schema. Specify the first schema in position 1. The last position must be NULL. <p>Note: This procedure does not concatenate the schema_names parameter with the table_names parameter. To specify tables, enter fully qualified table names in the table_names parameter (<i>schema_name.table_name</i>).</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |
| connect_user | <p>The user who can attach to the specified outbound server to retrieve the LCR stream. The client application must attach to the outbound server as the specified connect user. See "CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure" for information about the privileges required by a connect user.</p> <p>If NULL, then the current user is the default.</p> |
| comment | An optional comment associated with the outbound server. |

Table 221-5 (Cont.) ADD_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| capture_name | <p>The name of the capture process configured to capture changes for the outbound server. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>If the specified name matches the name of an existing capture process for another outbound server, then the procedure uses the existing capture process and adds the rules for capturing changes to the database to the positive capture process rule set.</p> <p>If the specified name matches the name of an existing capture process for an apply process, then an error is raised.</p> <p>If the specified name does not match the name of an existing capture process, then an error is raised.</p> <p>If NULL, then the outbound server is created without a capture process.</p> |
| start_scn | <p>A valid system change number (SCN) for the database from which the capture process starts capturing changes.</p> <p>If the capture_name parameter is NULL, then this parameter is ignored.</p> <p>If NULL and the capture_name parameter is non-NULL, then the start SCN of the capture process is not changed.</p> <p>An error is returned if an invalid SCN is specified.</p> <p>The start_scn and start_time parameters are mutually exclusive.</p> |
| start_time | <p>A valid time from which the capture process starts capturing changes.</p> <p>If the capture_name parameter is NULL, then this parameter is ignored.</p> <p>If NULL and the capture_name parameter is non-NULL, then the start SCN of the capture process is not changed.</p> <p>The start_scn and start_time parameters are mutually exclusive.</p> |
| include_dml | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DML changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. NULL is not permitted.</p> |
| include_ddl | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DDL changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. NULL is not permitted.</p> |
| source_root_name | <p>The global name of the root in the source CDB. For example, mycdb.example.com.</p> <p>If this parameter is NULL, then the global name of the root in the local CDB is used. If you are configuring downstream capture, then this parameter must be a non-NULL value, and it must specify the global name of the root in the remote source CDB. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the procedure specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |
| source_container_name | <p>The short name of the source container. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, CDB\$ROOT or hrpdb. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |

Table 221-5 (Cont.) ADD_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>lcrld_version</code> | <p>The LCRID version for captured LCRs, either 1 or 2.</p> <p>If 2, then the LCRs are compatible with a database with its compatibility level at 12.2.0 or higher.</p> <p>If 1, then the LCRs are compatible with a database with its compatibility level at 12.1.0 or lower.</p> <p>If NULL, the default, and the database compatibility level is 12.2.0 or higher, then the <code>lcrld_version</code> is set to 2 internally. If the database compatibility level is 12.1.0 or lower, then the <code>lcrld_version</code> is set to 1 internally.</p> |

Usage Notes

The following list describes the behavior of the outbound server for various combinations of the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters:

- If both the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters are NULL or empty, then the outbound server streams all DML and DDL changes to the client application.
This procedure is overloaded. The `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters are defaulted to NULL. Do not specify NULL for both `table_names` and `schema_names` in the same call; otherwise, error PLS-00307 is returned.
- If both the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters are specified, then the outbound server streams DML and DDL changes for the specified tables and schemas.
- If the `table_names` parameter is specified and the `schema_names` parameter is NULL or empty, then the outbound server streams DML and DDL changes for the specified tables.
- If the `table_names` parameter is NULL or empty and the `schema_names` parameter is specified, then the outbound server streams DML and DDL changes for the specified schemas.

For the procedure that uses the `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY` type for the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters, both parameters must be specified. To specify only tables, the `schema_names` parameter must be specified and empty. To specify only schemas, the `table_names` parameter must be specified and empty.

 **Note:**

An empty array includes one NULL entry.

221.4.5 ADD_SCHEMA_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure

This procedure either adds schema rules to the positive rule set for a propagation, or adds schema rules to the negative rule set for a propagation, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains two `OUT` parameters, and the other does not.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SCHEMA_PROPAGATION_RULES (
  schema_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  streams_name         IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  source_queue_name    IN   VARCHAR2,
  destination_queue_name IN VARCHAR2,
  include_dml          IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl          IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  include_tagged_lcr   IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database      IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  dml_rule_name        OUT  VARCHAR2,
  ddl_rule_name        OUT  VARCHAR2,
  inclusion_rule       IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  and_condition        IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_to_queue       IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SCHEMA_PROPAGATION_RULES (
  schema_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  streams_name         IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  source_queue_name    IN   VARCHAR2,
  destination_queue_name IN VARCHAR2,
  include_dml          IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl          IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  include_tagged_lcr   IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database      IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  inclusion_rule       IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  and_condition        IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_to_queue       IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 221-6 ADD_SCHEMA_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| schema_name | The name of the schema. For example, hr. |
| streams_name | The name of the propagation. Do not specify an owner. If the specified propagation does not exist, then the procedure creates it automatically. If NULL and a propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure uses this propagation. If NULL and no propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure creates a propagation automatically with a system-generated name. |
| source_queue_name | The name of the source queue, specified as [schema_name.]queue_name. The current database must contain the source queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type. For example, to specify a source queue named streams_queue in the strmadmin schema, enter strmadmin.streams_queue for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |

Table 221-6 (Cont.) ADD_SCHEMA_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>destination_queue_name</code> | <p>The name of the destination queue, including a database link, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name[@dblink_name]</code>, if the destination queue is in a remote database. The queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a destination queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema and use a database link named <code>db2.net</code>, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue@db2.net</code> for this parameter.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If the database link is omitted, then the procedure uses the global name of the current database, and the source queue and destination queue must be in the same database.</p> <p>Note: Connection qualifiers are not allowed.</p> |
| <code>include_dml</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure creates a rule for DML changes. If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. <code>NULL</code> is not permitted.</p> |
| <code>include_ddl</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure creates a rule for DDL changes. If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. <code>NULL</code> is not permitted.</p> |
| <code>include_tagged_lcr</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding Oracle Replication tags to the generated rules. Therefore, these rules can evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> regardless of whether a logical change record (LCR) has a non-<code>NULL</code> tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the propagation, then an LCR is always considered for propagation, regardless of whether it has a non-<code>NULL</code> tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to <code>TRUE</code> is appropriate for a full (for example, standby) copy of a database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the propagation, then whether an LCR is discarded does not depend on the tag for the LCR.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure adds a condition to each generated rule that causes the rule to evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> only if an LCR has a <code>NULL</code> Oracle Replication tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the propagation, then an LCR is considered for propagation only when the LCR contains a <code>NULL</code> tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to <code>FALSE</code> might be appropriate in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the propagation, then an LCR can be discarded only if it has a <code>NULL</code> tag.</p> <p>Usually, specify <code>TRUE</code> for this parameter if the <code>inclusion_rule</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |

Table 221-6 (Cont.) ADD_SCHEMA_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| source_database | <p>The global name of the source database. The source database is where the change originated. If NULL, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is .NET, then the procedure specifies DBS1.NET automatically.</p> <p>Oracle recommends that you specify a source database for propagation rules.</p> |
| dml_rule_name | <p>If include_dml is TRUE, then this parameter contains the DML rule name.</p> <p>If include_dml is FALSE, then this parameter contains a NULL.</p> |
| ddl_rule_name | <p>If include_ddl is TRUE, then this parameter contains the DDL rule name.</p> <p>If include_ddl is FALSE, then this parameter contains a NULL.</p> |
| inclusion_rule | <p>If inclusion_rule is TRUE, then the procedure adds the rules to the positive rule set for the propagation.</p> <p>If inclusion_rule is FALSE, then the procedure adds the rules to the negative rule set for the propagation.</p> <p>In either case, the system creates the rule set if it does not exist.</p> |

Table 221-6 (Cont.) ADD_SCHEMA_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| and_condition | <p>If non-NULL, appends the specified condition to the system-generated rule condition using an AND clause in the following way:</p> <pre>(system_condition) AND (and_condition)</pre> <p>The variable in the specified condition must be :lcr. For example, to specify that the schema rules generated by the procedure evaluate to TRUE only if the Oracle Replication tag is the hexadecimal equivalent of '02', specify the following condition:</p> <pre>:lcr.get_tag() = HEXTORAW('02')</pre> <p>The :lcr in the specified condition is converted to :dml or :ddl, depending on the rule that is being generated. If you are specifying an LCR member subprogram that is dependent on the LCR type (row or DDL), then make sure this procedure only generates the appropriate rule.</p> <p>Specifically, if you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for row LCRs, then specify TRUE for the include_dml parameter and FALSE for the include_ddl parameter. If you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for DDL LCRs, then specify FALSE for the include_dml parameter and TRUE for the include_ddl parameter.</p> <p>See Also: Logical Change Record TYPES</p> |
| queue_to_queue | <p>If TRUE or NULL, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue to queue propagation. A queue-to-queue propagation always has its own propagation job and uses a service for automatic failover when the destination queue is a buffered queue in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database.</p> <p>If FALSE, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue-to-dblink propagation. A queue-to-dblink propagation can share a propagation job with other propagations that use the same database link and does not support automatic failover in an Oracle RAC environment.</p> <p>This procedure cannot change the queue to queue property of an exiting propagation. If the specified propagation exists, then the procedure behaves in the following way for each setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If TRUE and the specified propagation is not a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error. • If FALSE and the specified propagation is a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error. • If NULL, then the procedure does not change the queue to queue property of the propagation. |

Usage Notes

This procedure configures propagation using the current user. Only one propagation is allowed between a particular source queue and destination queue.

This procedure creates DML and DDL rules automatically based on `include_dml` and `include_ddl` parameter values, respectively. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the schema name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the schema name plus the sequence number is too long, then the schema name is truncated. A propagation uses the rules for filtering.

Examples

The following is an example of a schema rule condition created for DML changes:

```
((:dml.get_object_owner() = 'HR') and :dml.is_null_tag() = 'Y'  
and :dml.get_source_database_name() = 'DBS1.NET' )
```

221.4.6 ADD_SCHEMA_RULES Procedure

This procedure adds rules to a rule set of one of the following types of XStream clients:

- When the `streams_type` parameter is set to `capture`, this procedure adds capture process rules for capturing changes to a specified schema.
This procedure creates the specified capture process if it does not exist.
- When the `streams_type` parameter is set to `apply` and the `streams_name` parameter specifies the name of an apply process, outbound server, or inbound server, this procedure adds apply rules for applying logical change records (LCRs) that contain changes to a specified schema. The rules can specify that the LCRs must be from a particular source database.

This procedure creates an apply process if no apply process, outbound server, or inbound server exists with the specified `streams_name`. This procedure can add rules to an outbound server or inbound server, but it cannot create an outbound server or inbound server.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains two `OUT` parameters, and the other does not.

Note:

If you add schema rules to the positive rule set for a capture process, then make sure you add rules to the negative capture process rule set to exclude database objects in the schema that are not supported by Oracle Replication. Query the `DBA_XSTREAM_OUT_SUPPORT_MODE` data dictionary view to determine which database objects are not supported by Oracle Replication. If unsupported database objects are not excluded, then capture errors will result.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SCHEMA_RULES (
    schema_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    streams_type         IN  VARCHAR2,
    streams_name        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_name          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
    include_dml         IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    include_ddl         IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    include_tagged_lcr  IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    dml_rule_name       OUT VARCHAR2,
    ddl_rule_name       OUT VARCHAR2,
    inclusion_rule      IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    and_condition       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    source_root_name    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    source_container_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SCHEMA_RULES (
    schema_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    streams_type         IN  VARCHAR2,
    streams_name        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_name          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
    include_dml         IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    include_ddl         IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    include_tagged_lcr  IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    inclusion_rule      IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    and_condition       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    source_root_name    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    source_container_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 221-7 ADD_SCHEMA_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| schema_name | The name of the schema. For example, hr. You can specify a schema that does not yet exist, because Oracle Replication does not validate the existence of the schema. |
| streams_type | The type of XStream client: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify capture for a capture process. Specify apply for an apply process. |

Table 221-7 (Cont.) ADD_SCHEMA_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| streams_name | <p>The name of the capture process or apply process. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>If NULL, if streams_type is capture, and if one relevant capture process for the queue exists, then the relevant XStream client is used. If no relevant XStream client exists for the queue, then an XStream client is created automatically with a system-generated name. If NULL and multiple XStream clients of the specified streams_type for the queue exist, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If NULL, if streams_type is apply, and if one relevant apply process exists, then the procedure uses the relevant apply process. The relevant apply process is identified in one of the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If one existing apply process has the source database specified in source_database and uses the queue specified in queue_name, then the procedure uses this apply process. • If source_database is NULL and one existing apply process is using the queue specified in queue_name, then the procedure uses this apply process. <p>If NULL and no relevant apply process exists, then the procedure creates an apply process automatically with a system-generated name.</p> <p>If NULL and multiple relevant apply processes exist, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>Each apply process must have a unique name.</p> |
| queue_name | <p>The name of the local queue, specified as [schema_name.]queue_name. The current database must contain the queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a queue named streams_queue in the strmadmin schema, enter strmadmin.streams_queue for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>For capture process rules, this is the queue into which a capture process enqueues LCRs. For outbound server rules, this is the queue from which the outbound server dequeues LCRs. For inbound server rules, this is the queue into which an inbound server enqueues error transactions.</p> |
| include_dml | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DML changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. NULL is not permitted.</p> |
| include_ddl | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DDL changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. NULL is not permitted.</p> |

Table 221-7 (Cont.) ADD_SCHEMA_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| include_tagged_lcr | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding Oracle Replication tags to the generated rules. Therefore, these rules can evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> regardless of whether a redo entry or LCR has a non-<code>NULL</code> tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the process, then a redo entry is always considered for capture, and an LCR is always considered for apply, regardless of whether the redo entry or LCR has a non-<code>NULL</code> tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to <code>TRUE</code> is appropriate for a full (for example, standby) copy of a database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the process, then whether a redo entry or LCR is discarded does not depend on the tag.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure adds a condition to each generated rule that causes the rule to evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> only if a redo entry or LCR has a <code>NULL</code> Oracle Replication tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the process, then a redo entry is considered for capture, and an LCR is considered for apply, only when the redo entry or LCR contains a <code>NULL</code> tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to <code>FALSE</code> might be appropriate in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the process, then a redo entry or LCR can be discarded only if it has a <code>NULL</code> tag.</p> <p>Usually, specify <code>TRUE</code> for this parameter if the <code>inclusion_rule</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |
| source_database | <p>The global name of the source database. If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>For capture process rules, specify <code>NULL</code> or the global name of the local database if you are creating a capture process locally at the source database. If you are adding rules to a downstream capture process rule set at a downstream database, then specify the source database of the changes that will be captured.</p> <p>For apply process rules, specify the source database of the changes that will be applied by the apply process. The source database is the database where the changes originated. If an apply process applies captured LCRs, then the apply process can apply LCRs from only one capture process at one source database.</p> <p>In a CDB, specify the global name of the container to which the rules pertain. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, <code>mycdb.example.com</code> or <code>hrpdb.example.com</code>. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>.NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p> |
| dml_rule_name | <p>If <code>include_dml</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then this parameter contains the DML rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_dml</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then this parameter contains a <code>NULL</code>.</p> |
| ddl_rule_name | <p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then this parameter contains the DDL rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then this parameter contains a <code>NULL</code>.</p> |

Table 221-7 (Cont.) ADD_SCHEMA_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <code>inclusion_rule</code> | <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the positive rule set for the XStream client.</p> <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the negative rule set for the XStream client.</p> <p>In either case, the system creates the rule set if it does not exist.</p> |
| <code>and_condition</code> | <p>If non-NULL, appends the specified condition to the system-generated rule condition using an <code>AND</code> clause in the following way:</p> <pre>(system_condition) AND (and_condition)</pre> <p>The variable in the specified condition must be <code>:lcr</code>. For example, to specify that the schema rules generated by the procedure evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> only if the Oracle Replication tag is the hexadecimal equivalent of '02', specify the following condition:</p> <pre>:lcr.get_tag() = HEXTORAW('02')</pre> <p>The <code>:lcr</code> in the specified condition is converted to <code>:dml</code> or <code>:ddl</code>, depending on the rule that is being generated. If you are specifying an LCR member subprogram that is dependent on the LCR type (row or DDL), then make sure this procedure only generates the appropriate rule. Specifically, if you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for row LCRs, then specify <code>TRUE</code> for the <code>include_dml</code> parameter and <code>FALSE</code> for the <code>include_ddl</code> parameter. If you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for DDL LCRs, then specify <code>FALSE</code> for the <code>include_dml</code> parameter and <code>TRUE</code> for the <code>include_ddl</code> parameter.</p> <p>See Also: Logical Change Record TYPES</p> |
| <code>source_root_name</code> | <p>The global name of the root in the source CDB. For example, <code>mycdb.example.com</code>.</p> <p>If this parameter is <code>NULL</code>, then the global name of the root in the local CDB is used. If you are configuring downstream capture, then this parameter must be a non-NULL value, and it must specify the global name of the root in the remote source CDB. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>EXAMPLE.COM</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM</code> automatically.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |
| <code>source_container_name</code> | <p>The short name of the source container. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, <code>CDB\$ROOT</code> or <code>hrpdb</code>. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |

Usage Notes

This procedure creates DML and DDL rules automatically based on `include_dml` and `include_ddl` parameter values, respectively. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the schema name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the schema name plus the

sequence number is too long, then the schema name is truncated. A capture process or apply process uses the rules for filtering.

See Also:

- ["Operational Notes"](#)
- ["Security Model"](#)

Examples

The following is an example of a schema rule condition created for DML changes:

```
((:dml.get_object_owner() = 'HR') and :dml.is_null_tag() = 'Y'
and :dml.get_source_database_name() = 'DBS1.NET' )
```

221.4.7 ADD_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES Procedure

This procedure adds subset rules to an outbound server configuration. Subset rules instruct the outbound server to stream out a subset of the changes to the specified tables. Outbound servers can stream out a subset of both rows and columns.

This procedure is overloaded. One `column_list` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the other `column_list` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY`. These parameters enable you to enter the list of columns in different ways and are mutually exclusive.

Note:

This procedure does not add rules to the outbound server's capture process.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES (
  server_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  condition        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  column_list      IN DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY,
  keep             IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  source_database  IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES (
  server_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  condition        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  column_list      IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  keep             IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  source_database  IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 221-8 ADD_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>server_name</code> | The name of the outbound server to which rules are being added. Specify an existing outbound server. Do not specify an owner. |
| <code>table_name</code> | <p>The name of the table specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code>. For example, you can specify <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If the outbound server configuration uses a local capture process, then the table must exist at the local source database. If the outbound server configuration uses a downstream capture process, then the table must exist at both the source database and at the downstream capture database.</p> <p>The specified table cannot have any LOB, LONG, or LONG RAW columns currently or in the future.</p> |
| <code>condition</code> | <p>The subset condition. Specify this condition similar to the way you specify conditions in a WHERE clause in SQL.</p> <p>For example, to specify rows in the <code>hr.employees</code> table where the <code>salary</code> is greater than 4000 and the <code>job_id</code> is <code>SA_MAN</code>, enter the following as the condition:</p> <pre>' salary > 4000 and job_id = 'SA_MAN' '</pre> <p>If NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>Note: The quotation marks in the preceding example are all single quotation marks.</p> |
| <code>column_list</code> | <p>The list of columns either to include in the outbound server configuration or to exclude from the outbound server configuration. Whether the columns are included or excluded depends on the setting for the <code>keep</code> parameter.</p> <p>The columns can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comma-delimited list of type <code>VARCHAR2</code>. A PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY</code>, where each element is the name of a column. Specify the first column in position 1. The last position must be NULL. <p>To include or exclude all of the columns in a table, specify each column in the table in the list or array.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p> |
| <code>keep</code> | <p>If TRUE, then the columns specified in the <code>column_list</code> parameter are kept as part of the outbound server configuration. Therefore, changes to these columns that satisfy the condition in the <code>condition</code> parameter are streamed to the outbound server's client application.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the columns specified in the <code>column_list</code> parameter are excluded from the outbound server configuration. Therefore, changes to these columns are not streamed to the outbound server's client application.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes"</p> |

Table 221-8 (Cont.) ADD_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| source_datab ase | <p>The global name of the container where the specified <code>table_names</code> and <code>schema_names</code> are located.</p> <p>If non-NULL, then a condition is added to the outbound server's rules to filter the LCRs based on the global name of the source database. If NULL, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>In a CDB, specify the global name of the container to which the rules pertain. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, <code>mycdb.example.com</code> or <code>hrpdb.example.com</code>. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>EXAMPLE.COM</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM</code> automatically.</p> |

Usage Notes

When the `keep` parameter is set to `TRUE`, this procedure creates a keep columns declarative rule-based transformation for the columns listed in `column_list`.

When the `keep` parameter is set to `FALSE`, this procedure creates a delete column declarative rule-based transformation for each column listed in `column_list`.



See Also:

Oracle Database XStream Guide for information about declarative rule-based transformations

221.4.8 ADD_SUBSET_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure

This procedure adds propagation rules that propagate the logical change records (LCRs) related to a subset of the rows in the specified table in a source queue to a destination queue, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains three `OUT` parameters, and the other does not.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SUBSET_PROPAGATION_RULES (
  table_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  dml_condition       IN  VARCHAR2,
  streams_name        IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_queue_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination_queue_name IN  VARCHAR2,
  include_tagged_lcr  IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database     IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  insert_rule_name    OUT  VARCHAR2,
  update_rule_name    OUT  VARCHAR2,
```



```

delete_rule_name      OUT  VARCHAR2,
queue_to_queue        IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SUBSET_PROPAGATION_RULES (
  table_name           IN   VARCHAR2,
  dml_condition         IN   VARCHAR2,
  streams_name         IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  source_queue_name    IN   VARCHAR2,
  destination_queue_name IN  VARCHAR2,
  include_tagged_lcr   IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database      IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_to_queue       IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 221-9 ADD_SUBSET_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| table_name | <p>The name of the table specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code>. For example, <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>The specified table must exist in the same database as the propagation. Also, the specified table cannot have any LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, or XMLType columns currently or in the future.</p> |
| dml_condition | <p>The subset condition. Specify this condition similar to the way you specify conditions in a WHERE clause in SQL.</p> <p>For example, to specify rows in the <code>hr.employees</code> table where the <code>salary</code> is greater than 4000 and the <code>job_id</code> is <code>SA_MAN</code>, enter the following as the condition:</p> <pre>' salary > 4000 and job_id = 'SA_MAN' '</pre> <p>Note: The quotation marks in the preceding example are all single quotation marks.</p> |
| streams_name | <p>The name of the propagation. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>If the specified propagation does not exist, then the procedure creates it automatically.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and a propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure uses this propagation.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and no propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure creates a propagation automatically with a system-generated name.</p> |
| source_queue_name | <p>The name of the source queue, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code>. The current database must contain the source queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a source queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code> for this parameter.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> |

Table 221-9 (Cont.) ADD_SUBSET_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>destination_queue_name</code> | <p>The name of the destination queue, including a database link, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name[@dblink_name]</code>, if the destination queue is in a remote database. The queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a destination queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema and use a database link named <code>dbs2.net</code>, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue@dbs2.net</code> for this parameter.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If the database link is omitted, then the procedure uses the global name of the current database, and the source queue and destination queue must be in the same database.</p> <p>Note: Connection qualifiers are not allowed.</p> |
| <code>include_tagged_lcr</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then an LCR is always considered for propagation, regardless of whether it has a non-NULL tag. This setting is appropriate for a full (for example, standby) copy of a database.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then an LCR is considered for propagation only when the LCR contains a NULL tag. A setting of <code>FALSE</code> is often specified in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database.</p> |
| <code>source_database</code> | <p>The global name of the source database. The source database is where the change originated. If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>.NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p> <p>Oracle recommends that you specify a source database for propagation rules.</p> |
| <code>insert_rule_name</code> | <p>Contains the system-generated <code>INSERT</code> rule name. This rule handles inserts and updates that must be converted into inserts.</p> |
| <code>update_rule_name</code> | <p>Contains the system-generated <code>UPDATE</code> rule name. This rule handles updates that remain updates.</p> |
| <code>delete_rule_name</code> | <p>Contains the system-generated <code>DELETE</code> rule name. This rule handles deletes and updates that must be converted into deletes</p> |

Table 221-9 (Cont.) ADD_SUBSET_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| queue_to_queue | <p>If TRUE or NULL, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue to queue propagation. A queue-to-queue propagation always has its own propagation job and uses a service for automatic failover when the destination queue is a buffered queue in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database.</p> <p>If FALSE, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue-to-dblink propagation. A queue-to-dblink propagation can share a propagation job with other propagations that use the same database link and does not support automatic failover in an Oracle RAC environment.</p> <p>This procedure cannot change the queue to queue property of an exiting propagation. If the specified propagation exists, then the procedure behaves in the following way for each setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If TRUE and the specified propagation is not a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error. • If FALSE and the specified propagation is a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error. • If NULL, then the procedure does not change the queue to queue property of the propagation. |

Usage Notes

This procedure configures propagation using the current user. Only one propagation is allowed between a particular source queue and destination queue.

Running this procedure generates three rules for the specified propagation: one for **INSERT** statements, one for **UPDATE** statements, and one for **DELETE** statements. For **INSERT** and **DELETE** statements, only row LCRs that satisfy the condition specified for the **dml_condition** parameter are propagated. For **UPDATE** statements, the following variations are possible:

- If both the new and old values in a row LCR satisfy the specified **dml_condition**, then the row LCR is propagated without any changes.
- If neither the new or old values in a row LCR satisfy the specified **dml_condition**, then the row LCR is not propagated.
- If the old values for a row LCR satisfy the specified **dml_condition**, but the new values do not, then the update row LCR is converted into a delete row LCR.
- If the new values for a row LCR satisfy the specified **dml_condition**, but the old values do not, then the update row LCR is converted to an insert row LCR.

When an update is converted into an insert or a delete, it is called row migration.

A propagation uses the rules for filtering. If the propagation does not have a positive rule set, then the procedure creates a positive rule set automatically, and the rules for propagating changes to the table are added to the positive rule set. A subset rule can be added to positive rule set only, not to a negative rule set. Other rules in an existing positive rule set for the propagation are not affected. Additional rules can be added using either the **DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM** package or the **DBMS_RULE_ADM** package.

Rules for INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements are created automatically when you run this procedure, and these rules are given a system-generated rule name. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the table name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the table name plus the sequence number is too long, then the table name is truncated. The ADD_SUBSET_RULES procedure is overloaded, and the system-generated rule names for INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements are returned.

When you create propagation subset rules for a table, you should create an unconditional supplemental log group at the source database with all the columns in the table. Supplemental logging is required if an update must be converted to an insert. The propagation rule must have all the column values to be able to perform this conversion correctly.

Note:

Subset rules should only reside in positive rule sets. You should not add subset rules to negative rule sets. Doing so might have unpredictable results because row migration would not be performed on LCRs that are not discarded by the negative rule set.

Examples

The following is an example of a rule condition created for filtering a row LCR containing an update operation when the dml_condition is region_id = 2, the table_name is hr.regions, and the source_database is dbs1.net:

```
:dml.get_object_owner()='HR' AND :dml.get_object_name()='REGIONS'
AND :dml.is_null_tag()='Y' AND :dml.get_source_database_name()='DBS1.NET'
AND :dml.get_command_type()='UPDATE'
AND (:dml.get_value('NEW','"REGION_ID"') IS NOT NULL)
AND (:dml.get_value('OLD','"REGION_ID"') IS NOT NULL)
AND (:dml.get_value('OLD','"REGION_ID"').AccessNumber()=2)
AND (:dml.get_value('NEW','"REGION_ID"').AccessNumber()=2)
```

221.4.9 ADD_SUBSET_RULES Procedure

This procedure adds rules to an XStream client.

It adds rules to a rule set of one of the following types of XStream clients:

- When the streams_type parameter is set to capture, this procedure adds capture process rules for capturing changes to a subset of rows in a specified table.
This procedure creates the specified capture process if it does not exist.
- When the streams_type parameter is set to apply and the streams_name parameter specifies the name of an apply process, outbound server, or inbound server, this procedure adds apply rules for applying logical change records (LCRs) that contain changes to a subset of rows in a specified table. The rules can specify that the LCRs must be from a particular source database.

This procedure creates an apply process if no apply process, outbound server, or inbound server exists with the specified streams_name. This procedure can add rules to

an outbound server or inbound server, but it cannot create an outbound server or inbound server.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains three OUT parameters, and the other does not.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SUBSET_RULES (
    table_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
    dml_condition       IN   VARCHAR2,
    streams_type        IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'apply',
    streams_name        IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_name          IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
    include_tagged_lcr  IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database     IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    insert_rule_name    OUT  VARCHAR2,
    update_rule_name    OUT  VARCHAR2,
    delete_rule_name   OUT  VARCHAR2,
    source_root_name    IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    source_container_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SUBSET_RULES (
    table_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
    dml_condition       IN   VARCHAR2,
    streams_type        IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'apply',
    streams_name        IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_name          IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
    include_tagged_lcr  IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database     IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    source_root_name    IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    source_container_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 221-10 ADD_SUBSET_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| table_name | The name of the table specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. The specified table must exist in the same database as the capture process or apply process. Also, the specified table cannot have any LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, or XMLType columns currently or in the future. |
| dml_condition | The subset condition. Specify this condition similar to the way you specify conditions in a WHERE clause in SQL. For example, to specify rows in the <code>hr.employees</code> table where the salary is greater than 4000 and the <code>job_id</code> is <code>SA_MAN</code> , enter the following as the condition: <code>' salary > 4000 and job_id = 'SA_MAN' '</code> Note: The quotation marks in the preceding example are all single quotation marks. |
| streams_type | The type of XStream client: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify capture for a capture process. Specify apply for an apply process. |

Table 221-10 (Cont.) ADD_SUBSET_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| streams_name | <p>The name of the capture process or apply process. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, if <code>streams_type</code> is <code>capture</code>, and if one relevant capture process for the queue exists, then the procedure uses the relevant XStream client. If no relevant XStream client exists for the queue, then the procedure creates an XStream client automatically with a system-generated name. If <code>NULL</code> and multiple XStream clients of the specified <code>streams_type</code> for the queue exist, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, if <code>streams_type</code> is <code>apply</code>, and if one relevant apply process exists, then the procedure uses the relevant apply process. The relevant apply process is identified in one of the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If one existing apply process has the source database specified in <code>source_database</code> and uses the queue specified in <code>queue_name</code>, then the procedure uses this apply process. • If <code>source_database</code> is <code>NULL</code> and one existing apply process is using the queue specified in <code>queue_name</code>, then the procedure uses this apply process. <p>If <code>NULL</code> and no relevant apply process exists, then the procedure creates an apply process automatically with a system-generated name.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and multiple relevant apply processes exist, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>Each apply process must have a unique name.</p> |
| queue_name | <p>The name of the local queue, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code>. The current database must contain the queue, and the queue must be <code>ANYDATA</code> type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>For capture process rules, this is the queue into which a capture process enqueues LCRs. For outbound server rules, this is the queue from which the outbound server dequeues LCRs. For inbound server rules, this is the queue into which an inbound server enqueues error transactions.</p> |

Table 221-10 (Cont.) ADD_SUBSET_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| include_tagged_lcr | <p>If TRUE, then the XStream client performs its action regardless of the tag:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A redo entry is always considered for capture by a capture process, regardless of whether the redo entry has a non-NULL tag. • An LCR is always considered for apply by an apply process, regardless of whether redo entry or LCR has a non-NULL tag. <p>If FALSE, then an XStream client performs its action only when the tag is NULL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A redo entry is considered for capture by a capture process only when the redo entry contains a NULL tag. • An LCR is considered for apply by an apply process only if the LCR contains a NULL tag. <p>A setting of FALSE is often specified in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database.</p> |
| source_database | <p>The global name of the source database. If NULL, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>For capture process rules, specify NULL or the global name of the local database if you are creating a capture process locally at the source database. If you are adding rules to a downstream capture process rule set at a downstream database, then specify the source database of the changes that will be captured.</p> <p>For apply process rules, specify the source database of the changes that will be applied by the apply process. The source database is the database where the changes originated. If an apply process applies captured LCRs, then the apply process can apply LCRs from only one capture process at one source database.</p> <p>In a CDB, specify the global name of the container to which the rules pertain. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, <code>mycdb.example.com</code> or <code>hrpdb.example.com</code>. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>.NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p> |
| insert_rule_name | Contains the system-generated INSERT rule name. This rule handles inserts and updates that must be converted into inserts. |
| update_rule_name | Contains the system-generated UPDATE rule name. This rule handles updates that remain updates. |
| delete_rule_name | Contains the system-generated DELETE rule name. This rule handles deletes and updates that must be converted into deletes |

Table 221-10 (Cont.) ADD_SUBSET_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| source_root_name | <p>The global name of the root in the source CDB. For example, mycdb.example.com.</p> <p>If this parameter is NULL, then the global name of the root in the local CDB is used. If you are configuring downstream capture, then this parameter must be a non-NULL value, and it must specify the global name of the root in the remote source CDB. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the procedure specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |
| source_container_name | <p>The short name of the source container. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, CDB\$ROOT or hrpdb. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |

Usage Notes

Running this procedure generates three rules for the specified capture process or apply process: one for INSERT statements, one for UPDATE statements, and one for DELETE statements. For INSERT and DELETE statements, only DML changes that satisfy the condition specified for the dml_condition parameter are captured or applied. For UPDATE statements, the following variations are possible:

- If both the new and old values in a DML change satisfy the specified dml_condition, then the DML change is captured or applied without any changes.
- If neither the new or old values in a DML change satisfy the specified dml_condition, then the DML change is not captured or applied.
- If the old values for a DML change satisfy the specified dml_condition, but the new values do not, then the DML change is converted into a delete.
- If the new values for a DML change satisfy the specified dml_condition, but the old values do not, then the DML change is converted to an insert.

When an update is converted into an insert or a delete, it is called row migration.

A capture process or apply process uses the rules for filtering. If the XStream client does not have a positive rule set, then this procedure creates a positive rule set automatically, and adds the rules for the table to the positive rule set. A subset rule can be added to positive rule set only, not to a negative rule set. Other rules in an existing rule set for the process are not affected. Additional rules can be added using either the DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM package or the DBMS_RULE_ADM package.

Rules for INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements are created automatically when you run this procedure, and these rules are given a system-generated rule name. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the table name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the table name

plus the sequence number is too long, then the table name is truncated. The `ADD_SUBSET_RULES` procedure is overloaded, and the system-generated rule names for `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, and `DELETE` statements are returned.

 **Note:**

Subset rules should only reside in positive rule sets. You should not add subset rules to negative rule sets. Doing so might have unpredictable results because row migration would not be performed on LCRs that are not discarded by the negative rule set.

Examples

The following is an example of a rule condition created for filtering DML changes containing an update operation when the `dml_condition` is `region_id = 2`, the `table_name` is `hr.regions`, and the `source_database` is `dbs1.net`:

```
:dml.get_object_owner()='HR' AND :dml.get_object_name()='REGIONS'
AND :dml.is_null_tag()='Y' AND :dml.get_source_database_name()='DBS1.NET'
AND :dml.get_command_type()='UPDATE'
AND (:dml.get_value('NEW','REGION_ID') IS NOT NULL)
AND (:dml.get_value('OLD','REGION_ID') IS NOT NULL)
AND (:dml.get_value('OLD','REGION_ID').AccessNumber()=2)
AND (:dml.get_value('NEW','REGION_ID').AccessNumber()=2)
```

221.4.10 ADD_TABLE_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure

This procedure adds table rules to the positive rule set for a propagation, or adds table rules to the negative rule set for a propagation, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains two `OUT` parameters, and the other does not.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_TABLE_PROPAGATION_RULES (
    table_name          IN    VARCHAR2,
    streams_name        IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    source_queue_name   IN    VARCHAR2,
    destination_queue_name IN  VARCHAR2,
    include_dml         IN    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    include_ddl         IN    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    include_tagged_lcr  IN    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database     IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    dml_rule_name       OUT   VARCHAR2,
    ddl_rule_name       OUT   VARCHAR2,
    inclusion_rule      IN    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    and_condition       IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_to_queue      IN    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_TABLE_PROPAGATION_RULES (
    table_name          IN    VARCHAR2,
    streams_name        IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    source_queue_name   IN    VARCHAR2,
    destination_queue_name IN  VARCHAR2,
```

```

include_dml          IN    BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE,
include_ddl          IN    BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
include_tagged_lcr   IN    BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
source_database      IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
inclusion_rule        IN    BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE,
and_condition        IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
queue_to_queue       IN    BOOLEAN    DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 221-11 ADD_TABLE_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| table_name | The name of the table specified as <code>[schema_name.]table_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| streams_name | The name of the propagation. Do not specify an owner. If the specified propagation does not exist, then the procedure creates it automatically. If NULL and a propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure uses this propagation. If NULL and no propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure creates a propagation automatically with a system-generated name. |
| source_queue_name | The name of the source queue, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code> . The current database must contain the source queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type. For example, to specify a source queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| destination_queue_name | The name of the destination queue, including a database link, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name[@dblink_name]</code> , if the destination queue is in a remote database. The queue must be ANYDATA type. For example, to specify a destination queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema and use a database link named <code>dbs2.net</code> , enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue@dbs2.net</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. If the database link is omitted, then the procedure uses the global name of the current database, and the source queue and destination queue must be in the same database. Note: Connection qualifiers are not allowed. |
| include_dml | If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DML changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. NULL is not permitted. |

Table 221-11 (Cont.) ADD_TABLE_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| include_ddl | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DDL changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. NULL is not permitted.</p> <p>The generated rule evaluates to TRUE for any DDL change that operates on the table or on an object that is part of the table, such as an index or trigger on the table. The rule evaluates to FALSE for any DDL change that either does not refer to the table or refers to the table in a subordinate way. For example, the rule evaluates to FALSE for changes that create synonyms or views based on the table. The rule also evaluates to FALSE for a change to a PL/SQL subprogram that refers to the table.</p> |
| include_tagged_lcr | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding Oracle Replication tags to the generated rules. Therefore, these rules can evaluate to TRUE regardless of whether a logical change record (LCR) has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the propagation, then an LCR is always considered for propagation, regardless of whether it has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to TRUE is appropriate for a full (for example, standby) copy of a database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the propagation, then whether an LCR is discarded does not depend on the tag for the LCR.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure adds a condition to each generated rule that causes the rule to evaluate to TRUE only if an LCR has a NULL Oracle Replication tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the propagation, then an LCR is considered for propagation only when the LCR contains a NULL tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to FALSE might be appropriate in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the propagation, then an LCR can be discarded only if it has a NULL tag.</p> <p>Usually, specify TRUE for this parameter if the <code>inclusion_rule</code> parameter is set to FALSE.</p> |
| source_database | <p>The global name of the source database. The source database is where the change originated. If NULL, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>.NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p> <p>Oracle recommends that you specify a source database for propagation rules.</p> |
| dml_rule_name | <p>If <code>include_dml</code> is TRUE, then this parameter contains the DML rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_dml</code> is FALSE, then this parameter contains a NULL.</p> |

Table 221-11 (Cont.) ADD_TABLE_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| ddl_rule_name | <p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then this parameter contains the DDL rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then this parameter contains a <code>NULL</code>.</p> |
| inclusion_rule | <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the positive rule set for the propagation.</p> <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the negative rule set for the propagation.</p> <p>In either case, the system creates the rule set if it does not exist.</p> |
| and_condition | <p>If non-<code>NULL</code>, appends the specified condition to the system-generated rule condition using an <code>AND</code> clause in the following way:</p> <pre>(system_condition) AND (and_condition)</pre> <p>The variable in the specified condition must be <code>:lcr</code>. For example, to specify that the table rules generated by the procedure evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> only if the Oracle Replication tag is the hexadecimal equivalent of '02', specify the following condition:</p> <pre>:lcr.get_tag() = HEXTORAW('02')</pre> <p>The <code>:lcr</code> in the specified condition is converted to <code>:dml</code> or <code>:ddl</code>, depending on the rule that is being generated. If you are specifying an LCR member subprogram that is dependent on the LCR type (row or DDL), then make sure this procedure only generates the appropriate rule.</p> <p>Specifically, if you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for row LCRs, then specify <code>TRUE</code> for the <code>include_dml</code> parameter and <code>FALSE</code> for the <code>include_ddl</code> parameter. If you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for DDL LCRs, then specify <code>FALSE</code> for the <code>include_dml</code> parameter and <code>TRUE</code> for the <code>include_ddl</code> parameter.</p> <p>See Also: Logical Change Record TYPES</p> |
| queue_to_queue | <p>If <code>TRUE</code> or <code>NULL</code>, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue to queue propagation. A queue-to-queue propagation always has its own propagation job and uses a service for automatic failover when the destination queue is a buffered queue in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue-to-dblink propagation. A queue-to-dblink propagation can share a propagation job with other propagations that use the same database link and does not support automatic failover in an Oracle RAC environment.</p> <p>This procedure cannot change the queue to queue property of an exiting propagation. If the specified propagation exists, then the procedure behaves in the following way for each setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <code>TRUE</code> and the specified propagation is not a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error. • If <code>FALSE</code> and the specified propagation is a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error. • If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure does not change the queue to queue property of the propagation. |

Usage Notes

This procedure configures propagation using the current user. Only one propagation is allowed between a particular source queue and destination queue.

This procedure creates DML and DDL rules automatically based on `include_dml` and `include_ddl` parameter values, respectively. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the table name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the table name plus the sequence number is too long, then the table name is truncated. A propagation uses the rules for filtering.

Examples

The following is an example of a table rule condition created for filtering DML statements:

```
((:dml.get_object_owner() = 'HR' and :dml.get_object_name() = 'LOCATIONS'))
and :dml.is_null_tag() = 'Y' and :dml.get_source_database_name() = 'DBS1.NET' )
```

221.4.11 ADD_TABLE_RULES Procedure

This procedure adds rules to an XStream client rule set.

It adds rules to a rule set of one of the following types of XStream clients:

- When the `streams_type` parameter is set to `capture`, this procedure adds capture process rules for capturing changes to a specified table.
This procedure creates the specified capture process if it does not exist.
- When the `streams_type` parameter is set to `apply` and the `streams_name` parameter specifies the name of an apply process, outbound server, or inbound server, this procedure adds apply rules for applying logical change records (LCRs) that contain changes to a specified table. The rules can specify that the LCRs must be from a particular source database.

This procedure creates an apply process if no apply process, outbound server, or inbound server exists with the specified `streams_name`. This procedure can add rules to an outbound server or inbound server, but it cannot create an outbound server or inbound server.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains two `OUT` parameters, and the other does not.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_TABLE_RULES (
    table_name           IN   VARCHAR2,
    streams_type         IN   VARCHAR2,
    streams_name         IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_name          IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
    include_dml         IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    include_ddl         IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    include_tagged_lcr  IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database     IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    dml_rule_name       OUT  VARCHAR2,
    ddl_rule_name       OUT  VARCHAR2,
    inclusion_rule      IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
```

```

and_condition          IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
source_root_name       IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
source_container_name  IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_TABLE_RULES (
  table_name           IN   VARCHAR2,
  streams_type         IN   VARCHAR2,
  streams_name         IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_name           IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
  include_dml          IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl          IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  include_tagged_lcr   IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database      IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  inclusion_rule       IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  and_condition        IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_root_name     IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 221-12 ADD_TABLE_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| table_name | <p>The name of the table specified as <i>[schema_name.]object_name</i>. For example, <i>hr.employees</i>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>You can specify a table that does not yet exist, because Oracle Replication does not validate the existence of the table.</p> |
| streams_type | <p>The type of XStream client:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify <i>capture</i> for a capture process. Specify <i>apply</i> for an apply process. |
| streams_name | <p>The name of the capture process or apply process. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>If <i>NULL</i>, if <i>streams_type</i> is <i>capture</i>, and if one relevant capture process for the queue exists, then the procedure uses the relevant XStream client. If no relevant XStream client exists for the queue, then the procedure creates an XStream client automatically with a system-generated name. If <i>NULL</i> and multiple XStream clients of the specified <i>streams_type</i> for the queue exist, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If <i>NULL</i>, if <i>streams_type</i> is <i>apply</i>, and if one relevant apply process exists, then the procedure uses the relevant apply process. The relevant apply process is identified in one of the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If one existing apply process has the source database specified in <i>source_database</i> and uses the queue specified in <i>queue_name</i>, then the procedure uses this apply process. If <i>source_database</i> is <i>NULL</i> and one existing apply process is using the queue specified in <i>queue_name</i>, then the procedure uses this apply process. <p>If <i>NULL</i> and no relevant apply process exists, then the procedure creates an apply process automatically with a system-generated name.</p> <p>If <i>NULL</i> and multiple relevant apply processes exist, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>Each apply process must have a unique name.</p> |

Table 221-12 (Cont.) ADD_TABLE_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| queue_name | <p>The name of the local queue, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code>. The current database must contain the queue, and the queue must be <code>ANYDATA</code> type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>For capture process rules, this is the queue into which a capture process enqueues LCRs. For outbound server rules, this is the queue from which the outbound server dequeues LCRs. For inbound server rules, this is the queue into which an inbound server enqueues error transactions.</p> |
| include_dml | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure creates a DML rule for DML changes. If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. <code>NULL</code> is not permitted.</p> |
| include_ddl | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure creates a DDL rule for DDL changes. If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. <code>NULL</code> is not permitted.</p> <p>The generated rule evaluates to <code>TRUE</code> for any DDL change that operates on the table or on an object that is part of the table, such as an index or trigger on the table. The rule evaluates to <code>FALSE</code> for any DDL change that either does not refer to the table or refers to the table in a subordinate way. For example, the rule evaluates to <code>FALSE</code> for changes that create synonyms or views based on the table. The rule also evaluates to <code>FALSE</code> for a change to a PL/SQL subprogram that refers to the table.</p> |

Table 221-12 (Cont.) ADD_TABLE_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| include_tagged_lcr | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding Oracle Replication tags to the generated rules. Therefore, these rules can evaluate to TRUE regardless of whether a redo entry, session, or LCR has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the XStream client, then the XStream client performs its action regardless of the tag:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A redo entry is always considered for capture by a capture process, regardless of whether the redo entry has a non-NULL tag.• An LCR is always considered for apply by an apply process, regardless of whether redo entry or LCR has a non-NULL tag. <p>If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to TRUE is appropriate for a full (for example, standby) copy of a database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the XStream client, then whether a database change is discarded does not depend on the tag.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure adds a condition to each generated rule that causes the rule to evaluate to TRUE only if a redo entry, session, or LCR has a NULL Oracle Replication tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for an XStream client, then the XStream client performs its action only when the tag is NULL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A redo entry is considered for capture by a capture process only when the redo entry contains a NULL tag.• An LCR is considered for apply by an apply process only if the LCR contains a NULL tag. <p>If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to FALSE might be appropriate in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the XStream client, then a database change can be discarded only if it has a NULL tag.</p> <p>A setting of FALSE is often specified in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database.</p> <p>Usually, specify TRUE for this parameter if the <code>inclusion_rule</code> parameter is set to FALSE.</p> |

Table 221-12 (Cont.) ADD_TABLE_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| source_database | <p>The global name of the source database. If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>For capture process rules, specify <code>NULL</code> or the global name of the local database if you are creating a capture process locally at the source database. If you are adding rules to a downstream capture process rule set at a downstream database, then specify the source database of the changes that will be captured.</p> <p>For apply process rules, specify the source database of the changes that will be applied by the apply process. The source database is the database where the changes originated. If an apply process applies captured LCRs, then the apply process can apply LCRs from only one capture process at one source database.</p> <p>In a CDB, specify the global name of the container to which the rules pertain. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, <code>mycdb.example.com</code> or <code>hrpdb.example.com</code>. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>.NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p> |
| dml_rule_name | <p>If <code>include_dml</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then this parameter contains the DML rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_dml</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then this parameter contains a <code>NULL</code>.</p> |
| ddl_rule_name | <p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then this parameter contains the DDL rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then this parameter contains a <code>NULL</code>.</p> |
| inclusion_rule | <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the positive rule set for the XStream client.</p> <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the negative rule set for the XStream client.</p> <p>In either case, the system creates the rule set if it does not exist.</p> |

Table 221-12 (Cont.) ADD_TABLE_RULES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| and_condition | <p>If non-NULL, appends the specified condition to the system-generated rule condition using an AND clause in the following way:</p> <pre>(system_condition) AND (and_condition)</pre> <p>The variable in the specified condition must be :lcr. For example, to specify that the table rules generated by the procedure evaluate to TRUE only if the Oracle Replication tag is the hexadecimal equivalent of '02', specify the following condition:</p> <pre>:lcr.get_tag() = HEXTORAW('02')</pre> <p>The :lcr in the specified condition is converted to :dml or :ddl, depending on the rule that is being generated. If you are specifying an LCR member subprogram that is dependent on the LCR type (row or DDL), then make sure this procedure only generates the appropriate rule. Specifically, if you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for row LCRs, then specify TRUE for the include_dml parameter and FALSE for the include_ddl parameter. If you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for DDL LCRs, then specify FALSE for the include_dml parameter and TRUE for the include_ddl parameter.</p> <p>See Also: Logical Change Record TYPES</p> |
| source_root_name | <p>The global name of the root in the source CDB. For example, mycdb.example.com.</p> <p>If this parameter is NULL, then the global name of the root in the local CDB is used. If you are configuring downstream capture, then this parameter must be a non-NULL value, and it must specify the global name of the root in the remote source CDB. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the procedure specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |
| source_container_name | <p>The short name of the source container. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, CDB\$ROOT or hrpdb. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |

Usage Notes

This procedure creates DML and DDL rules automatically based on include_dml and include_ddl parameter values, respectively. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the table name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the table name plus the sequence number is too long, then the table name is truncated. A capture process or apply process uses the rules for filtering.

 **See Also:**

- ["Operational Notes"](#)
- ["Security Model"](#)

Examples

The following is an example of a table rule condition created for DML changes:

```
((:dml.get_object_owner() = 'HR' and :dml.get_object_name() = 'LOCATIONS'))
and :dml.is_null_tag() = 'Y' and :dml.get_source_database_name() = 'DBS1.NET' )
```

221.4.12 ALTER_INBOUND Procedure

This procedure modifies an XStream inbound server.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ALTER_INBOUND(
  server_name IN VARCHAR2,
  apply_user  IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comment     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 221-13 ALTER_INBOUND Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| server_name | The name of the inbound server being altered. Specify an existing inbound server. Do not specify an owner. |
| apply_user | The user who applies all DML and DDL changes that satisfy the inbound server rule sets, who runs user-defined apply handlers, and who runs custom rule-based transformations configured for inbound server rules. The client application must attach to the inbound server as the apply user. Specify a user to change the apply user. In this case, the user who invokes the ALTER_INBOUND procedure must be granted the DBA role. Only the SYS user can set the apply_user to SYS. If NULL, then the apply user is not changed. See "CREATE_INBOUND Procedure" for information about the required privileges for an apply user. |
| comment | An optional comment associated with the inbound server. If non-NULL, then the specified comment replaces the existing comment. If NULL, then the existing comment is not changed. |

221.4.13 ALTER_OUTBOUND Procedure

This procedure modifies an XStream outbound server configuration.

This procedure always alters the specified outbound server. This procedure can also alter the outbound server's capture process when either of the following conditions is met:

- The capture process was created by the `CREATE_OUTBOUND` procedure in this package.
- The queue used by the capture process was created by the `CREATE_OUTBOUND` procedure.

To check whether this procedure can alter the outbound server's capture process, query the `CAPTURE_NAME` column in the `ALL_XSTREAM_OUTBOUND` view. When the name of the capture process appears in the `CAPTURE_NAME` column of this view, the `ALTER_OUTBOUND` procedure can manage the capture process's rules or change the capture user for the capture process. When the `CAPTURE_NAME` column of this view is `NULL`, the `ALTER_OUTBOUND` procedure cannot manage the capture process.

This procedure is overloaded. One `table_names` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the other `table_names` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY`. Also, one `schema_names` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the other `schema_names` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY`. These parameters enable you to enter the list of tables and schemas in different ways and are mutually exclusive.



Note:

Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2), the `start_scn` and `start_time` parameters are included in this procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ALTER_OUTBOUND(
  server_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  table_names         IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY,
  schema_names        IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY,
  add                 IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  capture_user        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  connect_user        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comment             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  inclusion_rule      IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  start_scn           IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  start_time          IN TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL,
  include_dml         IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl         IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ALTER_OUTBOUND(
  server_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  table_names         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  schema_names        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  add                 IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  capture_user        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  connect_user        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comment             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

inclusion_rule          IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT TRUE,
start_scn              IN NUMBER            DEFAULT NULL,
start_time            IN TIMESTAMP         DEFAULT NULL,
include_dml           IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT TRUE,
include_ddl           IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE,
source_database       IN VARCHAR2         DEFAULT NULL,
source_container_name IN VARCHAR2         DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 221-14 ALTER_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| server_name | The name of the outbound server being altered. Specify an existing outbound server. Do not specify an owner. |
| table_names | <p>The tables that are either added to or removed from the XStream Out configuration. Whether the tables are added or removed depends on the setting for the add parameter.</p> <p>The tables can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comma-delimited list of type VARCHAR2. A PL/SQL associative array of type DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, where each element is the name of a table. Specify the first table in position 1. The last position must be NULL. <p>Each table should be specified as [schema_name.]table_name. For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |
| schema_names | <p>The schemas that are either added to or removed from the XStream Out configuration. Whether the schemas are added or removed depends on the setting for the add parameter.</p> <p>The schemas can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comma-delimited list of type VARCHAR2. A PL/SQL associative array of type DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, where each element is the name of a schema. Specify the first schema in position 1. The last position must be NULL. <p>Note: This procedure does not concatenate the schema_names parameter with the table_names parameter. To specify tables, enter fully qualified table names in the table_names parameter (schema_name.table_name).</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |
| add | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure adds to the XStream Out configuration the tables specified in the table_names parameter and the schemas specified in the schema_names parameter.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure removes from the XStream Out configuration the tables specified in the table_names parameter and the schemas specified in the schema_names parameter.</p> |

Table 221-14 (Cont.) ALTER_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| capture_user | <p>The user in whose security domain a capture process captures changes that satisfy its rule sets and runs custom rule-based transformations configured for capture process rules.</p> <p>Specify a user to change the capture user. In this case, the user who invokes the ALTER_OUTBOUND procedure must be granted the DBA role. Only the SYS user can set the capture_user to SYS.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture user is not changed.</p> <p>If you change the capture user, then this procedure grants the new capture user enqueue privilege on the queue used by the capture process and configures the user as a secure queue user.</p> <p>Ensure that the capture user is granted the other required privileges. See "CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure" for information about the privileges required by a capture user.</p> <p>The capture process is stopped and restarted automatically when you change the value of this parameter.</p> <p>Note: If the capture user for a capture process is dropped using DROP USER . . . CASCADE, then the capture process is also dropped automatically.</p> |
| connect_user | <p>The user who can attach to the specified outbound server to retrieve the change stream. The XStream client application must attach to the outbound server as the specified connect user.</p> <p>Specify a user to change the connect user. In this case, the user who invokes the ALTER_OUTBOUND procedure must be granted the DBA role. Only the SYS user can set the connect_user to SYS.</p> <p>If NULL, then the connect user is not changed.</p> <p>If you change the connect user, then this procedure grants the new connect user dequeue privileges on the queue used by the outbound server and configures the user as a secure queue user.</p> <p>Ensure that the connect user is granted the other required privileges. See "CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure" for information about the privileges required by a connect user.</p> |
| comment | <p>An optional comment associated with the outbound server.</p> <p>If non-NULL, then the specified comment replaces the existing comment.</p> <p>If NULL, then the existing comment is not changed.</p> |

Table 221-14 (Cont.) ALTER_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| inclusion_rule | <p>If TRUE and the add parameter is set to TRUE, then the procedure adds rules for the tables specified in the table_names parameter and the schemas specified in the schema_names parameter to the positive rule sets in the XStream Out configuration. When rules for tables and schemas are in positive rule sets, the XStream Out configuration streams DML and DDL changes to the tables and schemas out to the client application.</p> <p>If TRUE and the add parameter is set to FALSE, then the procedure removes rules for the tables specified in the table_names parameter and the schemas specified in the schema_names parameter from the positive rule sets in the XStream Out configuration.</p> <p>If FALSE and the add parameter is set to TRUE, then the procedure adds rules for the tables specified in the table_names parameter and the schemas specified in the schema_names parameter to the negative rule sets in the XStream Out configuration. When rules for tables and schemas are in negative rule sets, the XStream Out configuration does not stream changes to the tables and schemas out to the client application.</p> <p>If FALSE and the add parameter is set to FALSE, then the procedure removes rules for the tables specified in the table_names parameter and the schemas specified in the schema_names parameter from the negative rule sets in the XStream Out configuration.</p> |
| start_scn | <p>A valid SCN for the database from which the capture process starts capturing changes. To be valid, the SCN value must be greater than or equal to the first SCN for the capture process.</p> <p>If a valid SCN is specified, then the capture process captures changes from the specified SCN when it is restarted.</p> <p>An error is returned if an invalid SCN is specified.</p> <p>If NULL and the start_time parameter is NULL, then the start SCN is not changed.</p> <p>If NULL and the start_time parameter is non-NULL, then the start SCN is changed to match the specified start time.</p> <p>The start_scn and start_time parameters are mutually exclusive.</p> <p>Note: If the capture process is enabled, then the ALTER_OUTBOUND procedure automatically stops and restarts the capture process when the start_scn parameter is non-NULL. If the capture process is disabled, then the ALTER_OUTBOUND procedure automatically starts the capture process when the start_scn parameter is non-NULL.</p> |

Table 221-14 (Cont.) ALTER_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| start_time | <p>A valid time from which the capture process starts capturing changes. To be valid, the time must correspond to an SCN value that is greater than or equal to the first SCN for the capture process.</p> <p>If a valid time is specified, then the capture process captures changes from the specified time when it is restarted.</p> <p>An error is returned if an invalid time is specified.</p> <p>If NULL and the start_scn parameter is NULL, then the start time is not changed.</p> <p>If NULL and the start_scn parameter is non-NULL, then the start time is changed to match the specified start SCN.</p> <p>The start_scn and start_time parameters are mutually exclusive.</p> <p>Note: If the capture process is enabled, then the ALTER_OUTBOUND procedure automatically stops and restarts the capture process when the start_time parameter is non-NULL. If the capture process is disabled, then the ALTER_OUTBOUND procedure automatically starts the capture process when the start_time parameter is non-NULL.</p> |
| include_dml | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a DML rule for DML changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. NULL is not permitted.</p> |
| include_ddl | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a DDL rule for DDL changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. NULL is not permitted.</p> |
| source_database | <p>The global name of the container where the specified table_names and schema_names are located.</p> <p>If source_database is non-NULL, then a condition is added to the outbound server's rules to filter the LCRs based on the global name of the source database.</p> |
| source_container_name | <p>The short name of the source container. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, CDB\$ROOT or hrpdb. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |

Usage Notes

The following list describes the behavior of the outbound server for various combinations of the table_names and schema_names parameters:

- If both the table_names and schema_names parameters are NULL or empty, then no rules are changed for the XStream Out configuration.

This procedure is overloaded. The table_names and schema_names parameters are defaulted to NULL. Do not specify NULL for both table_names and schema_names in the same call; otherwise, error PLS-00307 is returned.
- If both the table_names and schema_names parameters are specified, then the rules for the tables and schemas are added to or removed from the XStream Out configuration, depending on the setting of the add parameter.

- If the `table_names` parameter is specified and the `schema_names` parameter is `NULL` or empty, then the rules for the tables are added to or removed from the XStream Out configuration, depending on the setting of the `add` parameter. The existing rules for schemas are not changed for the XStream Out configuration.
- If the `table_names` parameter is `NULL` or empty and the `schema_names` parameter is specified, then the rules for the schemas are added to or removed from the XStream Out configuration, depending on the setting of the `add` parameter. The existing rules for tables are not changed for the XStream Out configuration.

For the procedure that uses the `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY` type for the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters, both parameters must be specified. To specify only tables, the `schema_names` parameter must be specified and empty. To specify only schemas, the `table_names` parameter must be specified and empty.

**Note:**

An empty array includes one `NULL` entry.

221.4.14 CREATE_INBOUND Procedure

This procedure creates an XStream inbound server and its queue.

**Note:**

A client application can create multiple sessions. Each session can attach to only one inbound server, and each inbound server can serve only one session at a time. However, different client application sessions can connect to different inbound servers. See *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* and *Oracle Database XStream Java API Reference* for information about attaching to an inbound server.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.CREATE_INBOUND(  
    server_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    queue_name  IN VARCHAR2,  
    apply_user  IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    comment     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 221-15 CREATE_INBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| server_name | <p>The name of the inbound server being created. A NULL specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>The specified name must not match the name of an existing outbound server, inbound server, apply process, or messaging client.</p> <p>Note: The <code>server_name</code> setting cannot exceed 30 bytes, and it cannot be altered after the inbound server is created.</p> |
| queue_name | <p>The name of the local queue used by the inbound server, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code>.</p> <p>If the specified queue exists, then it is used. If the specified queue does not exist, then the procedure creates it.</p> <p>For example, to specify a queue named <code>xstream_queue</code> in the <code>xstrmadmin</code> schema, enter <code>xstrmadmin.xstream_queue</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>Note: An inbound server's queue is used only to store error transactions.</p> |
| apply_user | <p>The apply user. If NULL, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>The client application must attach to the inbound server as the apply user.</p> <p>The apply user is the user in whose security domain an inbound server evaluates whether LCRs satisfy its rule sets, applies DML and DDL changes directly to database objects, runs custom rule-based transformations configured for inbound server rules, and runs apply handlers configured for the inbound server. This user must have the necessary privileges to perform these actions. This procedure grants the apply user dequeue privileges on the queue used by the inbound server and configures the user as a secure queue user.</p> <p>In addition to the privileges granted by this procedure, you must grant the following privileges to the apply user:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The necessary privileges to perform DML and DDL changes on the apply objects • EXECUTE privilege on the rule sets used by the inbound server • EXECUTE privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the rule set • EXECUTE privilege on all apply handler procedures <p>You can grant these privileges directly to the apply user, or you can grant them through roles.</p> <p>In addition, the apply user must be granted EXECUTE privilege on all packages, including Oracle supplied packages, that are invoked in subprograms run by the inbound server. These privileges must be granted directly to the apply user. They cannot be granted through roles.</p> <p>Note: If the apply user for an inbound server is dropped using <code>DROP USER . . . CASCADE</code>, then the inbound server is also dropped automatically.</p> |
| comment | <p>An optional comment associated with the inbound server.</p> |

Usage Notes

By default, an inbound server does not use rules or rule sets. Therefore, an inbound server applies all of the LCRs sent to it by an XStream client application. However, to filter the LCRs

sent to an inbound server, you can add rules and rule sets to an inbound server using the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` and `DBMS_RULE_ADM` packages.

In a CDB, you can execute the `CREATE_INBOUND` procedure from either the root or a PDB. The inbound server is restricted to receiving LCRs from one source database and only applying the changes to its local container. If the inbound server is at the root level, then the apply user must be a common user.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database XStream Guide

221.4.15 CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure

This procedure creates an XStream outbound server, queue, and capture process to enable client applications to stream out Oracle database changes.

 **Note:**

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

This procedure is overloaded. One `table_names` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the other `table_names` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY`. Also, one `schema_names` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the other `schema_names` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY`. These parameters enable you to enter the list of tables and schemas in different ways and are mutually exclusive.

 **Note:**

- A client application can create multiple sessions. Each session can attach to only one outbound server, and each outbound server can serve only one session at a time. However, different client application sessions can connect to different outbound servers. See "OCIXStreamOutAttach()" in the *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* and *Oracle Database XStream Java API Reference* for information about attaching to an outbound server.
- If the `capture_name` parameter is `NULL`, then this procedure automatically generates a name for the capture process that it creates.
- This procedure automatically generates a name for the queue that it creates.
- This procedure enables both the capture process and outbound server that it creates.
- Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2), the `capture_name` parameter is included in this procedure.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.CREATE_OUTBOUND(
  server_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  source_database     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  table_names         IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY,
  schema_names        IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY,
  capture_user        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  connect_user        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comment             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  capture_name        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  include_dml         IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl         IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_root_name    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  lcrld_version       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.CREATE_OUTBOUND(
  server_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  source_database     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  table_names         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  schema_names        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  capture_user        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  connect_user        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comment             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  capture_name        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  include_dml         IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl         IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_root_name    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  lcrld_version       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 221-16 CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>server_name</code> | <p>The name of the outbound server being created. A <code>NULL</code> specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>The specified name must not match the name of an existing outbound server, inbound server, apply process, or messaging client.</p> <p>Note: The <code>server_name</code> setting cannot exceed 30 bytes, and it cannot be altered after the outbound server is created.</p> |
| <code>source_database</code> | <p>The global name of the source database. The source database is where the changes to be captured originated.</p> <p>If non-<code>NULL</code>, then a condition is added to the outbound server's rules to filter the LCRs based on the global name of the source database. If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>In a CDB, specify the global name of the container to which the rules pertain. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, <code>mycdb.example.com</code> or <code>hrpdb.example.com</code>. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>In a non-CDB, if non-<code>NULL</code> and the specified name is different from the global name of the current database, then downstream capture is assumed. In this case, configure the transmission of redo data from the source database to the downstream database before running the <code>CREATE_OUTBOUND</code> procedure. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for instructions.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>EXAMPLE.COM</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM</code> automatically.</p> |
| <code>table_names</code> | <p>The tables for which DML and DDL changes are streamed out to the XStream client application. The tables can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comma-delimited list of type <code>VARCHAR2</code>. A PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY</code>, where each element is the name of a table. Specify the first table in position 1. The last position must be <code>NULL</code>. <p>Each table should be specified as <code>[schema_name.]table_name</code>. For example, <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |

Table 221-16 (Cont.) CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| schema_names | <p>The schemas for which DML and DDL changes are streamed out to the XStream client application. The schemas can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comma-delimited list of type <code>VARCHAR2</code>. A PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY</code>, where each element is the name of a schema. Specify the first schema in position 1. The last position must be <code>NULL</code>. <p>Note: This procedure does not concatenate the <code>schema_names</code> parameter with the <code>table_names</code> parameter. To specify tables, enter fully qualified table names in the <code>table_names</code> parameter (<code>schema_name.table_name</code>).</p> <p>See Also: "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p> |
| capture_user | <p>The user in whose security domain a capture process captures changes that satisfy its rule sets and runs custom rule-based transformations configured for capture process rules. If <code>NULL</code>, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>This procedure grants the capture user enqueue privilege on the queue used by the capture process and configures the user as a secure queue user.</p> <p>In addition, ensure that the capture user has the following privileges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>EXECUTE</code> privilege on the rule sets used by the capture process <code>EXECUTE</code> privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the positive rule set <p>You can grant these privileges directly to the apply user, or you can grant them through roles.</p> <p>In addition, the capture user must be granted <code>EXECUTE</code> privilege on all packages, including Oracle supplied packages, that are invoked in rule-based transformations run by the capture process. These privileges must be granted directly to the capture user. They cannot be granted through roles.</p> <p>Only a user who is granted the <code>DBA</code> role can set a capture user. Only the <code>SYS</code> user can set the <code>capture_user</code> to <code>SYS</code>.</p> <p>A capture user does not require privileges on a database object to capture changes made to it. The capture process can pass these changes to a custom rule-based transformation function. Therefore, ensure that you consider security implications when you configure a capture process.</p> |

Table 221-16 (Cont.) CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| connect_user | <p>The user who can attach to the specified outbound server to retrieve the change stream. The client application must attach to the outbound server as the specified connect user.</p> <p>If NULL, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>The connect user is the user in whose security domain an outbound server evaluates LCRs against its rule sets and runs custom rule-based transformations configured for outbound server rules. This user must have the necessary privileges to perform these actions. This procedure grants the connect user dequeue privileges on the queue used by the outbound server and configures the user as a secure queue user.</p> <p>In addition to the privileges granted by this procedure, grant the following privileges to the connect user:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EXECUTE privilege on the rule sets used by the outbound server EXECUTE privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the rule set <p>You can grant these privileges directly to the connect user, or you can grant them through roles.</p> <p>In addition, the connect user must be granted EXECUTE privilege on all packages, including Oracle supplied packages, that are invoked in subprograms run by the outbound server. These privileges must be granted directly to the apply user. They cannot be granted through roles.</p> |
| comment | <p>An optional comment associated with the outbound server.</p> |
| capture_name | <p>The name of the capture process configured to capture changes for the outbound server. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>The capture process must not exist. If the specified name matches the name of an existing capture process, then an error is raised.</p> <p>If the name does not match the name of an existing capture process, then the procedure creates a new capture process with the specified name.</p> <p>If NULL, then the system creates a new capture process with a system-generated name.</p> <p>Note: The capture process name cannot be altered after the capture process is created.</p> |
| include_dml | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a DML rule for DML changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. NULL is not permitted.</p> |
| include_ddl | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a DDL rule for DDL changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. NULL is not permitted.</p> |

Table 221-16 (Cont.) CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <code>source_root_name</code> | <p>The global name of the root in the source CDB. For example, <code>mycdb.example.com</code>.</p> <p>If this parameter is <code>NULL</code>, then the global name of the root in the local CDB is used. If you are configuring downstream capture, then this parameter must be a non-<code>NULL</code> value, and it must specify the global name of the root in the remote source CDB. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>EXAMPLE.COM</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM</code> automatically.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |
| <code>source_container_name</code> | <p>The short name of the source container. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, <code>CDB\$ROOT</code> or <code>hrpdb</code>. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |
| <code>lcrld_version</code> | <p>The LCRID version for captured LCRs, either 1 or 2.</p> <p>If 2, then the LCRs are compatible with a database with its compatibility level at 12.2.0 or higher.</p> <p>If 1, then the LCRs are compatible with a database with its compatibility level at 12.1.0 or lower.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, the default, and the database compatibility level is 12.2.0 or higher, then the <code>lcrld_version</code> is set to 2 internally. If the database compatibility level is 12.1.0 or lower, then the <code>lcrld_version</code> is set to 1 internally.</p> |

Usage Notes

The following list describes the behavior of the outbound server for various combinations of the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters:

- If both the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters are `NULL` or empty, then the outbound server streams all DML and DDL changes to the client application.
This procedure is overloaded. The `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters are defaulted to `NULL`. Do not specify `NULL` for both `table_names` and `schema_names` in the same call; otherwise, error `PLS-00307` is returned.
- If both the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters are specified, then the outbound server streams DML and DDL changes for the specified tables and schemas.
- If the `table_names` parameter is specified and the `schema_names` parameter is `NULL` or empty, then the outbound server streams DML and DDL changes for the specified tables.
- If the `table_names` parameter is `NULL` or empty and the `schema_names` parameter is specified, then the outbound server streams DML and DDL changes for the specified schema.

For the procedure that uses the `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY` type for the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters, both parameters must be specified. To specify only tables, the `schema_names` parameter must be specified and empty. To specify only schemas, the `table_names` parameter must be specified and empty.

 **Note:**

An empty array includes one `NULL` entry.

221.4.16 DELETE_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which deletes a column from a row logical change record (LCR) that satisfies the specified rule.

For the transformation to be performed when the specified rule evaluates to `TRUE`, the rule must be in the positive rule set of an XStream client. XStream clients include capture processes, propagations, and apply processes.

 **Note:**

- The `DELETE_COLUMN` procedure supports the same data types supported by Oracle Replication capture processes.
- The `DELETE_COLUMN` procedure is useful when you want to delete a relatively small number of columns in a row LCR. To delete most of the columns in a row LCR and keep a relatively small number of columns, consider using the `KEEP_COLUMNS` procedure in this package.
- Declarative transformations can transform row LCRs only. Therefore, a DML rule must be specified when you run this procedure. If a DDL rule is specified, then the procedure raises an error.

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database XStream Guide* for more information about declarative rule-based transformations and about the data types supported by capture processes
- [KEEP_COLUMNS Procedure](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.DELETE_COLUMN (  
  rule_name      IN  VARCHAR2,  
  table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,  
  column_name    IN  VARCHAR2,  
  value_type     IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '*',
```

```

step_number IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
operation   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ADD');

```

Parameters

Table 221-17 DELETE_COLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| rule_name | The name of the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.] rule_name</code> . If NULL, then the procedure raises an error. For example, to specify a rule in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>employees12</code> , enter <code>hr.employees12</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| table_name | The name of the table from which the column is deleted in the row LCR, specified as <code>[schema_name.] object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| column_name | The name of the column deleted from each row LCR that satisfies the rule. |
| value_type | Specify 'NEW' to delete the column from the new values in the row LCR. Specify 'OLD' to delete the column from the old values in the row LCR. Specify '*' to delete the column from both the old and new values in the row LCR. |
| step_number | The order of execution of the transformation. See Also: <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about transformation ordering |
| operation | Specify 'ADD' to add the transformation to the rule. Specify 'REMOVE' to remove the transformation from the rule. |

Usage Notes

When 'REMOVE' is specified for the `operation` parameter, all of the delete column declarative rule-based transformations for the specified rule are removed that match the specified `table_name`, `column_name`, and `step_number` parameters. Nulls specified for these parameters act as wildcards. The following table lists the behavior of the `DELETE_COLUMN` procedure when one or more of these parameters is NULL:

| table_name | column_name | step_number | Result |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| NULL | NULL | NULL | Remove all delete column transformations for the specified rule. |
| NULL | NULL | non-NULL | Remove all delete column transformations with the specified <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | Remove all delete column transformations with the specified <code>column_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | NULL | non-NULL | Remove all delete column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all delete column transformations with the specified <code>column_name</code> for the specified rule. |

| table_name | column_name | step_number | Result |
|------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| non-NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all delete column transformations with the specified table_name and column_name for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | NULL | NULL | Remove all delete column transformations with the specified table_name for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | Remove all delete column transformations with the specified table_name, column_name, and step_number for the specified rule. |

221.4.17 DROP_INBOUND Procedure

This procedure removes an inbound server configuration.

This procedure always removes the specified inbound server. This procedure also removes the queue for the inbound server if all of the following conditions are met:

- One call to the CREATE_INBOUND procedure created the queue.
- The inbound server is the only subscriber to the queue.



See Also:

"CREATE_INBOUND Procedure"

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.DROP_INBOUND(
    server_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 221-18 DROP_INBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| server_name | The name of the inbound server being removed. Specify an existing inbound server. Do not specify an owner. |

221.4.18 DROP_OUTBOUND Procedure

This procedure removes an outbound server configuration.

This procedure always drops the specified outbound server. This procedure also drops the queue used by the outbound server if both of the following conditions are met:

- The queue was created by the CREATE_OUTBOUND procedure in this package.
- The outbound server is the only subscriber to the queue.

If either one of the preceding conditions is not met, then the `DROP_OUTBOUND` procedure only drops the outbound server. It does not drop the queue.

This procedure also drops the capture process for the outbound server if both of the following conditions are met:

- The procedure can drop the outbound server's queue.
- The capture process was created by the `CREATE_OUTBOUND` procedure.

If the procedure can drop the queue but cannot manage the capture process, then it drops the queue without dropping the capture process.

See Also:

- ["ADD_OUTBOUND Procedure"](#)
- ["CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure"](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.DROP_OUTBOUND (
    server_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 221-19 DROP_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>server_name</code> | The name of the outbound server being removed. Specify an existing outbound server. Do not specify an owner. |

221.4.19 ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure

This procedure enables XStream optimizations and performance optimizations for Oracle Replication components.

This procedure is intended for users of Oracle Replication who want to enable XStream optimizations and optimizations. For example, you can enable the optimizations for an Oracle Replication configuration that uses capture processes and apply processes to replicate changes between Oracle databases.

These capabilities and optimizations are enabled automatically for XStream components, such as outbound servers, inbound servers, and capture processes that send changes to outbound servers. It is not necessary to run this procedure for XStream components.

When XStream optimizations are enabled, Oracle Replication components can stream ID key LCRs and sequence LCRs. The XStream performance optimizations improve efficiency in various areas, including:

- LCR processing
- Handling large transactions
- DML execution during apply

- Dependency computation and scheduling
- Capture process parallelism

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS (
    enable IN BOOLEAN TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 221-20 ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| enable | If TRUE, then enable XStream performance optimizations for Oracle Replication components. If FALSE, then disable XStream performance optimizations for Oracle Replication components. |

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- When you run this procedure, all capture processes and apply processes are restarted.
- After you run this procedure, the `PURPOSE` column in the following views displays XStream Streams:
 - ALL_APPLY
 - DBA_APPLY
 - ALL_CAPTURE
 - DBA_CAPTURE
- A license for the Oracle GoldenGate product is required to enable XStream performance optimizations for Oracle Replication components.



See Also:

- [IS_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Function](#)
- *Oracle Database XStream Guide, Chapter 1, Prerequisites for XStream*

221.4.20 GET_MESSAGE_TRACKING Function

The `GET_MESSAGE_TRACKING` Function returns the tracking label for the current session.



See Also:

- [SET_MESSAGE_TRACKING Procedure](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.GET_MESSAGE_TRACKING  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

221.4.21 GET_TAG Function

This function gets the binary tag for all redo entries generated by the current session.



See Also:

["SET_TAG Procedure"](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.GET_TAG  
RETURN RAW;
```

Examples

The following example illustrates how to display the current logical change record (LCR) tag as output:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON  
DECLARE  
    raw_tag RAW(2000);  
BEGIN  
    raw_tag := DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.GET_TAG();  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Tag Value = ' || RAWTOHEX(raw_tag));  
END;  
/
```

You can also display the value by querying the DUAL view:

```
SELECT DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.GET_TAG FROM DUAL;
```

221.4.22 IS_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Function

This function returns `TRUE` if XStream performance optimizations are enabled for Oracle Replication components, or this function returns `FALSE` if XStream performance optimizations are disabled for Oracle Replication components.



See Also:

["ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.IS_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

221.4.23 KEEP_COLUMNS Procedure

This procedure either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which keeps a list of columns in a row logical change record (LCR) that satisfies the specified rule. The transformation deletes columns that are not in the list from the row LCR.

For the transformation to be performed when the specified rule evaluates to `TRUE`, the rule must be in the positive rule set of an XStream client. XStream clients include capture processes, propagations, and apply processes.

This procedure is overloaded. The `column_list` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the `column_table` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY`. These parameters enable you to enter the list of columns in different ways and are mutually exclusive.

Note:

- The `KEEP_COLUMNS` procedure supports the same data types supported by Oracle Replication capture processes.
- The `KEEP_COLUMNS` procedure is useful when you want to keep a relatively small number of columns in a row LCR. To keep most of the columns in a row LCR and delete a relatively small number of columns, consider using the `DELETE_COLUMN` procedure in this package.
- Declarative transformations can transform row LCRs only. Therefore, a DML rule must be specified when you run this procedure. If a DDL rule is specified, then the procedure raises an error.

See Also:

- *Oracle Database XStream Guide* for more information about declarative rule-based transformations and about the data types supported by Oracle Replication capture processes
- [DELETE_COLUMN Procedure](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.KEEP_COLUMNS (
  rule_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_list    IN  VARCHAR2,
  value_type     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*',
  step_number    IN  NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
  operation      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ADD');
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.KEEP_COLUMNS (
  rule_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_table   IN  DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY,
  value_type     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*',
```

```

step_number IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
operation   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ADD');

```

Parameters

Table 221-21 KEEP_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| rule_name | The name of the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . If NULL, then the procedure raises an error. For example, to specify a rule in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>employees12</code> , enter <code>hr.employees12</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| table_name | The name of the table for which the columns are kept in the row LCR, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| column_list | The names of the columns kept for each row LCR that satisfies the rule. Specify a comma-delimited list of type <code>VARCHAR2</code> . The transformation removes columns that are not in the list from the row LCR. If this parameter is set to NULL, and the <code>column_table</code> parameter is also set to NULL, then the procedure raises an error. |
| column_table | The names of the columns kept for each row LCR that satisfies the rule. Specify a PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY</code> , where each element is the name of a column. The first schema should be in position 1. The last position must be NULL. The transformation removes columns that are not in the table from the row LCR. If this parameter is set to NULL, and the <code>column_list</code> parameter is also set to NULL, then the procedure raises an error. |
| value_type | Specify 'NEW' to keep the columns in the new values in the row LCR. Specify 'OLD' to keep the columns in the old values in the row LCR. Specify '*' to keep the columns in both the old and new values in the row LCR. |
| step_number | The order of execution of the transformation. See Also: <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about transformation ordering |
| operation | Specify 'ADD' to add the transformation to the rule. Specify 'REMOVE' to remove the transformation from the rule. |

Usage Notes

When 'REMOVE' is specified for the `operation` parameter, all of the keep columns declarative rule-based transformations for the specified rule are removed that match the specified `table_name`, `column_list`, `column_table`, and `step_number` parameters. Nulls specified for these parameters act as wildcards. The following table lists the behavior of the `KEEP_COLUMNS` procedure when one or more of these parameters is NULL:

| table_name | column_list/ column_table | step_number | Result |
|------------|------------------------------|-------------|---|
| NULL | NULL | NULL | Remove all keep columns transformations for the specified rule. |

| table_name | column_list/ column_table | step_number | Result |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| NULL | NULL | non-NULL | Remove all keep columns transformations with the specified <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | Remove all keep columns transformations with the specified <code>column_list/column_table</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | NULL | non-NULL | Remove all keep columns transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all keep columns transformations with the specified <code>column_list/column_table</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all keep columns transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> and <code>column_list/column_table</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | NULL | NULL | Remove all keep columns transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | Remove all keep columns transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> , <code>column_list/column_table</code> , and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |

221.4.24 MERGE_STREAMS Procedure

This procedure merges a stream that is flowing from one capture process with a stream that is flowing from another capture process.

Typically, this procedure is used to merge two streams that were split using the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure in this package. The `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure clones components of the original stream when it splits the streams. Therefore, the information in this section uses the following terminology:

- The stream before it was split off has the original queue, original capture process, and original propagation.
- The stream that was split off by the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure has a cloned queue, cloned capture process, and cloned propagation.

This procedure is called by the `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure. The `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure determines whether the streams are within a user-specified merge threshold so that the streams can be merged safely. If the streams are not within the merge threshold, then the `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure does nothing. Typically, it is best to run the `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure instead of running the `MERGE_STREAMS` procedure directly.

However, you can choose to run the `MERGE_STREAMS` procedure directly when the following conditions are met:

- The problem at the destination of the split stream has been corrected, and the destination queue can accept changes.
- The cloned capture process used by the split stream is started and is capturing changes.
- The apply process at the destination database is applying the changes captured by the cloned capture process.
- The `CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME` in the `GV$XSTREAM_CAPTURE` view of the cloned capture process has caught up to, or nearly caught up to, the `CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME` of the original capture process. The cloned capture process might never completely catch up to the original capture process. Therefore, you can merge the split stream when the cloned capture process has nearly caught up to the original capture process.

The `MERGE_STREAMS` procedure performs the following actions:

1. Stops the cloned capture process.
2. Stops the original capture process.
3. Copies the cloned propagation back to the original propagation. The propagation has the same name as the original propagation after it is copied back.
4. Starts the original capture process from the lower SCN value of these two SCN values:
 - The acknowledged SCN of the cloned propagation.
 - The lowest acknowledged SCN of the other propagations that propagate changes captured by the original capture process.

When the original capture process is started, it might recapture changes that it already captured, or it might capture changes that were already captured by the cloned capture process. In either case, the relevant apply processes will discard any duplicate changes they receive.

5. Drops the cloned propagation.
6. Drops the cloned capture process.
7. Drops the cloned queue.



See Also:

[SPLIT_STREAMS Procedure](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.MERGE_STREAMS (
  cloned_propagation_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  propagation_name        IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_name              IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  perform_actions         IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  script_name             IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  script_directory_object IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 221-22 MERGE_STREAMS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>cloned_propagation_name</code> | <p>The name of the cloned propagation used by the stream that was split off from the original stream using the <code>SPLIT_STREAMS</code> procedure. The name of the cloned propagation also identifies the cloned queue and capture process used by the cloned propagation.</p> <p>You must specify an existing propagation name. Do not specify an owner.</p> |
| <code>propagation_name</code> | <p>The name of the propagation that is merged back to the original stream.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the name of the original propagation in the original stream is used. Specify <code>NULL</code> only if the streams were split using the <code>SPLIT_STREAMS</code> procedure.</p> <p>Specify a non-<code>NULL</code> value to use a name that is different from the original propagation name or if you are merging two streams that were not split by the <code>SPLIT_STREAMS</code> procedure.</p> <p>If a non-<code>NULL</code> value is specified, then an error is raised under either of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The queue specified in the <code>queue_name</code> parameter does not exist. • The queue specified in the <code>queue_name</code> parameter exists but is not used by a capture process. |
| <code>queue_name</code> | <p>The name of the queue that is the source queue for the propagation that is merged back.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the existing, original queue is the source queue for the propagation that is merged back. Specify <code>NULL</code> only if the streams were split using the <code>SPLIT_STREAMS</code> procedure.</p> <p>Specify a non-<code>NULL</code> value if you are merging two streams that were not split by the <code>SPLIT_STREAMS</code> procedure. Specify the name of the existing queue used by the capture process that will capture changes in the merged stream.</p> |
| <code>perform_actions</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure performs the necessary actions to merge the streams directly.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure does not perform the necessary actions to merge the streams directly.</p> <p>Specify <code>FALSE</code> when this procedure is generating a script that you can edit and then run. The procedure raises an error if you specify <code>FALSE</code> and either of the following parameters is <code>NULL</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>script_name</code> • <code>script_directory_object</code> |

Table 221-22 (Cont.) MERGE_STREAMS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>script_name</code> | <p>If non-NULL and the <code>perform_actions</code> parameter is FALSE, then specify the name of the script generated by this procedure. The script contains all of the statements used to merge the streams. If a file with the specified script name exists in the specified directory for the <code>script_directory_object</code> parameter, then the procedure appends the statements to the existing file.</p> <p>If non-NULL and the <code>perform_actions</code> parameter is TRUE, then the procedure generates the specified script and performs the actions to split the stream directly.</p> <p>If NULL and the <code>perform_actions</code> parameter is TRUE, then the procedure performs the actions to merge the streams directly and does not generate a script.</p> <p>If NULL and the <code>perform_actions</code> parameter is FALSE, then the procedure raises an error.</p> |
| <code>script_directory_object</code> | <p>The directory object for the directory on the local computer system into which the generated script is placed.</p> <p>If the <code>script_name</code> parameter is NULL, then the procedure ignores this parameter and does not generate a script.</p> <p>If NULL and the <code>script_name</code> parameter is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>Note: The specified directory object cannot point to an Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk group.</p> |

Usage Notes

You can use the `MERGE_STREAMS` procedure to merge two streams that were not split using the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure. Merging streams in this way can save resources and improve performance when a single database is running two or more capture processes.

221.4.25 MERGE_STREAMS_JOB Procedure

This procedure determines whether the original capture process and the cloned capture process are within the specified merge threshold. If they are within the merge threshold, then this procedure runs the `MERGE_STREAMS` procedure to merge the two streams.

Typically, this procedure is used to merge two streams that were split using the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure in this package. The `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure clones components of the original stream when it splits the streams. Therefore, the information in this section uses the following terminology:

- The stream before it was split off has the original queue, original capture process, and original propagation.
- The stream that was split off by the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure has a cloned queue, cloned capture process, and cloned propagation.

If the `auto_merge_threshold` parameter was set to a positive number in the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure that split the streams, then a merge job runs the `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure automatically according to its schedule. The schedule name is specified for the `schedule_name` parameter, and the merge job name is specified for the `merge_job_name`

parameter when the `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure is run automatically. The merge job and its schedule were created by the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure.

If the `auto_merge_threshold` parameter was set to `NULL` or 0 (zero) in the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure that split the streams, then you can run the `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure manually. In this case, it is not run automatically.



See Also:

- [MERGE_STREAMS Procedure](#)
- [SPLIT_STREAMS Procedure](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.MERGE_STREAMS_JOB (
    cloned_propagation_name IN VARCHAR2,
    propagation_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_name              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    merge_threshold         IN NUMBER,
    schedule_name           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    merge_job_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 221-23 MERGE_STREAMS_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>cloned_propagation_name</code> | <p>The name of the cloned propagation used by the stream that was split off from the original stream using the <code>SPLIT_STREAMS</code> procedure. The name of the cloned propagation also identifies the cloned queue and capture process used by the cloned propagation.</p> <p>You must specify an existing propagation name. Do not specify an owner.</p> |
| <code>propagation_name</code> | <p>The name of the propagation that is merged back to the original stream.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the name of the original propagation in the original stream is used. Specify <code>NULL</code> only if the streams were split using the <code>SPLIT_STREAMS</code> procedure.</p> <p>Specify a non-<code>NULL</code> value to use a name that is different from the original propagation name or if you are merging two streams that were not split by the <code>SPLIT_STREAMS</code> procedure.</p> <p>If a non-<code>NULL</code> value is specified, then an error is raised under either of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The queue specified in the <code>queue_name</code> parameter does not exist. • The queue specified in the <code>queue_name</code> parameter exists but is not used by a capture process. |

Table 221-23 (Cont.) MERGE_STREAMS_JOB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| queue_name | <p>The name of the queue that is the source queue for the propagation that is merged back.</p> <p>If NULL, then the existing, original queue is the source queue for the propagation that is merged back. Specify NULL only if the streams were split using the SPLIT_STREAMS procedure.</p> <p>Specify a non-NULL value if you are merging two streams that were not split by the SPLIT_STREAMS procedure. Specify the name of the existing queue used by the capture process that will capture changes in the merged stream.</p> |
| merge_threshold | <p>The merge threshold in seconds.</p> <p>The value of the CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME column for each capture process in the GV\$XSTREAM_CAPTURE dynamic performance view determines whether the streams are merged. Specifically, if the difference, in seconds, between the CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME of the cloned capture process and the original capture process is less than or equal to the value specified for this parameter, then this procedure runs the MERGE_STREAMS procedure to merge the streams. If the difference is greater than the value specified by this parameter, then this procedure does nothing.</p> |
| schedule_name | <p>The name of the schedule for the merge job.</p> <p>If NULL, then no schedule name is specified. Typically, you set this parameter to NULL when the auto_merge_threshold parameter was set to NULL or 0 (zero) in the SPLIT_STREAMS procedure that split the streams.</p> <p>Specify NULL if you run this procedure manually.</p> |
| merge_job_name | <p>The name of the job that merges the streams.</p> <p>If NULL, then no merge job name is specified. Typically, you set this parameter to NULL when the auto_merge_threshold parameter was set to NULL or 0 (zero) in the SPLIT_STREAMS procedure that split the streams.</p> <p>Specify NULL if you run this procedure manually.</p> |

Usage Notes

You can use the MERGE_STREAMS_JOB procedure to merge two streams that were not split using the SPLIT_STREAMS procedure. Merging streams in this way can save resources and improve performance when a single database is running two or more capture processes.

After the MERGE_STREAMS_JOB procedure completes, you can query the DBA_CAPTURE and DBA_PROPAGATION views to determine whether the streams were merged. If the streams were merged, then the cloned capture process and cloned propagation do not appear in these views.

If the streams were merged and the schedule_name and merge_job_name parameters were non-NULL, then the specified schedule and merge job are deleted automatically.

221.4.26 PURGE_SOURCE_CATALOG Procedure

This procedure removes all Oracle Replication data dictionary information at the local database for the specified object.

Note:

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

You can use this procedure to remove Oracle Replication metadata that is not needed currently and will not be needed in the future.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.PURGE_SOURCE_CATALOG (
  source_database      IN  VARCHAR2,
  source_object_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  source_object_type   IN  VARCHAR2,
  source_root_name    IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 221-24 PURGE_SOURCE_CATALOG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| source_database | In a non-CDB, specify the global name of the source database containing the database object. In a CDB, specify the global name of the container containing the database object. The container can be the root or a PDB. If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is .NET, then the procedure specifies DBS1.NET automatically. |
| source_object_name | The name of the object specified as [<i>schema_name</i> .] <i>object_name</i> . For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| source_object_type | Type of the object. Currently, TABLE is the only possible object type. |

Table 221-24 (Cont.) PURGE_SOURCE_CATALOG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>source_root_name</code> | <p>The global name of the source root containing the object in a CDB. The source root is where the changes being captured originated in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>EXAMPLE.COM</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM</code> automatically.</p> <p>If the <code>source_root_name</code> parameter is <code>NULL</code>, then the global name of the local root is the default.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |

Usage Notes

The global name of the source database containing the object must be specified for the `source_database` parameter. If the current database is not the source database for the object, then the procedure removes data dictionary information about the object from the current database, not the source database.

For example, suppose changes to the `hr.employees` table at the `dbs1.net` source database are being applied to the `hr.employees` table at the `dbs2.net` destination database. Also, suppose `hr.employees` at `dbs2.net` is not a source at all. In this case, specifying `dbs2.net` as the `source_database` for this table results in an error. However, specifying `dbs1.net` as the `source_database` for this table while running the `PURGE_SOURCE_CATALOG` procedure at the `dbs2.net` database removes data dictionary information about the table at `dbs2.net`.

Do not run this procedure at a database if either of the following conditions is true:

- Logical change records (LCRs) captured by the capture process for the object are or might be applied locally without reinstantiating the object.
- LCRs captured by the capture process for the object are or might be forwarded by the database without reinstantiating the object.

Note:

These conditions do not apply to LCRs that were not created by the capture process. That is, these conditions do not apply to user-created LCRs.

221.4.27 RECOVER_OPERATION Procedure

This procedure provides options for split and merge operations that stopped because they encountered an errors.

This procedure either rolls forward the operation, rolls back the operation, or purges all of the metadata about the operation. Split and merge operations might be run in an XStream Out environment in which multiple outbound servers use the same capture process.

This procedure only can perform these actions for split and merge operations using the `split_threshold` and `merge_threshold` capture process parameters set to non-NULL values to enable automatic split and merge.

Information about the operation is stored in the following data dictionary views when the operation is in process:

- `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT`
- `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_PARAMS`
- `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_BLOCKS`
- `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_ERRORS`

The data dictionary views are populated at the database that contains the capture process.

When the operation completes successfully, metadata about the operation is moved from the `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT` view to the `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_HIST` view. The other views, `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_PARAMS`, `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_BLOCKS`, and `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_ERRORS`, retain information about the operation until it is purged automatically after 30 days.

When one of these operations encounters an error and stops, metadata about the operation remains in these views. In this case, you can either roll forward, roll back, or purge the metadata about the operation using the `RECOVER_OPERATION` procedure. If you choose to roll forward the operation, then correct conditions that caused the errors reported in `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_ERRORS` before proceeding.

Run the `RECOVER_OPERATION` procedure at the database that contains the capture process.



Note:

To run the `RECOVER_OPERATION` procedure, both databases must be Oracle Database 10g Release 2 or later databases.



See Also:

- ["SPLIT_STREAMS Procedure"](#)
- ["MERGE_STREAMS Procedure"](#)
- ["MERGE_STREAMS_JOB Procedure"](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.RECOVER_OPERATION(  
    script_id      IN RAW,  
    operation_mode IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'FORWARD');
```

Parameters

Table 221-25 RECOVER_OPERATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>script_id</code> | The operation id of the operation that is being rolled forward, rolled back, or purged. Query the <code>SCRIPT_ID</code> column of the <code>DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT</code> data dictionary view to determine the operation id. |
| <code>operation_mode</code> | <p>If <code>FORWARD</code>, then the procedure rolls forward the operation. Specify <code>FORWARD</code> to try to complete the operation.</p> <p>If <code>ROLLBACK</code>, then the procedure rolls back all of the actions performed in the operation. If the rollback is successful, then this option also moves the metadata about the operation from the <code>DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT</code> view to the <code>DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_HIST</code> view. The other views retain information about the operation for 30 days.</p> <p>If <code>PURGE</code>, then the procedure moves the metadata about the operation from the <code>DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT</code> view to the <code>DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_HIST</code> view without rolling the operation back. The other views retain information about the operation for 30 days.</p> |

221.4.28 REMOVE_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure removes the specified `ANYDATA` queue.

Specifically, this procedure performs the following actions:

1. Waits until all current enqueue and dequeue transactions commit.
2. Stops the queue, which means that no further enqueues into the queue or dequeues from the queue are allowed.
3. Drops the queue.
4. If the `drop_unused_queue_table` parameter is set to `TRUE`, then drops the queue table if it is empty and no other queues are using it.
5. If the `cascade` parameter is set to `TRUE`, then drops all of the XStream clients that are using the queue.

 **Note:**

The specified queue must be a `ANYDATA` queue.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.REMOVE_QUEUE (
  queue_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  cascade             IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  drop_unused_queue_table IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 221-26 REMOVE_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| queue_name | The name of the queue to remove, specified as [<i>schema_name</i> .] <i>queue_name</i> . For example, <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| cascade | If <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure drops any XStream clients that use the queue. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure raises an error if there are any XStream clients that use the queue. Before you run this procedure with the <code>cascade</code> parameter set to <code>FALSE</code> , make sure no XStream clients are using the queue currently. |
| drop_unused_queue_table | If <code>TRUE</code> and the queue table for the queue is empty, then the procedure drops the queue table. The queue table is not dropped if it contains any messages or if it is used by another queue. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure does not drop the queue table. |

221.4.29 REMOVE_RULE Procedure

This procedure removes the specified rule or all rules from the rule set associated with the specified capture process, apply process, or propagation.

Note:

If a rule was automatically created by the system, and you want to drop the rule, then you should use this procedure to remove the rule instead of the `DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_RULE` procedure. If you use the `DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_RULE` procedure, then some metadata about the rule might remain.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.REMOVE_RULE (
  rule_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  streams_type       IN  VARCHAR2,
  streams_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  drop_unused_rule   IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  inclusion_rule     IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 221-27 REMOVE_RULE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>rule_name</code> | The name of the rule to remove, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . If NULL, then the procedure removes all rules from the specified capture process, apply process, or propagation rule set. For example, to specify a rule in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>prop_rule1</code> , enter <code>hr.prop_rule1</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>streams_type</code> | The type of XStream client: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify <code>capture</code> for a capture process. Specify <code>propagation</code> for a propagation. Specify <code>apply</code> for an apply process. |
| <code>streams_name</code> | The name of the XStream client, which can be a capture process, propagation, or apply process. Do not specify an owner. If the specified XStream client does not exist, but there is metadata in the data dictionary that associates the rule with this client, then the procedure removes the metadata. If the specified XStream client does not exist, and there is no metadata in the data dictionary that associates the rule with this client, then the procedure raises an error. |
| <code>drop_unused_rule</code> | If TRUE and the rule is not in any rule set, then the procedure drops the rule from the database. If TRUE and the rule exists in any rule set, then the procedure does not drop the rule from the database. If FALSE, then the procedure does not drop the rule from the database. |
| <code>inclusion_rule</code> | If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is TRUE, then the procedure removes the rule from the positive rule set for the XStream client. If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is FALSE, then the procedure removes the rule from the negative rule set for the XStream client. |

221.4.30 REMOVE_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES Procedure

This procedure removes subset rules from an outbound server configuration.

The names of the specified insert, update, and delete rules must match those generated by the `ADD_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES` procedure. To view the rule names for subset rules, run the following query:

```
SELECT RULE_OWNER, SUBSETTING_OPERATION, RULE_NAME
FROM ALL_XSTREAM_RULES
WHERE SUBSETTING_OPERATION IS NOT NULL;
```

 **Note:**

- This procedure removes the declarative rule-based transformation associated with each rule it removes.
- This procedure does not remove rules from the outbound server's capture process.

 **See Also:**

"ADD_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES Procedure"

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.REMOVE_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES(
  server_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  insert_rule_name IN VARCHAR2,
  update_rule_name IN VARCHAR2,
  delete_rule_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

221.4.31 REMOVE_XSTREAM_CONFIGURATION Procedure

This procedure removes the XStream configuration at the local database.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.REMOVE_XSTREAM_CONFIGURATION(
  container IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 221-28 REMOVE_XSTREAM_CONFIGURATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| container | <p>If CURRENT, then the XStream configuration is removed from the current container. CURRENT can be specified while connected to the root or to a PDB in a CDB.</p> <p>If ALL, then the XStream configuration is removed from all of the containers in the CDB. To specify ALL, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>If a container name, then the XStream configuration is removed from the specified container. To specify root, use CDB\$ROOT while connected to the root. To specify a PDB, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p> |

Usage Notes

Specifically, this procedure performs the following actions at the local database:

- Drops all capture processes

- If any tables have been prepared for instantiation, then aborts preparation for instantiation for the table using the `ABORT_TABLE_INSTANTIATION` procedure in the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package
- If any schemas have been prepared for instantiation, then aborts preparation for instantiation for the schema using the `ABORT_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION` procedure in the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package
- If the database has been prepared for instantiation, then aborts preparation for instantiation for the database using the `ABORT_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION` procedure in the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package
- Drops propagations that were created using either the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package or the `DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM` package. Before a propagation is dropped, its propagation job is disabled. Does not drop propagations that were created using the `DBMS_AQADM` package.
- Disables all propagation jobs used by propagations
- Drops all apply processes. If there are apply errors in the error queue for an apply process, then this procedure deletes these apply errors before it drops the apply process.
- Removes specifications for DDL handlers used by apply processes, but does not delete the PL/SQL procedures used by these handlers
- Removes specifications for message handlers used by apply processes, but does not delete the PL/SQL procedures used by these handlers
- Removes specifications for precommit handlers used by apply processes, but does not delete the PL/SQL procedures used by these handlers
- Removes the instantiation SCN and ignore SCN for each apply object and schema and for the entire database
- Removes messaging clients
- Unsets message notification specifications that were set using the `SET_MESSAGE_NOTIFICATION` procedure in the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package
- Removes specifications for procedure DML handlers and error handlers, but does not delete the PL/SQL procedures used by these handlers
- Removes update conflict handlers
- Removes specifications for substitute key columns for apply tables
- Drops rule sets and rules that were created using the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package.
- Drops unused rule sets that were used by capture processes, propagations, apply processes, and messaging clients, and removes the rules in these rule sets. These rules and rule sets are removed regardless of whether they were created using the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package or the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package.

This procedure stops capture processes and apply processes before it drops them.

This procedure does not drop rule sets or rules if they meet both of the following conditions:

- The rule sets or rules were created using the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package.
- The rule sets or rules were not used by a capture process, propagation, apply process, or messaging client.

 **Note:**

Running this procedure is dangerous. You should run this procedure only if you are sure you want to remove the entire XStream configuration at a database. If an Oracle Replication configuration exists at the database, then this procedure also removes the entire Oracle Replication configuration.

 **Note:**

- Running this procedure repeatedly does not cause errors. If the procedure fails to complete, then you can run it again.
- This procedure commits multiple times.

221.4.32 RENAME_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which renames a column in a row logical change record (LCR) that satisfies the specified rule.

For the transformation to be performed when the specified rule evaluates to `TRUE`, the rule must be in the positive rule set of an XStream client. XStream clients include capture processes, propagations, and apply processes.

 **Note:**

- The `RENAME_COLUMN` procedure supports the same data types supported by Oracle Replication capture processes.
- Declarative transformations can transform row LCRs only. Therefore, a DML rule must be specified when you run this procedure. If a DDL rule is specified, then the procedure raises an error.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database XStream Guide for more information about declarative rule-based transformations and about the data types supported by Oracle Replication capture processes

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.RENAME_COLUMN (  
    rule_name           IN  VARCHAR2,  
    table_name          IN  VARCHAR2,  
    from_column_name    IN  VARCHAR2,  
    to_column_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
```

```
value_type      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*',
step_number     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 0,
operation       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ADD');
```

Parameters

Table 221-29 RENAME_COLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| rule_name | The name of the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . If NULL, then the procedure raises an error. For example, to specify a rule in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>employees12</code> , enter <code>hr.employees12</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| table_name | The name of the table in which the column is renamed in the row LCR, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| from_column_name | The name of the column to be renamed in each row LCR that satisfies the rule. |
| to_column_name | The new name of the column in each row LCR that satisfies the rule. |
| value_type | Specify 'NEW' to rename the column in the new values in the row LCR. Specify 'OLD' to rename the column in the old values in the row LCR. Specify '*' to rename the column in both the old and new values in the row LCR. |
| step_number | The order of execution of the transformation. See Also: <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about transformation ordering |
| operation | Specify 'ADD' to add the transformation to the rule. Specify 'REMOVE' to remove the transformation from the rule. |

Usage Notes

When 'REMOVE' is specified for the `operation` parameter, all of the rename column declarative rule-based transformations for the specified rule are removed that match the specified `table_name`, `column_name`, and `step_number` parameters. Nulls specified for these parameters act as wildcards. The following table lists the behavior of the `RENAME_COLUMN` procedure when one or more of these parameters is NULL:

| table_name | from_column_name | to_column_name | step_number | Result |
|------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|--|
| NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | Remove all rename column transformations for the specified rule. |
| NULL | NULL | NULL | non-NULL | Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |

| table_name | from_column_name | to_column_name | step_number | Result |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| NULL | NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>to_column_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| NULL | NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>column_name</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> and <code>column_name</code> for the specified rule. |
| NULL | non-NULL | NULL | NULL | Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> for the specified rule. |
| NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> , <code>column_name</code> , and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> , <code>column_name</code> , and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> , <code>column_name</code> , and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> , <code>column_name</code> , and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |

221.4.33 RENAME_SCHEMA Procedure

This procedure either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which renames a schema in a row logical change record (LCR) that satisfies the specified rule.

For the transformation to be performed when the specified rule evaluates to `TRUE`, the rule must be in the positive rule set of an XStream client. XStream clients include capture processes, propagations, and apply processes.

Note:

Declarative transformations can transform row LCRs only. Therefore, a DML rule must be specified when you run this procedure. If a DDL rule is specified, then the procedure raises an error.

See Also:

Oracle Database XStream Guide for more information about declarative rule-based transformations

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.RENAME_SCHEMA (
    rule_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    from_schema_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
    to_schema_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    step_number       IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
    operation          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'ADD');
```

Parameters

Table 221-30 RENAME_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| rule_name | The name of the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure raises an error. For example, to specify a rule in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>employees12</code> , enter <code>hr.employees12</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| from_schema_name | The name of the schema to be renamed in each row LCR that satisfies the rule. |
| to_schema_name | The new name of the schema in each row LCR that satisfies the rule. |
| step_number | The order of execution of the transformation. See Also: <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about transformation ordering |
| operation | Specify <code>'ADD'</code> to add the transformation to the rule. Specify <code>'REMOVE'</code> to remove the transformation from the rule. |

Usage Notes

When 'REMOVE' is specified for the `operation` parameter, all of the rename schema declarative rule-based transformations for the specified rule are removed that match the specified `from_schema_name`, `to_schema_name`, and `step_number` parameters. Nulls specified for these parameters act as wildcards. The following table lists the behavior of the `RENAME_SCHEMA` procedure when one or more of these parameters is `NULL`:

| <code>from_schema_name</code> | <code>to_schema_name</code> | <code>step_number</code> | Result |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| NULL | NULL | NULL | Remove all rename schema transformations for the specified rule. |
| NULL | NULL | non-NULL | Remove all rename schema transformations with the specified <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | Remove all rename schema transformations with the specified <code>to_schema_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | NULL | non-NULL | Remove all rename schema transformations with the specified <code>from_schema_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all rename schema transformations with the specified <code>to_schema_name</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all rename schema transformations with the specified <code>from_schema_name</code> and <code>to_schema_name</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | NULL | NULL | Remove all rename schema transformations with the specified <code>from_schema_name</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | Remove all rename schema transformations with the specified <code>from_schema_name</code> , <code>to_schema_name</code> , and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |

221.4.34 RENAME_TABLE Procedure

This procedure either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which renames a table in a row logical change record (row LCR) that satisfies the specified rule.

For the transformation to be performed when the specified rule evaluates to `TRUE`, the rule must be in the positive rule set of an XStream client. XStream clients include capture processes, propagations, and apply processes.

Note:

Declarative transformations can transform row LCRs only. Therefore, a DML rule must be specified when you run this procedure. If a DDL rule is specified, then the procedure raises an error.

See Also:

Oracle Database XStream Guide for more information about declarative rule-based transformations

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.RENAME_TABLE(
  rule_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  from_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  to_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  step_number        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
  operation           IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'ADD');
```

Parameters

Table 221-31 RENAME_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>rule_name</code> | The name of the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure raises an error. For example, to specify a rule in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>employees12</code> , enter <code>hr.employees12</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>from_table_name</code> | The name of the table to be renamed in each row LCR that satisfies the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |
| <code>to_table_name</code> | The new name of the table in each row LCR that satisfies the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>humres.staff</code> . The transformation can rename the table only, the schema only, or the table and the schema. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. |

Table 221-31 (Cont.) RENAME_TABLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| step_number | The order of execution of the transformation. See Also: <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about transformation ordering |
| operation | Specify 'ADD' to add the transformation to the rule. Specify 'REMOVE' to remove the transformation from the rule. |

Usage Notes

When 'REMOVE' is specified for the `operation` parameter, all of the rename table declarative rule-based transformations for the specified rule are removed that match the specified `from_table_name`, `to_table_name`, and `step_number` parameters. Nulls specified for these parameters act as wildcards. The following table lists the behavior of the `RENAME_TABLE` procedure when one or more of these parameters is `NULL`:

| from_table_name | to_table_name | step_number | Result |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| NULL | NULL | NULL | Remove all rename table transformations for the specified rule. |
| NULL | NULL | non-NULL | Remove all rename table transformations with the specified <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | Remove all rename table transformations with the specified <code>to_table_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | NULL | non-NULL | Remove all rename table transformations with the specified <code>from_table_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule. |
| NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all rename table transformations with the specified <code>to_table_name</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | non-NULL | NULL | Remove all rename table transformations with the specified <code>from_table_name</code> and <code>to_table_name</code> for the specified rule. |
| non-NULL | NULL | NULL | Remove all rename table transformations with the specified <code>from_table_name</code> for the specified rule. |

| from_table_name | to_table_name | step_number | Result |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| non-NULL | non-NULL | non-NULL | Remove all rename table transformations with the specified from_table_name, to_table_name, and step_number for the specified rule. |

221.4.35 SET_MESSAGE_TRACKING Procedure

This procedure sets the tracking label for logical change records (LCRs) produced by the current session.

This procedure affects only the current session. Any LCRs produced by the current session are tracked, including captured LCRs and persistent LCRs.



Note:

The tracking label set by this procedure does not track non-LCR messages.



See Also:

KAWGET_MESSAGE_TRACKING

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.SET_MESSAGE_TRACKING(
    tracking_label IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Streams_tracking',
    actions       IN NUMBER   DEFAULT DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ACTION_MEMORY);
```

Parameters

Table 221-32 SET_MESSAGE_TRACKING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| tracking_label | The label used to track the LCRs produced by the session. Set this parameter to NULL to stop message tracking in the current session. The size limit for a label is 4,000 bytes. |
| actions | When DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ACTION_MEMORY is specified, the LCRs are tracked in memory. Currently, DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ACTION_MEMORY is the only valid setting for this parameter. The value specified for this parameter is an enumerated constant. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name. |

221.4.36 SET_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure sets a parameter for an outbound server, an inbound server, or an outbound server's capture process.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.SET_PARAMETER (
    streams_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    streams_type    IN  VARCHAR2,
    parameter       IN  VARCHAR2,
    value           IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    no_wait         IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 221-33 SET_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| streams_type | The type of XStream client: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify <code>capture</code> for a capture process. Specify <code>apply</code> for an outbound server or inbound server. |
| streams_name | The name of the capture process, outbound server, or inbound server. Do not specify an owner. |
| parameter | The name of the parameter you are setting. See " Capture Process Parameters " for information about capture process parameters. See " Apply Component Parameters " for information about outbound server and inbound server parameters. |
| value | The value to which the parameter is set. If <code>NULL</code> , then the parameter is set to its default value. |
| no_wait | If <code>TRUE</code> , then the parameter is set immediately. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the parameter is set after synchronizing with the running capture process, inbound server, or outbound server. When you modify multiple parameters for the same process consecutively, setting this parameter to <code>TRUE</code> speeds up each call. However, if the process is currently running, you must set this parameter to <code>FALSE</code> in the last to the procedure to ensure that the process uses the modified parameter values. If the <code>no_wait</code> parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code> for the last call to the procedure, the running process might not detect the parameter changes. |

Table 221-33 (Cont.) SET_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| source_database | <p>If CURRENT, then the parameter is set only in the container where the procedure is invoked. CURRENT can be specified while connected to the root or to a PDB.</p> <p>If ALL, then the parameter is set in all containers in the CDB and all PDBs created after the procedure is invoked. To specify ALL, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>If a container name, then the parameter is set in the specified container. To specify root, use CDB\$ROOT while connected to the root. To specify a PDB, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to CDBs. Also, a non-null value can be specified only for the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • include_objects capture parameter • excludetag capture or apply parameter • excludetrans capture or apply parameter • excludeuser capture or apply parameter • excludeuserid capture or apply parameter • getreplicates capture or apply parameter • getappls capture or apply parameter |

221.4.37 SET_TAG Procedure

This procedure sets the binary tag for all redo entries subsequently generated by the current session.

Each redo entry generated by DML or DDL statements in the current session will have this tag. This procedure affects only the current session.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.SET_TAG(
    tag IN RAW DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 221-34 SET_TAG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| tag | <p>The binary tag for all subsequent redo entries generated by the current session. A raw value is a sequence of bytes, and a byte is a sequence of bits.</p> <p>By default, the tag for a session is NULL.</p> <p>The size limit for a tag value is 2000 bytes.</p> |

Usage Notes

To set the tag to the hexadecimal value of '17' in the current session, run the following procedure:

```
EXEC DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.SET_TAG(tag => HEXTORAW('17'));
```


The following are considerations for the `SET_TAG` procedure:

- This procedure is not transactional. That is, the effects of `SET_TAG` cannot be rolled back.
- If the `SET_TAG` procedure is run to set a non-NULL session tag before a data dictionary build has been performed on the database, then the redo entries for a transaction that started before the dictionary build might not include the specified tag value for the session. Therefore, perform a data dictionary build before using the `SET_TAG` procedure in a session. A data dictionary build happens when the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.BUILD` procedure is run. The `BUILD` procedure can be run automatically when a capture process is created.



See Also:

[BUILD Procedure](#)

221.4.38 SET_UP_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure creates a queue table and a ANYDATA queue.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.SET_UP_QUEUE (
  queue_table      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'streams_queue_table',
  storage_clause  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_name       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
  queue_user       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comment         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 221-35 SET_UP_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>queue_table</code> | The name of the queue table specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_table_name</code> . For example, <code>strmadmin.streams_queue_table</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. If the queue table owner is not specified, then the procedure specifies the user who runs this procedure automatically as the queue table owner. Queue table names can be a maximum of 24 bytes. |

Table 221-35 (Cont.) SET_UP_QUEUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| storage_clause | <p>The storage clause for queue table</p> <p>The storage parameter is included in the <code>CREATE TABLE</code> statement when the queue table is created. You can specify any valid table storage clause.</p> <p>If a tablespace is not specified here, then the procedure creates the queue table and all its related objects in the default user tablespace of the user who runs this procedure. If a tablespace is specified here, then the procedure creates the queue table and all its related objects in the tablespace specified in the storage clause.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure uses the storage characteristics of the tablespace in which the queue table is created.</p> <p>See Also: <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for more information about storage clauses</p> |
| queue_name | <p>The name of the queue that will function as the <code>ANYDATA</code> queue, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code>. For example, <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code>.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified, then the procedure uses the queue table owner. The owner of the queue table must also be the owner of the queue. The queue owner automatically has privileges to perform all queue operations on the queue.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified for this parameter, and the queue table owner is not specified in <code>queue_table</code>, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>Queue names can be a maximum of 24 bytes.</p> |
| queue_user | <p>The name of the user who requires <code>ENQUEUE</code> and <code>DEQUEUE</code> privileges for the queue. This user also is configured as a secure queue user of the queue. The queue user cannot grant these privileges to other users because they are not granted with the <code>GRANT</code> option.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure does not grant any privileges. You can also grant queue privileges to the appropriate users using the <code>DBMS_AQADM</code> package.</p> |
| comment | The comment for the queue |

Usage Notes

Set up includes the following actions:

- If the specified queue table does not exist, then this procedure runs the `CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE` procedure in the `DBMS_AQADM` package to create the queue table with the specified storage clause. If this procedure creates the queue table, then it creates a multiple consumer `ANYDATA` queue that is both a secure queue and a transactional queue.

Also, if the database is Oracle Database 10g release 2 or later, the `sort_list` setting in `CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE` is set to `commit_time`. If the database is a release before Oracle Database 10g release 2, the `sort_list` setting in `CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE` is set to `enq_time`.

- If the specified queue table exists, then the queue uses the properties of the existing queue table.
- If the specified queue name does not exist, then this procedure runs the `CREATE_QUEUE` procedure in the `DBMS_AQADM` package to create the queue.
- This procedure starts the queue.
- If a queue user is specified, then this procedure configures this user as a secure queue user of the queue and grants `ENQUEUE` and `DEQUEUE` privileges on the queue to the specified queue user.

To configure the queue user as a secure queue user, this procedure creates an Advanced Queuing agent with the same name as the user name, if one does not exist. If an agent with this name exists and is associated with the queue user only, then it is used. `SET_UP_QUEUE` then runs the `ENABLE_DB_ACCESS` procedure in the `DBMS_AQADM` package, specifying the agent and the user.

Note:

If the agent that `SET_UP_QUEUE` tries to create exists and is associated with a user other than the user specified by `queue_user`, then the procedure raises an error. In this case, rename or remove the existing agent, and retry `SET_UP_QUEUE`.

221.4.39 SPLIT_STREAMS Procedure

This procedure splits one stream flowing from a capture process off from all of the other streams flowing from the capture process.

This procedure is intended for an Oracle Replication environment in which a capture process captures changes that are propagated to two or more destination databases. When one destination of a propagation stops accepting the captured changes, the changes remain in the capture process's queue. The queue can grow and begin to spill LCRs to the hard disk, degrading the performance of the Oracle Replication environment. A destination might stop accepting changes for several reasons. For example, the destination database might be down.

Specifically, this procedure performs the following actions:

1. Creates a new queue at the database running the capture process. The new queue is called the cloned queue because it is a clone of the queue used by the original stream. The new queue will be used by the new, cloned capture process, and it will be the source queue for the new, cloned propagation.
2. Creates a new propagation that propagates LCRs from the source queue created in Step 1 to the existing destination queue. The new propagation is called the cloned propagation because it is a clone of the propagation used by the original stream. The cloned propagation uses the same rule set as the original propagation.
3. Stops the capture process.
4. Queries the acknowledge SCN for the original propagation. The acknowledged SCN is the last SCN acknowledged by the apply process that applies the changes sent by the propagation.

5. Creates a new capture process. The new capture process is called the cloned capture process because it is a clone of the capture process used by the original stream. The procedure sets the start SCN for the cloned capture process to the value of the queried acknowledged SCN. The cloned capture process uses the same rule set as the original capture process.
6. Drops the original propagation.
7. Starts the original capture process with the start SCN set to the acknowledged SCN queried in Step 4.
8. If the `auto_merge_threshold` parameter is set to a positive number, then creates an Oracle Scheduler job to run the `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure at set intervals according to its schedule. When the two streams are within the specified merge threshold, the `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure runs the `MERGE_STREAMS` procedure to merge the streams automatically.

After the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure has finished running, the cloned capture process is disabled. When the problem at the destination database is solved, and the destination queue can accept changes, you should start the cloned capture process using the `START_CAPTURE` procedure in the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package.

Note:

If the original capture process is a downstream capture process, then you must configure the cloned capture process to read the redo log from the source database before you start the cloned capture process.

See Also:

- ["MERGE_STREAMS Procedure"](#)
- ["MERGE_STREAMS_JOB Procedure"](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.SPLIT_STREAMS (
  propagation_name          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cloned_propagation_name   IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  cloned_queue_name        IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  cloned_capture_name      IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  perform_actions          IN          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  script_name              IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  script_directory_object  IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  auto_merge_threshold     IN          NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
  schedule_name            IN OUT     VARCHAR2,
  merge_job_name           IN OUT     VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 221-36 SPLIT_STREAMS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>propagation_name</code> | The name of the propagation that cannot send LCRs to its destination queue. The specified propagation is the propagation for the stream that is being split off from the other streams. You must specify an existing propagation name. Do not specify an owner. |
| <code>cloned_propagation_name</code> | The name of the new propagation created by this procedure for the stream that is split off. If <code>NULL</code> , then the system generates a propagation name. |
| <code>cloned_queue_name</code> | The name of the new queue created by this procedure for the stream that is split off. If <code>NULL</code> , then the system generates a queue name. |
| <code>cloned_capture_name</code> | The name of the new capture process created by this procedure for the stream that is split off. If <code>NULL</code> , then the system generates a capture process name. |
| <code>perform_actions</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure performs the necessary actions to split the stream directly.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure does not perform the necessary actions to split the stream directly.</p> <p>Specify <code>FALSE</code> when this procedure is generating a script that you can edit and then run. The procedure raises an error if you specify <code>FALSE</code> and either of the following parameters is <code>NULL</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>script_name</code> <code>script_directory_object</code> |
| <code>script_name</code> | <p>If non-<code>NULL</code> and the <code>perform_actions</code> parameter is <code>FALSE</code>, then specify the name of the script generated by this procedure. The script contains all of the statements used to split the stream. If a file with the specified script name exists in the specified directory for the <code>script_directory_object</code> parameter, then the procedure appends the statements to the existing file.</p> <p>If non-<code>NULL</code> and the <code>perform_actions</code> parameter is <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure generates the specified script and performs the actions to split the stream directly.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and the <code>perform_actions</code> parameter is <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure performs the actions to split the stream directly and does not generate a script.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and the <code>perform_actions</code> parameter is <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure raises an error.</p> |

Table 221-36 (Cont.) SPLIT_STREAMS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>script_directory_object</code> | <p>The directory object for the directory on the local computer system into which the generated script is placed.</p> <p>If the <code>script_name</code> parameter is <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure ignores this parameter and does not generate a script.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and the <code>script_name</code> parameter is non-<code>NULL</code>, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>Note: The specified directory object cannot point to an Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk group.</p> |
| <code>auto_merge_threshold</code> | <p>If a positive number is specified, then the stream that was split off is automatically merged back into all of the other streams flowing from the capture process by an Oracle Scheduler job. The job runs the <code>MERGE_STREAMS_JOB</code> procedure at set intervals according to its schedule. The value of the <code>CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME</code> column for each capture process in the <code>GV\$XSTREAM_CAPTURE</code> dynamic performance view determines when the streams are merged. Specifically, if the difference, in seconds, between <code>CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME</code> of the cloned capture process and the original capture process is less than or equal to the value specified for the <code>auto_merge_threshold</code> parameter, then the two streams are merged automatically. The cloned capture process must be started before the split stream can be merged back with the original stream.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> or 0 (zero) is specified, then the split stream is not merged back with the original stream automatically. To merge the split stream with the original stream, run the <code>MERGE_STREAM</code> procedure manually when the <code>CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME</code> of the cloned capture process catches up to, or nearly catches up to, the <code>CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME</code> of the original capture process.</p> <p>The <code>CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME</code> records the time when a captured change was recorded in the redo log.</p> |
| <code>schedule_name</code> | <p>The Oracle Scheduler schedule name, specified as <code>[schema_name.]schedule_name</code>. For example, <code>strmadmin.merge_schedule</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If <code>auto_merge_threshold</code> is a non-<code>NULL</code> positive number, then the schedule is used by the job that will automatically merge the streams at the appropriate time. You can specify a schedule name to adhere to naming conventions or to track the schedule more easily.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and <code>auto_merge_threshold</code> is a non-<code>NULL</code> positive number, then the system generates a schedule name.</p> <p>If <code>auto_merge_threshold</code> is <code>NULL</code> or 0 (zero), then this parameter must be <code>NULL</code>.</p> <p>If this procedure creates a schedule, the schedule starts when the procedure completes. You can modify the schedule to control how often the merge job is run.</p> <p>If an existing schedule name is specified, an error is raised.</p> |

Table 221-36 (Cont.) SPLIT_STREAMS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| merge_job_name | <p>The Oracle Scheduler job name, specified as <code>[schema_name.]merge_job_name</code>. For example, <code>strmadmin.merge_job</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If <code>auto_merge_threshold</code> is a non-NULL positive number, then the job will automatically merge the streams at the appropriate time. Specify a merge job name to adhere to naming conventions or to track the job more easily.</p> <p>If NULL and <code>auto_merge_threshold</code> is a non-NULL positive number, then the system generates a job name.</p> <p>If <code>auto_merge_threshold</code> is NULL or 0 (zero), then this parameter must be NULL.</p> <p>If an existing job name is specified, an error is raised.</p> |



See Also:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about Oracle Scheduler

221.4.40 START_OUTBOUND Procedure

This procedure starts an XStream outbound server. The outbound server streams out the LCRs to an XStream client application.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.START_OUTBOUND(
    server_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 221-37 START_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| server_name | The name of the outbound server being started. A NULL specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner. |

221.4.41 STOP_OUTBOUND Procedure

This procedure stops an XStream outbound server. The outbound server streams out the LCRs to an XStream client application.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.STOP_OUTBOUND(  
    server_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    force       IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 221-38 STOP_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| server_name | The name of the outbound server being stopped. A NULL specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner. |
| force | If TRUE, then the procedure stops the outbound server and its capture process as soon as possible. If FALSE, then the procedure stops the outbound server after ensuring that there are no gaps in the set of applied transactions. The behavior of the apply component depends on the setting specified for the force parameter and the setting specified for the commit_serialization apply component parameter. |

DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH

The `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH` package provides subprograms for granting privileges to and revoking privileges from XStream administrators.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH Subprograms](#)



See Also:

[GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#)

222.1 DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH Overview

This package provides subprograms for granting privileges to XStream administrators and revoking privileges from XStream administrators.

222.2 DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by either granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles, or by granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

The user executing the subprograms in the `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH` package must have `SYSDBA` administrative privilege, and the user must exercise the privilege using `AS SYSDBA` at connect time.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

To ensure that the user who runs the subprograms in this package has the necessary privileges, connect as an administrative user who can create users, grant privileges, and create tablespaces when using this package.

222.3 Summary of DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 222-1 DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Either grants the privileges needed by a user to be an XStream administrator directly, or generates a script that grants these privileges |
| GRANT_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS Procedure | Enables a remote XStream administrator to perform administrative actions at the local database by connecting to the grantee using a database link |
| REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure | Either revokes XStream administrator privileges from a user directly, or generates a script that revokes these privileges |
| REVOKE_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS Procedure | Disables a remote XStream administrator from performing administrative actions by connecting to the grantee using a database link |

 **Note:**

All subprograms commit unless specified otherwise.

222.3.1 GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure either grants the privileges needed by a user to be an XStream administrator directly, or generates a script that grants these privileges.

 **See Also:**

["GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure"](#)

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH.GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE (
  grantee           IN  VARCHAR2,
  privilege_type    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '*',
  grant_select_privileges IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  do_grants         IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  file_name         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  directory_name    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  grant_optional_privileges IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  container         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

Parameters

Table 222-2 GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| grantee | The user to whom privileges are granted |
| privilege_type | Specify one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAPTURE Specifying CAPTURE grants the minimum privileges required by the user to administer capture processes. • APPLY Specifying APPLY grants the minimum privileges required by the user to administer outbound servers, inbound servers, and apply processes. • * Specifying * grants the minimum privileges required by the user to administer capture processes, outbound servers, inbound servers, and apply processes. |
| grant_select_privileges | If TRUE, then the procedure grants a set of privileges, including SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE, to the user. If FALSE, then the procedure does not grant the set of privileges to the user. SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE enables the user to select from the data dictionary. Set this parameter to TRUE for the XStream trusted user model. Set this parameter to FALSE for the XStream untrusted user model. |
| do_grants | If TRUE, then the procedure grants the privileges to the specified grantee directly, and adds the grantee to the DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR data dictionary view with YES for both the LOCAL_PRIVILEGES column and the ACCESS_FROM_REMOTE column. If the user already has an entry in this data dictionary view, then the procedure does not make another entry, and no error is raised. If TRUE and any of the grant statements fails, then the procedure raises an error. If FALSE, then the procedure does not grant the privileges to the specified grantee directly, and does not add the grantee to the DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR data dictionary view. You specify FALSE when the procedure is generating a file that you will run later. If you specify FALSE and either the file_name or directory_name parameter is NULL, then the procedure raises an error. |
| file_name | The name of the file generated by the procedure. The file contains all of the statements that grant the privileges. If a file with the specified file name exists in the specified directory name, then the grant statements are appended to the existing file. If NULL, then the procedure does not generate a file. |

Table 222-2 (Cont.) GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| directory_name | <p>The directory into which the generated file is placed. The specified directory must be a directory object created using the SQL statement <code>CREATE DIRECTORY</code>. If you specify a directory, then the user who invokes the procedure must have the <code>WRITE</code> privilege on the directory object.</p> <p>If the <code>file_name</code> parameter is <code>NULL</code>, then this parameter is ignored, and the procedure does not generate a file.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and the <code>file_name</code> parameter is non-<code>NULL</code>, then the procedure raises an error.</p> |
| grant_optional_privileges | <p>A comma-separated list of optional privileges to grant to the grantee, such as the <code>DV_XSTREAM_ADMIN</code> and <code>DV_GOLDENGATE_ADMIN</code> privileges</p> |
| container | <p>If <code>CURRENT</code>, then grants privileges to the grantee only in the container where the procedure is invoked. <code>CURRENT</code> can be specified while connected to the root or to a PDB.</p> <p>If <code>ALL</code>, then grants privileges to the grantee in all containers in the CDB and all PDBs created after the procedure is invoked. To specify <code>ALL</code>, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>If a container name, then grants privileges to the grantee only in the specified container. To specify root, use <code>CDB\$ROOT</code> while connected to the root. To specify a PDB, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to CDBs.</p> |

Usage Notes

The user who runs the procedure must be an administrative user who can grant privileges to other users.

Specifically, the procedure grants the following privileges to the specified user:

- The `RESTRICTED SESSION` system privilege
- `EXECUTE` on the following packages:
 - `DBMS_APPLY_ADM`
 - `DBMS_AQ`
 - `DBMS_AQADM`
 - `DBMS_AQIN`
 - `DBMS_AQELM`
 - `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM`
 - `DBMS_FLASHBACK`
 - `DBMS_LOCK`
 - `DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM`
 - `DBMS_RULE_ADM`
 - `DBMS_TRANSFORM`
 - `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM`

- Privileges to enqueue messages into and dequeue messages from any queue
- Privileges to manage any queue
- Privileges to create, alter, and execute any of the following types of objects in the user's own schema and in other schemas:
 - Evaluation contexts
 - Rule sets
 - Rules

In addition, the grantee can grant these privileges to other users.

- SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE
- SELECT or READ privilege on data dictionary views related to XStream and Oracle Replication
- The ability to allow a remote XStream administrator to perform administrative actions through a database link by connecting to the grantee

This ability is enabled by running the GRANT_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS procedure in this package.

 **Note:**

- To view all of the statements run by the procedure in detail, you can use the procedure to generate a script and then view the script in a text editor.
- This procedure grants only the privileges necessary to configure and administer an XStream environment. You can grant additional privileges to the grantee if necessary.

 **See Also:**

- ["GRANT_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS Procedure"](#)
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for information about the CREATE DIRECTORY SQL statement

222.3.2 GRANT_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS Procedure

This procedure enables a remote XStream administrator to perform administrative actions at the local database by connecting to the grantee using a database link.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH.GRANT_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS(  
    grantee IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 222-3 GRANT_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| grantee | The user who allows remote access. The procedure adds the grantee to the DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR data dictionary view with YES for the ACCESS_FROM_REMOTE column. If the user already has an entry in this data dictionary view, then the procedure does not make another entry. Instead, it updates the ACCESS_FROM_REMOTE column to YES. |

Usage Notes

Typically, you run the procedure and specify a grantee at a local source database if a downstream capture process captures changes originating at the local source database. The XStream administrator at a downstream capture database administers the source database using this connection.

**Note:**

The GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE procedure in this package runs this procedure.

**See Also:**

"GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure"

222.3.3 REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure either revokes XStream administrator privileges from a user directly, or generates a script that revokes these privileges.

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH.REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE (
  grantee                IN  VARCHAR2,
  privilege_type         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '*',
  revoke_select_privileges IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  do_revokes             IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  file_name              IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  directory_name         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  revoke_optional_privileges IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  container              IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

Parameters

Table 222-4 *REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| grantee | The user from whom privileges are revoked |
| privilege_type | Specify one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAPTURE Specifying CAPTURE revokes the minimum privileges required by the user to administer capture processes. APPLY Specifying APPLY revokes the minimum privileges required by the user to administer outbound servers, inbound servers, and apply processes. * Specifying * revokes the minimum privileges required by the user to administer capture processes, outbound servers, inbound servers, and apply processes. |
| revoke_select_privileges | If TRUE, then the procedure revokes a set of privileges, including SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE, to the user. If FALSE, then the procedure does not revoke the set of privileges to the user. SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE enables the user to select from the data dictionary. |
| do_revokes | If TRUE, then the procedure revokes the privileges from the specified user directly, and removes the user from the DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR data dictionary view. If the user does not have a record in this data dictionary view, then the procedure does not remove a record from the view, and no error is raised. If TRUE and any of the revoke statements fails, then the procedure raises an error. A revoke statement fails if the user is not granted the privilege that is being revoked. If FALSE, then the procedure does not revoke the privileges from the specified user directly, and does not remove the user from the DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR data dictionary view. You specify FALSE when the procedure is generating a file that you will run later. If you specify FALSE and either the file_name or directory_name parameter is NULL, then the procedure does not raise an error. |
| file_name | The name of the file generated by this procedure. The file contains all of the statements that revoke the privileges. If a file with the specified file name exists in the specified directory name, then the revoke statements are appended to the existing file. If NULL, then the procedure does not generate a file. |
| directory_name | The directory into which the generated file is placed. The specified directory must be a directory object created using the SQL statement CREATE DIRECTORY. If you specify a directory, then the user who invokes the procedure must have the WRITE privilege on the directory object. If the file_name parameter is NULL, then this parameter is ignored, and the procedure does not generate a file. If NULL and the file_name parameter is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error. |

Table 222-4 (Cont.) REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| revoke_optional_privileges | A comma-separated list of optional privileges to revoke from the grantee, such as the DV_XSTREAM_ADMIN and DV_GOLDENGATE_ADMIN privileges |
| container | <p>If CURRENT, then revokes privileges from the grantee only in the container where the procedure is invoked. CURRENT can be specified while connected to the root or to a PDB.</p> <p>If ALL, then revokes privileges from the grantee in all containers in the CDB. To specify ALL, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>If a container name, then revokes privileges from the grantee only in the specified container. To specify root, use CDB\$ROOT while connected to the root. To specify a PDB, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>Note: This parameter only applies to CDBs.</p> |

Usage Notes

The user who runs this procedure must be an administrative user who can revoke privileges from other users. Specifically, this procedure revokes the privileges granted by running the GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE procedure in this package.

Note:

To view all of the statements run by this procedure in detail, you can use the procedure to generate a script and then view the script in a text editor.

See Also:

- "[GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#)"
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for information about the CREATE DIRECTORY SQL statement

222.3.4 REVOKE_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS Procedure

This procedure disables a remote XStream administrator from performing administrative actions by connecting to the grantee using a database link.

Note:

The REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE procedure in this package runs this procedure.

**See Also:**

"REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure"

Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH.REVOKE_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS (  
    grantee IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 222-5 REVOKE_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS Procedure Parameter**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| grantee | <p>The user for whom access from a remote XStream administrator is disabled.</p> <p>If a row for the grantee exists in the <code>DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR</code> data dictionary view, then the procedure updates the <code>ACCESS_FROM_REMOTE</code> column for the grantee to <code>NO</code>. If, after this update, both the <code>LOCAL_PRIVILEGES</code> column and the <code>ACCESS_FROM_REMOTE</code> column are <code>NO</code> for the grantee, then the procedure removes the grantee from the view.</p> <p>If no row for the grantee exists in the <code>DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR</code> data dictionary view, then the procedure does not update the view and does not raise an error.</p> |

DEBUG_EXTPROC

The `DEBUG_EXTPROC` package enables you to start up the extproc agent within a session. This utility package can help you debug external procedures.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Summary of `DEBUG_EXTPROC` Subprograms](#)

223.1 `DEBUG_EXTPROC` Security Model

Your Oracle account must have `EXECUTE` privileges on the package and `CREATE LIBRARY` privileges.

223.2 `DEBUG_EXTPROC` Operational Notes

These operational notes apply to `DEBUG_EXTPROC`.

To install the package, run the script `DBGEXTP.SQL`.

- Install/load this package in the Oracle USER where you want to debug the 'extproc' process.
- Ensure that you have execute privileges on package `DEBUG_EXTPROC`

```
SELECT SUBSTR(OBJECT_NAME, 1, 20)
FROM USER_OBJECTS
WHERE OBJECT_NAME = 'DEBUG_EXTPROC';
```
- You can install this package as any other user, as long as you have `EXECUTE` privileges on the package.

 **Note:**

These notes assumes that you built your shared library with debug symbols to aid in the debugging process. Please check the C compiler manual pages for the appropriate C compiler switches to build the shared library with debug symbols.

Having installed the package, proceed accordingly:

- Start a new Oracle session through SQL*Plus or OCI program by connecting to `ORACLE`.

- Execute procedure `DEBUG_EXTPROC.STARTUP_EXTPROC_AGENT` to startup the extproc agent in this session; for example, execute `DEBUG_EXTPROC.STARTUP_EXTPROC_AGENT`; Do not exit this session, because that terminates the extproc agent.
- Determine the PID of the extproc agent that was started up for this session.
- Using a debugger (for example, gdb, dbx, or the native system debugger), load the extproc executable and attach to the running process.
- Set a breakpoint on function 'pextproc' and let the debugger continue with its execution.
- Now execute your external procedure in the same session where you first executed `DEBUG_EXTPROC.STARTUP_EXTPROC_AGENT`
- Your debugger should now break in function 'pextproc'. At this point in time, the shared library referenced by your PL/SQL external function would have been loaded and the function resolved. Now set a breakpoint in your C function and let the debugger continue its execution.

Because PL/SQL loads the shared library at runtime, the debugger you use may or may not automatically be able to track the new symbols from the shared library. You may have to issue some debugger command to load the symbols (for example, 'share' in gdb)

- The debugger should now break in your C function. Its assumed that you had built the shared library with debugging symbols.
- Now proceed with your debugging.

223.3 Rules and Limits

`DEBUG_EXTPROC` works only on platforms with debuggers that can attach to a running process.

223.4 Summary of `DEBUG_EXTPROC` Subprograms

The `STARTUP_EXTPROC_AGENT` procedure is the only `DEBUG_EXTPROC` subprogram.

Table 223-1 `DEBUG_EXTPROC` Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| STARTUP_EXTPROC_AGENT Procedure | Starts up the extproc agent process in the session |

223.4.1 `STARTUP_EXTPROC_AGENT` Procedure

This procedure starts up the extproc agent process in the session. This enables you to get the PID of the executing process. This PID is needed to be able to attach to the running process using a debugger.

Syntax

```
DEBUG_EXTPROC.STARTUP_EXTPROC_AGENT;
```

224

HTF

The `HTF` (hypertext functions) and `HTP` (hypertext procedures) packages generate HTML tags. For example, the `HTF.ANCHOR` function generates the HTML anchor tag, `<A>`.

See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod_plsql*

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of Tags](#)
- [Summary of HTF Subprograms](#)

224.1 HTF Deprecated Subprograms

The `ESCAPE_URL` function is deprecated with Oracle Database 10g.

Note:

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated procedures in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

Related Topics

- [ESCAPE_URL Function](#)
This deprecated function replaces characters that have special meaning in HTML and HTTP with their escape sequences.

224.2 HTF Operational Notes

These operational notes apply to the HTF package.

For every HTF function that generates one or more HTML tags, there is a corresponding HTP procedure with identical parameters with the following exception:

- The [PRINTS Procedure](#) and the [PS Procedure](#) do not have HTF function equivalents. Use the [ESCAPE_SC Function](#) or the [ESCAPE_URL Function](#) if you need a string conversion function. Note that while there is a [ESCAPE_SC Procedure](#) that performs the same operation as the [PRINTS Procedure](#) and the [PS Procedure](#), there is no procedural equivalent for the [ESCAPE_URL Function](#).
- The [FORMAT_CELL Function](#) does not have an HTP equivalent. The function formats column values inside an HTML table using [TABLEDATA Function](#) which does have an HTP equivalent in the [TABLEDATA Procedure](#). The advantage of this using the [FORMAT_CELL Function](#) is that it allows for better control over the HTML tables.

The function versions do not directly generate output in your Web page. Instead, they pass their output as return values to the statements that invoked them. Use these functions when you need to nest calls. To print the output of HTF functions, call the functions from within the HTF.PRINT function. It then prints its parameters to the generated Web page.

224.3 Rules and Limits

If you use values of the LONG datatype in functions such as HTF.PRINT, HTF.PRN, HTF.PA or OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT, only the first 32 K of the LONG data is used. The LONG data is bound to a VARCHAR2 datatype in the function.

224.4 HTF Examples

The commands in this example generate a simple HTML document.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE hello AS
BEGIN
  HTP.P (HTF.HTMLOPEN); -- generates <HTML>
  HTP.P (HTF.HEADOPEN); -- generates <HEAD>
  HTP.P (HTF.TITLE('Hello')); -- generates <TITLE>Hello</TITLE>
  HTP.P (HTF.HEADCLOSE); -- generates </HEAD>
  HTP.P (HTF.BODYOPEN); -- generates <BODY>
  HTP.P (HTF.HEADER(1, 'Hello')); -- generates <H1>Hello</H1>
  HTP.P (HTF.BODYCLOSE); -- generates </BODY>
  HTP.P (HTF.HTMLCLOSE); -- generates </HTML>
END;
```

224.5 Summary of Tags

This list summarizes the HTML tags generated by the HTF package.

HTML, HEAD, and BODY Tags

[HTMLOPEN Function](#), [HTMLCLOSE Function](#) - generate <HTML> and </HTML>

[HEADOPEN Function](#), [HEADCLOSE Function](#) - generate <HEAD> and </HEAD>

[BODYOPEN Function](#), [BODYCLOSE Function](#) - generate <BODY> and </BODY>

Comment Tag

[COMMENT Function](#) - generates <!-- and -->

[http://www.w3.org.BASE Function](#) - generates <BASE>

[LINKREL Function](#) - generates <LINK> with the REL attribute

[LINKREV Function](#) - generates <LINK> with the REV attribute

[TITLE Function](#) - generates <TITLE>

[META Function](#) - generates <META>

[SCRIPT Function](#) - generates <SCRIPT>

[STYLE Function](#) - generates <STYLE>

[ISINDEX Function](#) - generates <ISINDEX>

Applet Tags

[APPLETOPEN Function](#), [APPLETCLOSE Function](#) - generate <APPLET> and </APPLET>

[PARAM Function](#) - generates <PARAM>

List Tags

[OLISTOPEN Function](#), [OLISTCLOSE Function](#) - generate and

[ULISTOPEN Function](#), [ULISTCLOSE Function](#) - generate and

[DLISTOPEN Function](#), [DLISTCLOSE Function](#) - generate <DL> and </DL>

[DLISTTERM Function](#) - generates <DT>

[DLISTDEF Function](#) - generates <DD>

[DIRLISTOPEN Function](#), [DIRLISTCLOSE Function](#) - generate <DIR> and </DIR>

[LISTHEADER Function](#) - generates <LH>

[LISTINGOPEN Function](#), [LISTINGCLOSE Function](#) - generate <LISTING> and </LISTING>

[MENULISTOPEN Function](#) - generate <MENU> and </MENU>

[LISTITEM Function](#) - generates

Form Tags

[FORMOPEN Function](#), [FORMCLOSE Function](#) - generate <FORM> and </FORM>

[FORMCHECKBOX Function](#) - generates <INPUT TYPE="CHECKBOX">

[FORMHIDDEN Function](#) - generates <INPUT TYPE="HIDDEN">

[FORMIMAGE Function](#) - generates <INPUT TYPE="IMAGE">

FORMPASSWORD Function - generates `<INPUT TYPE="PASSWORD">`

FORMRADIO Function - generates `<INPUT TYPE="RADIO">`

FORMSELECTOPEN Function, FORMSELECTCLOSE Function - generate `<SELECT>`
and `</SELECT>`

FORMSELETOPTION Function - generates `<OPTION>`

FORMTEXT Function - generates `<INPUT TYPE="TEXT">`

FORMTEXTAREA Function - generate `<TEXTAREA>`

FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Function, FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Function - generate
`<TEXTAREA>` and `</TEXTAREA>`

FORMRESET Function - generates `<INPUT TYPE="RESET">`

FORMSUBMIT Function - generates `<INPUT TYPE="SUBMIT">`

Table Tags

TABLEOPEN Function, TABLECLOSE Function - generate `<TABLE>` and `</TABLE>`

TABLECAPTION Function - generates `<CAPTION>`

TABLEROWOPEN Function, TABLEROWCLOSE Function - generate `<TR>` and `</TR>`

TABLEHEADER Function - generates `<TH>`

TABLEDATA Function - generates `<TD>`

IMG, HR, and A Tags

HR Function, LINE Function - generate `<HR>`

IMG Function, IMG2 Function - generate ``

ANCHOR Function, ANCHOR2 Function - generate `<A>`

MAOPEN Function, MAPCLOSE Function - generate `<MAP>` and `</MAP>`

Paragraph Formatting Tags

HEADER Function - generates heading tags (`<H1>` to `<H6>`)

PARA Function, PARAGRAPH Function - generate `<P>`

PRN Functions, PRINT Functions - generate any text that is passed in

PRN Functions, S Function - generate any text that is passed in; special characters in
HTML are escaped

PREOPEN Function, PRECLOSE Function - generate `<PRE>` and `</PRE>`

BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Function, BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Function - generate
`<BLOCKQUOTE>` and `</BLOCKQUOTE>`

DIV Function - generates `<DIV>`

NL Function, BR Function - generate `
`

[NOBR Function](#) - generates <NOBR>

[WBR Function](#) - generates <WBR>

[PLAINTEXT Function](#) - generates <PLAINTEXT>

[ADDRESS Function](#) - generates <ADDRESS>

[MAILTO Function](#) - generates <A> with the MAILTO attribute

[AREA Function](#) - generates <AREA>

[BGSOUND Function](#) - generates <BGSOUND>

Character Formatting Tags

[BASEFONT Function](#) - generates <BASEFONT>

[BIG Function](#) - generates <BIG>

[BOLD Function](#) - generates

[CENTER Function](#) - generates <CENTER> and </CENTER>

[CENTEROPEN Function](#), [CENTERCLOSE Function](#) - generate <CENTER> and </CENTER>

[CITE Function](#) - generates <CITE>

[CODE Function](#) - generates <CODE>

[DFN Function](#) - generates <DFN>

[EM Function](#), [EMPHASIS Function](#) - generate

[FONTOPEN Function](#), [FONTCLOSE Function](#) - generate and

[ITALIC Function](#) - generates <I>

[KBD Function](#), [KEYBOARD Function](#) - generate <KBD> and </KBD>

[S Function](#) - generates <S>

[SAMPLE Function](#) - generates <SAMP>

[SMALL Function](#) - generates <SMALL>

[STRIKE Function](#) - generates <STRIKE>

[STRONG Function](#) - generates

[SUB Function](#) - generates <SUB>

[SUP Function](#) - generates <SUP>

[TELETYPE Function](#) - generates <TT>

[UNDERLINE Function](#) - generates <U>

[VARIABLE Function](#) - generates <VAR>

Frame Tags

[FRAME Function](#) - generates <FRAME>

[FRAMESETOPEN Function](#), [FRAMESETCLOSE Function](#) - generate `<FRAMESET>` and `</FRAMESET>`

[NOFRAMESOPEN Function](#), [NOFRAMESCLOSE Function](#) - generate `<NOFRAMES>` and `</NOFRAMES>`

224.6 Summary of HTF Subprograms

This table lists the HTF subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 224-1 HTF Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ADDRESS Function | Generates the <code><ADDRESS></code> and <code></ADDRESS></code> tags which specify the address, author and signature of a document |
| ANCHOR Function | Generates the <code><A></code> and <code></code> tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link |
| ANCHOR2 Function | Generates the <code><A></code> and <code></code> tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link |
| APPLETCLOSE Function | Closes the applet invocation with the <code></APPLET></code> tag |
| APPLETOPEN Function | Generates the <code><APPLET></code> tag which begins the invocation of a Java applet |
| AREA Function | Generates the <code><AREA></code> tag, which defines a client-side image map |
| BASE Function | Generates the <code><BASE></code> tag which records the URL of the document |
| BASEFONT Function | Generates the <code><BASEFONT></code> tag which specifies the base font size for a Web page |
| BGSOUND Function | Generates the <code><BGSOUND></code> tag which includes audio for a Web page |
| BIG Function | Generates the <code><BIG></code> and <code></BIG></code> tags which direct the browser to render the text in a bigger font |
| BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Function | Generates the <code></BLOCKQUOTE></code> tag which mark the end of a section of quoted text |
| BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Function | Generates the <code><BLOCKQUOTE></code> tag, which marks the beginning of a section of quoted text |
| BODYCLOSE Function | Generates the <code></BODY></code> tag which marks the end of a body section of an HTML document |
| BODYOPEN Function | Generates the <code><BODY></code> tag which marks the beginning of the body section of an HTML document |
| BOLD Function | Generates the <code></code> and <code></code> tags which direct the browser to display the text in boldface |
| BR Function | Generates the <code> </code> tag which begins a new line of text |
| CENTER Function | Generates the <code><CENTER></code> and <code></CENTER></code> tags which center a section of text within a Web page |
| CENTERCLOSE Function | Generates the <code></CENTER></code> tag which marks the end of a section of text to center |

Table 224-1 (Cont.) HTF Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| CENTEROPEN Function | Generates the <CENTER> tag which mark the beginning of a section of text to center |
| CITE Function | Generates the <CITE> and </CITE> tags which direct the browser to render the text as a citation |
| CODE Function | Generates the <CODE> and </CODE> tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font or however "code" is defined stylistically |
| COMMENT Function | Generates the comment tags <!-- ctext --> |
| DFN Function | Generates the <DFN> and </DFN> tags which direct the browser to mark the text as italics or however "definition" is defined stylistically |
| DIRLISTCLOSE Function | Generates the </DIR> tag which ends a directory list section |
| DIRLISTOPEN Function | Generates the <DIR> which starts a directory list section |
| DIV Function | Generates the <DIV> tag which creates document divisions |
| DLISTCLOSE Function | Generates the </DL> tag which ends a definition list |
| DLISTDEF Function | Generates the <DD> tag, which inserts definitions of terms |
| DLISTOPEN Function | Generates the <DL> tag which starts a definition list |
| DLISTTERM Function | Generates the <DT> tag which defines a term in a definition list <DL> |
| EM Function | Generates the and tags, which define text to be emphasized |
| EMPHASIS Function | Generates the and tags, which define text to be emphasized |
| ESCAPE_SC Function | Replaces characters that have special meaning in HTML with their escape sequences |
| ESCAPE_URL Function | Replaces characters that have special meaning in HTML and HTTP with their escape sequences |
| FONTCLOSE Function | Generates the tag which marks the end of a section of text with the specified font characteristics |
| FONTOPEN Function | Generates the which marks the beginning of section of text with the specified font characteristics |
| FORMAT_CELL Function | formats column values inside an HTML table using the TABLEDATA Function |
| FORMCHECKBOX Function | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="checkbox" which inserts a checkbox element in a form |
| FORMCLOSE Function | Generates the </FORM> tag which marks the end of a form section in an HTML document |
| FORMFILE Function | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="file" which inserts a file form element, and is used for file uploading for a given page |
| FORMHIDDEN Function | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="hidden" which inserts a hidden form element |

Table 224-1 (Cont.) HTF Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| FORMIMAGE Function | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="image" which creates an image field that the user clicks to submit the form immediately |
| FORMOPEN Function | Generates the <FORM> tag which marks the beginning of a form section in an HTML document |
| FORMPASSWORD Function | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="password" which creates a single-line text entry field |
| FORMRADIO Function | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="radio", which creates a radio button on the HTML form |
| FORMRESET Function | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="reset" which creates a button that, when selected, resets the form fields to their initial values |
| FORMSELECTCLOSE Function | Generates the </SELECT> tag which marks the end of a Select form element |
| FORMSELECTOPEN Function | Generates the </SELECT> tag which marks the beginning of a Select form element |
| FORMSELECTOPTION Function | Generates the <OPTION> tag which represents one choice in a Select element |
| FORMSUBMIT Function | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="submit" which creates a button that, when clicked, submits the form |
| FORMTEXT Function | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="text", which creates a field for a single line of text |
| FORMTEXTAREA Function | Generates the <TEXTAREA> tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area |
| FORMTEXTAREA2 Function | Generates the <TEXTAREA> tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area with the ability to specify a wrap style |
| FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Function | Generates the </TEXTAREA> tag which ends a text area form element |
| FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Function | Generates the <TEXTAREA> which marks the beginning of a text area form element |
| FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Function | Generates the <TEXTAREA> which marks the beginning of a text area form element with the ability to specify a wrap style |
| FRAME Function | Generates the <FRAME> tag which defines the characteristics of a frame created by a <FRAMESET> tag |
| FRAMESETCLOSE Function | Generates the </FRAMESET> tag which ends a frameset section |
| FRAMESETOPEN Function | Generates the </FRAMESET> tag which begins a frameset section |
| HEADCLOSE Function | Generates the </HEAD> tag which marks the end of an HTML document head section |
| HEADER Function | Generates opening heading tags (<H1> to <H6>) and their corresponding closing tags (</H1> to </H6>) |

Table 224-1 (Cont.) HTF Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| HEADOPEN Function | Generates the <HEAD> tag which marks the beginning of the HTML document head section |
| HR Function | Generates the <HR> tag, which generates a line in the HTML document |
| HTMLCLOSE Function | Generates the </HTML> tag which marks the end of an HTML document |
| HTMLOPEN Function | Generates the <HTML> tag which marks the beginning of an HTML document |
| IMG Function | Generates the tag which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page |
| IMG2 Function | Generates the tag which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page with the option of specifying values for the USEMAP attribute |
| ISINDEX Function | Creates a single entry field with a prompting text, such as "enter value," then sends that value to the URL of the page or program |
| ITALIC Function | Generates the <I> and </I> tags which direct the browser to render the text in italics |
| KBD Function | Generates the <KBD> and </KBD> tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font |
| KEYBOARD Function | Generates the <KBD> and </KBD> tags, which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font |
| LINE Function | Generates the <HR> tag, which generates a line in the HTML document |
| LINKREL Function | Generates the <LINK> tag with the REL attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the anchor to the target |
| LINKREV Function | Generates the <LINK> tag with the REV attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the target to the anchor |
| LISTHEADER Function | Generates the <LH> and </LH> tags which print an HTML tag at the beginning of the list |
| LISTINGCLOSE Function | Generates the </LISTING> tags which marks the end of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page |
| LISTINGOPEN Function | Generates the <LISTING> tag which marks the beginning of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page |
| LISTITEM Function | Generates the tag, which indicates a list item |
| MAILTO Function | Generates the <A> tag with the HREF set to 'mailto' prepended to the mail address argument |
| MAPCLOSE Function | Generates the </MAP> tag which marks the end of a set of regions in a client-side image map |
| MAPOPEN Function | Generates the <MAP> tag which mark the beginning of a set of regions in a client-side image map |

Table 224-1 (Cont.) HTF Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| MENULISTCLOSE Function | Generates the <code></MENU></code> tag which ends a list that presents one line for each item |
| MENULISTOPEN Function | Generates the <code><MENU></code> tag which begins a list that presents one line for each item |
| META Function | Generates the <code><META></code> tag, which embeds meta-information about the document and also specifies values for HTTP headers |
| NL Function | Generates the <code> </code> tag which begins a new line of text |
| NOBR Function | Generates the <code><NOBR></code> and <code></NOBR></code> tags which turn off line-breaking in a section of text |
| NOFRAMESCLOSE Function | Generates the <code></NOFRAMES></code> tag which marks the end of a no-frames section |
| NOFRAMESOPEN Function | Generates the <code><NOFRAMES></code> tag which mark the beginning of a no-frames section |
| OLISTCLOSE Function | Generates the <code></code> tag which defines the end of an ordered list |
| OLISTOPEN Function | Generates the <code></code> tag which marks the beginning of an ordered list |
| PARA Function | Generates the <code><P></code> tag which indicates that the text that comes after the tag is to be formatted as a paragraph |
| PARAGRAPH Function | Adds attributes to the <code><P></code> tag |
| PARAM Function | Generates the <code><PARAM></code> tag which specifies parameter values for Java applets |
| PLAINTEXT Function | Generates the <code><PLAINTEXT></code> and <code></PLAINTEXT></code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in fixed-width type |
| PRECLOSE Function | Generates the <code></PRE></code> tag which marks the end of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page |
| PREOPEN Function | Generates the <code><PRE></code> tag which marks the beginning of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page |
| PRINT Functions | Generates the specified parameter as a string terminated with the <code>\n</code> newline character |
| PRN Functions | Generates the specified parameter as a string |
| S Function | Generates the <code><S></code> and <code></S></code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type |
| SAMPLE Function | Generates the <code><SAMP></code> and <code></SAMP></code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in monospace font or however "sample" is defined stylistically |
| SCRIPT Function | Generates the <code><SCRIPT></code> and <code></SCRIPT></code> tags which contain a script written in languages such as JavaScript and VBscript |
| SMALL Function | Generates the <code><SMALL></code> and <code></SMALL></code> tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround using a small font |

Table 224-1 (Cont.) HTF Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| STRIKE Function | Generates the <STRIKE> and </STRIKE> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type |
| STRONG Function | Generates the and tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in bold or however "strong" is defined stylistically |
| STYLE Function | Generates the <STYLE> and </STYLE> tags which include a style sheet in a Web page |
| SUB Function | Generates the _{and} tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as subscript |
| SUP Function | Generates the ^{and} tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as superscript |
| TABLECAPTION Function | Generates the <CAPTION> and </CAPTION> tags which place a caption in an HTML table |
| TABLECLOSE Function | Generates the </TABLE> tag which marks the end of an HTML table |
| TABLEDATA Function | Generates the <TD> and </TD> tags which insert data into a cell of an HTML table |
| TABLEHEADER Function | Generates the <TH> and </TH> tags which insert a header cell in an HTML table. |
| TABLEOPEN Function | Generates the <TABLE> tag which marks the beginning of an HTML table |
| TABLEROWCLOSE Function | Generates the </TR> tag which marks the end of a new row in an HTML table |
| TABLEROWOPEN Function | Generates the <TR> tag which marks the beginning of a new row in an HTML table |
| TELETYPE Function | Generates the <TT> and </TT> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in a fixed width typewriter font, for example, the courier font |
| TITLE Function | Generates the <TITLE> and </TITLE> tags which specify the text to display in the titlebar of the browser window |
| ULISTCLOSE Function | Generates the tag which marks the end of an unordered list |
| ULISTOPEN Function | Generates the tag which marks the beginning of an unordered list |
| UNDERLINE Function | Generates the <U> and </U> tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround with an underline |
| VARIABLE Function | Generates the <VAR> and </VAR> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in italics or however "variable" is defined stylistically. |
| WBR Function | Generates the <WBR> tag, which inserts a soft line break within a section of NOBR text |

224.6.1 ADDRESS Function

This function generates the `<ADDRESS>` and `</ADDRESS>` tags which specify the address, author and signature of a document.

Syntax

```
HTF.ADDRESS (
  cvalue      IN      VARCHAR2
  cnowrap     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
  cclear      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-2 ADDRESS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cvalue</code> | The string that goes between the <code><ADDRESS></code> and <code></ADDRESS></code> tags. |
| <code>cnowrap</code> | If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute is included in the tag |
| <code>cclear</code> | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag |

Examples

This function generates

```
<ADDRESS CLEAR="cclear" NOWRAP cattributes>cvalue</ADDRESS>
```

224.6.2 ANCHOR Function

Like the `ANCHOR2` function, this function generates the `<A>` and `` HTML tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link.

The difference between these subprograms is that the [ANCHOR2 Function](#) provides a target and therefore can be used for a frame.

Syntax

```
HTF.ANCHOR (
  curl        IN      VARCHAR2,
  ctext       IN      VARCHAR2,
  cname       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-3 ANCHOR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| curl | The value for the HREF attribute. |
| cctx | The string that goes between the <A> and tags. |
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<A HREF="curl" NAME="cname" cattributes>cctx</A>
```

Usage Notes

This tag accepts several attributes, but either HREF or NAME is required. HREF specifies to where to link. NAME allows this tag to be a target of a hypertext link.

224.6.3 ANCHOR2 Function

Like the ANCHOR function, this function generates the <A> and HTML tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link.

The difference between this and the ANCHOR function is that this function provides a target and therefore can be used for a frame.

Syntax

```
HTF.ANCHOR2 (
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cctx          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cname         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ctarget       IN          varchar2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-4 ANCHOR2 Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| curl | The value for the HREF attribute. |
| cctx | The string that goes between the <A> and tags. |
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute |
| ctarget | The value for the TARGET attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag |

Examples

This function generates

```
<A HREF="curl" NAME="cname" TARGET = "ctarget" cattributes>ctext</A>
```

224.6.4 APPLETCLOSE Function

This function closes the applet invocation with the `</APPLET>` tag.

You must first invoke the a Java applet using [APPLETOPEN Function](#)

Syntax

```
HTF.APPLETCLOSE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

224.6.5 APPLETOPEN Function

This function generates the `<APPLET>` tag which begins the invocation of a Java applet.

You close the applet invocation with [APPLETCLOSE Function](#) which generates the `</APPLET>` tag.

Syntax

```
HTF.APPLETOPEN (  
    ccode          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cheight        IN          NUMBER,  
    cwidth         IN          NUMBER,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-5 APPLETOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ccode | The value for the <code>CODE</code> attribute which specifies the name of the applet class. |
| cheight | The value for the <code>HEIGHT</code> attribute. |
| cwidth | The value for the <code>WIDTH</code> attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<APPLET CODE=ccode HEIGHT=cheight WIDTH=cwidth cattributes>
```

so that, for example,

```
HTF.appletopen('testclass.class', 100, 200, 'CODEBASE="/ows-applets"')
```

generates

```
<APPLET CODE="testclass.class" height=100 width=200 CODEBASE="/ows-applets">
```

Usage Notes

- Specify parameters to the Java applet using the [PARAM Function](#) function.
- Use the `cattributes` parameter to specify the `CODEBASE` attribute since the PL/SQL cartridge does not know where to find the class files. The `CODEBASE` attribute specifies the virtual path containing the class files.

224.6.6 AREA Function

This function generates the `<AREA>` tag, which defines a client-side image map. The `<AREA>` tag defines areas within the image and destinations for the areas.

Syntax

```
HTF.AREA (
  ccoords      IN      VARCHAR2
  cshape      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  chref       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnohref     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ctargt      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes  IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-6 AREA Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ccords</code> | The value for the <code>COORDS</code> attribute. |
| <code>cshape</code> | The value for the <code>SHAPE</code> attribute. |
| <code>chref</code> | The value for the <code>HREF</code> attribute. |
| <code>cnohref</code> | If the value for this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>NOHREF</code> attribute is added to the tag. |
| <code>ctargt</code> | The value for the <code>TARGET</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<AREA COORDS="ccords" SHAPE="cshape" HREF="chref" NOHREF TARGET="ctargt" cattributes>
```

224.6.7 BASE Function

This function generates the `<BASE>` tag which records the URL of the document.

Syntax

```
HTF.BASE (
  ctargt      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 224-7 BASE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| ctarget | The value for the TARGET attribute which establishes a window name to which all links in this document are targeted. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<BASE HREF="<current URL>" TARGET="ctarget" cattributes>
```

224.6.8 BASEFONT Function

This function generates the <BASEFONT> tag which specifies the base font size for a Web page.

Syntax

```

HTF.BASEFONT (
    nsize    IN    INTEGER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 224-8 BASEFONT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| nsize | The value for the SIZE attribute. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<BASEFONT SIZE="nsize">
```

224.6.9 BGSOUND Function

This function generates the <BGSOUND> tag which includes audio for a Web page.

Syntax

```

HTF.BGSOUND (
    csrc      IN          VARCHAR2,
    cloop     IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes IN        VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 224-9 BGSOUND Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| csrc | The value for the SRC attribute. |
| cloop | The value for the LOOP attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<BGSOUND SRC="csrc" LOOP="cloop" cattributes>
```

224.6.10 BIG Function

This function generates the <BIG> and </BIG> tags which direct the browser to render the text in a bigger font.

Syntax

```
HTF.BIG (
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-10 BIG Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text that goes between the tags. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<BIG cattributes>ctext</BIG>
```

224.6.11 BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Function

This function generates the </BLOCKQUOTE> tag which mark the end of a section of quoted text.

You mark the beginning of a section of text by means of the [BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.BLOCKQUOTECLOSE
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</BLOCKQUOTE>
```

224.6.12 BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Function

This function generates the `<BLOCKQUOTE>` tag, which marks the beginning of a section of quoted text.

You mark the end of a section of text by means of the [BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.BLOCKQUOTEOPEN (
  cnowrap      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes  IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-11 BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| cnowrap | If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is added to the tag. |
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<BLOCKQUOTE CLEAR="cclear" NOWRAP cattributes>
```

224.6.13 BODYCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</BODY>` tag which marks the end of a body section of an HTML document.

You mark the beginning of a body section by means of the [BODYOPEN Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.BODYCLOSE
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</BODY>
```

224.6.14 BODYOPEN Function

This function generates the <BODY> tag which marks the beginning of the body section of an HTML document.

You mark the end of a body section by means of the [BODYCLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.BODYOPEN (  
    cbackground IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-12 BODYOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| cbackground | The value for the BACKGROUND attribute which specifies a graphic file to use for the background of the document. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<BODY background="cbackground" cattributes>
```

so that

```
HTF.BODYOPEN('/img/background.gif')  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

generates:

```
<BODY background="/img/background.gif">
```

224.6.15 BOLD Function

This function generates the and tags which direct the browser to display the text in boldface.

Syntax

```
HTF.BOLD (  
    ctext IN VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-13 BOLD Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| c <code>text</code> | The text that goes between the tags. |
| c <code>attributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<B cattributes>ctext</B>
```

224.6.16 BR Function

This function generates the `
` tag which begins a new line of text.

It performs the same operation as the [NL Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.BR(
  cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-14 BR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| c <code>clear</code> | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| c <code>attributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<BR CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

224.6.17 CENTER Function

This function generates the `<CENTER>` and `</CENTER>` tags which center a section of text within a Web page.

Syntax

```
HTF.CENTER (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-15 CENTER Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <code>c</code> text | The text that goes between the tags. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<CENTER>c
```

text</CENTER>

224.6.18 CENTERCLOSE Function

This function generates the </CENTER> tag which marks the end of a section of text to center.

You mark the beginning of a section of text to center with the [CENTEROPEN Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.CENTERCLOSE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</CENTER>
```

224.6.19 CENTEROPEN Function

This function generates the <CENTER> tag which mark the beginning of a section of text to center.

You mark the beginning of a section of text to center with the [CENTERCLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.CENTEROPEN  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
<CENTER>
```


224.6.20 CITE Function

This function generates the `<CITE>` and `</CITE>` tags which direct the browser to render the text as a citation.

Syntax

```
HTF.CITE (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-16 CITE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to render as citation. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<CITE cattributes>ctext</CITE>
```

224.6.21 CODE Function

This function generates the `<CODE>` and `</CODE>` tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font or however "code" is defined stylistically.

Syntax

```
HTF.CODE (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-17 CODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to render as code. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag |

Examples

This function generates

```
<CODE cattributes>ctext</CODE>
```

224.6.22 COMMENT Function

This function generates the comment tags.

Syntax

```
HTF.COMMENT (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-18 COMMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| ctext | The comment. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<!-- ctext -->
```

224.6.23 DFN Function

This function generates the `<DFN>` and `</DFN>` tags which direct the browser to mark the text in italics or however "definition" is described stylistically.

Syntax

```
HTF.DFN (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-19 DFN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| ctext | The text to render in italics. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<DFN>ctext</DFN>
```

224.6.24 DIRLISTCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</DIR>` tag which ends a directory list section. You start a directory list section with the DIRLISTOPEN Function.

Syntax

```
HTF.DIRLISTCLOSE  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Usage Notes

A directory list presents a list of items that contains up to 20 characters. Items in this list are typically arranged in columns, 24 characters wide. Insert the `` tag directly or invoke the [LISTITEM Function](#) so that the `` tag appears directly after the `</DIR>` tag to define the items as a list.

Examples

This function generates

```
</DIR>
```

Related Topics

- [DIRLISTOPEN Function](#)
This function generates the `<DIR>` which starts a directory list section. You end a directory list section with the DIRLISTCLOSE Function.

224.6.25 DIRLISTOPEN Function

This function generates the `<DIR>` which starts a directory list section. You end a directory list section with the DIRLISTCLOSE Function.

Syntax

```
HTF.DIRLISTOPEN  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Usage Notes

A directory list presents a list of items that contains up to 20 characters. Items in this list are typically arranged in columns, 24 characters wide. Insert the `` tag directly or invoke the [LISTITEM Function](#) so that the `` tag appears directly after the `</DIR>` tag to define the items as a list.

Examples

This function generates

```
<DIR>
```

Related Topics

- [DIRLISTCLOSE Function](#)
This function generates the `</DIR>` tag which ends a directory list section. You start a directory list section with the DIRLISTOPEN Function.

224.6.26 DIV Function

This function generates the <DIV> tag which creates document divisions.

Syntax

```
HTF.DIV (  
    calign          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-20 DIV Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| calign | The value for the ALIGN attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<DIV ALIGN="calign" cattributes>
```

224.6.27 DLISTCLOSE Function

This function generates the </DL> tag which ends a definition list. You start a definition list by means of the DLISTOPEN Function.

Syntax

```
HTF.DLISTCLOSE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Usage Notes

A definition list looks like a glossary: it contains terms and definitions. Terms are inserted using the [DLISTTERM Function](#) and definitions are inserted using the [DLISTDEF Function](#).

Examples

This function generates

```
</DL>
```

Related Topics

- [DLISTOPEN Function](#)
This function generates the <DL> tag which starts a definition list. You end a definition list by means of the DLISTCLOSE Function.

224.6.28 DLISTDEF Function

This function generates the <DD> tag, which inserts definitions of terms. Use this tag for a definition list <DL>. Terms are tagged <DT> and definitions are tagged <DD>.

Syntax

```
HTF.DLISTDEF (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-21 DLISTDEF Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The definition of the term. |
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<DD CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>ctext
```

224.6.29 DLISTOPEN Function

This function generates the <DL> tag which starts a definition list. You end a definition list by means of the DLISTCLOSE Function.

Syntax

```
HTF.DLISTOPEN (  
    cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-22 DLISTOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Usage Notes

A definition list looks like a glossary: it contains terms and definitions. Terms are inserted using the [DLISTTERM Function](#) and definitions are inserted using the [DLISTDEF Function](#).

Examples

This function generates

```
<DL CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

Related Topics

- [DLISTCLOSE Function](#)
This function generates the `</DL>` tag which ends a definition list. You start a definition list by means of the [DLISTOPEN Function](#).

224.6.30 DLISTTERM Function

This function generates the `<DT>` tag which defines a term in a definition list `<DL>`.

Syntax

```
HTF.DLISTTERM (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-23 DLISTTERM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The term. |
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<DT CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>ctext
```

224.6.31 EM Function

This function generates the `` and `` tags, which define text to be emphasized.

It performs the same task as the [EMPHASIS Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.EM(
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 224-24 EM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text to emphasize. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<EM cattributes>ctext</EM>
```

224.6.32 EMPHASIS Function

This function generates the `` and `` tags, which define text to be emphasized.

It performs the same task as the [EM Function](#).

Syntax

```

HTF.EMPHASIS(
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 224-25 EMPHASIS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text to emphasize. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<EM cattributes>ctext</EM>
```

224.6.33 ESCAPE_SC Function

This function replaces characters that have special meaning in HTML with their escape sequences.

The following characters are converted:

- `&` to `&`
- `"` to `"`

- < to <
- > to >

This function performs the same operation as HTTP. [PRINTS Procedure](#) and HTTP. [PS Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.ESCAPE_SC(  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 224-26 ESCAPE_SC Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| ctext | The text string to convert. |

224.6.34 ESCAPE_URL Function

This deprecated function replaces characters that have special meaning in HTML and HTTP with their escape sequences.

Note:

This procedure, deprecated in Release 10g, and provided here only for reasons of backward compatibility, does not comply with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Request for Comments (RFC) standards of URL encoding. If you need to encode URLs, it is recommended you use the [ESCAPE Function](#) in the [UTL_URL](#) package.

The following characters are converted:

- & to &
- " to "
- < to <
- > to >
- % to &25

Syntax

```
HTF.ESCAPE_URL(  
    p_url          IN          VARCHAR2);
```


Parameters

Table 224-27 ESCAPE_URL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------|
| p_url | The string to convert. |

224.6.35 FONTCLOSE Function

This function generates the `` tag which marks the end of a section of text with the specified font characteristics.

You mark the beginning of the section text by means of the [FONTOPEN Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.FONTCLOSE
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</FONT>
```

224.6.36 FONTOPEN Function

This function generates the `` which marks the beginning of section of text with the specified font characteristics.

You mark the end of the section text by means of the [FONTCLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.FONTOPEN(
  ccolor      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cface       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csize       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-28 FONTOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ccolor | The value for the <code>COLOR</code> attribute. |
| cface | The value for the <code>FACE</code> attribute |
| csize | The value for the <code>SIZE</code> attribute |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<FONT COLOR="ccolor" FACE="cface" SIZE="csize" cattributes>
```

224.6.37 FORMAT_CELL Function

This function formats column values inside an HTML table using the TABLEDATA Function. It allows for better control over the HTML tables.

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMAT_CELL(  
    columnValue      IN      VARCHAR2  
    format_numbers   IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-29 FORMAT_CELL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| columnValue | The value that needs to be formatted in an HTML table. |
| format_numbers | The format that numeric data is displayed in. If the value of this parameter is not NULL, the number fields are right-justified and rounded to two decimal places. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<TD >columnValue</TD>
```

Related Topics

- [TABLEDATA Function](#)
This function generates the <TD> and </TD> tags which insert data into a cell of an HTML table.

224.6.38 FORMCHECKBOX Function

This function generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="checkbox" which inserts a checkbox element in a form.

A checkbox element is a button that the user toggles on or off.

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMCHECKBOX(  
    cname           IN      VARCHAR2,  
    cvalue          IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'ON',  
    cchecked        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-30 FORMCHECKBOX Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| cvalue | The value for the VALUE attribute. |
| cchecked | If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the CHECKED attribute is added to the tag. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" CHECKED cattributes>
```

224.6.39 FORMCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</FORM>` tag which marks the end of a form section in an HTML document.

You mark the beginning of the form section by means of the [FORMOPEN Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMCLOSE
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</FORM>
```

224.6.40 FORMFILE Function

This function generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="file"` which inserts a file form element. This is used for file uploading for a given page.

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMFILE(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  caccept        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-31 FORMFILE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cname | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| caccept | A comma-delimited list of MIME types for upload. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="file" NAME="cname" ACCEPT="caccept" cattributes>
```

224.6.41 FORMHIDDEN Function

This function generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="hidden"`, which inserts a hidden form element.

This element is not seen by the user. It submits additional values to the script.

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMHIDDEN (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-32 FORMHIDDEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cname | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| cvalue | The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="hidden" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

224.6.42 FORMIMAGE Function

This function generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="image"` which creates an image field that the user clicks to submit the form immediately.

The coordinates of the selected point are measured in pixels, and returned (along with other contents of the form) in two name/value pairs. The x coordinate is submitted under the name

of the field with `.x` appended, and the `y` coordinate with `.y` appended. Any `VALUE` attribute is ignored.

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMIMAGE (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  csrc           IN          VARCHAR2,
  calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-33 FORMIMAGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| <code>csrc</code> | The value for the <code>SRC</code> attribute that specifies the image file. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="image" NAME="cname" SRC="csrc" ALIGN="calign" cattributes>
```

224.6.43 FORMOPEN Function

This function generates the `<FORM>` tag which marks the beginning of a form section in an HTML document.

You mark the end of the form section by means of the [FORMCLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMOPEN (
  curl           IN          VARCHAR2,
  cmethod        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'POST',
  ctarger        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cenctype       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-34 FORMOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>curl</code> | The URL of the Web Request Broker or CGI script where the contents of the form is sent. This parameter is required. |
| <code>cmethod</code> | The value for the <code>METHOD</code> attribute. The value can be "GET" or "POST". |

Table 224-34 (Cont.) FORMOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctarget | The value for the TARGET attribute. |
| cenctype | The value for the ENCTYPE attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<FORM ACTION="curl" METHOD="cmethod" TARGET="ctarget" ENCTYPE="cenctype" cattributes>
```

224.6.44 FORMPASSWORD Function

This function generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="password" which creates a single-line text entry field.

When the user enters text in the field, each character is represented by one asterisk. This is used for entering passwords.

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMPASSWORD(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  csize          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cmaxlength    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cvalue        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters**Table 224-35 FORMPASSWORD Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| csize | The value for the SIZE attribute. |
| cmaxlength | The value for the MAXLENGTH attribute. |
| cvalue | The value for the VALUE attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="password" NAME="cname" SIZE="csize" MAXLENGTH="cmmaxlength" VALUE="cvalue"
cattributes>
```

224.6.45 FORMRADIO Function

This function generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="radio"`, which creates a radio button on the HTML form. Within a set of radio buttons, the user selects only one. Each radio button in the same set has the same name, but different values. The selected radio button generates a name/value pair.

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMRADIO(  
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,  
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2,  
  cchecked       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-36 FORMRADIO Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| <code>cvalue</code> | The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute. |
| <code>cchecked</code> | If the value for this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>CHECKED</code> attribute is added to the tag. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" CHECKED cattributes>
```

224.6.46 FORMRESET Function

This function generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="reset"` which creates a button that, when selected, resets the form fields to their initial values.

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMRESET(  
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'Reset',  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-37 FORMRESET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <code>cvalue</code> | The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute. |

Table 224-37 (Cont.) FORMRESET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="reset" VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

224.6.47 FORMSELECTCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</SELECT>` tag which marks the end of a Select form element.

A Select form element is a listbox where the user selects one or more values. You mark the beginning of Select form element by means of the [FORMSELECTOPEN Function](#). The values are inserted using [FORMSELETOPTION Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMSELECTCLOSE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</SELECT>
```

as shown under [Examples](#) of the [FORMSELECTOPEN Function](#).

224.6.48 FORMSELECTOPEN Function

This function generates the `<SELECT>` tags which begins a Select form element.

A Select form element is a listbox where the user selects one or more values. You mark the end of Select form element by means of the [FORMSELECTCLOSE Function](#). The values are inserted using [FORMSELETOPTION Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMSELECTOPEN(  
  cname          IN   VARCHAR2,  
  cprompt        IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  nsize          IN   INTEGER    DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```


Parameters

Table 224-38 FORMSELECTOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| cprompt | The string preceding the list box. |
| nsize | The value for the SIZE attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
cprompt <SELECT NAME="cname" SIZE="nsize" cattributes>
</SELECT>
```

so that

```
HTF.FORMSELECTOPEN('greatest_player';
  'Pick the greatest player:');
HTF.FORMSELECTOPTION('Messier');
HTF.FORMSELECTOPTION('Howe');
HTF.FORMSELECTOPTION('Gretzky');.
HTF.FORMSELECTCLOSE;
```

generates

```
Pick the greatest player:
<SELECT NAME="greatest_player">
<OPTION>Messier
<OPTION>Howe
<OPTION>Gretzky
</SELECT>
```

224.6.49 FORMSELETOPTION Function

This function generates the <OPTION> tag which represents one choice in a Select element.

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMSELETOPTION(
  cvalue          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cselected       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-39 FORMSELETOPTION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cvalue | The text for the option |
| cvalue | If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the <code>SELECTED</code> attribute is added to the tag. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates `<OPTION SELECTED cattributes>cvalue` as shown under the Examples section of the [FORMSELECTOPEN Function](#).

224.6.50 FORMSUBMIT Function

This function generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="submit"` which creates a button that, when clicked, submits the form. If the button has a `NAME` attribute, the button contributes a name/value pair to the submitted data.

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMSUBMIT (
    cname          IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
    cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'Submit',
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-40 FORMSUBMIT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cname | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| cvalue | The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="submit" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

224.6.51 FORMTEXT Function

This function generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="text"`, which creates a field for a single line of text.

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMTEXT (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  csize          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cmaxlength     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-41 FORMTEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| <code>csize</code> | The value for the <code>SIZE</code> attribute. |
| <code>cmaxlength</code> | The value for the <code>MAXLENGTH</code> attribute. |
| <code>cvalue</code> | The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="cname" SIZE="csize" MAXLENGTH="cmmaxlength"
VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

224.6.52 FORMTEXTAREA Function

This function generates the `<TEXTAREA>` tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area. This field enables entering several lines of text.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREA2 Function](#) which in addition has the `cwrap` parameter that lets you specify a wrap style.

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMTEXTAREA (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  nrows         IN          INTEGER,
  ncolumns      IN          INTEGER,
  calign        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-42 FORMTEXTAREA Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| cname | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| nrows | The value for the <code>ROWS</code> attribute. This is an integer. |
| ncolumns | The value for the <code>COLS</code> attribute. This is an integer. |
| calign | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" cattributes></TEXTAREA>
```

224.6.53 FORMTEXTAREA2 Function

This function generates the `<TEXTAREA>` tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area. This field enables entering several lines of text.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREA Function](#) except that in that case you cannot specify a wrap style.

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMTEXTAREA2 (
    cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
    nrows          IN          INTEGER,
    ncolumns       IN          INTEGER,
    calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cwrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-43 FORMTEXTAREA2 Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| cname | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| nrows | The value for the <code>ROWS</code> attribute. This is an integer. |
| ncolumns | The value for the <code>COLS</code> attribute. This is an integer. |
| calign | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| cwrap | The value for the <code>WRAP</code> attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" WRAP="cwrap"
cattributes></TEXTAREA>
```

224.6.54 FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Function

This function generates the `</TEXTAREA>` tag which ends a text area form element.

You open a text area element by means of either [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Function](#) or [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMTEXTAREACLOSE
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</TEXTAREA>
```

224.6.55 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Function

This function generates the `<TEXTAREA>` which marks the beginning of a text area form element.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Function](#) which in addition has the `cwrap` parameter that lets you specify a wrap style. You mark the end of a text area form element by means of the [FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMTEXTAREAOPEN (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  nrows          IN          INTEGER,
  ncolumns       IN          INTEGER,
  calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-44 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| <code>nrows</code> | The value for the <code>ROWS</code> attribute. This is an integer. |
| <code>ncolumns</code> | The value for the <code>COLS</code> attribute. This is an integer. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" cattributes>
```

224.6.56 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Function

This function generates the `<TEXTAREA>` which marks the beginning of a text area form element.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Function](#) except that in that case you cannot specify a wrap style. You mark the end of a text area form element by means of the [FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  nrows          IN          INTEGER,
  ncolumns       IN          INTEGER,
  calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cwrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-45 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| nrows | The value for the ROWS attribute. This is an integer. |
| ncolumns | The value for the COLS attribute. This is an integer. |
| calign | The value for the ALIGN attribute. |
| cwrap | The value for the WRAP attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" WRAP = "cwrap"
cattributes>
```

224.6.57 FRAME Function

This function generates the <FRAME> tag which begins the characteristics of a frame created by a <FRAMESET> tag.

Syntax

```
HTF.FRAME (
  csrc          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cname        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cmarginwidth IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cmarginheight IN        VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cscrolling   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnoresize    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes  IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-46 FRAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| csrc | The URL to display in the frame. |
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| cmarginwidth | The value for the MARGINWIDTH attribute. |
| cscrolling | The value for the SCROLLING attribute. |
| cnoresize | If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NORESIZE attribute is added to the tag. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<FRAME SRC="csrc" NAME="cname" MARGINWIDTH="cmarginwidth"
MARGINHEIGHT="cmarginheight" SCROLLING="cscrolling" NORESIZE cattributes>
```

224.6.58 FRAMESETCLOSE Function

This function generates the </FRAMESET> tag which ends a frameset section.

You mark the beginning of a frameset section by means of the [FRAMESETOPEN Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.FRAMESETCLOSE
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</FRAMESET>
```

224.6.59 FRAMESETOPEN Function

This function generates the `<FRAMESET>` tag which define a frameset section.

You mark the end of a frameset section by means of the [FRAMESETCLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.FRAMESETOPEN (  
    crows          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    ccols          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-47 FRAMESETOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>crows</code> | The value for the <code>ROWS</code> attribute. |
| <code>ccols</code> | The value for the <code>COLS</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="crows" COLS="ccols" cattributes>
```

224.6.60 HEADCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</HEAD>` tag which marks the end of an HTML document head section.

You mark the beginning of an HTML document head section by means of the [HEADOPEN Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.HEADCLOSE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</HEAD>
```


224.6.61 HEADER Function

This function generates opening heading tags (<H1> to <H6>) and their corresponding closing tags (</H1> to </H6>).

Syntax

```
HTF.HEADER(
  nsize      IN      INTEGER,
  cheader    IN      VARCHAR2,
  calign     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-48 HEADER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| nsize | The heading level. This is an integer between 1 and 6. |
| cheader | The text to display in the heading. |
| calign | The value for the ALIGN attribute. |
| cnowrap | The value for the NOWRAP attribute. |
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

```
HTF.header (1, 'Overview')
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

produces:

```
<H1>Overview</H1>
```

224.6.62 HEADOPEN Function

This function generates the <HEAD> tag which marks the beginning of the HTML document head section.

You mark the end of an HTML document head section by means of the [HEADCLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.HEADOPEN
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

<HEAD>

224.6.63 HR Function

This function generates the <HR> tag, which generates a line in the HTML document.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [LINE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.HR (
  cclear      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csrc        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-49 HR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| csrc | The value for the SRC attribute which specifies a custom image as the source of the line. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<HR CLEAR="cclear" SRC="csrc" cattributes>
```

224.6.64 HTMLCLOSE Function

This function generates the </HTML> tag which marks the end of an HTML document.

You use the [HTMLOPEN Function](#) to mark the beginning of an HTML document.

Syntax

```
HTF.HTMLCLOSE
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</HTML>
```

224.6.65 HTMLOPEN Function

This function generates the <HTML> tag which marks the beginning of an HTML document.

You use the [HTMLCLOSE Function](#) to mark the end of the an HTML document.

Syntax

```
HTF.HTMLOPEN
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
<HTML>
```

224.6.66 IMG Function

This function generates the `` tag which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page.

The [IMG2 Function](#) performs the same operation but additionally uses the `cusemap` parameter.

Syntax

```
HTF.IMG (
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calign        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calt          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cismap        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters**Table 224-50 IMG Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>curl</code> | The value for the SRC attribute. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the ALIGN attribute. |
| <code>calt</code> | The value for the ALT attribute which specifies alternative text to display if the browser does not support images. |
| <code>cismap</code> | If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the ISMAP attribute is added to the tag. The attribute indicates that the image is an imagemap. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<IMG SRC="curl" ALIGN="calign" ALT="calt" ISMAP cattributes>
```

224.6.67 IMG2 Function

This function generates the tag, which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page.

The [IMG Function](#) performs the same operation but does not use the `cusemap` parameter.

Syntax

```
HTF.IMG2(
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calign        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calt          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cismap        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cusemap       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-51 IMG2 Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>curl</code> | The value for the SRC attribute. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the ALIGN attribute. |
| <code>calt</code> | The value for the ALT attribute which specifies alternative text to display if the browser does not support images. |
| <code>cismap</code> | If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the ISMAP attribute is added to the tag. The attribute indicates that the image is an imagemap. |
| <code>cusemap</code> | The value for the USEMAP attribute which specifies a client-side image map. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<IMG SRC="curl" ALIGN="calign" ALT="calt" ISMAP USEMAP="cusemap" cattributes>
```

224.6.68 ISINDEX Function

This function creates a single entry field with a prompting text, such as "*enter value*," then sends that value to the URL of the page or program.

Syntax

```
HTF.ISINDEX(
  cprompt       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-52 ISINDEX Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| cprompt | The value for the PROMPT attribute. |
| curl | The value for the HREF attribute. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<ISINDEX PROMPT="cprompt" HREF="curl">
```

224.6.69 ITALIC Function

This function generates the `<I>` and `</I>` tags which direct the browser to render the text in italics.

Syntax

```
HTF.ITALIC(
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-53 ITALIC Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text to be rendered in italics. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<I cattributes>ctext</I>
```

224.6.70 KBD Function

This function generates the `<KBD>` and `</KBD>` tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [KEYBOARD Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.KBD(
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-54 KBD Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <code>c_{text}</code> | The text to be rendered in monospace. |
| <code>c_{attributes}</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<KBD cattributes>ctext</KBD>
```

224.6.71 KEYBOARD Function

This function generates the `<KBD>` and `</KBD>` tags, which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [KBD Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.KEYBOARD (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-55 KEYBOARD Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <code>c_{text}</code> | The text to be rendered in monospace. |
| <code>c_{attributes}</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<KBD cattributes>ctext</KBD>
```

224.6.72 LINE Function

This function generates the `<HR>` tag, which generates a line in the HTML document.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [HR Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.LINE (
  cclear        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csrc          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 224-56 LINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| csrc | The value for the SRC attribute which specifies a custom image as the source of the line. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<HR CLEAR="cclear" SRC="csrc" cattributes>
```

224.6.73 LINKREL Function

This function generates the <LINK> tag with the REL attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the anchor to the target. This is only used when the HREF attribute is present.

This is the opposite of [LINKREV Function](#). This tag indicates a relationship between documents but does not create a link. To create a link, use the [ANCHOR Function](#).

Syntax

```

HTF.LINKREL (
    crel          IN          VARCHAR2,
    curl          IN          VARCHAR2,
    cttitle      IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 224-57 LINKREL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| crel | The value for the REL attribute. |
| curl | The value for the URL attribute. |
| cttitle | The value for the TITLE attribute. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<LINK REL="crel" HREF="curl" TITLE="cttitle">
```

224.6.74 LINKREV Function

This function generates the `<LINK>` tag with the `REV` attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the target to the anchor.

This is the opposite of the [LINKREL Function](#). This tag indicates a relationship between documents, but does not create a link. To create a link, use the [ANCHOR Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.LINKREV (
  crev          IN          VARCHAR2,
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2,
  ctitle       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-58 LINKREV Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| crev | The value for the <code>REV</code> attribute. |
| curl | The value for the <code>URL</code> attribute. |
| ctitle | The value for the <code>TITLE</code> attribute. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<LINK REV="crev" HREF="curl" TITLE="ctitle">
```

224.6.75 LISTHEADER Function

This function generates the `<LH>` and `</LH>` tags which print an HTML tag at the beginning of the list.

Syntax

```
HTF.LISTHEADER (
  ctext        IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes  IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-59 LISTHEADER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| ctext | The text to place between <code><LH></code> and <code></LH></code> . |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<LH cattributes>ctext</LH>
```

224.6.76 LISTINGCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</LISTING>` tags which marks the end of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page.

To mark the beginning of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page, use the [LISTINGOPEN Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.LISTINGCLOSE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</LISTING>
```

224.6.77 LISTINGOPEN Function

This function generates the `<LISTING>` tag which marks the beginning of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page.

To mark the end of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page, use the [LISTINGCLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.LISTINGOPEN  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
<LISTING>
```

224.6.78 LISTITEM Function

This function generates the `` tag, which indicates a list item.

Syntax

```
HTF.LISTITEM(  
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cdingbat       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  csrc           IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-60 LISTITEM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text for the list item. |
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| cdingbat | The value for the DINGBAT attribute. |
| csrc | The value for the SRC attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<LI CLEAR="cclear" DINGBAT="cdingbat" SRC="csrc" cattributes>ctext
```

224.6.79 MAILTO Function

This function generates the <A> tag with the HREF set to 'mailto' prepended to the mail address argument.

Syntax

```
HTF.MAILTO(
  caddress      IN          VARCHAR2,
  ctext         IN          VARCHAR2,
  cname         IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-61 MAILTO Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| caddress | The email address of the recipient. |
| ctext | The clickable portion of the link. |
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<A HREF="mailto:caddress" NAME="cname" cattributes>ctext</A>
```

so that

```
HTF.mailto('pres@white_house.gov','Send Email to the President');
```

generates:

```
<A HREF="mailto:pres@white_house.gov">Send Email to the President</A>
```

224.6.80 MAPCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</MAP>` tag which marks the end of a set of regions in a client-side image map

. To mark the beginning of a set of regions in a client-side image map, use the [MAPOPEN Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.MAPCLOSE
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</MAP>
```

224.6.81 MAPOPEN Function

This function generates the `<MAP>` tag which mark the beginning of a set of regions in a client-side image map.

To mark the end of a set of regions in a client-side image map, use the [MAPCLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.MAPOPEN (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-62 MAPOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<MAP NAME="cname" cattributes>
```

224.6.82 MENULISTCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</MENU>` tag which ends a list that presents one line for each item.

To begin a list of this kind, use the [MENULISTOPEN Function](#). The items in the list appear more compact than an unordered list. The [LISTITEM Function](#) defines the list items in a menu list.

Syntax

```
HTF.MENULISTCLOSE  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</MENU>
```

224.6.83 MENULISTOPEN Function

This function generates the `<MENU>` tag which begins a list that presents one line for each item.

To end a list of this kind, use the [MENULISTCLOSE Function](#). The items in the list appear more compact than an unordered list. The [LISTITEM Function](#) defines the list items in a menu list.

Syntax

```
HTF.MENULISTOPEN  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
<MENU>
```

224.6.84 META Function

This function generates the `<META>` tag, which embeds meta-information about the document and also specifies values for HTTP headers. For example, you can specify the expiration date, keywords, and author name.

Syntax

```
HTF.META(  
    chttp_equiv    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    cname          IN    VARCHAR2,  
    ccontent       IN    VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-63 META Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| chttp_equiv | The value for the <code>CHTTP_EQUIV</code> attribute. |
| cname | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| ccontent | The value for the <code>CONTENT</code> attribute. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="chttp_equiv" NAME ="cname" CONTENT="ccontent">
```

so that

```
HTF.meta ('Refresh', NULL, 120);
```

generates

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="Refresh" CONTENT=120>
```

On some Web browsers, this causes the current URL to be reloaded automatically every 120 seconds.

224.6.85 NL Function

This function generates the `
` tag which begins a new line of text.

It performs the same operation as the [BR Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.NL(
  cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-64 NL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cclear | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<BR CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

224.6.86 NOBR Function

This function generates the `<NOBR>` and `</NOBR>` tags which turn off line-breaking in a section of text.

Syntax

```
HTF.NOBR (  
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2)  
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-65 NOBR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text that is to be rendered on one line. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<NOBR>ctext</NOBR>
```

224.6.87 NOFRAMESCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</NOFRAMES>` tag which marks the end of a no-frames section.

To mark the beginning of a no-frames section, use the [FRAMESETOPEN Function](#). See also [FRAME Function](#), [FRAMESETOPEN Function](#) and [FRAMESETCLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.NOFRAMESCLOSE  
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</NOFRAMES>
```

224.6.88 NOFRAMESOPEN Function

This function generates the `<NOFRAMES>` tag which mark the beginning of a no-frames section.

To mark the end of a no-frames section, use the [FRAMESETCLOSE Function](#). See also [FRAME Function](#), [FRAMESETOPEN Function](#) and [FRAMESETCLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.NOFRAMESOPEN  
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
<NOFRAMES>
```

224.6.89 OLISTCLOSE Function

This function generates the `` tag which defines the end of an ordered list. An ordered list presents a list of numbered items.

To mark the beginning of a list of this kind, use the [OLISTOPEN Function](#). Numbered items are added using [LISTITEM Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.OLISTCLOSE
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</OL>
```

224.6.90 OLISTOPEN Function

This function generates the `` tag which marks the beginning of an ordered list. An ordered list presents a list of numbered items.

To mark the end of a list of this kind, use the [OLISTCLOSE Function](#). Numbered items are added using [LISTITEM Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.OLISTOPEN (
  cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cwrap           IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters**Table 224-66** OLISTOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| cwrap | The value for the WRAP attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<OL CLEAR="cclear" WRAP="cwrap" cattributes>
```

224.6.91 PARA Function

This function generates the <P> tag which indicates that the text that comes after the tag is to be formatted as a paragraph.

You can add attributes to the tag by means of the [PARAGRAPH Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.PARA
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
<P>
```

224.6.92 PARAGRAPH Function

You can use this function to add attributes to the <P> tag created by the PARA Function.

Syntax

```
HTF.PARAGRAPH(
  calign          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-67 PARAGRAPH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| calign | The value for the ALIGN attribute. |
| cnowrap | If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is added to the tag. |
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<P ALIGN="calign" NOWRAP CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

Related Topics

- [PARA Function](#)
This function generates the <P> tag which indicates that the text that comes after the tag is to be formatted as a paragraph.

224.6.93 PARAM Function

This function generates the `<PARAM>` tag which specifies parameter values for Java applets.

The values can reference HTML variables. To invoke a Java applet from a Web page, use [APPLETOPEN Function](#) to begin the invocation. Use one [PARAM Function](#) for each desired name-value pair, and use [APPLETCLOSE Function](#) to end the applet invocation.

Syntax

```
HTF.PARAM(  
    cname          IN          VARCHAR2  
    cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-68 PARAM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| cvalue | The value for the VALUE attribute. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<PARAM NAME=cname VALUE="cvalue">
```

224.6.94 PLAINTEXT Function

This function generates the `<PLAINTEXT>` and `</PLAINTEXT>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in fixed-width type.

Syntax

```
HTF.PLAINTEXT(  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-69 PLAINTEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text to be rendered in fixed-width font. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<PLAINTEXT cattributes>ctext</PLAINTEXT>
```

224.6.95 PRECLOSE Function

This function generates the `</PRE>` tag which marks the end of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page.

To mark the beginning of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page, use the [PREOPEN Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.PRECLOSE  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</PRE>
```

224.6.96 PREOPEN Function

This function generates the `<PRE>` tag which marks the beginning of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page.

To mark the end of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page, use the [PRECLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.PREOPEN (  
    cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cwidth          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-70 PREOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| cwidth | The value for the WIDTH attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<PRE CLEAR="cclear" WIDTH="cwidth" cattributes>
```

224.6.97 PRINT Functions

These functions generate the specified parameter as a string terminated with the `\n` newline character.

The [PRN Functions](#) performs the same operation but does not terminate with a newline character.

Syntax

```
HTF.PRINT (  
    cbuf      IN      VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
HTF.PRINT (  
    dbuf      IN      DATE)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
HTF.PRINT (  
    nbuf      IN      NUMBER)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-71 PRINT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>cbuf</code> | The string to generate terminated by a newline. |
| <code>dbuf</code> | The string to generate terminated by a newline. |
| <code>nbuf</code> | The string to generate terminated by a newline. |

Usage Notes

- The `\n` character is not the same as `
`. The `\n` character formats the HTML source but it does not affect how the browser renders the HTML source. Use `
` to control how the browser renders the HTML source.
- These functions do not have function equivalents.

224.6.98 PRN Functions

These functions generate the specified parameter as a string.

Unlike the [PRINT Functions](#) the string is not terminated with the `\n` newline character.

Syntax

```
HTF.PRN (  
    cbuf      IN      VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
HTF.PRN (  
    dbuf      IN      DATE)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
HTF.PRN (
  nbuf      IN      NUMBER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-72 PRN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| cbuf | The string to generate (not terminated by a newline). |
| dbuf | The string to generate (not terminated by a newline). |
| nbuf | The string to generate (not terminated by a newline). |

Usage Notes

These functions do not have function equivalents.

224.6.99 S Function

This function generates the <S> and </S> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type.

This performs the same operation as [STRIKE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.S (
  ctext      IN      VARCHAR2,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-73 S Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text to be rendered in strikethrough type. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<S cattributes>ctext</S>
```

224.6.100 SAMPLE Function

This function generates the `<SAMP>` and `</SAMP>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in monospace font or however "sample" is defined stylistically.

Syntax

```
HTF.SAMPLE (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-74 SAMPLE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text to be rendered in monospace font. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<SAMP cattributes>ctext</SAMP>
```

224.6.101 SCRIPT Function

This function generates the `<SCRIPT>` and `</SCRIPT>` tags which contain a script written in languages such as JavaScript and VBscript.

Syntax

```
HTF.SCRIPT (  
    cscript       IN          VARCHAR2,  
    clanguage     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-75 SCRIPT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| cscript | The text of the script. This is the text that makes up the script itself, not the name of a file containing the script. |
| clanguage | The language in which the script is written. If this parameter is omitted, the user's browser determines the scripting language. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE=clanguage>cscript</SCRIPT>
```

so that

```
HTF.script ('Erupting_Volcano', 'Javascript');
```

generates

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE=Javascript>"script text here"</SCRIPT>
```

This causes the browser to run the script enclosed in the tags.

224.6.102 SMALL Function

This function generates the `<SMALL>` and `</SMALL>` tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround using a small font.

Syntax

```
HTF.SMALL (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-76 SMALL Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text to be rendered in small font. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<SMALL cattributes>ctext</SMALL>
```

224.6.103 STRIKE Function

This function generates the `<STRIKE>` and `</STRIKE>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type.

This performs the same operation as [S Function](#).

Syntax

```
STRIKE (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-77 STRIKE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <code>c_{text}</code> | The text to be rendered in strikethrough type. |
| <code>c_{attributes}</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<STRIKE cattributes>ctext</STRIKE>
```

224.6.104 STRONG Function

This function generates the `` and `` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in bold, or however "strong" is defined.

Syntax

```
HTF.STRONG (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-78 STRONG Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <code>c_{text}</code> | The text to be emphasized. |
| <code>c_{attributes}</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<STRONG cattributes>ctext</STRONG>
```

224.6.105 STYLE Function

This function generates the `<STYLE>` and `</STYLE>` tags which include a style sheet in a Web page.

You can get more information about style sheets at <http://www.w3.org>. This feature is not compatible with browsers that support only HTML versions 2.0 or earlier. Such browsers will ignore this tag.

Syntax

```
HTF.STYLE (
    cstyle          IN          VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters**Table 224-79** STYLE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| cstyle | The style information to include. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<STYLE>cstyle</STYLE>
```

224.6.106 SUB Function

This function generates the `_{` and `}` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as subscript.

Syntax

```
HTF.SUB (
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
    calign         in          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters**Table 224-80** SUB Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text to render in subscript. |
| calign | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<SUB ALIGN="calign" cattributes>ctext</SUB>
```


224.6.107 SUP Function

This function generates the `^{` and `}` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as superscript.

Syntax

```
HTF.SUP (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  calign         in          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-81 SUP Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to render in superscript. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<SUP ALIGN="calign" cattributes>ctext</SUP>
```

224.6.108 TABLECAPTION Function

This function generates the `<CAPTION>` and `</CAPTION>` tags which place a caption in an HTML table.

Syntax

```
HTF.TABLECAPTION (
  ccaption       IN          VARCHAR2,
  calign         in          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-82 TABLECAPTION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text for the caption. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<CAPTION ALIGN="calign" cattributes>ccaption</CAPTION>
```

224.6.109 TABLECLOSE Function

This function generates the `</TABLE>` tag which marks the end of an HTML table.

To define the beginning of an HTML table, use the [TABLEOPEN Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.TABLECLOSE  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</TABLE>
```

224.6.110 TABLEDATA Function

This function generates the `<TD>` and `</TD>` tags which insert data into a cell of an HTML table.

Syntax

```
HTF.TABLEDATA (  
    cvalue          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    calign          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cdp             IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cnowrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    crowspan        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    ccolspan        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-83 TABLEDATA Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| cvalue | The data for the cell in the table. |
| calign | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| cdp | The value for the <code>DP</code> attribute. |
| cnowrap | If the value of this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute is added to the tag. |
| ccolspan | The value for the <code>COLSPAN</code> attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<TD ALIGN="calign" DP="cdp" ROWSPAN="crowspan" COLSPAN="ccolspan" NOWRAP
cattributes>cvalue</TD>
```

224.6.111 TABLEHEADER Function

This function generates the <TH> and </TH> tags which insert a header cell in an HTML table.

The <TH> tag is similar to the <TD> tag except that the text in this case the rows are usually rendered in bold type.

Syntax

```
HTF.TABLEHEADER(
    cvalue      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    calign      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cdp         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cnowrap     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    crowspan    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    ccolspan    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-84 TABLEHEADER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cvalue | The data for the cell in the table. |
| calign | The value for the ALIGN attribute. |
| cdp | The value for the DP attribute. |
| cnowrap | If the value of this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is added to the tag. |
| crispen | The value for the ROWSPAN attribute. |
| ccolspan | The value for the COLSPAN attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<TH ALIGN="calign" DP="cdp" ROWSPAN="crowspan" COLSPAN="ccolspan" NOWRAP
cattributes>cvalue</TH>
```

224.6.112 TABLEOPEN Function

This function generates the <TABLE> tag which marks the beginning of an HTML table.

To define the end of an HTML table, use the [TABLECLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.TABLEOPEN (
  cborder      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
  calign       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
  cattributes  IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-85 TABLEOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| border | The value for the <code>BORDER</code> attribute. |
| calign | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| cnowrap | If the value of this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute is added to the tag. |
| cclear | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<TABLE "cborder" NOWRAP ALIGN="calign" CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

224.6.113 TABLEROWCLOSE Function

This function generates the </TR> tag which marks the end of a new row in an HTML table.

To mark the beginning of a new row, use the [TABLEROWOPEN Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.TABLEROWCLOSE
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</TABLE>
```

224.6.114 TABLEROWOPEN Function

This function generates the <TR> tag which marks the beginning of a new row in an HTML table.

To mark the end of a new row, use the [TABLEROWCLOSE Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.TABLEROWOPEN (
  calign          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cvalign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cdp             IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-86 TABLEROWOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| calign | The value for the ALIGN attribute. |
| cvalign | The value for the VALIGN attribute. |
| cdp | The value for the DP attribute. |
| cnowrap | If the value of this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is added to the tag. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<<TR ALIGN="calign" VALIGN="cvalign" DP="cdp" NOWRAP cattributes>
```

224.6.115 TELETYPE Function

This function generates the <TT> and </TT> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in a fixed width typewriter font, for example, the courier font.

Syntax

```
HTF.TELETYPE (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-87 TELETYPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| c <code>text</code> | The text to render in a fixed width typewriter font. |
| c <code>attributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<TT cattributes>ctext</TT>
```

224.6.116 TITLE Function

This function generates the `<TITLE>` and `</TITLE>` tags which specify the text to display in the titlebar of the browser window.

Syntax

```
HTF.TITLE(  
  ctitle          IN          VARCHAR2)  
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-88 TITLE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| c <code>title</code> | The text to display in the titlebar of the browser window. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<TITLE>ctitle</TITLE>
```

224.6.117 ULISTCLOSE Function

This function generates the `` tag which marks the end of an unordered list. An unordered list presents items with bullets.

To mark the beginning of an unordered list, use the [ULISTOPEN Function](#). Add list items with [LISTITEM Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.ULISTCLOSE  
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

```
</UL>
```

224.6.118 ULISTOPEN Function

This function generates the `` tag which marks the beginning of an unordered list. An unordered list presents items with bullets.

To mark the end of an unordered list, use the [ULISTCLOSE Function](#). Add list items with [LISTITEM Function](#).

Syntax

```
HTF.ULISTOPEN (
    cclear      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cwrap       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cdingbat    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    csrc        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters**Table 224-89** ULISTOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| cwrap | The value for the WRAP attribute. |
| cdingbat | The value for the DINGBAT attribute. |
| csrc | The value for the SRC attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<UL CLEAR="cclear" WRAP="cwrap" DINGBAT="cdingbat" SRC="csrc" cattributes>
```

224.6.119 UNDERLINE Function

This function generates the `<U>` and `</U>` tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround with an underline.

Syntax

```
HTF.UNDERLINE (
    ctext      IN      VARCHAR2,
    cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-90 UNDERLINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text to render with an underline. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<U cattributes>ctext</U>
```

224.6.120 VARIABLE Function

This function generates the `<VAR>` and `</VAR>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in italics or however "variable" is defined stylistically.

Syntax

```
HTF.VARIABLE (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 224-91 VARIABLE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text to render in italics. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This function generates

```
<VAR cattributes>ctext</VAR>
```

224.6.121 WBR Function

This function generates the `<WBR>` tag, which inserts a soft line break within a section of NOBR text.

Syntax

```
HTF.WBR
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Examples

This function generates

<WBR>

225

HTP

The `HTP` (hypertext procedures) and `HTF` (hypertext functions) packages generate HTML tags. For example, the `HTP.ANCHOR` procedure generates the HTML anchor tag, `<A>`.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of Tags](#)
- [Summary of HTP Subprograms](#)



See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod_plsql*

225.1 HTP Operational Notes

Certain operational notes apply to the `HTP` package.

For every HTP procedure that generates one or more HTML tags, there is a corresponding HTF function with identical parameters with the following exception:

- The [PRINTS Procedure](#) and the [PS Procedure](#) do not have HTF function equivalents. Use the [ESCAPE_SC Function](#) or the [ESCAPE_URL Function](#) if you need a string conversion function. Note that while there is a [ESCAPE_SC Procedure](#) that performs the same operation as the [PRINTS Procedure](#) and the [PS Procedure](#), there is no procedural equivalent for the [ESCAPE_URL Function](#).
- The [FORMAT_CELL Function](#) does not have an HTP equivalent. The function formats column values inside an HTML table using [TABLEDATA Function](#) which does have an HTP equivalent in the [TABLEDATA Procedure](#). The advantage of this using the [FORMAT_CELL Function](#) is that it allows for better control over the HTML tables.

The function versions do not directly generate output in your Web page. Instead, they pass their output as return values to the statements that invoked them. Use these functions when you need to nest calls. To print the output of HTF functions, call the functions from within the `HTP.PRINT` procedure. It then prints its parameters to the generated Web page.

225.2 HTP Rules and Limits

If you use values of the LONG datatype in procedures such as HTP.PRINT, HTP.PRN, HTP.PRINTS, HTP.PA or OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT, only the first 32 K of the LONG data is used. The LONG data is bound to a VARCHAR2 datatype in the procedure.

225.3 HTP Examples

These commands generate a simple HTML document.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE hello AS
BEGIN
  HTP.HTMLOPEN;           -- generates <HTML>
  HTP.HEADOPEN;          -- generates <HEAD>
  HTP.TITLE('Hello');    -- generates <TITLE>Hello</TITLE>
  HTP.HEADCLOSE;        -- generates </HEAD>
  HTP.BODYOPEN;         -- generates <BODY>
  HTP.HEADER(1, 'Hello'); -- generates <H1>Hello</H1>
  HTP.BODYCLOSE;        -- generates </BODY>
  HTP.HTMLCLOSE;        -- generates </HTML>
END;
```

225.4 HTP Summary of Tags

HTP tags can be grouped by type, to make understanding them easier.

HTML, HEAD, and BODY Tags

[HTMLOPEN Procedure](#), [HTMLCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate <HTML> and </HTML>

[HEADOPEN Procedure](#), [HEADCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate <HEAD> and </HEAD>

[BODYOPEN Procedure](#), [BODYCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate <BODY> and </BODY>

Comment Tag

[COMMENT Procedure](#) - generates <!-- and -->

Tags in the <HEAD> Area

[BASE Procedure](#) - generates <BASE>

[LINKREL Procedure](#) - generates <LINK> with the REL attribute

[LINKREV Procedure](#) - generates <LINK> with the REV attribute

[TITLE Procedure](#) - generates <TITLE>

[META Procedure](#) - generates <META>

[SCRIPT Procedure](#) - generates <SCRIPT>

[STYLE Procedure](#) - generates <STYLE>

[ISINDEX Procedure](#) - generates <ISINDEX>

Applet Tags

[APPLETOPEN Procedure](#), [APPLETCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<APPLET>` and `</APPLET>`

[PARAM Procedure](#) - generates `<PARAM>`

List Tags

[OLISTOPEN Procedure](#), [OLISTCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `` and ``

[ULISTOPEN Procedure](#), [ULISTCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `` and ``

[DLISTOPEN Procedure](#), [DLISTCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<DL>` and `</DL>`

[DLISTTERM Procedure](#) - generates `<DT>`

[DLISTDEF Procedure](#) - generates `<DD>`

[DIRLISTOPEN Procedure](#), [DIRLISTCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<DIR>` and `</DIR>`

[LISTHEADER Procedure](#) - generates `<LH>`

[LISTINGOPEN Procedure](#), [LISTINGCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<LISTING>` and `</LISTING>`

[MENULISTOPEN Procedure](#) - generate `<MENU>` and `</MENU>`

[LISTITEM Procedure](#) - generates ``

Form Tags

[FORMOPEN Procedure](#), [FORMCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<FORM>` and `</FORM>`

[FORMCHECKBOX Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="CHECKBOX">`

[FORMHIDDEN Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="HIDDEN">`

[FORMIMAGE Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="IMAGE">`

[FORMPASSWORD Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="PASSWORD">`

[FORMRADIO Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="RADIO">`

[FORMSELECTOPEN Procedure](#), [FORMSELECTCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<SELECT>` and `</SELECT>`

[FORMSELETOPTION Procedure](#) - generates `<OPTION>`

[FORMTEXT Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="TEXT">`

[FORMTEXTAREA Procedure](#) - generate `<TEXTAREA>`

[FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Procedure](#), [FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<TEXTAREA>` and `</TEXTAREA>`

[FORMRESET Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="RESET">`

[FORMSUBMIT Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="SUBMIT">`

Table Tags

[TABLEOPEN Procedure](#), [TABLECLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<TABLE>` and `</TABLE>`

[TABLECAPTION Procedure](#) - generates `<CAPTION>`

[TABLEROWOPEN Procedure](#), [TABLEROWCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<TR>` and `</TR>`

[TABLEHEADER Procedure](#) - generates `<TH>`

[TABLEDATA Procedure](#) - generates `<TD>`

IMG, HR, and A Tags

[HR Procedure](#), [LINE Procedure](#) - generate `<HR>`

[IMG Procedure](#), [IMG2 Procedure](#) - generate ``

[ANCHOR Procedure](#), [ANCHOR2 Procedure](#) - generate `<A>`

[MAOPEN Procedure](#), [MAPCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<MAP>` and `</MAP>`

Paragraph Formatting Tags

[HEADER Procedure](#) - generates heading tags (`<H1>` to `<H6>`)

[PARA Procedure](#), [PARAGRAPH Procedure](#) - generate `<P>`

[PRN Procedures](#), [PRINT Procedures](#) - generate any text that is passed in

[PRINTS Procedure](#), [PS Procedure](#) - generate any text that is passed in; special characters in HTML are escaped

[PREOPEN Procedure](#), [PRECLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<PRE>` and `</PRE>`

[BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Procedure](#), [BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<BLOCKQUOTE>` and `</BLOCKQUOTE>`

[DIV Procedure](#) - generates `<DIV>`

[NL Procedure](#), [BR Procedure](#) - generate `
`

[NOBR Procedure](#) - generates `<NOBR>`

[WBR Procedure](#) - generates `<WBR>`

[PLAINTEXT Procedure](#) - generates `<PLAINTEXT>`

[ADDRESS Procedure](#) - generates `<ADDRESS>`

[MAILTO Procedure](#) - generates `<A>` with the `MAILTO` attribute

[AREA Procedure](#) - generates `<AREA>`

[BGSOUND Procedure](#) - generates `<BGSOUND>`

Character Formatting Tags

[BASEFONT Procedure](#) - generates `<BASEFONT>`

BIG Procedure - generates <BIG>

BOLD Procedure - generates

CENTER Procedure - generates <CENTER> and </CENTER>

CENTEROPEN Procedure, CENTERCLOSE Procedure - generate <CENTER> and </CENTER>

CITE Procedure - generates <CITE>

CODE Procedure - generates <CODE>

DFN Procedure - generates <DFN>

EM Procedure, EMPHASIS Procedure - generate

FONTOPEN Procedure, FONTCLOSE Procedure - generate and

ITALIC Procedure - generates <I>

KBD Procedure, KEYBOARD Procedure - generate <KBD> and </KBD>

S Procedure - generates <S>

SAMPLE Procedure - generates <SAMP>

SMALL Procedure - generates <SMALL>

STRIKE Procedure - generates <STRIKE>

STRONG Procedure - generates

SUB Procedure - generates <SUB>

SUP Procedure - generates <SUP>

TELETYPE Procedure - generates <TT>

UNDERLINE Procedure - generates <U>

VARIABLE Procedure - generates <VAR>

Frame Tags

FRAME Procedure - generates <FRAME>

FRAMESETOPEN Procedure, FRAMESETCLOSE Procedure - generate <FRAMESET> and </FRAMESET>

NOFRAMESOPEN Procedure, NOFRAMESCLOSE Procedure - generate <NOFRAMES> and </NOFRAMES>

225.5 Summary of HTP Subprograms

This table lists the HTP subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 225-1 HTP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| ADDRESS Procedure | Generates the <ADDRESS> and </ADDRESS> tags which specify the address, author and signature of a document |
| ANCHOR Procedure | Generates the <A> and tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link |
| ANCHOR2 Procedure | Generates the <A> and tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link |
| APPLETCLOSE Procedure | Closes the applet invocation with the </APPLET> tag |
| APPLETOPEN Procedure | Generates the <APPLET> tag which begins the invocation of a Java applet |
| AREA Procedure | Generates the <AREA> tag, which defines a client-side image map |
| BASE Procedure | Generates the <BASE> tag which records the URL of the document |
| BASEFONT Procedure | Generates the <BASEFONT> tag which specifies the base font size for a Web page |
| BGSOUND Procedure | Generates the <BGSOUND> tag which includes audio for a Web page |
| BIG Procedure | Generates the <BIG> and </BIG> tags which direct the browser to render the text in a bigger font |
| BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Procedure | Generates the </BLOCKQUOTE> tag which mark the end of a section of quoted text |
| BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Procedure | Generates the <BLOCKQUOTE> tag, which marks the beginning of a section of quoted text |
| BODYCLOSE Procedure | Generates the </BODY> tag which marks the end of a body section of an HTML document |
| BODYOPEN Procedure | Generates the <BODY> tag which marks the beginning of the body section of an HTML document |
| BOLD Procedure | Generates the and tags which direct the browser to display the text in boldface |
| BR Procedure | Generates the tag which begins a new line of text |
| CENTER Procedure | Generates the <CENTER> and </CENTER> tags which center a section of text within a Web page |
| CENTERCLOSE Procedure | Generates the </CENTER> tag which marks the end of a section of text to center |
| CENTEROPEN Procedure | Generates the <CENTER> tag which mark the beginning of a section of text to center |
| CITE Procedure | Generates the <CITE> and </CITE> tags which direct the browser to render the text as a citation |
| CODE Procedure | Generates the <CODE> and </CODE> tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font or however "code" is defined stylistically |
| COMMENT Procedure | Generates procedure generates the comment tags <!-- ctext --> |

Table 225-1 (Cont.) HTP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| DFN Procedure | Generates the <DFN> and </DFN> tags which direct the browser to mark the text as italics or however "definition" is defined stylistically |
| DIRLISTCLOSE Procedure | Generates the </DIR> tag which ends a directory list section |
| DIRLISTOPEN Procedure | Generates the <DIR> which starts a directory list section |
| DIV Procedure | Generates the <DIV> tag which creates document divisions |
| DLISTCLOSE Procedure | Generates the </DL> tag which ends a definition list |
| DLISTDEF Procedure | Generates the <DD> tag, which inserts definitions of terms |
| DLISTOPEN Procedure | Generates the <DL> tag which starts a definition list |
| DLISTTERM Procedure | Generates the <DT> tag which defines a term in a definition list <DL> |
| EM Procedure | Generates the and tags, which define text to be emphasized |
| EMPHASIS Procedure | Generates the and tags, which define text to be emphasized |
| ESCAPE_SC Procedure | Replaces characters that have special meaning in HTML with their escape sequences |
| FONTCLOSE Procedure | Generates the tag which marks the end of a section of text with the specified font characteristics |
| FONTOPEN Procedure | Generates the which marks the beginning of section of text with the specified font characteristics |
| FORMCHECKBOX Procedure | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="checkbox" which inserts a checkbox element in a form |
| FORMCLOSE Procedure | Generates the </FORM> tag which marks the end of a form section in an HTML document |
| FORMOPEN Procedure | Generates the <FORM> tag which marks the beginning of a form section in an HTML document |
| FORMFILE Procedure | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="file" which inserts a file form element, and is used for file uploading for a given page |
| FORMHIDDEN Procedure | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="hidden" which inserts a hidden form element |
| FORMIMAGE Procedure | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="image" which creates an image field that the user clicks to submit the form immediately |
| FORMPASSWORD Procedure | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="password" which creates a single-line text entry field |
| FORMRADIO Procedure | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="radio", which creates a radio button on the HTML form |
| FORMRESET Procedure | Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="reset" which creates a button that, when selected, resets the form fields to their initial values |

Table 225-1 (Cont.) HTP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| FORMSELECTCLOSE Procedure | Generates the <code></SELECT></code> tag which marks the end of a Select form element |
| FORMSELECTOPEN Procedure | Generates the <code></SELECT></code> tag which marks the beginning of a Select form element |
| FORMSELECTOPTION Procedure | Generates the <code><OPTION></code> tag which represents one choice in a Select element |
| FORMSUBMIT Procedure | Generates the <code><INPUT></code> tag with <code>TYPE="submit"</code> which creates a button that, when clicked, submits the form |
| FORMTEXT Procedure | Generates the <code><INPUT></code> tag with <code>TYPE="text"</code> , which creates a field for a single line of text |
| FORMTEXTAREA Procedure | Generates the <code><TEXTAREA></code> tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area |
| FORMTEXTAREA2 Procedure | Generates the <code><TEXTAREA></code> tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area with the ability to specify a wrap style |
| FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Procedure | Generates the <code></TEXTAREA></code> tag which ends a text area form element |
| FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Procedure | Generates the <code><TEXTAREA></code> which marks the beginning of a text area form element |
| FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Procedure | Generates the <code><TEXTAREA></code> which marks the beginning of a text area form element with the ability to specify a wrap style |
| FRAME Procedure | Generates the <code><FRAME></code> tag which begins the characteristics of a frame created by a <code><FRAMESET></code> tag |
| FRAMESETCLOSE Procedure | Generates the <code></FRAMESET></code> tag which ends a frameset section |
| FRAMESETOPEN Procedure | Generates the <code></FRAMESET></code> tag which begins a frameset section |
| HEADCLOSE Procedure | Generates the <code></HEAD></code> tag which marks the end of an HTML document head section |
| HEADER Procedure | Generates opening heading tags (<code><H1></code> to <code><H6></code>) and their corresponding closing tags (<code></H1></code> to <code></H6></code>) |
| HEADOPEN Procedure | Generates the <code><HEAD></code> tag which marks the beginning of the HTML document head section |
| HR Procedure | Generates the <code><HR></code> tag, which generates a line in the HTML document |
| HTMLCLOSE Procedure | Generates the <code></HTML></code> tag which marks the end of an HTML document |
| HTMLOPEN Procedure | Generates the <code><HTML></code> tag which marks the beginning of an HTML document |
| IMG Procedure | Generates the <code></code> tag which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page |
| IMG2 Procedure | Generates the <code></code> tag which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page with the option of specifying values for the <code>USEMAP</code> attribute |

Table 225-1 (Cont.) HTP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| ISINDEX Procedure | Creates a single entry field with a prompting text, such as "enter value," then sends that value to the URL of the page or program |
| ITALIC Procedure | Generates the <I> and </I> tags which direct the browser to render the text in italics |
| KBD Procedure | Generates the <KBD> and </KBD> tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font |
| KEYBOARD Procedure | Generates the <KBD> and </KBD> tags, which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font |
| LINE Procedure | Generates the <HR> tag, which generates a line in the HTML document |
| LINKREL Procedure | Generates the <LINK> tag with the REL attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the anchor to the target |
| LINKREV Procedure | Generates the <LINK> tag with the REV attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the target to the anchor |
| LISTHEADER Procedure | Generates the <LH> and </LH> tags which print an HTML tag at the beginning of the list |
| LISTINGCLOSE Procedure | Generates the </LISTING> tags which marks the end of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page |
| LISTINGOPEN Procedure | Generates the <LISTING> tag which marks the beginning of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page |
| LISTITEM Procedure | Generates the tag, which indicates a list item |
| MAILTO Procedure | Generates the <A> tag with the HREF set to 'mailto' prepended to the mail address argument |
| MAPCLOSE Procedure | Generates the </MAP> tag which marks the end of a set of regions in a client-side image map |
| MAPOPEN Procedure | Generates the <MAP> tag which mark the beginning of a set of regions in a client-side image map |
| MENULISTCLOSE Procedure | Generates the </MENU> tag which ends a list that presents one line for each item |
| MENULISTOPEN Procedure | Generates the <MENU> tag which begins a list that presents one line for each item |
| META Procedure | Generates the <META> tag, which embeds meta-information about the document and also specifies values for HTTP headers |
| NL Procedure | Generates the tag which begins a new line of text |
| NOBR Procedure | Generates the <NOBR> and </NOBR> tags which turn off line-breaking in a section of text |
| NOFRAMESCLOSE Procedure | Generates the </NOFRAMES> tag which marks the end of a no-frames section |
| NOFRAMESOPEN Procedure | Generates the <NOFRAMES> tag which mark the beginning of a no-frames section |

Table 225-1 (Cont.) HTP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| OLISTCLOSE Procedure | Generates the <code></code> tag which defines the end of an ordered list |
| OLISTOPEN Procedure | Generates the <code></code> tag which marks the beginning of an ordered list |
| PARA Procedure | Generates the <code><P></code> tag which indicates that the text that comes after the tag is to be formatted as a paragraph |
| PARAGRAPH Procedure | Adds attributes to the <code><P></code> tag |
| PARAM Procedure | Generates the <code><PARAM></code> tag which specifies parameter values for Java applets |
| PLAINTEXT Procedure | Generates the <code><PLAINTEXT></code> and <code></PLAINTEXT></code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in fixed-width type |
| PRECLOSE Procedure | Generates the <code></PRE></code> tag which marks the end of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page |
| PREOPEN Procedure | Generates the <code><PRE></code> tag which marks the beginning of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page |
| PRINT Procedures | Generates the specified parameter as a string terminated with the <code>\n</code> newline character |
| PRINTS Procedure | Generates a string and replaces the following characters with the corresponding escape sequence |
| PRN Procedures | Generates the specified parameter as a string |
| PS Procedure | Generates a string and replaces the following characters with the corresponding escape sequence. |
| S Procedure | Generates the <code><S></code> and <code></S></code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type |
| SAMPLE Procedure | Generates the <code><SAMP></code> and <code></SAMP></code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in monospace font or however "sample" is defined stylistically |
| SCRIPT Procedure | Generates the <code><SCRIPT></code> and <code></SCRIPT></code> tags which contain a script written in languages such as JavaScript and VBscript |
| SMALL Procedure | Generates the <code><SMALL></code> and <code></SMALL></code> tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround using a small font |
| STRIKE Procedure | Generates the <code><STRIKE></code> and <code></STRIKE></code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type |
| STRONG Procedure | Generates the <code></code> and <code></code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in bold or however "strong" is defined stylistically |
| STYLE Procedure | Generates the <code><STYLE></code> and <code></STYLE></code> tags which include a style sheet in a Web page |
| SUB Procedure | Generates the <code><SUB></code> and <code></SUB></code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as subscript |
| SUP Procedure | Generates the <code><SUP></code> and <code></SUP></code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as superscript |

Table 225-1 (Cont.) HTP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| TABLECAPTION Procedure | Generates the <CAPTION> and </CAPTION> tags which place a caption in an HTML table |
| TABLECLOSE Procedure | Generates the </TABLE> tag which marks the end of an HTML table |
| TABLEDATA Procedure | Generates the <TD> and </TD> tags which insert data into a cell of an HTML table |
| TABLEHEADER Procedure | Generates the <TH> and </TH> tags which insert a header cell in an HTML table. |
| TABLEOPEN Procedure | Generates the <TABLE> tag which marks the beginning of an HTML table |
| TABLEROWCLOSE Procedure | Generates the </TR> tag which marks the end of a new row in an HTML table |
| TABLEROWOPEN Procedure | Generates the <TR> tag which marks the beginning of a new row in an HTML table |
| TELETYPE Procedure | Generates the <TT> and </TT> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in a fixed width typewriter font, for example, the courier font |
| TITLE Procedure | Generates the <TITLE> and </TITLE> tags which specify the text to display in the titlebar of the browser window |
| ULISTCLOSE Procedure | Generates the tag which marks the end of an unordered list |
| ULISTOPEN Procedure | Generates the tag which marks the beginning of an unordered list |
| UNDERLINE Procedure | Generates the <U> and </U> tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround with an underline |
| VARIABLE Procedure | Generates the <VAR> and </VAR> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in italics or however "variable" is defined stylistically. |
| WBR Procedure | Generates the <WBR> tag, which inserts a soft line break within a section of NOBR text |

225.5.1 ADDRESS Procedure

This procedure generates the <ADDRESS> and </ADDRESS> tags which specify the address, author and signature of a document.

Syntax

```
HTP.ADDRESS (
    cvalue          IN          VARCHAR2
    cnowrap        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
    cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-2 ADDRESS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cvalue</code> | The string that goes between the <code><ADDRESS></code> and <code></ADDRESS></code> tags. |
| <code>cnowrap</code> | If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute is included in the tag |
| <code>cclear</code> | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<ADDRESS CLEAR="cclear" NOWRAP cattributes>cvalue</ADDRESS>
```

225.5.2 ANCHOR Procedure

Like the `ANCHOR2` procedure, this procedure generates the `<A>` and `` HTML tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link.

The difference between these subprograms is that the [ANCHOR2 Procedure](#) provides a target and therefore can be used for a frame.

Syntax

```
HTP.ANCHOR (
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2,
  ctext         IN          VARCHAR2,
  cname         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-3 ANCHOR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>curl</code> | The value for the <code>HREF</code> attribute. |
| <code>ctext</code> | The string that goes between the <code><A></code> and <code></code> tags. |
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<A HREF="curl" NAME="cname" cattributes>ctext</A>
```

Usage Notes

This tag accepts several attributes, but either `HREF` or `NAME` is required. `HREF` specifies to where to link. `NAME` allows this tag to be a target of a hypertext link.

225.5.3 ANCHOR2 Procedure

Like the `ANCHOR` procedure, this procedure generates the `<A>` and `` HTML tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link.

The difference between this procedure and the `ANCHOR` procedure is that this procedure provides a target and therefore can be used for a frame.

Syntax

```
HTP.ANCHOR2 (  
    curl           IN          VARCHAR2,  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cname          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    ctarget        in          varchar2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-4 ANCHOR2 Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>curl</code> | The value for the <code>HREF</code> attribute. |
| <code>ctext</code> | The string that goes between the <code><A></code> and <code></code> tags. |
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute |
| <code>ctarget</code> | The value for the <code>TARGET</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<A HREF="curl" NAME="cname" TARGET = "ctarget" cattributes>ctext</A>
```

225.5.4 APPLETCLOSE Procedure

This procedure closes the applet invocation with the `</APPLET>` tag.

You must first invoke the a Java applet using [APPLETOPEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.APPLETCLOSE;
```

225.5.5 APPLETOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<APPLET>` tag which begins the invocation of a Java applet.

You close the applet invocation with [APPLETCLOSE Procedure](#) which generates the `</APPLET>` tag.

Syntax

```
HTP.APPLETOPEN (  
    ccode          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cheight       IN          NUMBER,  
    cwidth        IN          NUMBER,  
    cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-5 APPLETOPEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ccode</code> | The the value for the <code>CODE</code> attribute which specifies the name of the applet class. |
| <code>cheight</code> | The value for the <code>HEIGHT</code> attribute. |
| <code>cwidth</code> | The value for the <code>WIDTH</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<APPLET CODE=ccode HEIGHT=cheight WIDTH=cwidth cattributes>
```

so that, for example,

```
HTP.appletopen('testclass.class', 100, 200, 'CODEBASE="/ows-applets"')
```

generates

```
<APPLET CODE="testclass.class" height=100 width=200 CODEBASE="/ows-applets">
```

Usage Notes

- Specify parameters to the Java applet using the [PARAM Procedure](#).
- Use the `cattributes` parameter to specify the `CODEBASE` attribute since the PL/SQL cartridge does not know where to find the class files. The `CODEBASE` attribute specifies the virtual path containing the class files.

225.5.6 AREA Procedure

This procedure generates the <AREA> tag, which defines a client-side image map. The <AREA> tag defines areas within the image and destinations for the areas.

Syntax

```
HTP.AREA (
  ccoords          IN          VARCHAR2
  cshape           IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  chref            IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnohref          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ctarger          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-6 AREA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| ccords | The the value for the COORDS attribute. |
| cshape | The value for the SHAPE attribute. |
| chref | The value for the HREF attribute. |
| cnohref | If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NOHREF attribute is added to the tag. |
| ctarger | The value for the TARGET attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<AREA COORDS="ccoords" SHAPE="cshape" HREF="chref" NOHREF TARGET="ctarger" cattributes>
```

225.5.7 BASE Procedure

This procedure generates the <BASE> tag which records the URL of the document.

Syntax

```
HTP.BASE (
  ctarger          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-7 BASE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ctarger | The value for the TARGET attribute which establishes a window name to which all links in this document are targeted. |

Table 225-7 (Cont.) BASE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BASE HREF="<current URL>" TARGET="ctarget" cattributes>
```

225.5.8 BASEFONT Procedure

This procedure generates the `<BASEFONT>` tag which specifies the base font size for a Web page.

Syntax

```
HTP.BASEFONT (
    nsize    IN    INTEGER);
```

Parameters**Table 225-8 BASEFONT Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <code>nsize</code> | The value for the <code>SIZE</code> attribute. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BASEFONT SIZE="nsize">
```

225.5.9 BGSOUND Procedure

This procedure generates the `<BGSOUND>` tag which includes audio for a Web page.

Syntax

```
HTP.BGSOUND (
    csrc          IN    VARCHAR2,
    cloop         IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes   IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-9 BGSOUND Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>csrc</code> | The value for the <code>SRC</code> attribute. |

Table 225-9 (Cont.) BGSOUND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cloop</code> | The value for the <code>LOOP</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BGSOUND SRC="csrc" LOOP="cloop" cattributes>
```

225.5.10 BIG Procedure

This procedure generates the `<BIG>` and `</BIG>` tags which direct the browser to render the text in a bigger font.

Syntax

```
HTP.BIG (
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-10 BIG Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The the text that goes between the tags. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BIG cattributes>ctext</BIG>
```

225.5.11 BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</BLOCKQUOTE>` tag which mark the end of a section of quoted text.

You mark the beginning of a section of text by means of the [BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.BLOCKQUOTECLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

</BLOCKQUOTE>

225.5.12 BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the <BLOCKQUOTE> tag, which marks the beginning of a section of quoted text.

You mark the end of a section of text by means of the [BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.BLOCKQUOTEOPEN (
  cnowrap      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes  IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-11 BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| cnowrap | If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is added to the tag. |
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BLOCKQUOTE CLEAR="cclear" NOWRAP cattributes>
```

225.5.13 BODYCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the </BODY> tag which marks the end of a body section of an HTML document.

You mark the beginning of a body section by means of the [BODYOPEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.BODYCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</BODY>
```

225.5.14 BODYOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<BODY>` tag which marks the beginning of the body section of an HTML document.

You mark the end of a body section by means of the [BODYCLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.BODYOPEN (
    cbackground IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-12 BODYOPEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cbackground</code> | The value for the <code>BACKGROUND</code> attribute which specifies a graphic file to use for the background of the document. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BODY background="cbackground" cattributes>
```

so that

```
HTP.BODYOPEN('/img/background.gif');
```

generates:

```
<BODY background="/img/background.gif">
```

225.5.15 BOLD Procedure

This procedure generates the `` and `` tags which direct the browser to display the text in boldface.

Syntax

```
HTP.BOLD (
    ctext IN VARCHAR2,
    cattributes IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-13 BOLD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text that goes between the tags. |

Table 225-13 (Cont.) BOLD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<B cattributes>ctext</B>
```

225.5.16 BR Procedure

This procedure generates the `
` tag which begins a new line of text.

It performs the same operation as the [NL Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.BR (
  cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-14 BR Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cclear</code> | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BR CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

225.5.17 CENTER Procedure

This procedure generates the `<CENTER>` and `</CENTER>` tags which center a section of text within a Web page.

Syntax

```
HTP.CENTER (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 225-15 CENTER Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <code>c</code> <code>text</code> | The text that goes between the tags. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<CENTER>c
```

`text`

```
</CENTER>
```

225.5.18 CENTERCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</CENTER>` tag which marks the end of a section of text to center.

You mark the beginning of a section of text to center with the [CENTEROPEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.CENTERCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</CENTER>
```

225.5.19 CENTEROPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<CENTER>` tag which mark the beginning of a section of text to center.

You mark the beginning of a of a section of text to center by means of the [CENTERCLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.CENTEROPEN;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<CENTER>
```

225.5.20 CITE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<CITE>` and `</CITE>` tags which direct the browser to render the text as a citation.

Syntax

```
HTP.CITE (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-16 CITE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to render as citation. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<CITE cattributes>ctext</CITE>
```

225.5.21 CODE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<CODE>` and `</CODE>` tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font or however "code" is defined stylistically.

Syntax

```
HTP.CODE (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-17 CODE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to render as code. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<CODE cattributes>ctext</CODE>
```

225.5.22 COMMENT Procedure

This procedure generates the comment tags.

Syntax

```
HTP.COMMENT (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 225-18 COMMENT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| ctext | The comment. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<!-- ctext -->
```

225.5.23 DFN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<DFN>` and `</DFN>` tags which direct the browser to mark the text in italics or however "definition" is described stylistically.

Syntax

```
HTP.DFN (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 225-19 DFN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| ctext | The text to render in italics. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<DFN>ctext</DFN>
```

225.5.24 DIRLISTCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</DIR>` tag which ends a directory list section. You start a directory list section with the DIRLISTOPEN Procedure.

Syntax

```
HTP.DIRLISTCLOSE;
```


Usage Notes

A directory list presents a list of items that contains up to 20 characters. Items in this list are typically arranged in columns, 24 characters wide. Insert the tag directly or invoke the [LISTITEM Procedure](#) so that the tag appears directly after the </DIR> tag to define the items as a list.

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</DIR>
```

Related Topics

- [DIRLISTOPEN Procedure](#)
This procedure generates the <DIR> which starts a directory list section. You end a directory list section with the DIRLISTCLOSE Procedure.

225.5.25 DIRLISTOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the <DIR> which starts a directory list section. You end a directory list section with the DIRLISTCLOSE Procedure.

Syntax

```
HTP.DIRLISTOPEN;
```

Usage Notes

A directory list presents a list of items that contains up to 20 characters. Items in this list are typically arranged in columns, 24 characters wide. Insert the tag directly or invoke the [LISTITEM Procedure](#) so that the tag appears directly after the </DIR> tag to define the items as a list.

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<DIR>
```

Related Topics

- [DIRLISTCLOSE Procedure](#)
This procedure generates the </DIR> tag which ends a directory list section. You start a directory list section with the DIRLISTOPEN Procedure.

225.5.26 DIV Procedure

This procedure generates the <DIV> tag which creates document divisions.

Syntax

```
HTP.DIV (  
    calign          IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-20 DIV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<DIV ALIGN="calign" cattributes>
```

225.5.27 DLISTCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</DL>` tag which ends a definition list. You start a definition list by means of the [DLISTOPEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.DLISTCLOSE;
```

Usage Notes

A definition list looks like a glossary: it contains terms and definitions. Terms are inserted using the [DLISTTERM Procedure](#) and definitions are inserted using the [DLISTDEF Procedure](#).

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</DL>
```

Related Topics

- [DLISTOPEN Procedure](#)
This procedure generates the `<DL>` tag which starts a definition list. You end a definition list by means of the [DLISTCLOSE Procedure](#).

225.5.28 DLISTDEF Procedure

This procedure generates the `<DD>` tag, which inserts definitions of terms. Use this tag for a definition list `<DL>`. Terms are tagged `<DT>` and definitions are tagged `<DD>`.

Syntax

```
HTP.DLISTDEF (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-21 DLISTDEF Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The definition of the term. |
| <code>cclear</code> | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<DD CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>ctext
```

225.5.29 DLISTOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<DL>` tag which starts a definition list. You end a definition list by means of the `DLISTCLOSE` Procedure.

Syntax

```
HTP.DLISTOPEN (
  cclear      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-22 DLISTOPEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cclear</code> | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Usage Notes

A definition list looks like a glossary: it contains terms and definitions. Terms are inserted using the [DLISTTERM Procedure](#) and definitions are inserted using the [DLISTDEF Procedure](#).

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<DL CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

Related Topics

- [DLISTCLOSE Procedure](#)
This procedure generates the `</DL>` tag which ends a definition list. You start a definition list by means of the `DLISTOPEN` Procedure.

225.5.30 DLISTTERM Procedure

This procedure generates the <DT> tag which defines a term in a definition list <DL>.

Syntax

```
HTP.DLISTTERM (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-23 DLISTTERM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The term. |
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<DT CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>ctext
```

225.5.31 EM Procedure

This procedure generates the and tags, which define text to be emphasized.

It performs the same task as the [EMPHASIS Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.EM(
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-24 EM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text to emphasize. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<EM cattributes>ctext</EM>
```

225.5.32 EMPHASIS Procedure

This procedure generates the `` and `` tags, which define text to be emphasized.

It performs the same task as the [EM Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.EMPHASIS (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-25 EMPHASIS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to emphasize. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<EM cattributes>ctext</EM>
```

225.5.33 ESCAPE_SC Procedure

This procedure replaces characters that have special meaning in HTML with their escape sequences.

The following characters are converted:

- `&` to `&`
- `"` to `"`
- `<` to `<`
- `>` to `>`

This procedure performs the same operation as [PRINTS Procedures](#) and [PS Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.ESCAPE_SC (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 225-26 ESCAPE_SC Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| c <code>text</code> | The text string to convert. |

225.5.34 FONTCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `` tag which marks the end of a section of text with the specified font characteristics.

You mark the beginning of the section text by means of the [FONTOPEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.FONTCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</FONT>
```

225.5.35 FONTOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `` which marks the beginning of section of text with the specified font characteristics.

You mark the end of the section text by means of the [FONTCLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.FONTOPEN(
  ccolor      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cface       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csize       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-27 FONTOPEN Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| c <code>color</code> | The value for the <code>COLOR</code> attribute. |
| c <code>face</code> | The value for the <code>FACE</code> attribute |
| c <code>size</code> | The value for the <code>SIZE</code> attribute |
| c <code>attributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<FONT COLOR="ccolor" FACE="cface" SIZE="csize" cattributes>
```

225.5.36 FORMCHECKBOX Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="checkbox"` which inserts a checkbox element in a form.

A checkbox element is a button that the user toggles on or off.

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMCHECKBOX (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'ON',
  cchecked       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-28 FORMCHECKBOX Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| <code>cvalue</code> | The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute. |
| <code>cchecked</code> | If the value for this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>CHECKED</code> attribute is added to the tag. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" CHECKED cattributes>
```

225.5.37 FORMCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</FORM>` tag which marks the end of a form section in an HTML document.

You mark the beginning of the form section by means of the [FORMOPEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</FORM>
```

225.5.38 FORMOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<FORM>` tag which marks the beginning of a form section in an HTML document.

You mark the end of the form section by means of the [FORMCLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMOPEN (
    curl           IN          VARCHAR2,
    cmethod       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'POST',
    ctarget       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cenctype      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-29 FORMOPEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>curl</code> | The URL of the WRB or CGI script where the contents of the form is sent. This parameter is required. |
| <code>cmethod</code> | The value for the <code>METHOD</code> attribute. The value can be "GET" or "POST". |
| <code>ctarget</code> | The value for the <code>TARGET</code> attribute. |
| <code>cenctype</code> | The value for the <code>ENCTYPE</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<FORM ACTION="curl" METHOD="cmethod" TARGET="ctarget" ENCTYPE="cenctype" cattributes>
```

225.5.39 FORMFILE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="file"` which inserts a file form element. This is used for file uploading for a given page.

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMFILE (
    cname         IN          VARCHAR2,
    caccept       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-30 FORMFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |

Table 225-30 (Cont.) FORMFILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>caccept</code> | A comma-delimited list of MIME types for upload. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="file" NAME="cname" ACCEPT="caccept" cattributes>
```

225.5.40 FORMHIDDEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="hidden"`, which inserts a hidden form element.

This element is not seen by the user. It submits additional values to the script.

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMHIDDEN (
  cname      IN      VARCHAR2,
  cvalue     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-31 FORMHIDDEN Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| <code>cvalue</code> | The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="hidden" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

225.5.41 FORMIMAGE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="image"` which creates an image field that the user clicks to submit the form immediately.

The coordinates of the selected point are measured in pixels, and returned (along with other contents of the form) in two name/value pairs. The x coordinate is submitted under the name of the field with `.x` appended, and the y coordinate with `.y` appended. Any `VALUE` attribute is ignored.

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMIMAGE (
  cname      IN      VARCHAR2,
  csrc       IN      VARCHAR2,
  calign     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-32 FORMIMAGE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| csrc | The value for the SRC attribute that specifies the image file. |
| calign | The value for the ALIGN attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="image" NAME="cname" SRC="csrc" ALIGN="calign" cattributes>
```

225.5.42 FORMPASSWORD Procedure

This procedure generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="password" which creates a single-line text entry field. When the user enters text in the field, each character is represented by one asterisk. This is used for entering passwords.

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMPASSWORD (
  cname      IN      VARCHAR2,
  csize      IN      VARCHAR2,
  cmaxlength IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cvalue     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-33 FORMPASSWORD Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| csize | The value for the SIZE attribute. |
| cmmaxlength | The value for the MAXLENGTH attribute. |
| cvalue | The value for the VALUE attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="password" NAME="cname" SIZE="csize" MAXLENGTH="cmaxlength"  
VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

225.5.43 FORMRADIO Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="radio"`, which creates a radio button on the HTML form. Within a set of radio buttons, the user selects only one. Each radio button in the same set has the same name, but different values. The selected radio button generates a name/value pair.

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMRADIO(  
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,  
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2,  
  cchecked       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-34 FORMRADIO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| <code>cvalue</code> | The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute. |
| <code>cchecked</code> | If the value for this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>CHECKED</code> attribute is added to the tag. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" CHECKED cattributes>
```

225.5.44 FORMRESET Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="reset"` which creates a button that, when selected, resets the form fields to their initial values.

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMRESET(  
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'Reset',  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-35 FORMRESET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cvalue</code> | The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="reset" VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

225.5.45 FORMSELECTCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</SELECT>` tag which marks the end of a Select form element.

A Select form element is a listbox where the user selects one or more values. You mark the beginning of Select form element by means of the [FORMSELECTOPEN Procedure](#). The values are inserted using [FORMSELETOPTION Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMSELECTCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</SELECT>
```

as shown under Examples of the [FORMSELECTOPEN Procedure](#).

225.5.46 FORMSELECTOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<SELECT>` tags which creates a Select form element.

A Select form element is a listbox where the user selects one or more values. You mark the end of Select form element by means of the [FORMSELECTCLOSE Procedure](#). The values are inserted using [FORMSELETOPTION Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
FORMSELECTOPEN (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cprompt        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  nsize          IN          INTEGER   DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-36 FORMSELECTOPEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| <code>cprompt</code> | The string preceding the list box. |
| <code>nsize</code> | The value for the <code>SIZE</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
cprompt <SELECT NAME="cname" SIZE="nsize" cattributes>
</SELECT>
```

so that

```
HTP.FORMSELECTOPEN('greatest_player';
  'Pick the greatest player:');
HTP.FORMSELECTOPTION('Messier');
HTP.FORMSELECTOPTION('Howe');
HTP.FORMSELECTOPTION('Gretzky');.
HTP.FORMSELECTCLOSE;
```

generates

```
Pick the greatest player:
<SELECT NAME="greatest_player">
<OPTION>Messier
<OPTION>Howe
<OPTION>Gretzky
</SELECT>
```

225.5.47 FORMSELECTOPTION Procedure

This procedure generates the `<OPTION>` tag which represents one choice in a Select element.

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMSELECTOPTION (
  cvalue          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cselected       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-37 FORMSELECTOPTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| <code>cvalue</code> | The text for the option. |

Table 225-37 (Cont.) FORMSELETOPTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cvalue</code> | If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the <code>SELECTED</code> attribute is added to the tag. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<OPTION SELECTED cattributes>cvalue
```

as shown under Examples of the [FORMSELETOPTION Procedure](#).

225.5.48 FORMSUBMIT Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="submit"` which creates a button that, when clicked, submits the form. If the button has a `NAME` attribute, the button contributes a name/value pair to the submitted data.

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMSUBMIT (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'Submit',
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-38 FORMSUBMIT Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| <code>cvalue</code> | The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="submit" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

225.5.49 FORMTEXT Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="text"`, which creates a field for a single line of text.

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMTEXT (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

csize          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
cmaxlength     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 225-39 FORMTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| csize | The value for the SIZE attribute. |
| cmaxlength | The value for the MAXLENGTH attribute. |
| cvalue | The value for the VALUE attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```

<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="cname" SIZE="csize" MAXLENGTH="cmaxlength"
VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>

```

225.5.50 FORMTEXTAREA Procedure

This procedure generates the <TEXTAREA> tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area. This field enables entering several lines of text.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREA2 Procedure](#) which in addition has the `cwrap` parameter that lets you specify a wrap style.

Syntax

```

HTP.FORMTEXTAREA (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  nrows          IN          INTEGER,
  ncolumns       IN          INTEGER,
  calign         , IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 225-40 FORMTEXTAREA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| nrows | The value for the ROWS attribute. This is an integer. |
| ncolumns | The value for the COLS attribute. This is an integer. |
| calign | The value for the ALIGN attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" cattributes></TEXTAREA>
```

225.5.51 FORMTEXTAREA2 Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TEXTAREA>` tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area. This field enables entering several lines of text.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREA Procedure](#) except that in that case you cannot specify a wrap style.

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMTEXTAREA2 (
    cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
    nrows          IN          INTEGER,
    ncolumns       IN          INTEGER,
    calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cwrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-41 FORMTEXTAREA2 Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| <code>nrows</code> | The value for the <code>ROWS</code> attribute. This is an integer. |
| <code>ncolumns</code> | The value for the <code>COLS</code> attribute. This is an integer. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cwrap</code> | The value for the <code>WRAP</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" WRAP="cwrap" cattributes></TEXTAREA>
```

225.5.52 FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</TEXTAREA>` tag which ends a text area form element.

You open a text area element by means of either [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Procedure](#) or [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMTEXTAREACLOSE;
```


Examples

This procedure generates

```
</TEXTAREA>
```

225.5.53 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TEXTAREA>` which marks the beginning of a text area form element.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Procedure](#) which in addition has the `cwrap` parameter that lets you specify a wrap style. You mark the end of a text area form element by means of the [FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMTEXTAREAOPEN (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  nrows          IN          INTEGER,
  ncolumns       IN          INTEGER,
  calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-42 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| <code>nrows</code> | The value for the <code>ROWS</code> attribute. This is an integer. |
| <code>ncolumns</code> | The value for the <code>COLS</code> attribute. This is an integer. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" cattributes>
```

225.5.54 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TEXTAREA>` which marks the beginning of a text area form element.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Procedure](#) except that in that case you cannot specify a wrap style. You mark the end of a text area form element by means of the [FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

nrows          IN          INTEGER,
ncolumns       IN          INTEGER,
calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
cwrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 225-43 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| nrows | The value for the ROWS attribute. This is an integer. |
| ncolumns | The value for the COLS attribute. This is an integer. |
| calign | The value for the ALIGN attribute. |
| cwrap | The value for the WRAP attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```

<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" WRAP = "cwrap"
cattributes>

```

225.5.55 FRAME Procedure

This procedure generates the <FRAME> tag which begins the characteristics of a frame created by a <FRAMESET> tag.

Syntax

```

HTP.FRAME (
  csrc          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cname         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cmarginwidth  IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cmarginheight IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cscrolling    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnoresize     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 225-44 FRAME Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| csrc | The URL to display in the frame. |
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| cmarginwidth | The value for the MARGINWIDTH attribute. |
| cscrolling | The value for the SCROLLING attribute. |

Table 225-44 (Cont.) FRAME Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>cnoresize</code> | If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NORESIZE attribute is added to the tag. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<FRAME SRC="csrc" NAME="cname" MARGINWIDTH="cmarginwidth"
MARGINHEIGHT="cmarginheight" SCROLLING="cscrolling" NORESIZE cattributes>
```

225.5.56 FRAMESETCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</FRAMESET>` tag which ends a frameset section.

You mark the beginning of a frameset section by means of the [FRAMESETOPEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.FRAMESETCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</FRAMESET>
```

225.5.57 FRAMESETOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<FRAMESET>` tag which define a frameset section.

You mark the end of a frameset section by means of the [FRAMESETCLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.FRAMESETOPEN (
    crows          IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
    ccols          IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-45 FRAMESETOPEN Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>crows</code> | The value for the ROWS attribute. |
| <code>ccols</code> | The value for the COLS attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="rows" COLS="cols" cattributes>
```

225.5.58 HEADCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</HEAD>` tag which marks the end of an HTML document head section.

You mark the beginning of an HTML document head section by means of the [HEADOPEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.HEADCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</HEAD>
```

225.5.59 HEADER Procedure

This procedure generates opening heading tags (`<H1>` to `<H6>`) and their corresponding closing tags (`</H1>` to `</H6>`).

Syntax

```
HTP.HEADER(  
  nsize          IN          INTEGER,  
  cheader        IN          VARCHAR2,  
  calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cnowrap        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-46 HEADER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>nsize</code> | The the heading level. This is an integer between 1 and 6. |
| <code>cheader</code> | The text to display in the heading. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cnowrap</code> | The value for the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute. |
| <code>cclear</code> | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

```
HTP.header (1, 'Overview');
```

produces:

```
<H1>Overview</H1>
```

225.5.60 HEADOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<HEAD>` tag which marks the beginning of the HTML document head section.

You mark the end of an HTML document head section by means of the [HEADCLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.HEADOPEN;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<HEAD>
```

225.5.61 HR Procedure

This procedure generates the `<HR>` tag, which generates a line in the HTML document.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [LINE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.HR (
  cclear      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csrc        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-47 HR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>cclear</code> | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| <code>csrc</code> | The value for the <code>SRC</code> attribute which specifies a custom image as the source of the line. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<HR CLEAR="cclear" SRC="csrc" cattributes>
```

225.5.62 HTMLCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</HTML>` tag which marks the end of an HTML document.

You use the [HTMLOPEN Procedure](#) to mark the beginning of an HTML document.

Syntax

```
HTP.HTMLCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</HTML>
```

225.5.63 HTMLOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<HTML>` tag which marks the beginning of an HTML document.

You use the [HTMLCLOSE Procedure](#) to mark the end of the an HTML document.

Syntax

```
HTP.HTMLOPEN;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<HTML>
```

225.5.64 IMG Procedure

This procedure generates the `` tag which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page.

The [IMG2 Procedure](#) performs the same operation but additionally uses the `cusemap` parameter.

Syntax

```
HTP.IMG(  
    curl           IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    calt          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cismap        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-48 IMG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| <code>curl</code> | The value for the SRC attribute. |

Table 225-48 (Cont.) IMG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>calt</code> | The value for the <code>ALT</code> attribute which specifies alternative text to display if the browser does not support images. |
| <code>cismap</code> | If the value for this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>ISMAP</code> attribute is added to the tag. The attribute indicates that the image is an imagemap. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<IMG SRC="curl" ALIGN="calign" ALT="calt" ISMAP cattributes>
```

225.5.65 IMG2 Procedure

This procedure generates the `` tag, which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page.

The [IMG Procedure](#) performs the same operation but does not use the `cusemap` parameter.

Syntax

```
HTP.IMG2(
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calign        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calt          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cismap        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cusemap       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-49 IMG2 Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>curl</code> | The value for the <code>SRC</code> attribute. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>calt</code> | The value for the <code>ALT</code> attribute which specifies alternative text to display if the browser does not support images. |
| <code>cismap</code> | If the value for this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>ISMAP</code> attribute is added to the tag. The attribute indicates that the image is an imagemap. |
| <code>cusemap</code> | The value for the <code>USEMAP</code> attribute which specifies a client-side image map. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<IMG SRC="curl" ALIGN="calign" ALT="calt" ISMAP USEMAP="cusemap" cattributes>
```

225.5.66 ISINDEX Procedure

This procedure creates a single entry field with a prompting text, such as "enter value," then sends that value to the URL of the page or program.

Syntax

```
HTP.ISINDEX(
  cprompt      IN      VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  curl         IN      VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-50 ISINDEX Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| cprompt | The value for the PROMPT attribute. |
| curl | The value for the HREF attribute. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<ISINDEX PROMPT="cprompt" HREF="curl">
```

225.5.67 ITALIC Procedure

This procedure generates the <I> and </I> tags which direct the browser to render the text in italics.

Syntax

```
HTP.ITALIC(
  ctext        IN      VARCHAR2,
  cattributes  IN      VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-51 ITALIC Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text to be rendered in italics. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<I cattributes>ctext</I>
```


225.5.68 KBD Procedure

This procedure generates the `<KBD>` and `</KBD>` tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [KEYBOARD Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.KBD (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-52 KBD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to be rendered in monospace. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<KBD cattributes>ctext</KBD>
```

225.5.69 KEYBOARD Procedure

This procedure generates the `<KBD>` and `</KBD>` tags, which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [KBD Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.KEYBOARD (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-53 KEYBOARD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to be rendered in monospace. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<KBD cattributes>ctext</KBD>
```

225.5.70 LINE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<HR>` tag, which generates a line in the HTML document.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [HR Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.LINE(  
    cclear      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    csrc        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-54 LINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>cclear</code> | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| <code>csrc</code> | The value for the <code>SRC</code> attribute which specifies a custom image as the source of the line. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<HR CLEAR="cclear" SRC="csrc" cattributes>
```

225.5.71 LINKREL Procedure

This procedure generates the `<LINK>` tag with the `REL` attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the anchor to the target. This is only used when the `HREF` attribute is present.

This is the opposite of [LINKREV Procedure](#). This tag indicates a relationship between documents but does not create a link. To create a link, use the [ANCHOR Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.LINKREL(  
    crel        IN      VARCHAR2,  
    curl        IN      VARCHAR2,  
    ctitle      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-55 LINKREL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>crel</code> | The value for the <code>REL</code> attribute. |
| <code>curl</code> | The value for the <code>URL</code> attribute. |

Table 225-55 (Cont.) LINKREL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <code>ctitle</code> | The value for the <code>TITLE</code> attribute. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<LINK REL="crel" HREF="curl" TITLE="ctitle">
```

225.5.72 LINKREV Procedure

This procedure generates the `<LINK>` tag with the `REV` attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the target to the anchor.

This is the opposite of the [LINKREL Procedure](#). This tag indicates a relationship between documents, but does not create a link. To create a link, use the [ANCHOR Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.LINKREV(
    crev          IN          VARCHAR2,
    curl          IN          VARCHAR2,
    ctitle       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-56 LINKREV Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <code>crel</code> | The value for the <code>REV</code> attribute. |
| <code>curl</code> | The value for the <code>URL</code> attribute. |
| <code>ctitle</code> | The value for the <code>TITLE</code> attribute. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<LINK REV="crev" HREF="curl" TITLE="ctitle">
```

225.5.73 LISTHEADER Procedure

This procedure generates the `<LH>` and `</LH>` tags which print an HTML tag at the beginning of the list.

Syntax

```
HTP.LISTHEADER(
    ctext        IN          VARCHAR2,
    cattributes  IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-57 LISTHEADER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>c_{text}</code> | The text to place between <code><LH></code> and <code></LH></code> . |
| <code>c_{attributes}</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<LH cattributes>ctext</LH>
```

225.5.74 LISTINGCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</LISTING>` tags which marks the end of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page.

To mark the beginning of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page, use the [LISTINGOPEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.LISTINGCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</LISTING>
```

225.5.75 LISTINGOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<LISTING>` tag which marks the beginning of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page.

To mark the end of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page, use the [LISTINGCLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.LISTINGOPEN;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<LISTING>
```

225.5.76 LISTITEM Procedure

This procedure generates the tag, which indicates a list item.

Syntax

```
HTP.LISTITEM(
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cdingbat       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csrc           IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-58 LISTITEM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text for the list item. |
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| cdingbat | The value for the DINGBAT attribute. |
| csrc | The value for the SRC attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<LI CLEAR="cclear" DINGBAT="cdingbat" SRC="csrc" cattributes>ctext
```

225.5.77 MAILTO Procedure

This procedure generates the <A> tag with the HREF set to 'mailto' prepended to the mail address argument.

Syntax

```
HTP.MAILTO(
  caddress       IN          VARCHAR2,
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-59 MAILTO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| caddress | The email address of the recipient. |
| ctext | The clickable portion of the link. |
| cname | The value for the NAME attribute. |

Table 225-59 (Cont.) MAILTO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<A HREF="mailto:caddress" NAME="cname" cattributes>ctext</A>
```

so that

```
HTP.mailto('pres@white_house.gov','Send Email to the President');
```

generates:

```
<A HREF="mailto:pres@white_house.gov">Send Email to the President</A>
```

225.5.78 MAPCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</MAP>` tag which marks the end of a set of regions in a client-side image map.

To mark the beginning of a set of regions in a client-side image map, use the [MAPOPEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.MAPCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</MAP>
```

225.5.79 MAPOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<MAP>` tag which mark the beginning of a set of regions in a client-side image map.

To mark the end of a set of regions in a client-side image map, use the [MAPCLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.MAPOPEN (
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-60 MAPOPEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<MAP NAME="cname" cattributes>
```

225.5.80 MENULISTCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</MENU>` tag which ends a list that presents one line for each item.

To begin a list of this kind, use the [MENULISTOPEN Procedure](#). The items in the list appear more compact than an unordered list. The [LISTITEM Procedure](#) defines the list items in a menu list.

Syntax

```
HTP.MENULISTCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</MENU>
```

225.5.81 MENULISTOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<MENU>` tag which begins a list that presents one line for each item.

To end a list of this kind, use the [MENULISTCLOSE Procedure](#). The items in the list appear more compact than an unordered list. The [LISTITEM Procedure](#) defines the list items in a menu list.

Syntax

```
HTP.MENULISTOPEN;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<MENU>
```

225.5.82 META Procedure

This procedure generates the `<META>` tag, which embeds meta-information about the document and also specifies values for HTTP headers. For example, you can specify the expiration date, keywords, and author name.

Syntax

```
HTP.META(
  chttp_equiv   IN      VARCHAR2,
  cname         IN      VARCHAR2,
  ccontent      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 225-61 META Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>chttp_equiv</code> | The value for the <code>CHTTP_EQUIV</code> attribute. |
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute. |
| <code>ccontent</code> | The value for the <code>CONTENT</code> attribute. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="chttp_equiv" NAME ="cname" CONTENT="ccontent">
```

so that

```
HTP.meta ('Refresh', NULL, 120);
```

generates

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="Refresh" CONTENT=120>
```

On some Web browsers, this causes the current URL to be reloaded automatically every 120 seconds.

225.5.83 NL Procedure

This procedure generates the `
` tag which begins a new line of text.

It performs the same operation as the [BR Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.NL(
  cclear        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```


Parameters

Table 225-62 NL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cclear</code> | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BR CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

225.5.84 NOBR Procedure

This procedure generates the `<NOBR>` and `</NOBR>` tags which turn off line-breaking in a section of text.

Syntax

```
HTP.NOBR(  
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 225-63 NOBR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text that is to be rendered on one line. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<NOBR>ctext</NOBR>
```

225.5.85 NOFRAMESCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</NOFRAMES>` tag which marks the end of a no-frames section.

To mark the beginning of a no-frames section, use the [FRAMESETOPEN Procedure](#). See also [FRAME Procedure](#), [FRAMESETOPEN Procedure](#) and [FRAMESETCLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.NOFRAMESCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</NOFRAMES>
```

225.5.86 NOFRAMESOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<NOFRAMES>` tag which mark the beginning of a no-frames section.

To mark the end of a no-frames section, use the [FRAMESETCLOSE Procedure](#). See also [FRAME Procedure](#), [FRAMESETOPEN Procedure](#) and [FRAMESETCLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.NOFRAMESOPEN;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<NOFRAMES>
```

225.5.87 OLISTCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `` tag which defines the end of an ordered list. An ordered list presents a list of numbered items.

To mark the beginning of a list of this kind, use the [OLISTOPEN Procedure](#). Numbered items are added using [LISTITEM Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.OLISTCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</OL>
```

225.5.88 OLISTOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `` tag which marks the beginning of an ordered list. An ordered list presents a list of numbered items.

To mark the end of a list of this kind, use the [OLISTCLOSE Procedure](#). Numbered items are added using [LISTITEM Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.OLISTOPEN(  
  cclear      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cwrap       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-64 OLISTOPEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cclear</code> | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| <code>cwrap</code> | The value for the <code>WRAP</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<OL CLEAR="cclear" WRAP="cwrap" cattributes>
```

225.5.89 PARA Procedure

This procedure generates the `<P>` tag which indicates that the text that comes after the tag is to be formatted as a paragraph.

You can add attributes to the tag by means of the [PARAGRAPH Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.PARA;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<P>
```

225.5.90 PARAGRAPH Procedure

You can use this procedure to add attributes to the `<P>` tag created by the `PARA` Procedure.

Syntax

```
HTP.PARAGRAPH (
    calign          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cnowrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-65 PARAGRAPH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |

Table 225-65 (Cont.) PARAGRAPH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>cnowrap</code> | If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is added to the tag. |
| <code>cclear</code> | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<P ALIGN="calign" NOWRAP CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

Related Topics

- [PARA Procedure](#)
This procedure generates the <P> tag which indicates that the text that comes after the tag is to be formatted as a paragraph.

225.5.91 PARAM Procedure

This procedure generates the <PARAM> tag which specifies parameter values for Java applets.

The values can reference HTML variables. To invoke a Java applet from a Web page, use [APPLETOPEN Procedure](#) to begin the invocation. Use one [PARAM Procedure](#) for each desired name-value pair, and use [APPLETCLOSE Procedure](#) to end the applet invocation.

Syntax

```
HTP.PARAM(  
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2  
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 225-66 PARAM Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| <code>cname</code> | The value for the NAME attribute. |
| <code>cvalue</code> | The value for the VALUE attribute. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<PARAM NAME=cname VALUE="cvalue">
```

225.5.92 PLAINTEXT Procedure

This procedure generates the `<PLAINTEXT>` and `</PLAINTEXT>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in fixed-width type.

Syntax

```
HTP.PLAINTEXT (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-67 PLAINTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to be rendered in fixed-width font. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<PLAINTEXT cattributes>ctext</PLAINTEXT>
```

225.5.93 PRECLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</PRE>` tag which marks the end of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page.

To mark the beginning of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page, use the [PREOPEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.PRECLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</PRE>
```

225.5.94 PREOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<PRE>` tag which marks the beginning of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page.

To mark the end of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page, use the [PRECLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.PREOPEN (  
    cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

cwidth      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 225-68 PREOPEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cclear</code> | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| <code>cwidth</code> | The value for the <code>WIDTH</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<PRE CLEAR="cclear" WIDTH="cwidth" cattributes>
```

225.5.95 PRINT Procedures

These procedures generate the specified parameter as a string terminated with the `\n` newline character.

The [PRN Procedures](#) performs the same operation but does not terminate with a newline character.

Syntax

```
HTP.PRINT (
  cbuf      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

```
HTP.PRINT (
  dbuf      IN      DATE);
```

```
HTP.PRINT (
  nbuf      IN      NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 225-69 PRINT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>cbuf</code> | The string to generate terminated by a newline. |
| <code>dbuf</code> | The string to generate terminated by a newline. |
| <code>nbuf</code> | The string to generate terminated by a newline. |

Usage Notes

- The `\n` character is not the same as `
`. The `\n` character formats the HTML source but it does not affect how the browser renders the HTML source. Use `
` to control how the browser renders the HTML source.
- These procedures do not have function equivalents.

225.5.96 PRINTS Procedure

This procedure generates a string and replaces certain characters with a corresponding escape sequence.

The following characters are replaced with the corresponding escape sequence.

- < to <
- > to >
- " to "
- & to &

If not replaced, the special characters are interpreted as HTML control characters and produce garbled output. This procedure and the [PS Procedure](#) perform the same operation as the [PRN Procedures](#) but with character substitution.

Syntax

```
HTP.PRINTS (  
  ctext      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 225-70 PRINTS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ctext | The string where to perform character substitution. |

Usage Notes

This procedure does not have an HTF function equivalent (see [Operational Notes](#) for the HTF implementation).

225.5.97 PRN Procedures

These procedures generate the specified parameter as a string.

Unlike the [PRINT Procedures](#) the string is not terminated with the \n newline character.

Syntax

```
HTP.PRN (  
  cbuf      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

```
HTP.PRN (  
  dbuf      IN      DATE);
```

```
HTP.PRN (  
  nbuf      IN      NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 225-71 PRN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| cbuf | The string to generate (not terminated by a newline). |
| dbuf | The string to generate (not terminated by a newline). |
| nbuf | The string to generate (not terminated by a newline). |

Usage Notes

These procedures do not have function equivalents.

225.5.98 PS Procedure

This procedure generates a string and replaces certain characters with the corresponding escape sequence.

This procedure replaces the following characters with the corresponding escape sequence.

- < to <
- > to >
- " to "
- & to &

If not replaced, the special characters are interpreted as HTML control characters and produce garbled output. This procedure and the [PRINTS Procedure](#) perform the same operation as the [PRN Procedures](#) but with character substitution.

Syntax

```
HTP.PS (  
    ctext      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 225-72 PS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ctext | The string where to perform character substitution. |

Usage Notes

This procedure does not have an HTF function equivalent (see [Operational Notes](#) for the HTF implementation).

225.5.99 S Procedure

This procedure generates the `<S>` and `</S>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type.

This performs the same operation as [STRIKE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.S (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-73 S Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to be rendered in strikethrough type. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<S cattributes>ctext</S>
```

225.5.100 SAMPLE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<SAMP>` and `</SAMP>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in monospace font or however "sample" is defined stylistically.

Syntax

```
HTP.SAMPLE (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-74 SAMPLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to be rendered in monospace font. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<SAMP cattributes>ctext</SAMP>
```

225.5.101 SCRIPT Procedure

This procedure generates the `<SCRIPT>` and `</SCRIPT>` tags which contain a script written in languages such as JavaScript and VBscript.

Syntax

```
HTP.SCRIPT (  
    cscript          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    clanguage        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-75 SCRIPT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>cscript</code> | The text of the script. This is the text that makes up the script itself, not the name of a file containing the script. |
| <code>clanguage</code> | The language in which the script is written. If this parameter is omitted, the user's browser determines the scripting language. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE=clanguage>cscript</SCRIPT>
```

so that

```
HTP.script ('Erupting_Volcano', 'Javascript');
```

generates

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE=Javascript>"script text here"</SCRIPT>
```

This causes the browser to run the script enclosed in the tags.

225.5.102 SMALL Procedure

This procedure generates the `<SMALL>` and `</SMALL>` tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround using a small font.

Syntax

```
HTP.SMALL (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-76 SMALL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to be rendered in small font. |

Table 225-76 (Cont.) SMALL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<SMALL cattributes>ctext</SMALL>
```

225.5.103 STRIKE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<STRIKE>` and `</STRIKE>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type.

This performs the same operation as [S Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.STRIKE (
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-77 STRIKE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to be rendered in strikethrough type. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<STRIKE cattributes>ctext</STRIKE>
```

225.5.104 STRONG Procedure

This procedure generates the `` and `` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in bold, or however "strong" is defined.

Syntax

```
HTP.STRONG (
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-78 STRONG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <code>c_{text}</code> | The text to be emphasized. |
| <code>c_{attributes}</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<STRONG cattributes>ctext</STRONG>
```

225.5.105 STYLE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<STYLE>` and `</STYLE>` tags which include a style sheet in a Web page.

You can get more information about style sheets at <http://www.w3.org>. This feature is not compatible with browsers that support only HTML versions 2.0 or earlier. Such browsers will ignore this tag.

Syntax

```
HTP.STYLE(  
    cstyle          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 225-79 STYLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <code>c_{style}</code> | The the style information to include. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<STYLE>cstyle</STYLE>
```

225.5.106 SUB Procedure

This procedure generates the `_{` and `}` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as subscript.

Syntax

```
HTP.SUB(  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    calign        in          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-80 SUB Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to render in subscript. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<SUB ALIGN="calign" cattributes>ctext</SUB>
```

225.5.107 SUP Procedure

This procedure generates the `^{` and `}` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as superscript.

Syntax

```
HTP.SUP (
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
    calign         in          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-81 SUP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to render in superscript. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<SUP ALIGN="calign" cattributes>ctext</SUP>
```

225.5.108 TABLECAPTION Procedure

This procedure generates the `<CAPTION>` and `</CAPTION>` tags which place a caption in an HTML table.

Syntax

```
HTP.TABLECAPTION (
    ccaption      IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

calign      in      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 225-82 TABLECAPTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| ctext | The text for the caption. |
| calign | The value for the ALIGN attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<CAPTION ALIGN="calign" cattributes>ccaption</CAPTION>
```

225.5.109 TABLECLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the </TABLE> tag which marks the end of an HTML table.

To define the beginning of an HTML table, use the [TABLEOPEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.TABLECLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</TABLE>
```

225.5.110 TABLEDATA Procedure

This procedure generates the <TD> and </TD> tags which insert data into a cell of an HTML table.

Syntax

```

HTP.TABLEDATA (
  cvalue      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calign      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cdp         IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  crowspan    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ccolspan    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 225-83 TABLEDATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>cvalue</code> | The data for the cell in the table. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cdp</code> | The value for the <code>DP</code> attribute. |
| <code>cnowrap</code> | If the value of this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute is added to the tag. |
| <code>ccolspan</code> | The value for the <code>COLSPAN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<TD ALIGN="calign" DP="cdp" ROWSPAN="crowspan" COLSPAN="ccolspan" NOWRAP
attributes>cvalue</TD>
```

225.5.111 TABLEHEADER Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TH>` and `</TH>` tags which insert a header cell in an HTML table.

The `<TH>` tag is similar to the `<TD>` tag except that the text in this case the rows are usually rendered in bold type.

Syntax

```
HTP.TABLEHEADER (
  cvalue      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calign      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cdp         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  crowspan    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ccolspan    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-84 TABLEHEADER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>cvalue</code> | The data for the cell in the table. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cdp</code> | The value for the <code>DP</code> attribute. |
| <code>cnowrap</code> | If the value of this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute is added to the tag. |
| <code>crispen</code> | The value for the <code>ROWSPAN</code> attribute. |

Table 225-84 (Cont.) TABLEHEADER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>c colspan</code> | The value for the <code>COLSPAN</code> attribute. |
| <code>c attributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<TH ALIGN="calign" DP="cdp" ROWSPAN="crowspan" COLSPAN="c colspan" NOWRAP
c attributes>cvalue</TH>
```

225.5.112 TABLEOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TABLE>` tag which marks the beginning of an HTML table.

To define the end of an HTML table, use the [TABLECLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.TABLEOPEN (
  cborder          IN          VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL
  calign           IN          VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap         IN          VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear          IN          VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL
  c attributes     IN          VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-85 TABLEOPEN Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>border</code> | The value for the <code>BORDER</code> attribute. |
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>c nowrap</code> | If the value of this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute is added to the tag. |
| <code>cclear</code> | The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute. |
| <code>c attributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<TABLE "cborder" NOWRAP ALIGN="calign" CLEAR="cclear" c attributes>
```

225.5.113 TABLEROWCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</TR>` tag which marks the end of a new row in an HTML table.

To mark the beginning of a new row, use the [TABLEROWOPEN Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.TABLEROWCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</TABLE>
```

225.5.114 TABLEROWOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TR>` tag which marks the beginning of a new row in an HTML table.

To mark the end of a new row, use the [TABLEROWCLOSE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.TABLEROWOPEN (
  calign          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cvalign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cdp             IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-86 TABLEROWOPEN Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>calign</code> | The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cvalign</code> | The value for the <code>VALIGN</code> attribute. |
| <code>cdp</code> | The value for the <code>DP</code> attribute. |
| <code>cnowrap</code> | If the value of this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute is added to the tag. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<<TR ALIGN="calign" VALIGN="cvalign" DP="cdp" NOWRAP cattributes>
```

225.5.115 TELETYPE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TT>` and `</TT>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in a fixed width typewriter font, for example, the courier font.

Syntax

```
HTP.TELETYPE (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-87 TELETYPE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to render in a fixed width typewriter font. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<TT cattributes>ctext</TT>
```

225.5.116 TITLE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TITLE>` and `</TITLE>` tags which specify the text to display in the titlebar of the browser window.

Syntax

```
HTP.TITLE(  
    ctitle          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 225-88 TITLE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>ctitle</code> | The text to display in the titlebar of the browser window. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<TITLE>ctitle</TITLE>
```

225.5.117 ULISTCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `` tag which marks the end of an unordered list. An unordered list presents items with bullets.

To mark the beginning of an unordered list, use the [ULISTOPEN Procedure](#). Add list items with [LISTITEM Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.ULISTCLOSE;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
</TABLE>
```

225.5.118 ULISTOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the tag which marks the beginning of an unordered list. An unordered list presents items with bullets.

To mark the end of an unordered list, use the [ULISTCLOSE Procedure](#). Add list items with [LISTITEM Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
HTP.ULISTOPEN (
  cclear      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cwrap       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cdingbat    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csrc        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-89 ULISTOPEN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| cclear | The value for the CLEAR attribute. |
| cwrap | The value for the WRAP attribute. |
| cdingbat | The value for the DINGBAT attribute. |
| csrc | The value for the SRC attribute. |
| cattributes | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<UL CLEAR="cclear" WRAP="cwrap" DINGBAT="cdingbat" SRC="csrc" cattributes>
```

225.5.119 UNDERLINE Procedure

This procedure generates the <U> and </U> tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround with an underline.

Syntax

```
HTP.UNDERLINE (
  ctext      IN      VARCHAR2,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 225-90 UNDERLINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| ctext | The text to render with an underline. |

Table 225-90 (Cont.) UNDERLINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<U cattributes>ctext</U>
```

225.5.120 VARIABLE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<VAR>` and `</VAR>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in italics or however "variable" is defined stylistically.

Syntax

```
HTP.VARIABLE (
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters**Table 225-91 VARIABLE Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>ctext</code> | The text to render in italics. |
| <code>cattributes</code> | The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<VAR cattributes>ctext</VAR>
```

225.5.121 WBR Procedure

This procedure generates the `<WBR>` tag, which inserts a soft line break within a section of NOBR text.

Syntax

```
HTP.WBR;
```

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<WBR>
```

OWA_CACHE

The `OWA_CACHE` package provides an interface that enables the PL/SQL Gateway cache to improve the performance of PL/SQL Web applications.



See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- [Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server](#)
- [Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod_plsql](#)

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of OWA_CACHE Subprograms](#)

226.1 OWA_CACHE Constants

`OWA_CACHE` defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

- `system_level` CONSTANT VARCHAR(6) := 'SYSTEM';
- `user_level` CONSTANT VARCHAR(4) := 'USER';

226.2 Summary of OWA_CACHE Subprograms

This table lists the `OWA_CACHE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 226-1 OWA_CACHE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| DISABLE Procedure | Disables the cache for this particular request |
| GET_ETAG Function | Returns the tag associated with the cached content (used in the Validation technique model only) |
| GET_LEVEL Function | Returns the caching level (used in the Validation technique model only) |
| SET_CACHE Procedure | Sets up the cache headers for validation model cache type |
| SET_EXPIRES Procedure | Sets up the cache headers for expires model cache type |
| SET_NOT_MODIFIED Procedure | Sets up the headers for a not modified cache hit (used in the Validation technique model only) |
| SET_SURROGATE_CONTROL Procedure | Sets up the headers for a surrogate-control header for Web cache |

226.2.1 DISABLE Procedure

This procedure disables the cache for this particular request.

Syntax

```
OWA_CACHE.DISABLE;
```

226.2.2 GET_ETAG Function

This function returns the tag associated with the cached content. It is used in the Validation technique only.

Syntax

```
OWA_CACHE.GET_ETAG  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

The tag for cache hit, otherwise NULL.

226.2.3 GET_LEVEL Function

This returns the caching level. It is used in the Validation technique model only.

Syntax

```
OWA_CACHE.GET_LEVEL  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

The caching level string ('USER' or 'SYSTEM') for cache hit, otherwise NULL.

226.2.4 SET_CACHE Procedure

This procedure sets up the cache headers for validation model cache type.

Syntax

```
OWA_CACHE.SET_CACHE(  
  p_etag      IN      VARCHAR2,  
  p_level     IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 226-2 *SET_CACHE Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p_etag | The etag associated with this content |
| p_level | The caching level ('USER' or 'SYSTEM'). |

Exceptions

VALUE_ERROR is thrown if

- p_etag is greater than 55
- p_level is not 'USER' or 'SYSTEM'

226.2.5 SET_EXPIRES Procedure

This procedure sets up the cache headers for expires model cache type.

Syntax

```
OWA_CACHE.SET_EXPIRES(  
    p_expires    IN      NUMBER,  
    p_level      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 226-3 SET_EXPIRES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| p_expires | The number of minutes this content is valid. |
| p_level | The caching level ('USER' or 'SYSTEM'). |

Exceptions

VALUE_ERROR is thrown if

- p_expires is negative or zero
- p_level is not 'USER' or 'SYSTEM'
- p_expires is > 525600 (1 year)

226.2.6 SET_NOT_MODIFIED Procedure

This procedure sets up the headers for a not-modified cache hit. It is used in the Validation technique only.

Syntax

```
OWA_CACHE.SET_NOT_MODIFIED;
```

Exceptions

VALUE_ERROR is thrown if the etag was not passed in

226.2.7 SET_SURROGATE_CONTROL Procedure

This procedure sets the headers for a surrogate-control header for Web cache

Syntax

```
OWA_CACHE.SET_SURROGATE_CONTROL(  
    p_value      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 226-4 SET_SURROGATE_CONTROL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p_value | The value to be passed as the Surrogate-Control header. |

Exceptions

VALUE_ERROR is thrown if p_value is greater than 55 in length.

OWA_COOKIE

The OWA_COOKIE package provides an interface for sending and retrieving HTTP cookies from the client's browser.

See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- [Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server](#)
- [Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod_plsql](#)

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Summary of OWA_COOKIE Subprograms](#)

227.1 OWA_CUSTOM Overview

Cookies are opaque strings sent to the browser to maintain state between HTTP calls. State can be maintained throughout the client's sessions, or longer if an expiration date is included. The system date is calculated with reference to the information specified in the OWA_CUSTOM package.

227.2 OWA_COOKIE Types

This datatype contains cookie name-value pairs.

Since the HTTP standard allows cookie names to be overloaded (that is, multiple values can be associated with the same cookie name), there is a PL/SQL RECORD holding all values associated with a given cookie name.

```
TYPE vc_arr IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(4000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER.
```

```
TYPE COOKIE IS RECORD (
  name      VARCHAR2(4000),
  vals      vc_arr,
  num_vals  INTEGER);
```

227.3 OWA_COOKIE Rules and Limits

All HTTP headers must be in English and the ASCII character set. If the headers are generated from the database, verify they are created in the English language.

227.4 Summary of OWA_COOKIE Subprograms

This table lists the OWA_COOKIE subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 227-1 OWA_COOKIE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| GET Function | Gets the value of the specified cookie |
| GET_ALL Procedure | Gets all cookie name-value pairs |
| REMOVE Procedure | Removes the specified cookie |
| SEND procedure | Generates a "Set-Cookie" line in the HTTP header |

227.4.1 GET Function

This function returns the values associated with the specified cookie. The values are returned in a OWA_COOKIE.COOKIE DATA TYPE .

Syntax

```
OWA_COOKIE.GET (
    name          IN          VARCHAR2)
RETURN COOKIE;
```

Parameters

Table 227-2 GET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| name | The name of the cookie. |

Return Values

OWA_COOKIE.COOKIE DATA TYPE.

227.4.2 GET_ALL Procedure

This procedure returns all cookie names and their values from the client's browser. The values appear in the order in which they were sent from the browser.

Syntax

```
OWA_COOKIE.GET_ALL (
    names      OUT          vc_arr,
    vals       OUT          vc_arr,
    num_vals   OUT          INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 227-3 GET_ALL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| names | The names of the cookies. |
| vals | The values of the cookies. |
| num_vals | The number of cookie-value pairs. |

227.4.3 REMOVE Procedure

This procedure forces a cookie to expire immediately by setting the "expires" field of a Set-Cookie line in the HTTP header to "01-Jan-1990".

This procedure must be called within the context of an HTTP header.

Syntax

```
OWA_COOKIE.REMOVE (
  name          IN          VARCHAR2,
  val           IN          VARCHAR2,
  path          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 227-4 REMOVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| name | The name of the cookie to expire. |
| val | The value of the cookie. |
| path | [Currently unused] |

227.4.4 SEND procedure

This procedure generates a Set-Cookie line, which transmits a cookie to the client.

This procedure must occur in the context of an HTTP header.

Syntax

```
OWA_COOKIE.SEND (
  name          in          varchar2,
  value         in          varchar2,
  expires       in          date      DEFAULT NULL,
  path          in          varchar2  DEFAULT NULL,
  domain        in          varchar2  DEFAULT NULL,
  secure        in          varchar2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 227-5 SEND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| name | The name of the cookie. |
| value | The value of the cookie. |
| expires | The date at which the cookie will expire |
| path | The value for the path field. |
| domain | The value for the domain field. |
| secure | If the value of this parameter is not NULL, the "secure" field is added to the line. |

OWA_CUSTOM

The `OWA_CUSTOM` package provides a Global PLSQL Agent Authorization callback function.

It is used when PLSQL Agent's authorization scheme is set to `GLOBAL` or `CUSTOM` when there is no overriding `OWA_CUSTOM` package.

See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- [Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server](#)
- [Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for `mod_plsql`](#)

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of `OWA_CUSTOM` Subprograms](#)

228.1 `OWA_CUSTOM` Constants

`OWA_CUSTOM` defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

- `dbms_server_timezone` CONSTANT VARCHAR2(3) := 'PST';
- `dbms_server_gmtdiff` CONSTANT NUMBER := NULL;

228.2 Summary of `OWA_CUSTOM` Subprograms

The `AUTHORIZE` function is the only subprogram in the `OWA_CUSTOM` package.

Table 228-1 *`OWA_CUSTOM` Package Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| AUTHORIZE Function | Provides a Global PLSQL Agent Authorization callback function |

228.2.1 `AUTHORIZE` Function

This function is used when PLSQL Agent's authorization scheme is set to `GLOBAL` or `CUSTOM` when there is no overriding `OWA_CUSTOM` package.

Syntax

```
OWA_CUSTOM.AUTHORIZE
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

OWA_IMAGE

The `OWA_IMAGE` package provides an interface to access the coordinates where a user clicked on an image.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Variables](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of OWA_IMAGE Subprograms](#)



See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- [Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server](#)
- [Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod_plsql](#)

229.1 OWA_IMAGE Overview

Use this package when you have any image map whose destination links invoke the PL/SQL Gateway.

229.2 OWA_IMAGE Types

This datatype (`point`) contain the X and Y values of a coordinate, and so provides the coordinates of a user's click on an imagemap.

It is defined as:

```
TYPE POINT IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER
```

229.3 OWA_IMAGE Variables

This package variable (`null_point`) of `TYPE POINT` is used to default point parameters. Both the X and the Y fields of this variable are `NULL`.

229.4 OWA_IMAGE Examples

This example shows use of OWA_IMAGE.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE process_image
  (my_img in OWA_IMAGE.POINT)
  AS
  x integer := OWA_IMAGE.GET_X(my_img);
  y integer := OWA_IMAGE.GET_Y(my_img);
BEGIN
  /* process the coordinate */
END
```

229.5 Summary of OWA_IMAGE Subprograms

This table lists the OWA_IMAGE subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 229-1 OWA_IMAGE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| GET_X Function | Gets the X value of a point type |
| GET_Y Function | Gets the Y value of a point type |

229.5.1 GET_X Function

This function returns the x coordinate of the point where the user clicked on an image map.

Syntax

```
OWA_IMAGE.GET_X(
  p          IN          point)
RETURN INTEGER;

OWA_IMAGE.GET_X(
  p          IN          point)
RETURN INTEGER PARALLEL_ENABLE DETERMINISTIC;
```

Parameters

Table 229-2 GET_X Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| p | The point where the user clicked. |

Return Values

The X coordinate as an integer.

229.5.2 GET_Y Function

This function returns the Y coordinate of the point where the user clicked on an image map.

Syntax

```
OWA_IMAGE.GET_Y(  
  p          IN          point)  
  RETURN INTEGER;  
  
OWA_IMAGE.GET_Y(  
  p          IN          point)  
  RETURN INTEGER PARALLEL_ENABLE DETERMINISTIC;
```

Parameters

Table 229-3 GET_Y Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| p | The point where the user clicked. |

Return Values

The Y coordinate as an integer.

OWA_OPT_LOCK

The `OWA_OPT_LOCK` package contains subprograms that impose optimistic locking strategies so as to prevent lost updates.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Summary of OWA_OPT_LOCK Subprograms](#)



See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- [Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server](#)
- [Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod_plsql](#)

230.1 OWA_OPT_LOCK Overview

The `OWA_OPT_LOCK` package contains subprograms that impose optimistic locking strategies, so as to prevent lost updates.

It checks if the row that the user is interested in updating has been changed by someone else in the meantime.

The PL/SQL Gateway cannot use conventional database locking schemes because HTTP is a stateless protocol. The `OWA_OPT_LOCK` package gives you two ways of dealing with the lost update problem:

- The hidden fields method stores the previous values in hidden fields in the HTML page. When the user requests an update, the PL/SQL Gateway checks these values against the current state of the database. The update operation is performed only if the values match. To use this method, call the `owa_opt_lock.store_values` procedure.
- The checksum method stores a checksum rather than the values themselves. To use this method, call the `owa_opt_lock.checksum` function.

These methods are optimistic. They do not prevent other users from performing updates, but they do reject the current update if an intervening update has occurred.

230.2 OWA_TEXT Types

This datatype is a PL/SQL table intended to hold ROWIDs.

```
TYPE VCARRAY IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(2000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER
```

Note that this is different from the `OWA_TEXT.VC_ARR` DATA TYPE.

230.3 Summary of OWA_OPT_LOCK Subprograms

This table lists the `OWA_OPT_LOCK` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 230-1 OWA_OPT_LOCK Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CHECKSUM Functions | Returns the checksum value |
| GET_ROWID Function | Returns the ROWID value |
| STORE_VALUES Procedure | Stores unmodified values in hidden fields for later verification |
| VERIFY_VALUES Function | Verifies the stored values against modified values |

230.3.1 CHECKSUM Functions

This function returns a `checksum` value for a specified string, or for a row in a table. For a row in a table, the function calculates the `checksum` value based on the values of the columns in the row. This function comes in two versions.

The first version returns a `checksum` based on the specified string. This is a "pure" 32-bit `checksum` executed by the database and based on the Internet 1 protocol.

The second version returns a `checksum` based on the values of a row in a table. This is a "impure" 32-bit `checksum` based on the Internet 1 protocol.

Syntax

```
OWA_OPT_LOCK.CHECKSUM(
  p_buff      IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
OWA_OPT_LOCK.CHECKSUM(
  p_buff      IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER PARALLEL_ENABLE DETERMINISTIC;
```

```
OWA_OPT_LOCK.CHECKSUM(
  p_owner     IN      VARCHAR2,
  p_tname     IN      VARCHAR2,
  p_rowid     IN      ROWID)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 230-2 CHECKSUM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>p_buff</code> | The nstring where you want to calculate the <code>checksum</code> . |
| <code>p_owner</code> | The owner of the table. |
| <code>p_tname</code> | The table name. |

Table 230-2 (Cont.) CHECKSUM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p_rowid | The row in p_tname where you want to calculate the checksum value. Use the GET_ROWID Function to convert VCARRAY values to proper rowids. |

230.3.2 GET_ROWID Function

This function returns the ROWID datatype from the specified OWA_OPT_LOCK.VCARRAY DATA TYPE.

Syntax

```
OWA_OPT_LOCK.GET_ROWID(
  p_old_values      IN      vccarray)
RETURN ROWID;
```

```
OWA_OPT_LOCK.GET_ROWID(
  p_old_values      IN      vccarray)
RETURN ROWID PARALLEL_ENABLE DETERMINISTIC;
```

Parameters

Table 230-3 GET_ROWID Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| p_old_values | This parameter is usually passed in from an HTML form. |

230.3.3 STORE_VALUES Procedure

This procedure stores the column values of the row that you want to update later. The values are stored in hidden HTML form elements.

Syntax

```
OWA_OPT_LOCK.STORE_VALUES (
  p_owner          IN      VARCHAR2,
  p_tname          IN      VARCHAR2,
  p_rowid          IN      ROWID);
```

Parameters

Table 230-4 STORE_VALUES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p_owner | The owner of the table. |
| p_tname | The name of the table. |
| p_rowid | The row where you want to store values. |

Usage Notes

Before updating the row, compare these values with the current row values to ensure that the values in the row have not been changed. If the values have changed, you can warn the users and let them decide if the update should take place.

The procedure generates series of hidden form elements:

- One hidden form element is created for the table owner. The name of the element is "old_p_tname", where p_tname is the name of the table. The value of the element is the owner name.
- One hidden form element is created for the table name. The name of the element is "old_p_tname", where p_tname is the name of the table. The value of the element is the table name.
- One element is created for each column in the row. The name of the element is "old_p_tname", where p_tname is the name of the table. The value of the element is the column value.

See also the [VERIFY_VALUES Function](#).

230.3.4 VERIFY_VALUES Function

This function verifies whether values in the specified row have been updated since the last query.

Use this function with the [STORE_VALUES Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
OWA_OPT_LOCK.VERIFY_VALUES(
    p_old_values IN varray)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 230-5 VERIFY_VALUES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| p_old_values | <p>A PL/SQL table containing the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • p_old_values(1) specifies the owner of the table. • p_old_values(2) specifies the table. • p_old_values(3) specifies the rowid of the row to verify. <p>The remaining indexes contain values for the columns in the table.</p> <p>Typically, this parameter is passed in from the HTML form, where you have previously called the STORE_VALUES Procedure to store the row values on hidden form elements.</p> |

Return Values

TRUE if no other update has been performed, otherwise FALSE.

OWA_PATTERN

The OWA_PATTERN package provides an interface to locate text patterns within strings and replace the matched string with another string.



See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package, see the following:

- [Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server](#)
- [Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod_plsql](#)

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Types](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of OWA_PATTERN Subprograms](#)

231.1 OWA_PATTERN Types

You can use a pattern as both an input and output parameter. Because of this, you can pass the same regular expression to OWA_PATTERN function calls, and it only has to be parsed once.

- `OWA_PATTERN.PATTERN`

231.2 OWA_PATTERN Operational Notes

The OWA_PATTERN subprograms are overloaded. Specifically, there are six versions of `MATCH`, and four each of `AMATCH` and `CHANGE`.

The subprograms use the following parameters:

- `line` - This is the target to be examined for a match. It can be more than one line of text or a `owa_text.multi_line` datatype.
- `pat` - This is the pattern that the subprograms attempt to locate in line. The pattern can contain regular expressions. In the `owa_pattern.change` function and procedure, this parameter is called `from_str`.
- `flags` - This specifies whether the search is case-sensitive or if substitutions are done globally.

Use regular expressions with the subprograms in this package. You Specify a regular expression by creating the string you want to match interspersed with various wildcard tokens and quantifiers.

- [Wildcards](#)

- [Quantifiers](#)
- [Flags](#)

231.2.1 OWA_PATTERN Wildcards

Wildcard tokens match something other than themselves.

Table 231-1 *Wildcard tokens recognized by OWA_PATTERN package*

| Token | Description |
|---------|--|
| ^ | Matches newline or the beginning of the target |
| \$ | Matches newline or the end of the target |
| \n | Matches newline |
| . | Matches any character except newline |
| \t | Matches tab |
| \d | Matches digits [0-9] |
| \D | Matches non-digits [not 0-9] |
| \w | Matches word characters (0-9, a-z, A-Z, or _) |
| \W | Matches non-word characters (not 0-9, a-z, A-Z, or _) |
| \s | Matches whitespace characters (blank, tab, or newline). |
| \S | Matches non-whitespace characters (not blank, tab, or newline) |
| \b | Matches "word" boundaries (between \w and \W) |
| \x<HEX> | Matches the value in the current character set of the two hexadecimal digits |
| \<OCT> | Matches the value in the current character set of the two or three octal digits |
| \ | Followed by any character not covered by another case matches that character |
| & | Applies only to <code>CHANGE</code> . This causes the string that matched the regular expression to be included in the string that replaces it. This differs from the other tokens in that it specifies how a target is changed rather than how it is matched. This is explained further under CHANGE Functions and Procedures . |

231.2.2 OWA_PATTERN Quantifiers

Any tokens except `&` can have their meaning extended by any of the following quantifiers. You can also apply these quantifiers to literals.

Table 231-2 **Quantifiers**

| Quantifier | Description |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| ? | 0 or 1 occurrence(s) |
| * | 0 or more occurrences |
| + | 1 or more occurrence(s) |
| {n} | Exactly <i>n</i> occurrences |
| {n, } | At least <i>n</i> occurrences |

Table 231-2 (Cont.) Quantifiers

| Quantifier | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| { <i>n</i> , <i>m</i> } | At least <i>n</i> , but not more than <i>m</i> , occurrences |

231.2.3 OWA_PATTERN Flags

In addition to targets and regular expressions, the OWA_PATTERN functions and procedures use flags to affect how they are interpreted.

Table 231-3 Flags

| Flag | Description |
|------|---|
| i | This indicates a case-insensitive search. |
| g | This applies only to CHANGE. It indicates a global replace. That is, all portions of the target that match the regular expression are replaced. |

231.3 Summary of OWA_PATTERN Subprograms

This table lists the OWA_PATTERN subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 231-4 OWA_PATTERN Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| AMATCH Function | Determines if a string contains the specified pattern. It lets you specify where in the string the match has to occur |
| CHANGE Functions and Procedures | Replaces a pattern within a string. If you call it as a function it returns the number of times the regular expression was found and replaced |
| GETPAT Procedure | Generates a pattern datatype from a VARCHAR2 type |
| MATCH Function | Determines if a string contains the specified pattern |

231.3.1 AMATCH Function

This function specifies if a pattern occurs in a particular location in a string.

There are four versions to this function:

- The first and second versions of the function do not save the matched tokens (these are saved in the `backrefs` parameters in the third and fourth versions). The difference between the first and second versions is the `pat` parameter, which can be a VARCHAR2 or a pattern datatype.
- The third and fourth versions of the function save the matched tokens in the `backrefs` parameter. The difference between the third and fourth versions is the `pat` parameter, which can be a VARCHAR2 or a pattern datatype.

 **Note:**

If multiple overlapping strings match the regular expression, this function takes the longest match.

Syntax

```
OWA_PATTERN.AMATCH (
    line           IN           VARCHAR2,
    from_loc       IN           INTEGER,
    pat            IN           VARCHAR2,
    flags          IN           VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
OWA_PATTERN.AMATCH (
    line           IN           VARCHAR2,
    from_loc       IN           INTEGER,
    pat            IN OUT      PATTERN,
    flags          IN           VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
OWA_PATTERN.AMATCH (
    line           IN           VARCHAR2
    from_loc       IN           INTEGER
    pat            IN           varchar2
    backrefs       OUT          owa_text.vc_arr
    flags          IN           VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
OWA_PATTERN.AMATCH (
    line           IN           VARCHAR2
    from_loc       IN           INTEGER
    pat            IN OUT      PATTERN
    backrefs       OUT          owa_text.vc_arr
    flags          IN           VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 231-5 AMATCH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| line | The text to search in. |
| from_loc | The location (in number of characters) in line where the search is to begin. |
| pat | The string to match. It can contain regular expressions. This can be either a VARCHAR2 or a pattern. If it is a pattern, the output value of this parameter is the pattern matched. |
| backrefs | The text that is matched. Each token that is matched is placed in a cell in the OWA_TEXT.VC_ARR DATA TYPE PL/SQL table. |
| flags | Whether or not the search is case-sensitive. If the value of this parameter is "i", the search is case-insensitive. Otherwise the search is case-sensitive. |

Return Values

The index of the character after the end of the match, counting from the beginning of `line`. If there was no match, the function returns 0.

231.3.2 CHANGE Functions and Procedures

This function or procedure searches and replaces a string or `multi_line` datatype. If multiple overlapping strings match the regular expression, this subprogram takes the longest match.

Syntax

```
OWA_PATTERN.CHANGE (
  line           IN OUT  VARCHAR2,
  from_str       IN      VARCHAR2,
  to_str         IN      VARCHAR2,
  flags          IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
OWA_PATTERN.CHANGE (
  line           IN OUT  VARCHAR2,
  from_str       IN      VARCHAR2,
  to_str         IN      VARCHAR2,
  flags          IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
owa_pattern.change (
  mline          IN OUT  owa_text.multi_line,
  from_str       IN      VARCHAR2,
  to_str         IN      VARCHAR2,
  flags          IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
OWA_PATTERN.CHANGE (
  mline          IN OUT  owa_text.multi_line,
  from_str       IN      VARCHAR2,
  to_str         IN      VARCHAR2,
  flags          IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 231-6 CHANGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>line</code> | The text to search in. The output value of this parameter is the altered string. |
| <code>mline</code> | The text to search in. This is a <code>owa_text.multi_line</code> datatype. The output value of this parameter is the altered string. |
| <code>from_str</code> | The regular expression to replace. |
| <code>to_str</code> | The substitution pattern. |
| <code>flags</code> | Whether or not the search is case-sensitive, and whether or not changes are to be made globally. If "i" is specified, the search is case-insensitive. If "g" is specified, changes are made to all matches. Otherwise, the function stops after the first substitution is made. |

Return Values

As a function, it returns the number of substitutions made. If the flag "g" is not used, this number can only be 0 or 1 and only the first match is replaced. The flag "g" specifies to replace all matches with the regular expression.

Examples

```
OWA_PATTERN.CHANGE('Cats in pajamas', 'C.+in', '& red ')
```

The regular expression matches the substring "Cats in". It then replaces this string with "& red". The ampersand character "&" indicates "Cats in" because that is what matched the regular expression. Thus, this procedure replaces the string "Cats in pajamas" with "Cats in red" If you call this as a function instead of a procedure, the value returned is 1, indicating that a single substitution has been made.

Example 2:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE test_pattern as theline VARCHAR2(256);
num_found      INTEGER;
BEGIN
    theline := 'what is the goal?';
    num_found := OWA_PATTERN.CHANGE(theline, 'goal', 'idea', 'g');
    HTP.PRINT(num_found); -- num_found is 1
    HTP.PRINT(theline); -- theline is 'what is the idea?'
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS
```

231.3.3 GETPAT Procedure

This procedure converts a VARCHAR2 string into an OWA_PATTERN.PATTERN DATA TYPE.

Syntax

```
OWA_PATTERN.GETPAT(
    arg      IN      VARCHAR2,
    pat      IN OUT  pattern);
```

Parameters

Table 231-7 GETPAT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| arg | The string to convert. |
| pat | the OWA_PATTERN.PATTERN DATA TYPE initialized with arg. |

231.3.4 MATCH Function

This function determines if a string contains the specified pattern. The pattern can contain regular expressions. If multiple overlapping strings can match the regular expression, this function takes the longest match.

Syntax

```
owa_pattern.match(
  line      IN      VARCHAR2,
  pat       IN      VARCHAR2,
  flags     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
owa_pattern.match(
  line      IN      VARCHAR2,
  pat       IN OUT  PATTERN,
  flags     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
owa_pattern.match(
  line      IN      VARCHAR2,
  pat       IN      VARCHAR2,
  backrefs  OUT     owa_text.vc_arr,
  flags     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
OWA_PATTERN.MATCH(
  line      IN      VARCHAR2,
  pat       IN OUT  PATTERN,
  backrefs  OUT     owa_text.vc_arr,
  flags     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
owa_pattern.match(
  mline     IN      owa_text.multi_line,
  pat       IN      VARCHAR2,
  rlist     OUT     owa_text.row_list,
  flags     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
OWA_PATTERN.MATCH(
  mline     IN      owa_text.multi_line,
  pat       IN OUT  pattern,
  rlist     OUT     owa_text.row_list,
  flags     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 231-8 MATCH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| line | The line to search in. |
| mline | The text to search in. This is a <code>owa_text.multi_line</code> datatype.. |

Table 231-8 (Cont.) MATCH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pat | The pattern to match. This is either a VARCHAR2 or a OWA_PATTERN.PATTERN DATA TYPE. It is a pattern, the output value of this parameter is the pattern matched. |
| backrefs | The text that is matched. Each token that is matched is placed in a cell in the OWA_TEXT.VC_ARR DATA TYPE PL/SQL table. This parameter is a row_list that holds each string in the target that was matched by a sequence of tokens in the regular expression. |
| rlist | An output parameter containing a list of matches. |
| flags | Whether or not the search is case-sensitive. If the value of this parameter is "i", the search is case-insensitive. Otherwise the search is case-sensitive. |

Return Values

TRUE if a match was found, FALSE otherwise.

Examples

KAZOO is the target where it is searching for the zoo.* regular expression. The period indicates any character other than newline, and the asterisk matches 0 or more of the preceding characters. In this case, it matches any character other than the newline.

Therefore, this regular expression specifies that a matching target consists of zoo, followed by any set of characters neither ending in nor including a newline (which does not match the period). The i flag indicates to ignore case in the search. In this case, the function returns TRUE, which indicates that a match had been found.

```
boolean foundMatch;
foundMatch := owa_pattern.match('KAZOO', 'zoo.*', 'i');
```

The following example searches for the string "goal" followed by any number of characters in sometext. If found,

```
sometext VARCHAR2(256);
pat      VARCHAR2(256);

sometext := 'what is the goal?'
pat      := 'goal.*';
IF OWA_PATTERN.MATCH(sometext, pat)
  THEN
    HTP.PRINT('Match found');
  ELSE
    HTP.PRINT('Match not found');
END IF;
```

Operational Notes

- The regular expression in this function can be either a VARCHAR2 or an OWA_PATTERN.PATTERN DATA TYPE. Create an OWA_PATTERN.PATTERN DATA TYPE from a string using the OWA_PATTERN.GETPAT procedure.

- Create a `MULTI_LINE` DATA TYPE from a long string using the `OWA_TEXT.STREAM2MULTI` procedure. If a `multi_line` is used, the `rlist` parameter specifies a list of chunks where matches were found.
- If the line is a string and not a `multi_line`, you can add an optional output parameter called `backrefs`. This parameter is a `row_list` that holds each string in the target that was matched by a sequence of tokens in the regular expression.

OWA_SEC

The `OWA_SEC` package provides an interface for custom authentication.

See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- [Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server](#)
- [Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for `mod_plsql`](#)

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of OWA_SEC Subprograms](#)

232.1 OWA_SEC Operational Notes

Parameters that have default values are optional.

232.2 Summary of OWA_SEC Subprograms

This table lists the `OWA_SEC` subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 232-1 OWA_SEC Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| GET_CLIENT_HOSTNAME Function | Returns the client's hostname |
| GET_CLIENT_IP Function | Returns the client's IP address |
| GET_PASSWORD Function | Returns the password that the user entered |
| GET_USER_ID Function | Returns the username that the user entered |
| SET_AUTHORIZATION Procedure | Enables the PL/SQL application to use custom authentication |
| SET_PROTECTION_REALM Procedure | Defines the realm that the page is in |

232.2.1 GET_CLIENT_HOSTNAME Function

This function returns the hostname of the client.

Syntax

```
OWA_SEC.GET_CLIENT_HOSTNAME  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

The hostname.

232.2.2 GET_CLIENT_IP Function

This function returns the IP address of the client.

Syntax

```
OWA_SEC.GET_CLIENT_IP  
RETURN OWA_UTIL.IP_ADDRESS;
```

Return Values

The IP address. The `owa_util.ip_address` datatype is a PL/SQL table where the first four elements contain the four numbers of the IP address. For example, if the IP address is 123.45.67.89 and the variable `ipaddr` is of the `owa_util.ip_address` datatype, the variable would contain the following values:

```
ipaddr(1) = 123  
ipaddr(2) = 45  
ipaddr(3) = 67  
ipaddr(4) = 89
```

232.2.3 GET_PASSWORD Function

This function returns the password that the user used to log in.

Syntax

```
OWA_SEC.GET_PASSWORD  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

The password.

Usage Notes

For security reasons, this function returns a true value only when custom authentication is used. If you call this function when you are not using custom authentication, the function returns an undefined value. Thus, the database passwords are not exposed.

232.2.4 GET_USER_ID Function

This function returns the username that the user used to log in.

Syntax

```
OWA_SEC.GET_USER_ID  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

The username.

232.2.5 SET_AUTHORIZATION Procedure

This procedure, called in the initialization portion of the OWA_CUSTOM package, sets the authorization scheme for the PL/SQL Gateway.

This implements your `authorize` function, which authorizes the user before his requested procedure is run. The placement of the `authorize` function depends on the scheme you select.

Syntax

```
OWA_SEC.SET_AUTHORIZATION(  
    scheme          IN      INTEGER);
```


Parameters

Table 232-2 SET_AUTHORIZATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| scheme | <p>The authorization scheme. It is one of the following schemes for SET_AUTHORIZATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OWA_SEC.NO_CHECK - Specifies that the PL/SQL application is not to do any custom authentication. This is the default. OWA_SEC.GLOBAL - Defines an authorize function that is called for all users and all procedures. This is the OWA_CUSTOM.AUTHORIZE Function in the "sys" schema. OWA_SEC.PER_PACKAGE - Define an authorize function that is called when procedures in a package or anonymous procedures are called. If the procedures are in a package, the package.AUTHORIZE function in the user's schema is called to authorize the user. If the procedures are not in a package, then the anonymous authorize function in the user's schema is called. OWA_SEC.CUSTOM - Implements different authorize functions for each user. The function OWA_CUSTOM.AUTHORIZE Function in the user's schema is called to authorize the user. If the user's schema does not contain an OWA_CUSTOM.AUTHORIZE Function, the PL/SQL Gateway looks for it in the "sys" schema. <p>The custom authorize function has the following signature:</p> <pre>FUNCTION AUTHORIZE RETURN BOOLEAN;</pre> <p>If the function returns TRUE, authentication succeeded. If it returns FALSE, authentication failed. If the authorize function is not defined, the Gateway returns an error and fails.</p> |

Related Topics

- [OWA_CUSTOM](#)
The OWA_CUSTOM package provides a Global PLSQL Agent Authorization callback function.

232.2.6 SET_PROTECTION_REALM Procedure

This procedure sets the realm of the page that is returned to the user. The user enters a username and login that already exist in the realm.

Syntax

```
OWA_SEC.SET_PROTECTION_REALM(
    realm          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 232-3 SET_PROTECTION_REALM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| realm | The realm where the page belongs. This string is displayed to the user. |

OWA_TEXT

The `OWA_TEXT` package contains subprograms used by `OWA_PATTERN` for manipulating strings. They are externalized so you can use them directly.

See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- [Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server](#)
- [Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for `mod_plsql`](#)

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Types](#)
- [Summary of `OWA_TEXT` Subprograms](#)

233.1 OWA_OPT_LOCK Types

There are three `OWA_OPT_LOCK` lock types.

- [MULTI_LINE DATA TYPE](#)
- [ROW_LIST DATA TYPE](#)
- [VC_ARR DATA TYPE](#)

233.1.1 MULTI_LINE DATA TYPE

This datatype is a PL/SQL record that holds large amounts of text. The `rows` field, of type `OWA_TEXT.VC_ARR DATA TYPE`, contains the text data in the record.

```
TYPE multi_line IS RECORD (
    rows          vc_arr,
    num_rows      INTEGER,
    partial_row   BOOLEAN);
```

233.1.2 ROW_LIST DATA TYPE

This is the datatype for holding data to be processed.

```
TYPE row_list IS RECORD (
    rows          int_arr,
    num_rows      INTEGER);
```

```
int_arr IS DEFINED AS:
```

```
TYPE int_arr IS TABLE OF INTEGER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

233.1.3 VC_ARR DATA TYPE

This is a component of the MULTI_LINE DATA TYPE and is used for holding large amounts of text.

```
TYPE vc_arr IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Related Topics

- [MULTI_LINE DATA TYPE](#)

This datatype is a PL/SQL record that holds large amounts of text. The rows field, of type OWA_TEXT.VC_ARR DATA TYPE, contains the text data in the record.

233.2 Summary of OWA_TEXT Subprograms

This table lists the OWA_TEXT subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 233-1 OWA_TEXT Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| ADD2MULTI Procedure | Adds text to an existing multi_line type |
| NEW_ROW_LIST Function and Procedure | Creates a new row_list |
| PRINT_MULTI Procedure | Prints out the contents of a multi_list |
| PRINT_ROW_LIST Procedure | Prints out the contents of a row_list |
| STREAM2MULTI Procedure | Converts a varchar2 to a multi_line type |

233.2.1 ADD2MULTI Procedure

This procedure adds content to an existing Multi_Line Data Type

Syntax

```
OWA_TEXT.ADD2MULTI (
    stream          IN          VARCHAR2,
    mline          IN OUT    multi_line,

    continue      IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 233-2 ADD2MULTI Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| stream | The text to add. |
| mline | The OWA_TEXT.MULTI_LINE DATA TYPE. The output of this parameter contains <i>stream</i> . |

Table 233-2 (Cont.) ADD2MULTI Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| continue | If TRUE, the procedure appends <i>stream</i> within the previous final row (assuming it is less than 32K). If FALSE, the procedure places <i>stream</i> in a new row. |

233.2.2 NEW_ROW_LIST Function and Procedure

This function or procedure creates a new `OWA_TEX.ROW_LIST DATA TYPE`.

The function version uses no parameters and returns a new empty `row_list`. The procedure version creates the `row_list` datatype as an output parameter.

Syntax

```
OWA_TEXT.NEW_ROW_LIST
  RETURN ROW_LIST;

OWA_TEXT.NEW_ROW_LIST(
  rlist   OUT   row_list);
```

Parameters

Table 233-3 NEW_ROW_LIST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| rlist | This is an output parameter containing the new <code>row_list</code> datatype |

Return Values

The function version returns the new `row_list` datatype.

233.2.3 PRINT_MULTI Procedure

This procedure uses the PRINT Procedures or the PRN Procedures to print the "rows" field of the `OWA_TEXT.MULTI_LINE DATA TYPE`.

Syntax

```
OWA_TEXT.PRINT_MULTI(
  mline   IN   multi_line);
```

Parameters

Table 233-4 PRINT_MULTI Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| mline | The <code>multi_line</code> datatype to print. |

Return Values

The contents of the `multi_line`.

Related Topics

- [PRINT Procedures](#)
These procedures generate the specified parameter as a string terminated with the `\n` newline character.
- [PRN Procedures](#)
These procedures generate the specified parameter as a string.

233.2.4 PRINT_ROW_LIST Procedure

This procedure uses the PRINT Procedures or the PRN Procedures to print the "rows" field of the `OWA_TEXT.ROW_LIST` DATA TYPE.

Syntax

```
OWA_TEXT.PRINT_ROW_LIST(  
    rlist      IN      multi_line);
```

Parameters**Table 233-5 PRINT_ROW_LIST Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <code>rlist</code> | The <code>row_list</code> datatype to print. |

Return Values

The contents of the `row_list`.

Related Topics

- [PRINT Procedures](#)
These procedures generate the specified parameter as a string terminated with the `\n` newline character.
- [PRN Procedures](#)
These procedures generate the specified parameter as a string.

233.2.5 STREAM2MULTI Procedure

This procedure converts a string to a `multi_line` datatype.

Syntax

```
OWA_TEXT.STREAM2MULTI(  
    stream      IN      VARCHAR2  
    mline      OUT     multi_line);
```

Parameters

Table 233-6 STREAM2MULTI Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| stream | The string to convert. |
| mline | The stream in OWA_TEXT.MULTI_LINE DATA TYPE format |

OWA_UTIL

The `OWA_UTIL` package contains utility subprograms for performing operations such as getting the value of CGI environment variables, printing the data that is returned to the client, and printing the results of a query in an HTML table.

See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- [Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server](#)
- [Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for `mod_plsql`](#)

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Summary of OWA_UTIL Subprograms](#)

234.1 OWA_UTIL Overview

The `OWA_UTIL` package contains three types of utility subprograms.

- Dynamic SQL Utilities enable you to produce pages with dynamically generated SQL code.
- HTML utilities enable you to retrieve the values of CGI environment variables and perform URL redirects.
- Date utilities enable correct date-handling. Date values are simple strings in HTML, but are treated as a datatype by the Oracle database.

234.2 OWA_UTIL Types

`OWA_UTIL` uses Types to specify creating information.

- [DATATYPE Datatype](#)
- [IDENT_ARR Datatype](#)
- [IP_ADDRESS Datatype](#)

234.2.1 DATETYPE Datatype

The TODATE Function converts an item of this type to the type `DATE`, which is understood and properly handled as data by the database. The procedure `CHOOSE_DATE` Procedure enables the user to select the desired date.

```
TYPE dateType IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(10) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Related Topics

- [TODATE Function](#)
This function converts the DATETYPE Datatype to the standard Oracle `DATE` type.
- [CHOOSE_DATE Procedure](#)
This procedure generates three HTML form elements that allow the user to select the day, the month, and the year.

234.2.2 IDENT_ARR Datatype

This datatype is used for an array.

```
TYPE ident_arr IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

234.2.3 IP_ADDRESS Datatype

This datatype is used by the `GET_CLIENT_IP` Function in the `OWA_SEC` package.

```
TYPE ip_address IS TABLE OF INTEGER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Related Topics

- [GET_CLIENT_IP Function](#)
This function returns the IP address of the client.
- [OWA_SEC](#)
The `OWA_SEC` package provides an interface for custom authentication.

234.3 Summary of OWA_UTIL Subprograms

This table lists the `OWA_UTIL` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 234-1 OWA_UTIL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| BIND_VARIABLES Function | Prepares a SQL query and binds variables to it |
| CALENDARPRINT Procedures | Prints a calendar |
| CELLSPRINT Procedures | Prints the contents of a query in an HTML table |
| CHOOSE_DATE Procedure | Generates HTML form elements that allow the user to select a date |
| GET_CGI_ENV Function | Returns the value of the specified CGI environment variable |
| GET_OWA_SERVICE_PATH Function | Returns the full virtual path for the PL/SQL Gateway |

Table 234-1 (Cont.) OWA_UTIL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| GET_PROCEDURE Function | Returns the name of the procedure that is invoked by the PL/SQL Gateway |
| HTTP_HEADER_CLOSE Procedure | Closes the HTTP header |
| LISTPRINT Procedure | Generates a HTML form element that contains data from a query |
| MIME_HEADER Procedure | Generates the Content-type line in the HTTP header |
| PRINT_CGI_ENV Procedure | Generates a list of all CGI environment variables and their values |
| REDIRECT_URL Procedure | Generates the Location line in the HTTP header |
| SHOWPAGE Procedure | Prints a page generated by the HTP and HTF packages in SQL*Plus |
| SHOWSOURCE Procedure | Prints the source for the specified subprogram |
| SIGNATURE procedure | Prints a line that says that the page is generated by the PL/SQL Agent |
| STATUS_LINE Procedure | Generates the Status line in the HTTP header |
| TABLEPRINT Function | Prints the data from a table in the database as an HTML table |
| TODATE Function | Converts dateType data to the standard PL/SQL date type |
| WHO_CALLED_ME Procedure | Returns information on the caller of the procedure. |

234.3.1 BIND_VARIABLES Function

This function prepares a SQL query by binding variables to it, and stores the output in an opened cursor. Use this function as a parameter to a procedure sending a dynamically generated query. Specify up to 25 bind variables.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.BIND_VARIABLES (
  theQuery      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  bv1Name       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  bv1Value      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  bv2Name       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  bv2Value      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  bv3Name       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  bv3Value      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ...
  bv25Name      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  bv25Value     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 234-2 BIND_VARIABLES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| theQuery | The SQL query statement which must be a SELECT statement |
| bv1Name | The name of the variable |
| bv1Value | The value of the variable |

Return Values

An integer identifying the opened cursor.

234.3.2 CALENDARPRINT Procedures

These procedures creates a calendar in HTML with a visible border. Each date in the calendar can contain any number of hypertext links.

This procedure has 2 versions.

- Version 1 uses a hard-coded query stored in a varchar2 string.
- Version 2 uses a dynamic query prepared with the [BIND_VARIABLES Function](#).

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.CALENDARPRINT (
  p_query      IN      VARCHAR2,
  p_mf_only    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N');
```

```
OWA_UTIL.CALENDARPRINT (
  p_cursor     IN      INTEGER,
  p_mf_only    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N');
```

Parameters

Table 234-3 CALENDARPRINT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| p_query | A PL/SQL query. |
| p_cursor | A PL/SQL cursor containing the same format as p_query. |
| p_mf_only | If "N" (the default), the generated calendar includes Sunday through Saturday. Otherwise, it includes Monday through Friday only. |

Usage Notes

Design your query as follows:

- The first column is a DATE. This correlates the information produced by the query with the calendar output generated by the procedure.
- The query output must be sorted on this column using ORDER BY.

- The second column contains the text, if any, that you want printed for that date.
- The third column contains the destination for generated links. Each item in the second column becomes a hypertext link to the destination given in this column. If this column is omitted, the items in the second column are simple text, not links.

234.3.3 CELLSPRINT Procedures

This procedure generates an HTML table from the output of a SQL query. SQL atomic data items are mapped to HTML cells and SQL rows to HTML rows. You must write the code to begin and end the HTML table.

There are nine versions of this procedure:

- The first version passes the results of a query into an index table. Perform the query and CELLSPRINT does the formatting. To have more control in generating an HTML table from the output of an SQL query, use the [FORMAT_CELL Function](#) in the "HTF" package.
- The second and third versions display rows (up to the specified maximum) returned by the query or cursor.
- The fourth and fifth versions exclude a specified number of rows from the HTML table. Use the fourth and fifth versions to scroll through result sets by saving the last row seen in a hidden form element.
- The sixth through ninth versions are the same as the first four versions, except that they return a row count output parameter.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT (
  p_colCnt      IN    INTEGER,
  p_resultTbl   IN    vc_arr,

  p_format_numbers IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT (
  p_theQuery    IN    VARCHAR2,
  p_max_rows    IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT (
  p_theCursor   IN    INTEGER,
  p_max_rows    IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT (
  p_theQuery    IN    VARCHAR2,
  p_max_rows    IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  p_skip_rec    IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT 0,
  p_more_data   OUT   BOOLEAN);
```

```
OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT (
  p_theCursor   IN    INTEGER,
  p_max_rows    IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  p_skip_rec    IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT 0,
  p_more_data   OUT   BOOLEAN);
```

```

OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT (
  p_theQuery      IN   VARCHAR2,
  p_max_rows      IN   NUMBER      DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  p_reccnt        OUT  NUMBER);

OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT (
  p_theCursor     IN   INTEGER,
  p_max_rows      IN   NUMBER      DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  p_reccnt        OUT  NUMBER);

OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT (
  p_theQuery      IN   VARCHAR2,
  p_max_rows      IN   NUMBER      DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  p_skip_rec      IN   NUMBER      DEFAULT 0,
  p_more_data     OUT  BOOLEAN,
  p_reccnt        OUT  NUMBER);

OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT (
  p_theCursor     IN   INTEGER,
  p_max_rows      IN   NUMBER      DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  p_skip_rec      IN   NUMBER      DEFAULT 0,
  p_more_data     OUT  BOOLEAN,
  p_reccnt        OUT  NUMBER);

```

Parameters

Table 234-4 CELLSPRINT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| p_query | A PL/SQL query. |
| p_colCnt | The number of columns in the table. |
| p_theQuery | A SQL SELECT statement. |
| p_theCursor | A cursor ID. This can be the return value from the BIND_VARIABLES Function . |
| p_max_rows | The maximum number of rows to print. |
| p_format_numbers | If the value of this parameter is not NULL, number fields are right justified and rounded to two decimal places. |
| p_skip_rec | The number of rows to exclude from the HTML table. |
| p_more_data | TRUE if there are more rows in the query or cursor, FALSE otherwise. |
| p_reccnt | The number of rows that have been returned by the query. This value does not include skipped rows (if any). |
| p_resultTbl | The index table which will contain the result of the query. Each entry in the query will correspond to one column value. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
<tr><td>QueryResultItem</td><td>QueryResultItem</td></tr>...
```

234.3.4 CHOOSE_DATE Procedure

This procedure generates three HTML form elements that allow the user to select the day, the month, and the year.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.CHOOSE_DATE (
    p_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    p_date      IN      DATE          DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

Parameters

Table 234-5 CHOOSE_DATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| p_name | The name of the form elements. |
| p_date | The initial date that is selected when the HTML page is displayed. |

Usage Notes

- The parameter in the procedure that receives the data from these elements must be a [GET_CGI_ENV Function](#).
- Use the [TODATE Function](#) to convert the [GET_CGI_ENV Function](#) value to the standard Oracle DATE datatype.

Examples

```
<SELECT NAME="p_name" SIZE="1">
<OPTION value="01">1
...
<OPTION value="31">31
</SELECT>
-
<SELECT NAME="p_name" SIZE="1">
<OPTION value="01">JAN
...
<OPTION value="12">DEC
</SELECT>
-
<SELECT NAME="p_name" SIZE="1">
<OPTION value="1992">1992
...
<OPTION value="2002">2002
</SELECT>
```

234.3.5 GET_CGI_ENV Function

This function returns the value of the specified CGI environment variable.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.GET_CGI_ENV(  
    param_name    IN    VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 234-6 GET_CGI_ENV Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| param_name | The name of the CGI environment variable. It is case-insensitive. |

Return Values

The value of the specified CGI environment variable. If the variable is not defined, the function returns `NULL`.

234.3.6 GET_OWA_SERVICE_PATH Function

This function returns the full virtual path of the PL/SQL Gateway that is handling the request.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.GET_OWA_SERVICE_PATH  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

A virtual path of the PL/SQL Gateway that is handling the request.

234.3.7 GET_PROCEDURE Function

This function returns the name of the procedure that is being invoked by the PL/SQL Gateway.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.GET_PROCEDURE  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

The name of a procedure, including the package name if the procedure is defined in a package.

234.3.8 HTTP_HEADER_CLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates a newline character to close the HTTP header.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.HTTP_HEADER_CLOSE;
```

Return Values

A newline character, which closes the HTTP header.

Usage Notes

- Use this procedure if you have not closed the header by using the `bclose_header` parameter in calls such as [MIME_HEADER Procedure](#), [REDIRECT_URL Procedure](#), or [STATUS_LINE Procedure](#)
- The HTTP header must be closed before any `HTP.PRINT` or `HTP.PRN` calls.

234.3.9 LISTPRINT Procedure

This procedure generates an HTML selection list form element from the output of a SQL query.

There are two versions of this procedure.

- The first version contains a hard-coded SQL query.
- The second version uses a dynamic query prepared with the [BIND_VARIABLES Function](#).

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.LISTPRINT(
  p_theQuery    IN    VARCHAR2,
  p_cname       IN    VARCHAR2,
  p_nsize       IN    NUMBER,
  p_multiple    IN    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

```
OWA_UTIL.LISTPRINT(
  p_theCursor   IN    INTEGER,
  p_cname       IN    VARCHAR2,
  p_nsize       IN    NUMBER,
  p_multiple    IN    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 234-7 LISTPRINT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>p_theQuery</code> | The SQL query. |
| <code>p_theCursor</code> | The cursor ID. This can be the return value from the BIND_VARIABLES Function . |
| <code>p_cname</code> | The name of the HTML form element. |

Table 234-7 (Cont.) LISTPRINT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| p_nsize | The size of the form element (this controls how many items the user can see without scrolling). |
| p_multiple | Whether multiple selection is permitted. |

Usage Notes

The columns in the output of the query are handled in the following manner:

- The first column specifies the values that are sent back. These values are for the VALUE attribute of the OPTION tag.
- The second column specifies the values that the user sees.
- The third column specifies whether or not the row is marked as SELECTED in the OPTION tag. If the value is not NULL, the row is selected.

Examples

```
<SELECT NAME="p_cname" SIZE="p_nsize">
<OPTION SELECTED value='value_from_the_first_column'>value_from_the_second_column
<OPTION SELECTED value='value_from_the_first_column'>value_from_the_second_column
...
</SELECT>
```

234.3.10 MIME_HEADER Procedure

This procedure changes the default MIME header that the script returns. This procedure must come before any HTP.PRINT or HTP.PRN calls to direct the script not to use the default MIME header.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.MIME_HEADER(
  ccontent_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'text/html',
  bclose_header IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  ccharset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 234-8 MIME_HEADER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| ccontent_type | The MIME type to generate |
| bclose_header | Whether or not to close the HTTP header. If TRUE, two newlines are sent, which closes the HTTP header. Otherwise, one newline is sent, and the HTTP header remains open. |
| ccharset | The character set to use. The character set only makes sense if the MIME type is of type 'text'. Therefore, the character set is only tagged on to the Content-Type header only if the MIME type passed in is of type 'text'. Any other MIME type, such as 'image', will not have any character set tagged on. |

Examples

```
Content-type: <ccontent_type>; charset=<ccharset>
```

so that

```
owa_util.mime_header('text/plain', false, 'ISO-8859-4')
```

generates

```
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-4\n
```

234.3.11 PRINT_CGI_ENV Procedure

This procedure generates all the CGI environment variables and their values made available by the PL/SQL Gateway to the stored procedure.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.PRINT_CGI_ENV;
```

Examples

This procedure generates a list in the following format:

```
cgi_env_var_name = value\n
```

234.3.12 REDIRECT_URL Procedure

This procedure specifies that the application server is to visit the specified URL. The URL may specify either a Web page to return or a program to execute.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.REDIRECT_URL(  
    curl          IN          VARCHAR2  
    bclose_header IN          BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters**Table 234-9 REDIRECT_URL Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| curl | The URL to visit. |
| bclose_header | Whether or not to close the HTTP header. If <code>TRUE</code> , two newlines are sent, which closes the HTTP header. Otherwise, one newline is sent, and the HTTP header remains open. |

Usage Notes

This procedure must come before any HTP procedure or HTF function call.

Examples

This procedure generates

Location: <curl>\n\n

234.3.13 SHOWPAGE Procedure

This procedure prints out the HTML output of a procedure in SQL*Plus.

The procedure must use the HTP or HTF packages to generate the HTML page, and this procedure must be issued after the HTP or HTF page-generating subprogram has been called and before any other HTP or HTF subprograms are directly or indirectly called.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.SHOWPAGE;
```

Usage Notes

- This method is useful for generating pages filled with static data.
- This procedure uses the [DBMS_OUTPUT](#) package and is limited to 32767 characters for each line and an overall buffer size of 1,000,000 bytes.

Examples

The output of htp procedure is displayed in SQL*Plus, SQL*DBA, or Oracle Server Manager. For example:

```
SQL> set serveroutput on
SQL> spool gretzky.html
SQL> execute hockey.pass("Gretzky")
SQL> execute owa_util.showpage
SQL> exit
```

This would generate an HTML page that could be accessed from Web browsers.

234.3.14 SHOWSOURCE Procedure

This procedure prints the source of the specified procedure, function, or package. If a procedure or function which belongs to a package is specified, then the entire package is displayed.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.SHOWSOURCE (
    cname      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 234-10 SHOWSOURCE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| cname | The function or procedure whose source you want to show. |

234.3.15 SIGNATURE procedure

This procedure generates an HTML line followed by a signature line on the HTML document.

If a parameter is specified, the procedure also generates a hypertext link to view the PL/SQL source for that procedure. The link calls the [SHOWSOURCE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.SIGNATURE;

OWA_UTIL.SIGNATURE (
    cname          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 234-11 SIGNATURE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| cname | The function or procedure whose source you want to show. |

Examples

Without a parameter, the procedure generates a line that looks like the following:

```
This page was produced by the PL/SQL Agent on August 9, 2001 09:30.
```

With a parameter, the procedure generates a signature line in the HTML document that looks like the following:

```
This page was produced by the PL/SQL Agent on 8/09/01 09:30
View PL/SQL Source
```

234.3.16 STATUS_LINE Procedure

This procedure sends a standard HTTP status code to the client.

This procedure must come before any `http.print` or `http.prn` calls so that the status code is returned as part of the header, rather than as "content data".

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.STATUS_LINE (
    nstatus        IN          INTEGER,
    creason        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    bclose_header  IN          BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 234-12 STATUS_LINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| nstatus | The status code. |
| creason | The string for the status code. |

Table 234-12 (Cont.) STATUS_LINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| bclose_header | Whether or not to close the HTTP header. If TRUE, two newlines are sent, which closes the HTTP header. Otherwise, one newline is sent, and the HTTP header remains open. |

Examples

This procedure generates

```
Status: <nstatus> <creason>\n\n
```

234.3.17 TABLEPRINT Function

This function generates either preformatted tables or HTML tables (depending on the capabilities of the user's browser) from database tables.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.TABLEPRINT(
  ctable          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ntable_type     IN          INTEGER   DEFAULT HTML_TABLE,
  ccolumns        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '*',
  cclauses        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ccol_aliases    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  nrow_min        IN          NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
  nrow_max        IN          NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 234-13 TABLEPRINT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| ctable | The database table. |
| cattributes | Other attributes to be included as-is in the tag. |
| ntable_type | How to generate the table. Specify HTML_TABLE to generate the table using <TABLE> tags or PRE_TABLE to generate the table using the <PRE> tags. These are constants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTML_TABLE CONSTANT INTEGER := 1; PRE_TABLE CONSTANT INTEGER := 2; |
| ccolumns | A comma-delimited list of columns from ctable to include in the generated table. |
| cclauses | WHERE or ORDER BY clauses, which specify which rows to retrieve from the database table, and how to order them. |
| ccol_aliases | A comma-delimited list of headings for the generated table. |
| nrow_min | The first row, of those retrieved, to display. |
| nrow_max | The last row, of those retrieved, to display. |

Return Values

Returns `TRUE` if there are more rows beyond the `nrow_max` requested, `FALSE` otherwise.

Usage Notes

- RAW columns are supported, but LONG RAW columns are not. References to LONG RAW columns will print the result 'Not Printable'.
- Note that in this function, `cattributes` is the second rather than the last parameter.

Examples

For browsers that do not support HTML tables, create the following procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE showemps IS
    ignore_more BOOLEAN;
BEGIN
    ignore_more := OWA_UTIL.TABLEPRINT('emp', 'BORDER', OWA_UTIL.PRE_TABLE);
END;
```

Requesting a URL such as

`http://myhost:7777/pls/hr/showemps`

returns to the following to the client:

```
<PRE>
-----
| EMPNO |ENAME |JOB      |MGR  |HIREDATE  | SAL | COMM | DEPTNO |
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK   | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 |      | 20 |
| 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN| 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300 | 30 |
| 7521 | WARD  | SALESMAN| 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500 | 30 |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 |      | 20 |
| 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN| 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | 1400 | 30 |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 |      | 30 |
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 |      | 10 |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 09-DEC-82 | 3000 |      | 20 |
| 7839 | KING  | PRESIDENT |      | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 |      | 10 |
| 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN| 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0 | 30 |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK   | 7788 | 12-JAN-83 | 1100 |      | 20 |
| 7900 | JAMES | CLERK   | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950 |      | 30 |
| 7902 | FORD  | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 |      | 20 |
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK   | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 |      | 10 |
-----
</PRE>
```

To view the employees in department 10, and only their employee ids, names, and salaries, create the following procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE showemps_10 IS
    ignore_more BOOLEAN;
begin
    ignore_more := OWA_UTIL.TABLEPRINT
        ('EMP', 'BORDER', OWA_UTIL.PRE_TABLE,
         'empno, ename, sal', 'WHERE deptno=10 ORDER BY empno',
         'Employee Number, Name, Salary');
END;
```

A request for a URL like

`http://myhost:7777/pls/hr/showemps_10`

would return the following to the client:

```
<PRE>
-----
| Employee Number |Name      | Salary |
-----
| 7782             | CLARK    | 2450   |
| 7839             | KING     | 5000   |
| 7934             | MILLER   | 1300   |
-----
</PRE>
```

For browsers that support HTML tables, to view the department table in an HTML table, create the following procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE showdept IS
  ignore_more BOOLEAN;
BEGIN
  ignore_more := oWA_UTIL.TABLEPRINT('dept', 'BORDER');
END;
```

A request for a URL like

`http://myhost:7777/pls/hr/showdept`

would return the following to the client:

```
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
<TH>DEPTNO</TH>
<TH>DNAME</TH>
<TH>LOC</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">10</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">ACCOUNTING</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">NEW YORK</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">20</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">RESEARCH</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">DALLAS</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">30</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">SALES</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">CHICAGO</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">40</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">OPERATIONS</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">BOSTON</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

A Web browser would format this to look like the following table:

| DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC |
|--------|------------|----------|
| 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |

234.3.18 TODATE Function

This function converts the DATETYPE Datatype to the standard Oracle DATE type.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.TODATE(
    p_dateArray    IN    dateType)
RETURN DATE;
```

Parameters

Table 234-14 TODATE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| p_dateArray | The value to convert. |

Related Topics

- [DATETYPE Datatype](#)
The TODATE Function converts an item of this type to the type DATE, which is understood and properly handled as data by the database. The procedure CHOOSE_DATE Procedure enables the user to select the desired date.

234.3.19 WHO_CALLED_ME Procedure

This procedure returns information (in the form of output parameters) about the PL/SQL code unit that invoked it.

Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.WHO_CALLED_ME (
    owner          OUT    VARCHAR2,
    name           OUT    VARCHAR2,
    lineno         OUT    NUMBER,
    caller_t       OUT    VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 234-15 WHO_CALLED_ME Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| owner | The owner of the program unit. |

Table 234-15 (Cont.) WHO_CALLED_ME Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | The name of the program unit. This is the name of the package, if the calling program unit is wrapped in a package, or the name of the procedure or function if the calling program unit is a standalone procedure or function. If the calling program unit is part of an anonymous block, this is NULL. |
| lineno | The line number within the program unit where the call was made. |
| caller_t | The type of program unit that made the call. The possibilities are: package body, anonymous block, procedure, and function. Procedure and function are only for standalone procedures and functions. |

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SDO_CS

The `SDO_CS` package contains functions and procedures for working with coordinate systems.

You can perform explicit coordinate transformations on a single geometry or an entire layer of geometries (that is, all geometries in a specified column in a table).

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_CS` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

SDO_CSW_PROCESS

The `SDO_CSW_PROCESS` package contains subprograms for various processing operations related to support for Catalog Services for the Web (CSW).

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_CSW_PROCESS` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

SDO_GCDR

The `SDO_GCDR` package contains the Oracle Spatial geocoding subprograms, which let you geocode unformatted postal addresses.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_GCDR` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

SDO_GEOM

The `SDO_GEOM` package contains the geometry functions.

These can be grouped into the following categories (with examples of each):

- **Relationship (True/False) between two objects:** `RELATE`, `WITHIN_DISTANCE`
- **Validation:** `VALIDATE_GEOMETRY_WITH_CONTEXT`, `VALIDATE_LAYER_WITH_CONTEXT`
- **Single-object operations:** `SDO_ARC_DENSIFY`, `SDO_AREA`, `SDO_BUFFER`, `SDO_CENTROID`, `SDO_CONVEXHULL`, `SDO_LENGTH`, `SDO_MBR`, `SDO_POINTONSURFACE`
- **Two-object operations:** `SDO_DISTANCE`, `SDO_DIFFERENCE`, `SDO_INTERSECTION`, `SDO_UNION`, `SDO_XOR`

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_GEOM` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

SDO_GEOR

The `SDO_GEOR` package contains functions and procedures for the Oracle Spatial GeoRaster feature, which lets you store, index, query, analyze, and deliver raster image data and its associated spatial vector geometry data and metadata.

For complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_GEOR` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph GeoRaster Developer's Guide*.

SDO_GEOR_ADMIN

The `SDO_GEOR_ADMIN` package contains subprograms for administrative operations related to GeoRaster.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_GEOR_ADMIN` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph GeoRaster Developer's Guide*.

SDO_GEOR_AGGR

The `SDO_GEOR_AGGR` package provides an interface to the `SDO_GEOR_AGGR` package for performing aggregate operations on GeoRaster objects.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_GEOR_AGGR` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph GeoRaster Developer's Guide*.

SDO_GEOR_RA

The `SDO_GEOR_RA` package provides an interface to the `SDO_GEOR_RA` package for performing raster algebra and analytic operations related to GeoRaster.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_GEOR_RA` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph GeoRaster Developer's Guide*.

SDO_GEOR_UTL

The `SDO_GEOR_UTL` package contains utility functions and procedures for the Oracle Spatial GeoRaster feature, including those related to using triggers with GeoRaster data.

For complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_GEOR_UTL` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph GeoRaster Developer's Guide*.

SDO_LRS

The `SDO_LRS` package contains functions that create, modify, query, and convert linear referencing elements.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_LRS` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

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SDO_MIGRATE

The `SDO_MIGRATE` package lets you upgrade geometry tables from previous releases of Oracle Spatial.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_MIGRATE` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

SDO_NET

The `SDO_NET` package contains functions and procedures for working with data modeled as nodes and links in a network.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_NET` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Topology Data Model and Network Data Model Graph Developer's Guide*.

SDO_NFE

The `SDO_NFE` package contains functions and procedures for performing network feature editing.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial and Graph, see [SDO_NFE](#) in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Topology Data Model and Network Data Model Graph Developer's Guide*.

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SDO_OLS

The `SDO_OLS` package contains subprograms for Spatial OpenLS support.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_OLS` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

SDO_PC_PKG

The `SDO_PC_PKG` package contains subprograms to support the use of point clouds in Spatial.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_PC_PKG` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

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SDO_SAM

The `SDO_SAM` package contains functions and procedures for spatial analysis and data mining.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_SAM` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

SDO_TIN_PKG

The `SDO_TIN_PKG` package contains subprograms to support the use of triangulated irregular networks (TINs) in Spatial.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_TIN_PKG` in the

SDO_TOPO

The `SDO_TOPO` package contains subprograms for creating and managing Oracle Spatial topologies.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_TOPO` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Topology Data Model and Network Data Model Graph Developer's Guide*.

SDO_TOPO_MAP

The `SDO_TOPO_MAP` package contains subprograms for editing Oracle Spatial topologies using a cache (TopoMap object).

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_TOPO_MAP` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Topology Data Model and Network Data Model Graph Developer's Guide*.

SDO_TUNE

The `SDO_TUNE` package contains Spatial tuning functions and procedures.

For complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_TUNE` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

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SDO_UTIL

The `SDO_UTIL` package contains the utility functions and procedures for Oracle Spatial.

For complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_UTIL` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

SDO_WFS_LOCK

The `SDO_WFS_LOCK` package contains subprograms for WFS support for registering and unregistering feature tables. Registering a feature table enables the table for WFS transaction locking; unregistering a feature table disables the table for WFS transaction locking.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_WFS_LOCK` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

SDO_WFS_PROCESS

The `SDO_WFS_PROCESS` package contains subprograms for various processing operations related to support for Web Feature Services.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_WFS_PROCESS` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

SEM_APIS

The `SEM_APIS` package contains subprograms for working with the Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Web Ontology Language (OWL) in an Oracle database.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Database semantic technology support, see `SEM_APIS` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph RDF Semantic Graph Developer's Guide*.

SEM_OLS

The `SEM_OLS` package provides an interface to the `SEM_OLS` package for providing triple-level security to RDF data, using Oracle Label Security (OLS).

For a complete description of this package, see `SEM_OLS` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph RDF Semantic Graph Developer's Guide*.

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SEM_PERF

The `SEM_PERF` package contains subprograms for examining and enhancing the performance of the Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Web Ontology Language (OWL) support in an Oracle database.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Database semantic technology support, see `SEM_PERF` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph RDF Semantic Graph Developer's Guide*.

SEM_RDFCTX

The `SEM_RDFCTX` package contains subprograms for managing extractor policies and semantic indexes created for documents.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Database semantic technology support, see `SEM_RDFCTX` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph RDF Semantic Graph Developer's Guide*

SEM_RDFSA

The `SEM_RDFSA` package contains subprograms for providing fine-grained access control to RDF data, using either a virtual private database (VPD) or Oracle Label Security (OLS).

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Database semantic technology support, see `SEM_RDFSA` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph RDF Semantic Graph Developer's Guide*.

UTL_CALL_STACK

The `UTL_CALL_STACK` package provides an interface to provide information about currently executing subprograms.

Functions return subprogram names, unit names, owner names, edition names, and line numbers for given dynamic depths. Other functions return error stack information.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [UTL_CALL_STACK Operational Notes](#)
- [UTL_CALL_STACK Exceptions](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of UTL_CALL_STACK Subprograms](#)



See Also:

- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* regarding Conditional Compilation
- *Oracle Database Development Guide* regarding Using PL/Scope and Using the PL/SQL Hierarchical Profiler

263.1 UTL_CALL_STACK Overview

The `UTL_CALL_STACK` package provides an interface for PL/SQL programmers to obtain information about currently executing programs including the subprogram name from dynamic and lexical stacks and the depths of those stacks.

Individual functions return subprogram names, unit names, owner names, edition names, and line numbers for given dynamic depths. More functions return error stack information. Such information can be used to create more revealing error logs and application execution traces.

Dynamic Depth

The dynamic depth of an executing instance of a PL/SQL subprogram is defined recursively.

- The dynamic depth of the currently executing subprogram instance is one.
- Otherwise, the dynamic depth of the subprogram instance is one more than the dynamic depth of the subprogram it invoked.
- If there is a SQL, Java, or other non-PL/SQL context that invoked or was invoked by an executing subprogram, it occupies a level on the call stack as if it were a subprogram.

In the case of a call stack in which A calls B, which calls C, which calls D, which calls E, which calls F, which calls E, this stack can be written as a line with the dynamic depths underneath:

```
A B C D E F E
7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```

Lexical Depth

The lexical depth of a PL/SQL subprogram is defined recursively.

- The lexical depth of a unit, an anonymous block, trigger, or ADT is one (1).
- The lexical depth of a subprogram defined within another object is one plus the lexical depth of that object.

Blocks do not affect lexical depth.

Error Depth

The error depth is the number of errors on the error stack.

For example, consider the following anonymous block.

```
BEGIN
  BEGIN
    ... (1)
    raise zero_divide;
  EXCEPTION
    when others then
      raise no_data_found;
  END;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN others THEN
    ... (2)
END;
```

The error depth at (1) is zero and at (2) is two.

Backtrace

The backtrace is a trace from where the exception was thrown to where the backtrace was examined.

Consider a call stack in which A calls B which calls C and C raises an exception. If the backtrace was examined in C, the backtrace would have one unit, C, and the backtrace depth would be one. If it was examined in A, it would have three units, A, B and C, and backtrace depth would be three.

The depth of a backtrace is zero in the absence of an exception.

263.2 UTL_CALL_STACK Security Model

EXECUTE on UTL_CALL_STACK is granted to PUBLIC.

The UTL_CALL_STACK package does not show wrapped program units. For example, consider a call stack in which program unit A calls B, which calls C, and in turn calls UTL_CALL_STACK to determine the subprogram list. If program unit B is wrapped, then the subprogram list only shows program unit C.

263.3 UTL_CALL_STACK Operational Notes

Certain operational notes apply to UTL_CALL_STACK.

- Compiler optimizations can change lexical, dynamic and backtrace depth.
- UTL_CALL_STACK is not supported past RPC boundaries. For example, if A calls remote procedure B, B will not be able to obtain information about A using UTL_CALL_STACK.
- Lexical unit information is available through the PL/SQL conditional compilation feature and is therefore not exposed through UTL_CALL_STACK.

263.4 UTL_CALL_STACK Exceptions

This table lists the exceptions raised by UTL_CALL_STACK.

Table 263-1 Exceptions Raised by UTL_CALL_STACK

| Exception | Error Code | Description |
|---------------------|------------|--|
| BAD_DEPTH_INDICATOR | 64610 | This exception is raised when a provided depth is out of bounds. Dynamic and lexical depth are positive integer values. Error and backtrace depths are non-negative integer values and are zero only in the absence of an exception. |

263.5 UTL_CALL_STACK Data Structures

The UTL_CALL_STACK package defines a VARRAY type, UNIT_QUALIFIED_NAME.

VARRAY Type

- [UNIT_QUALIFIED_NAME](#)

263.5.1 UNIT_QUALIFIED_NAME

This data structure is a varray whose individual elements are, in order, the unit name, any lexical parents of the subprogram, and the subprogram name.

```
TYPE UNIT_QUALIFIED_NAME IS VARRAY(256) OF VARCHAR2(32767);
```

Example

Consider the following contrived PL/SQL procedure:

```
PROCEDURE topLevel IS
  FUNCTION localFunction(...) RETURNS VARCHAR2 IS
    FUNCTION innerFunction(...) RETURNS VARCHAR2 IS
      BEGIN
        DECLARE
          localVar PLS_INTEGER;
        BEGIN
          ... (1)
        END;
      END;
    END;
```



```
BEGIN
  ...
END;
```

The unit qualified name at (1) would be

```
["topLevel", "localFunction", "innerFunction"]
```

If the unit were an anonymous block, the unit name would be "__anonymous_block"

263.6 Summary of UTL_CALL_STACK Subprograms

This table lists the subprograms in the UTL_CALL_STACK package.

Table 263-2 UTL_CALL_STACK Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| BACKTRACE_DEPTH Function | Returns the number of backtrace items in the backtrace |
| BACKTRACE_LINE Function | Returns the line number of the unit at the specified backtrace depth |
| BACKTRACE_UNIT Function | Returns the name of the unit at the specified backtrace depth |
| CURRENT_EDITION Function | Returns the current edition name of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth |
| CONCATENATE_SUBPROGRAM Function | Returns a concatenated form of a unit-qualified name |
| DYNAMIC_DEPTH Function | Returns the number of subprograms on the call stack |
| ERROR_DEPTH Function | Returns the number of errors on the error stack |
| ERROR_MSG Function | Returns the error message of the error at the specified error depth |
| ERROR_NUMBER Function | Returns the error number of the error at the specified error depth |
| LEXICAL_DEPTH Function | Returns the lexical nesting level of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth |
| OWNER Function | Returns the owner name of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth |
| UNIT_LINE Function | Returns the line number of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth |
| SUBPROGRAM Function | Returns the unit-qualified name of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth |

263.6.1 BACKTRACE_DEPTH Function

This function returns the number of backtrace items in the backtrace.

Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.BACKTRACE_DEPTH
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Return Values

The number of backtrace items in the backtrace, zero in the absence of an exception.

263.6.2 BACKTRACE_LINE Function

This function returns the line number of the unit at the specified backtrace depth.

Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.BACKTRACE_LINE (  
    backtrace_depth IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 263-3 *BACKTRACE_LINE Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| backtrace_depth | Depth in backtrace |

Return Values

The line number of the unit at the specified backtrace depth

263.6.3 BACKTRACE_UNIT Function

This function returns the name of the unit at the specified backtrace depth.

Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.BACKTRACE_UNIT (  
    backtrace_depth IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 263-4 *BACKTRACE_UNIT Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| backtrace_depth | Depth in backtrace |

Return Values

The name of the unit at the specified backtrace depth

263.6.4 CURRENT_EDITION Function

This function returns the current edition name of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth.

Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.CURRENT_EDITION (  
    dynamic_depth    IN    PLS_INTEGER)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 263-5 *CURRENT_EDITION Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| dynamic_depth | Depth in the error stack |

Return Values

The current edition name of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth

263.6.5 CONCATENATE_SUBPROGRAM Function

This function returns a concatenated form of a unit-qualified name.

Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.CONCATENATE_SUBPROGRAM (  
    qualified_name    IN    UNIT_QUALIFIED_NAME)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 263-6 *CONCATENATE_SUBPROGRAM Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| qualified_name | A unit-qualified name |

Return Values

A string of the form `UNIT.SUBPROGRAM.LOCAL_SUBPROGRAM`

263.6.6 DYNAMIC_DEPTH Function

This function returns the number of subprograms on the call stack.

Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.DYNAMIC_DEPTH  
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Return Values

The number of subprograms on the call stack

263.6.7 ERROR_DEPTH Function

This function returns the number of errors on the error stack.

Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.ERROR_DEPTH  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Return Values

The number of errors on the error stack

263.6.8 ERROR_MSG Function

This function returns the error message of the error at the specified error depth.

Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.ERROR_MSG (  
    error_depth IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 263-7 *ERROR_MSG Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| error_depth | Depth in the error stack |

Return Values

The error message of the error at the specified error depth.

263.6.9 ERROR_NUMBER Function

This function returns the error number of the error at the specified error depth.

Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.ERROR_NUMBER (  
    error_depth IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 263-8 *ERROR_NUMBER Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| error_depth | Depth in the call stack |

Return Values

The error number of the error at the specified error depth

263.6.10 LEXICAL_DEPTH Function

This function returns the lexical nesting level of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth.

Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.LEXICAL_DEPTH (
    dynamic_depth IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 263-9 *LEXICAL_DEPTH Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| dynamic_depth | Depth in the call stack |

Return Values

The lexical nesting level of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth

263.6.11 OWNER Function

This function returns the owner name of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth.

Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.OWNER (
    dynamic_depth IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 263-10 *OWNER Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| dynamic_depth | Depth in the call stack |

Return Values

The owner name of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth

263.6.12 UNIT_LINE Function

This function returns the line number of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth.

Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.UNIT_LINE (  
    dynamic_depth IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 263-11 *UNIT_LINE Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| dynamic_depth | Depth in the call stack |

Return Values

The line number of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth

263.6.13 SUBPROGRAM Function

This function returns the unit-qualified name of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth.

Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.SUBPROGRAM (  
    dynamic_depth IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN UNIT_QUALIFIED_NAME;
```

Parameters

Table 263-12 *SUBPROGRAM Function Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| dynamic_depth | Depth in the call stack |

Return Values

Returns the unit-qualified name of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth

264

UTL_COLL

The UTL_COLL package lets PL/SQL programs use collection locators to query and update.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Summary of UTL_COLL Subprograms](#)

264.1 Summary of UTL_COLL Subprograms

The UTL_COLL package has one subprogram, the IS_LOCATOR function.

Table 264-1 UTL_COLL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| IS_LOCATOR Function | Determines whether a collection item is actually a locator or not |

264.1.1 IS_LOCATOR Function

This function determines whether a collection item is actually a locator or not.

Syntax

```
UTL_COLL.IS_LOCATOR (  
    coln IN STANDARD)  
    RETURNS BOOLEAN;
```

Pragmas

Asserts WNDS, WNPS and RNPS pragmas

Parameters

Table 264-2 IS_LOCATOR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| coln | Nested table or varray item. |

Return Values

Table 264-3 IS_LOCATOR Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Collection item is indeed a locator. |
| 0 | Collection item is not a locator. |

Examples

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE list_t AS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(20);
/

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE phone_book_t AS OBJECT (
    pno number,
    ph list_t );
/

CREATE TABLE phone_book OF phone_book_t
    NESTED TABLE ph STORE AS nt_ph;
CREATE TABLE phone_book1 OF phone_book_t
    NESTED TABLE ph STORE AS nt_ph_1 RETURN LOCATOR;

INSERT INTO phone_book VALUES(1, list_t('650-633-5707','650-323-0953'));
INSERT INTO phone_book1 VALUES(1, list_t('415-555-1212'));

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE chk_coll IS
    plist list_t;
    plist1 list_t;
BEGIN
    SELECT ph INTO plist FROM phone_book WHERE pno=1;

    SELECT ph INTO plist1 FROM phone_book1 WHERE pno=1;

    IF (UTL_COLL.IS_LOCATOR(plist)) THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('plist is a locator');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('plist is not a locator');
    END IF;

    IF (UTL_COLL.IS_LOCATOR(plist1)) THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('plist1 is a locator');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('plist1 is not a locator');
    END IF;

END chk_coll;

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
EXECUTE chk_coll;
```


265

UTL_COMPRESS

The `UTL_COMPRESS` package provides a set of data compression utilities.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of UTL_COMPRESS Subprograms](#)

265.1 UTL_COMPRESS Constants

The maximum number of handles for piecewise operations can be defined by a constant.

```
UTLCOMP_MAX_HANDLE  CONSTANT  PLS_INTEGER := 5;
```

265.2 UTL_COMPRESS Exceptions

This table describes exceptions raised by `UTL_COMPRESS` subprograms.

Table 265-1 UTL_COMPRESS Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>BUFFER_TOO_SMALL</code> | The compressed representation is too big. |
| <code>DATA_ERROR</code> | The input or output data stream was found to be an invalid format. |
| <code>INVALID_ARGUMENT</code> | One of the arguments was an invalid type or value. |
| <code>INVALID_HANDLE</code> | Invalid handle for piecewise compress or uncompress. |
| <code>STREAM_ERROR</code> | An error occurred during compression or uncompression of the data stream |

265.3 UTL_COMPRESS Operational Notes

Certain operational notes apply to `UTL_COMPRESS`.

- It is the caller's responsibility to free the temporary `LOB` returned by the `LZ*` functions with `DBMS_LOB.FREETEMPORARY` call.
- A `BFILE` passed into `LZ_COMPRESS*` or `LZ_UNCOMPRESS*` has to be opened by `DBMS_LOB.FILEOPEN`.
- Under special circumstances (especially if the input has already been compressed) the output produced by one of the `UTL_COMPRESS` subprograms may be the same size, or even slightly larger than, the input.

- The output of the UTL_COMPRESS compressed data is compatible with gzip(with -n option)/gunzip on a single file.

265.4 Summary of UTL_COMPRESS Subprograms

This table lists the UTL_COMPRESS subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 265-2 UTL_COMPRESS Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ISOPEN Function | Checks to see if the handle to a piecewise (un)compress context is open or closed |
| LZ_COMPRESS Functions and Procedures | Compresses data using Lempel-Ziv compression algorithm |
| LZ_COMPRESS_ADD Procedure | Adds a piece of compressed data |
| LZ_COMPRESS_CLOSE | Closes and finishes piecewise compress operation |
| LZ_COMPRESS_OPEN | Initializes a piecewise context that maintains the compress state and data |
| LZ_UNCOMPRESS Functions and Procedures | Accepts compressed input, verifies it to be a valid and uncompresses it |
| LZ_UNCOMPRESS_EXTRACT Procedure | Extracts a piece of uncompressed data |
| LZ_UNCOMPRESS_OPEN Function | Initializes a piecewise context that maintains the uncompress state and data |
| LZ_UNCOMPRESS_CLOSE Procedure | Closes and finishes the piecewise uncompress |

265.4.1 ISOPEN Function

This function checks to see if the handle to a piecewise (un)compress context is open or closed.

Syntax

```
UTL_COMPRESS.ISOPEN(  
    handle in binary_integer)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 265-3 ISOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle to a piecewise uncompress context. |

Return Values

TRUE if the given piecewise handle is opened, otherwise FALSE.

Examples

```
IF (UTL_COMPRESS.ISOPEN(myhandle) = TRUE) then
    UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS_CLOSE(myhandle, lob_1);
END IF;
```

Alternatively:

```
IF (UTL_COMPRESS.ISOPEN(myhandle) = TRUE) THEN
    UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS_CLOSE(myhandle);
END IF;
```

265.4.2 LZ_COMPRESS Functions and Procedures

These functions and procedures compress data using Lempel-Ziv compression algorithm.

Syntax

This function accept a RAW as input, compress it and return the compressed RAW result and metadata:

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS (
    src      IN      RAW,
    quality  IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 6)
RETURN RAW;
```

This function accept a BLOB as input, compress it and returns a temporary BLOB for the compressed data:

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS (
    src      IN      BLOB,
    quality  IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 6)
RETURN BLOB;
```

This procedure returns the compressed data into the existing BLOB(dst) which is trimmed to the compressed data size:

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS (
    src      IN      BLOB,
    dst      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
    quality  IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 6);
```

This function returns a temporary BLOB for the compressed data:

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS (
    src      IN      BFILE,
    quality  IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 6)
RETURN BLOB;
```

This procedure will return the compressed data into the existing BLOB(dst) which is trimmed to the compressed data size:

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS (
    src      IN      BFILE,
    dst      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
    quality  IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 6);
```

Parameters

Table 265-4 LZ_COMPRESS Function and Procedures Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| src | Data (RAW, BLOB or BFILE) to be compressed. |
| dst | Destination for compressed data |
| quality | An integer in the range 1 to 9, 1=fast compression, 9=best compression, default=6 |

Usage Notes

- `quality` is an optional compression tuning value. It allows the `UTL_COMPRESS` user to choose between speed and compression quality, meaning the percentage of reduction in size. A faster compression speed will result in less compression of the data. A slower compression speed will result in more compression of the data. Valid values are [1..9], with 1=fastest and 9=slowest. The default 'quality' value is 6.

265.4.3 LZ_COMPRESS_ADD Procedure

This procedure adds a piece of compressed data.

Syntax

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS_ADD (
    handle IN          BINARY_INTEGER,
    dst    IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
    src    IN          RAW);
```

Parameters

Table 265-5 LZ_COMPRESS_ADD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle to a piecewise compress context. |
| dst | The opened LOB from <code>LZ_COMPRESS_OPEN</code> to store compressed data. |
| src | The input data to be compressed. |

Exceptions

- `invalid_handle` - out of range invalid or unopened handle.
- `invalid_argument` - NULL handle, src, dst, or invalid dst.

265.4.4 LZ_COMPRESS_CLOSE

This procedure closes and finishes piecewise compress operation.

Syntax

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS_CLOSE (
    handle IN          BINARY_INTEGER,
    dst    IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 265-6 LZ_COMPRESS_CLOSE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| handle | The handle to a piecewise compress context. |
| dst | The opened LOB from LZ_COMPRESS_OPEN to store compressed data. |

Exceptions

- `invalid_handle` - out of range invalid or uninitialized handle.
- `invalid_argument` - NULL handle, dst, or invalid dst.

265.4.5 LZ_COMPRESS_OPEN

This function initializes a piecewise context that maintains the compress state and data.

Syntax

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS_OPEN (
    dst    IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
    quality IN          BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 6)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 265-7 LZ_COMPRESS_OPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| dst | User supplied LOB to store compressed data. |
| quality | Speed versus efficiency of resulting compressed output. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid values are the range 1..9, with a default value of 6. • 1=fastest compression, 9=slowest compression and best compressed file size. |

Return Values

A handle to an initialized piecewise compress context.

Exceptions

- `invalid_handle` - invalid handle, too many open handles.

- `invalid_argument` - NULL `dst` or invalid quality specified.

Usage Notes

Close the opened handle with `LZ_COMPRESS_CLOSE`

- once the piecewise compress is completed
 - in the event of an exception in the middle of process
- because lack of doing so will cause these handles to leak.

265.4.6 LZ_UNCOMPRESS Functions and Procedures

This procedure accepts as input a `RAW`, `BLOB` or `BFILE` compressed string, verifies it to be a valid compressed value, uncompresses it using Lempel-Ziv compression algorithm, and returns the uncompressed `RAW` or `BLOB` result.

Syntax

This function returns uncompressed data as `RAW`:

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS (
    src IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

This function returns uncompressed data as a temporary `BLOB`:

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS (
    src IN BLOB)
RETURN BLOB;
```

This procedure returns the uncompressed data into the existing `BLOB(dst)`, which will be trimmed to the uncompressed data size:

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS (
    src IN BLOB,
    dst IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB);
```

This function returns a temporary `BLOB` for the uncompressed data:

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS (
    src IN BFILE)
RETURN BLOB;
```

This procedure returns the uncompressed data into the existing `BLOB(dst)`. The original `dst` data will be overwritten.

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS (
    src IN BFILE,
    dst IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB);
```

Parameters

Table 265-8 LZ_UNCOMPRESS Function and Procedures Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|------------------|
| <code>src</code> | Compressed data. |

Table 265-8 (Cont.) LZ_UNCOMPRESS Function and Procedures Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| dst | Destination for uncompressed data. |

265.4.7 LZ_UNCOMPRESS_EXTRACT Procedure

This procedure extracts a piece of uncompressed data.

Syntax

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS_EXTRACT (
  handle IN          BINARY_INTEGER,
  dst     OUT NOCOPY RAW);
```

Parameters

Table 265-9 LZ_UNCOMPRESS_EXTRACT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle to a piecewise uncompress context. |
| dst | The uncompressed data. |

Exceptions

- `no_data_found` - finished uncompress.
- `invalid_handle` - out of range invalid or uninitialized handle.
- `invalid_argument` - NULL handle.

265.4.8 LZ_UNCOMPRESS_OPEN Function

This function initializes a piecewise context that maintains the uncompress state and data.

Syntax

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS_OPEN (
  src IN BLOB)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 265-10 LZ_UNCOMPRESS_OPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| src | The input data to be uncompressed. |

Return Values

A handle to an initialized piecewise compress context.

Exceptions

- `invalid_handle` - invalid handle, too many open handles.
- `invalid_argument` - NULL src.

Usage Notes

Close the opened handle with `LZ_UNCOMPRESS_CLOSE`

- once the piecewise uncompress is completed
 - in the event of an exception in the middle of process
- because lack of doing so will cause these handles to leak.

265.4.9 LZ_UNCOMPRESS_CLOSE Procedure

This procedure closes and finishes the piecewise uncompress.

Syntax

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS_CLOSE (
    handle IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 265-11 LZ_UNCOMPRESS_CLOSE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| handle | The handle to a piecewise uncompress context. |

Exceptions

- `invalid_handle` - out of range invalid or uninitialized handle.
- `invalid_argument` - NULL handle.

UTL_ENCODE

The `UTL_ENCODE` package provides functions that encode `RAW` data into a standard encoded format so that the data can be transported between hosts.

You can use `UTL_ENCODE` functions to encode the body of email text. The package also contains the decode counterpart functions of the encode functions. The functions follow published standards for encoding to accommodate non-Oracle utilities on the sending or receiving ends.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of UTL_ENCODE Subprograms](#)

266.1 Summary of UTL_ENCODE Subprograms

This table lists the `UTL_ENCODE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 266-1 UTL_ENCODE Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| BASE64_DECODE Function | Reads the base 64-encoded <code>RAW</code> input string and decodes it to its original <code>RAW</code> value |
| BASE64_ENCODE Function | Encodes the binary representation of the <code>RAW</code> value into base 64 elements and returns it in the form of a <code>RAW</code> string |
| MIMEHEADER_DECODE Function | Decodes a string from mime header format |
| MIMEHEADER_ENCODE Function | Encodes a string into mime header format |
| QUOTED_PRINTABLE_DECODE Function | Reads the <code>varchar2</code> quoted printable format input string and decodes it to the corresponding <code>RAW</code> string |
| QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE Function | Reads the <code>RAW</code> input string and encodes it to the corresponding quoted printable format string |
| TEXT_DECODE Function | Decodes a character set sensitive text string |
| TEXT_ENCODE Function | Encodes a character set sensitive text string |
| UUDECODE Function | Reads the <code>RAW</code> uuencode format input string and decodes it to the corresponding <code>RAW</code> string |
| UUENCODE Function | Reads the <code>RAW</code> input string and encodes it to the corresponding uuencode format string |

266.1.1 BASE64_DECODE Function

This function reads the base 64-encoded `RAW` input string and decodes it to its original `RAW` value.

Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.BASE64_DECODE (  
    r IN RAW)  
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(base64_decode, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 266-2 BASE64_DECODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| r | The RAW string containing base 64-encoded data. There are no defaults or optional parameters. |

Return Values

Table 266-3 BASE64_DECODE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| RAW | Contains the decoded string |

266.1.2 BASE64_ENCODE Function

This function encodes the binary representation of the `RAW` value into base 64 elements and returns it in the form of a `RAW` string.

Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.BASE64_ENCODE (  
    r IN RAW)  
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(base64_encode, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 266-4 BASE64_ENCODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| r | The RAW value to be encoded. There are no defaults or optional parameters. |

Return Values

Table 266-5 BASE64_ENCODE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| RAW | Contains the encoded base 64 elements |

266.1.3 MIMEHEADER_DECODE Function

This function accepts as input an "encoded word."

It uses the form:

```
=?<charset>?<encoding>?<encoded text>?=
=?ISO-8859-1?Q?Here is some encoded text?=
```

The <encoded text> is encapsulated in mime header tags which give the `MIMEHEADER_DECODE` function information about how to decode the string. The mime header metadata tags are stripped from the input string and the <encoded text> is converted to the base database character set as follows:

- If this is a UTF16 platform, convert the encoded text from UTF16 to ASCII
- If this is an EBCDIC platform, convert the encoded text from EBCDIC to ASCII
- If this is an ASCII or UTF8 platform, no conversion needed

The string is decoded using either quoted-printable or base64 decoding, as specified by the <encoding> metadata tag in the encoded word. The resulting converted and decoded text is returned to the caller as a `VARCHAR2` string.

Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.MIMEHEADER_DECODE (
    buf    IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN data VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET buf%CHARSET;
```

Parameters

Table 266-6 MIMEHEADER_DECODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| buf | The encoded text data with mime header format tags. |

Return Values

Table 266-7 MIMEHEADER_DECODE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|--|
| data | The encoded text data with mime header format tags |

Examples

```
v2:=utl_encode.mimeheader_decode('=?ISO-8859-1?Q?Here is some encoded text?');
```

266.1.4 MIMEHEADER_ENCODE Function

This function returns as an output an "encoded word".

The output is in the following form:

```
=?<charset>?<encoding>?<encoded text>?=
=?ISO-8859-1?Q?Here is some text?=
```

The `buf` input parameter is the text to be encoded and becomes the `<encoded text>`.

The `<encoding>` value is either "Q" or "B" for quoted-printable encode or base64 encoding respectively. The `ENCODING` input parameter accepts as valid values `UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE` or `UTL_ENCODE.BASE64` or `NULL`. If `NULL`, quoted-printable encoding is selected as a default value.

The `<charset>` value is specified as the input parameter `encode_charset`. If `NULL`, the database character set is selected as a default value.

The mimeheader encoding process includes conversion of the `buf` input string to the character set specified by the `encode_charset` parameter. The converted string is encoded to either quoted-printable or base64 encoded format. The mime header tags are appended and prepended.

Finally, the string is converted to the base character set of the database:

- If this is a UTF16 platform, convert the encoded text to UTF16
- If this is an EBCDIC platform, convert the encoded text to EBCDIC
- If this is an ASCII or UTF8 platform, no conversion needed.

Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.MIMEHEADER_ENCODE (
    buf          IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    encode_charset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    encoding     IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN string VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET buf%CHARSET;
```

Parameters

Table 266-8 MIMEHEADER_ENCODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| buf | The text data. |
| encode_charset | The target character set. |
| encoding | The encoding format. Valid values are UTL_ENCODE.BASE64, UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE and NULL |

Return Values

Table 266-9 MIMEHEADER_ENCODE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|---|
| string | A VARCHAR2 encoded string with mime header format tags. |

266.1.5 QUOTED_PRINTABLE_DECODE Function

This function reads the `varchar2` quoted printable format input string and decodes it to the corresponding `RAW` string.

Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE_DECODE (
    r IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(quoted_printable_decode, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 266-10 QUOTED_PRINTABLE_DECODE Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---|
| r | The RAW string containing a quoted printable data string. There are no defaults or optional parameters. |

Return Values

Table 266-11 QUOTED_PRINTABLE_DECODE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|--------------------|
| RAW | The decoded string |

266.1.6 QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE Function

This function reads the RAW input string and encodes it to the corresponding quoted printable format string.

Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE (
    r IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(quoted_printable_encode, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 266-12 QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| r | The RAW string. There are no defaults or optional parameters. |

Return Values

Table 266-13 QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| RAW | Contains the quoted printable string |

266.1.7 TEXT_DECODE Function

This function converts the input text to the target character set as specified by the `encode_charset` parameter, if not NULL.

The encoded text is converted to the base character set of database, as follows:

- If this is a UTF16 platform, convert the encoded text from UTF16 to ASCII
- If this is an EBCDIC platform, convert the encoded text from EBCDIC to ASCII
- If this is an ASCII or UTF8 platform, no conversion needed

You can decode from either quoted-printable or base64 format, with regard to each encoding parameter. If NULL, quoted-printable is selected as a default decoding format. If `encode_charset` is not NULL, you convert the string from the specified character set to the database character set. The resulting decoded and converted text string is returned to the caller.

Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.TEXT_DECODE (
    buf          IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    encode_charset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

encoding      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN string VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET buf%CHARSET;

```

Parameters

Table 266-14 TEXT_DECODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| buf | The encoded text data. |
| encode_charset | The source character set. |
| encoding | The encoding format. Valid values are UTL_ENCODE.BASE64, UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE and NULL. |

Return Values

Table 266-15 TEXT_DECODE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|---------------------------------|
| string | A VARCHAR2 decoded text string. |

Examples

```

v2:=UTL_ENCODE.TEXT_DECODE(
    'Here is some text',
    WE8ISO8859P1,
    UTL_ENCODE.BASE64);

```

266.1.8 TEXT_ENCODE Function

This function converts the input text to the target character set as specified by the `encode_charset` parameter, if not NULL.

The text is encoded to either base64 or quoted-printable format, as specified by the `encoding` parameter. Quoted-printable is selected as a default if ENCODING is NULL.

The encoded text is converted to the base character set of the database:

- If this is a UTF16 platform, convert the encoded text to UTF16
- If this is an EBCDIC platform, convert the encoded text to EBCDIC
- If this is an ASCII or UTF8 platform, no conversion needed

The resulting encoded and converted text string is returned to the caller.

Syntax

```

UTL_ENCODE.TEXT_ENCODE (
    buf          IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    encode_charset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    encoding     IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN string VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET buf%CHARSET;

```

Parameters

Table 266-16 TEXT_ENCODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| buf | The text data. |
| encode_charset | The target character set. |
| encoding | The encoding format. Valid values are UTL_ENCODE.BASE64, UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE and NULL |

Return Values

Table 266-17 TEXT_ENCODE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|---|
| string | A VARCHAR2 encoded string with mime header format tags. |

Examples

```
v2:=utl_encode.text_encode(
    'Here is some text',
    'WE8ISO8859P1',
    UTL_ENCODE.BASE64);
```

266.1.9 UUDECODE Function

This function reads the RAW uuencode format input string and decodes it to the corresponding RAW string.

See "[UUENCODE Function](#)" for discussion of the cumulative nature of UUENCODE and UUDECODE for data streams.

Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.UUDECODE (
    r IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(uudecode, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 266-18 UUDECODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| r | The RAW string containing the uuencoded data string. There are no defaults or optional parameters. |

Return Values

Table 266-19 UUECODE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|------------------------|
| RAW | The decoded RAW string |

266.1.10 UUECODE Function

This function reads the RAW input string and encodes it to the corresponding uuencode format string.

The output of this function is cumulative, in that it can be used to encode large data streams, by splitting the data stream into acceptably sized RAW values, encoded, and concatenated into a single encoded string.

Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.UUECODE (
  r          IN RAW,
  type       IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  filename   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  permission IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL) RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(uuencode, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 266-20 UUECODE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| r | RAW string |
| type | Optional number parameter containing the type of uuencoded output. Options: complete—a defined PL/SQL constant with a value of 1. (default) header_piece ...middle_piece ...end_piece |
| filename | Optional varchar2 parameter containing the uuencode filename; the default is uuencode.txt |
| permission | Optional varchar2 parameter containing the permission mode; the default is 0 (a text string zero). |

Return Values

Table 266-21 UUECODE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| RAW | Contains the uuencode format string |

UTL_FILE

With the `UTL_FILE` package, PL/SQL programs can read and write operating system text files. `UTL_FILE` provides a restricted version of operating system stream file I/O.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of UTL_FILE Subprograms](#)

267.1 UTL_FILE Security Model

The set of files and directories that are accessible to the user through `UTL_FILE` is controlled by a number of factors and database parameters. Foremost of these is the set of directory objects that have been granted to the user.

The nature of directory objects is discussed in the *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*.

Assuming the user has both `READ` and `WRITE` access to the directory object `USER_DIR`, the user can open a file located in the operating system directory described by `USER_DIR`, but not in subdirectories or parent directories of this directory.

Lastly, the client (text I/O) and server implementations are subject to operating system file permission checking.

`UTL_FILE` provides file access both on the client side and on the server side. When run on the server, `UTL_FILE` provides access to all operating system files that are accessible from the server. On the client side, as in the case for Forms applications, `UTL_FILE` provides access to operating system files that are accessible from the client.

Directory objects offer more flexibility and granular control to the `UTL_FILE` application administrator, can be maintained dynamically (that is, without shutting down the database), and are consistent with other Oracle tools. `CREATE ANY DIRECTORY` privilege is granted only to `SYS` and `SYSTEM` by default.



Note:

Use the `CREATE DIRECTORY` feature for directory access verification.

Note that neither hard nor symbolic links are supported.

On UNIX systems, the owner of a file created by the `FOPEN` function is the owner of the shadow process running the instance. Normally, this owner is `ORACLE`. Files created using `FOPEN` are always writable and readable using the `UTL_FILE` subprograms. However, non-privileged operating system users who need to read these files outside of PL/SQL may need access from a system administrator.

 **WARNING:**

The privileges needed to access files in a directory object are operating system specific. `UTL_FILE` directory object privileges give you read and write access to all files within the specified directory.

267.2 UTL_FILE Operational Notes

Keep these notes in mind when using `UTL_FILE`.

The file location and file name parameters are supplied to the `FOPEN` function as separate strings, so that the file location can be checked against the list of accessible directories as specified by the `ALL_DIRECTORIES` view of accessible directory objects. Together, the file location and name must represent a legal filename on the system, and the directory must be accessible. A subdirectory of an accessible directory is not necessarily also accessible; it too must be specified using a complete path name matching an `ALL_DIRECTORIES` object.

`UTL_FILE` implicitly interprets line terminators on read requests, thereby affecting the number of bytes returned on a `GET_LINE` call. For example, the `len` parameter of `UTL_FILE.GET_LINE` specifies the requested number of bytes of character data. The number of bytes actually returned to the user will be the lesser of:

- The `GET_LINE len` parameter, or
- The number of bytes until the next line terminator character, or
- The `max_linesize` parameter specified by `UTL_FILE.FOPEN`

The `FOPEN max_linesize` parameter must be a number in the range 1 and 32767. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. The `GET_LINE len` parameter must be a number in the range 1 and 32767. If unspecified, Oracle supplies the default value of `max_linesize`. If `max_linesize` and `len` are defined to be different values, then the lesser value takes precedence.

`UTL_FILE.GET_RAW` ignores line terminators.

`UTL_FILE` expects that files opened by `UTL_FILE.FOPEN` in text mode are encoded in the database character set. It expects that files opened by `UTL_FILE.FOPEN_NCHAR` in text mode are encoded in the UTF8 character set. If an opened file is not encoded in the expected character set, the result of an attempt to read the file is indeterminate. When data encoded in one character set is read and Globalization Support is told (such as by means of `NLS_LANG`) that it is encoded in another character set, the result is indeterminate. If `NLS_LANG` is set, it should therefore be the same as the database character set.

267.3 UTL_FILE Rules and Limits

Operating system-specific parameters, such as C-shell environment variables under UNIX, cannot be used in the file location or file name parameters.

UTL_FILE I/O capabilities are similar to standard operating system stream file I/O (OPEN, GET, PUT, CLOSE) capabilities, but with some limitations. For example, you call the FOPEN function to return a file handle, which you use in subsequent calls to GET_LINE or PUT to perform stream I/O to a file. When file I/O is done, you call FCLOSE to complete any output and free resources associated with the file.

Note:

The UTL_FILE package is similar to the client-side TEXT_IO package currently provided by Oracle Procedure Builder. Restrictions for a server implementation require some API differences between UTL_FILE and TEXT_IO. In PL/SQL file I/O, errors are returned using PL/SQL exceptions.

267.4 UTL_FILE Exceptions

This table describes exceptions raised by UTL_FILE subprograms.

Table 267-1 UTL_FILE Package Exceptions

| Exception Name | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| INVALID_PATH | File location is invalid. |
| INVALID_MODE | The open_mode parameter in FOPEN is invalid. |
| INVALID_FILEHANDLE | File handle is invalid. |
| INVALID_OPERATION | File could not be opened or operated on as requested. |
| READ_ERROR | Destination buffer too small, or operating system error occurred during the read operation |
| WRITE_ERROR | Operating system error occurred during the write operation. |
| INTERNAL_ERROR | Unspecified PL/SQL error |
| CHARSETMISMATCH | A file is opened using FOPEN_NCHAR, but later I/O operations use nonchar functions such as PUTF or GET_LINE. |
| FILE_OPEN | The requested operation failed because the file is open. |
| INVALID_MAXLINESIZE | The MAX_LINESIZE value for FOPEN () is invalid; it should be within the range 1 to 32767. |
| INVALID_FILENAME | The filename parameter is invalid. |
| ACCESS_DENIED | Permission to access to the file location is denied. |
| INVALID_OFFSET | Causes of the INVALID_OFFSET exception: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABSOLUTE_OFFSET = NULL and RELATIVE_OFFSET = NULL, or • ABSOLUTE_OFFSET < 0, or • Either offset caused a seek past the end of the file |

Table 267-1 (Cont.) UTL_FILE Package Exceptions

| Exception Name | Description |
|----------------|---|
| DELETE_FAILED | The requested file delete operation failed. |
| RENAME_FAILED | The requested file rename operation failed. |

Procedures in UTL_FILE can also raise predefined PL/SQL exceptions such as NO_DATA_FOUND or VALUE_ERROR.

267.5 UTL_FILE Examples

These two examples show use of the procedure.

Example 1



Note:

The examples are UNIX-specific.

Given the following:

```
SQL> CREATE DIRECTORY log_dir AS '/appl/gl/log';
SQL> GRANT READ ON DIRECTORY log_dir TO DBA;
SQL> GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY log_dir TO DBA;

SQL> CREATE DIRECTORY USER_DIR AS '/appl/gl/user';
SQL> GRANT READ ON DIRECTORY USER_DIR TO PUBLIC;
SQL> GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY USER_DIR TO PUBLIC;
```

The following file locations and filenames are valid and accessible as follows:

| File Location | Filename | READ and WRITE |
|---------------|------------|--------------------------|
| /appl/gl/log | L12345.log | Users with DBA privilege |
| /appl/gl/user | u12345.tmp | All users |

The following file locations and filenames are invalid:

| File Location | Filename | Invalid Because |
|---------------------|------------------|---|
| /appl/gl/log/backup | L12345.log | # subdirectories are not accessible |
| /APPL/gl/log | L12345.log | # directory strings must follow case sensitivity rules as required by the O/S |
| /appl/gl/log | backup/L1234.log | # filenames may not include portions of directory paths |

| File Location | Filename | Invalid Because |
|---------------|------------|---|
| /user/tmp | L12345.log | # no corresponding CREATE DIRECTORY command has been issued |

Example 2

```

DECLARE
  V1 VARCHAR2(32767);
  F1 UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
BEGIN
  -- In this example MAX_LINESIZE is less than GET_LINE's length request
  -- so the number of bytes returned will be 256 or less if a line terminator is seen.
  F1 := UTL_FILE.FOPEN('USER_DIR', 'u12345.tmp', 'R', 256);
  UTL_FILE.GET_LINE(F1, V1, 32767);
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(F1);

  -- In this example, FOPEN's MAX_LINESIZE is NULL and defaults to 1024,
  -- so the number of bytes returned will be 1024 or less if a line terminator is
  -- seen.
  F1 := UTL_FILE.FOPEN('USER_DIR', 'u12345.tmp', 'R');
  UTL_FILE.GET_LINE(F1, V1, 32767);
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(F1);

  -- In this example, GET_LINE doesn't specify a number of bytes, so it defaults to
  -- the same value as FOPEN's MAX_LINESIZE which is NULL in this case and defaults to
  -- 1024.
  -- So the number of bytes returned will be 1024 or less if a line terminator is
  -- seen.
  F1 := UTL_FILE.FOPEN('USER_DIR', 'u12345.tmp', 'R');
  UTL_FILE.GET_LINE(F1, V1);
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(F1);
END;

```

267.6 UTL_FILE Data Structures

The UTL_FILE package defines a RECORD type.

Record Types

- [FILETYPE Record Type](#)

267.6.1 FILETYPE Record Type

The contents of FILE_TYPE are private to the UTL_FILE package. You should not reference or change components of this record.

```

TYPE file_type IS RECORD (
  id          BINARY_INTEGER,
  datatype    BINARY_INTEGER,
  byte_mode   BOOLEAN);

```

Fields

Table 267-2 FILE_TYPE Fields

| Field | Description |
|-----------|---|
| id | A numeric value indicating the internal file handle number |
| datatype | Indicates whether the file is a CHAR file, Nchar file or other (binary) |
| byte_mode | Indicates whether the file was open as a binary file, or as a text file |

▲ Caution:

Oracle does not guarantee the persistence of `FILE_TYPE` values between database sessions or within a single session. Attempts to clone file handles or use dummy file handles may have indeterminate outcomes.

267.7 Summary of UTL_FILE Subprograms

This table lists the `UTL_FILE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 267-3 UTL_FILE Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| FCLOSE Procedure | Closes a file |
| FCLOSE_ALL Procedure | Closes all open file handles |
| FCOPY Procedure | Copies a contiguous portion of a file to a newly created file |
| FFLUSH Procedure | Physically writes all pending output to a file |
| FGETATTR Procedure | Reads and returns the attributes of a disk file |
| FGETPOS Function | Returns the current relative offset position within a file, in bytes |
| FOPEN Function | Opens a file for input or output |
| FOPEN_NCHAR Function | Opens a file in Unicode for input or output |
| FREMOVE Procedure | Deletes a disk file, assuming that you have sufficient privileges |
| FRENAME Procedure | Renames an existing file to a new name, similar to the UNIX <code>mv</code> function |
| FSEEK Procedure | Adjusts the file pointer forward or backward within the file by the number of bytes specified |
| GET_LINE Procedure | Reads text from an open file |
| GET_LINE_NCHAR Procedure | Reads text in Unicode from an open file |
| GET_RAW Procedure | Reads a <code>RAW</code> string value from a file and adjusts the file pointer ahead by the number of bytes read |
| IS_OPEN Function | Determines if a file handle refers to an open file |

Table 267-3 (Cont.) UTL_FILE Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| NEW_LINE Procedure | Writes one or more operating system-specific line terminators to a file |
| PUT Procedure | Writes a string to a file |
| PUT_LINE Procedure | Writes a line to a file, and so appends an operating system-specific line terminator |
| PUT_LINE_NCHAR Procedure | Writes a Unicode line to a file |
| PUT_NCHAR Procedure | Writes a Unicode string to a file |
| PUTF Procedure | A <code>PUT</code> procedure with formatting |
| PUTF_NCHAR Procedure | A <code>PUT_NCHAR</code> procedure with formatting, and writes a Unicode string to a file, with formatting |
| PUT_RAW Procedure | Accepts as input a <code>RAW</code> data value and writes the value to the output buffer |

267.7.1 FCLOSE Procedure

This procedure closes an open file identified by a file handle.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FCLOSE (
    file IN OUT FILE_TYPE);
```

Parameters

Table 267-4 FCLOSE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>file</code> | Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN</code> or <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> call |

Usage Notes

If there is buffered data yet to be written when `FCLOSE` runs, then you may receive a `WRITE_ERROR` exception when closing a file.

Exceptions

```
WRITE_ERROR
INVALID_FILEHANDLE
```


267.7.2 FCLOSE_ALL Procedure

This procedure closes all open file handles for the session. This should be used as an emergency cleanup procedure, for example, when a PL/SQL program exits on an exception.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FCLOSE_ALL;
```

Usage Notes



Note:

`FCLOSE_ALL` does not alter the state of the open file handles held by the user. This means that an `IS_OPEN` test on a file handle after an `FCLOSE_ALL` call still returns `TRUE`, even though the file has been closed. No further read or write operations can be performed on a file that was open before an `FCLOSE_ALL`.

Exceptions

```
WRITE_ERROR
```

267.7.3 FCOPY Procedure

This procedure copies a contiguous portion of a file to a newly created file.

By default, the whole file is copied if the `start_line` and `end_line` parameters are omitted. The source file is opened in read mode. The destination file is opened in write mode. A starting and ending line number can optionally be specified to select a portion from the center of the source file for copying.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FCOPY (
    src_location    IN VARCHAR2,
    src_filename   IN VARCHAR2,
    dest_location   IN VARCHAR2,
    dest_filename   IN VARCHAR2,
    start_line      IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
    end_line        IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 267-5 FCOPY Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>src_location</code> | Directory location of the source file, a <code>DIRECTORY_NAME</code> from the <code>ALL_DIRECTORIES</code> view (case sensitive) |
| <code>src_filename</code> | Source file to be copied |

Table 267-5 (Cont.) FCOPY Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>dest_location</code> | Destination directory where the destination file is created |
| <code>dest_filename</code> | Destination file created from the source file |
| <code>start_line</code> | Line number at which to begin copying. The default is 1 for the first line |
| <code>end_line</code> | Line number at which to stop copying. The default is NULL, signifying end of file |

Exceptions

`INVALID_FILENAME`
`INVALID_PATH`
`INVALID_OPERATION`
`INVALID_OFFSET`
`READ_ERROR`
`WRITE_ERROR`

267.7.4 FFLUSH Procedure

`FFLUSH` physically writes pending data to the file identified by the file handle. Normally, data being written to a file is buffered. The `FFLUSH` procedure forces the buffered data to be written to the file. The data must be terminated with a newline character.

Flushing is useful when the file must be read while still open. For example, debugging messages can be flushed to the file so that they can be read immediately.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FFLUSH (
    file IN FILE_TYPE);
```

Parameters**Table 267-6 FFLUSH Procedure Parameters**

| Parameters | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>file</code> | Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN</code> or <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> call |

Exceptions

`INVALID_FILENAME`
`INVALID_MAXLINESIZE`
`INVALID_OPERATION`
`WRITE_ERROR`

267.7.5 FGETATTR Procedure

This procedure reads and returns the attributes of a disk file.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FGETATTR(  
    location    IN VARCHAR2,  
    filename    IN VARCHAR2,  
    fexists     OUT BOOLEAN,  
    file_length OUT NUMBER,  
    block_size  OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 267-7 FGETATTR Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|-------------|--|
| location | Directory location of the source file, a DIRECTORY_NAME from the ALL_DIRECTORIES view (case sensitive) |
| filename | Name of the file to be examined |
| fexists | A BOOLEAN for whether or not the file exists |
| file_length | Length of the file in bytes. NULL if file does not exist. |
| block_size | File system block size in bytes. NULL if the file does not exist. |

Exceptions

```
INVALID_PATH  
INVALID_FILENAME  
INVALID_OPERATION  
READ_ERROR  
ACCESS_DENIED
```

267.7.6 FGETPOS Function

This function returns the current relative offset position within a file, in bytes.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FGETPOS (  
    file IN FILE_TYPE)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 267-8 FGETPOS Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| file | Directory location of the source file |

Return Values

FGETPOS returns the relative offset position for an open file, in bytes. It raises an exception if the file is not open. It returns 0 for the beginning of the file.

Exceptions

INVALID_FILEHANDLE

INVALID_OPERATION

READ_ERROR

Usage Notes

If file is opened for byte mode operations, then the INVALID_OPERATION exception is raised.

267.7.7 FOPEN Function

This function opens a file. You can specify the maximum line size and have a maximum of 50 files open simultaneously.

See also [FOPEN_NCHAR Function](#).

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FOPEN (
  location      IN VARCHAR2,
  filename      IN VARCHAR2,
  open_mode     IN VARCHAR2,
  max_linesize  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1024)
RETURN FILE_TYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 267-9 FOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| location | Directory location of file. This string is a directory object name and must be specified in upper case. Read privileges must be granted on this directory object for the UTL_FILE user to run FOPEN. |
| filename | File name, including extension (file type), without directory path. If a directory path is given as a part of the filename, it is ignored by FOPEN. On Unix, the filename cannot end with /. |

Table 267-9 (Cont.) FOPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>open_mode</code> | <p>Specifies how the file is opened. Modes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>r</code> -- read text • <code>w</code> -- write text • <code>a</code> -- append text • <code>rb</code> -- read byte mode • <code>wb</code> -- write byte mode • <code>ab</code> -- append byte mode <p>If you try to open a file specifying 'a' or 'ab' for <code>open_mode</code> but the file does not exist, the file is created in <code>write</code> mode.</p> |
| <code>max_linesize</code> | <p>Maximum number of bytes for each line, including the newline character, for this file (minimum value 1, maximum value 32767). If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024.</p> |

Return Values

FOPEN returns a file handle, which must be passed to all subsequent procedures that operate on that file. The specific contents of the file handle are private to the UTL_FILE package, and individual components should not be referenced or changed by the UTL_FILE user.

Table 267-10 FOPEN Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| <code>FILE_TYPE</code> | Handle to open file |

Exceptions

- INVALID_MAXILINESIZE
- INVALID_MODE
- INVALID_OPERATION
- INVALID_PATH
- INVALID_FILENAME

Usage Notes

The file location and file name parameters must be supplied to the FOPEN function as quoted strings so that the file location can be checked against the list of accessible directories as specified by the ALL_DIRECTORIES view of accessible directory objects.

267.7.8 FOPEN_NCHAR Function

This function opens a file in national character set mode for input or output, with the maximum line size specified. With this function, you can read or write a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set.

You can have a maximum of 50 files open simultaneously.

Even though the contents of an `NVARCHAR2` buffer may be AL16UTF16 or UTF8 (depending on the national character set of the database), the contents of the file are always read and written in UTF8. `UTL_FILE` converts between UTF8 and AL16UTF16 as necessary.

See also [FOPEN Function](#).

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FOPEN_NCHAR (
    location      IN VARCHAR2,
    filename      IN VARCHAR2,
    open_mode     IN VARCHAR2,
    max_linesize  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1024)
RETURN FILE_TYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 267-11 FOPEN_NCHAR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| location | Directory location of file |
| filename | File name (including extension) |
| open_mode | Open mode (r,w,a,rb,wb,ab) |
| max_linesize | Maximum number of characters for each line, including the newline character, for this file (minimum value 1, maximum value 32767) |

Return Values

`FOPEN_NCHAR` returns a file handle, which must be passed to all subsequent procedures that operate on that file. The specific contents of the file handle are private to the `UTL_FILE` package, and individual components should not be referenced or changed by the `UTL_FILE` user.

Table 267-12 FOPEN_NCHAR Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|-----------|---------------------|
| FILE_TYPE | Handle to open file |

Exceptions

```
INVALID_MAXILINESIZE
INVALID_MODE
INVALID_OPERATION
```

INVALID_PATH

267.7.9 FREMOVE Procedure

This procedure deletes a disk file, assuming that you have sufficient privileges.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FREMOVE (  
    location IN VARCHAR2,  
    filename IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 267-13 FREMOVE Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|--|
| location | Directory location of the file, a DIRECTORY_NAME from ALL_DIRECTORIES (case sensitive) |
| filename | Name of the file to be deleted |

Exceptions

ACCESS_DENIED

DELETE_FAILED

INVALID_FILENAME

INVALID_OPERATION

INVALID_PATH

Usage Notes

The FREMOVE procedure does not verify privileges before deleting a file. The O/S verifies file and directory permissions. An exception is returned on failure.

267.7.10 FRENAME Procedure

This procedure renames an existing file to a new name, similar to the UNIX mv function.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FRENAME (  
    src_location    IN  VARCHAR2,  
    src_filename    IN  VARCHAR2,  
    dest_location   IN  VARCHAR2,  
    dest_filename   IN  VARCHAR2,  
    overwrite       IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 267-14 FRENAME Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|---------------|---|
| src_location | Directory location of the source file, a DIRECTORY_NAME from the ALL_DIRECTORIES view (case sensitive) |
| src_filename | Source file to be renamed |
| dest_location | Destination directory of the destination file, a DIRECTORY_NAME from the ALL_DIRECTORIES view (case sensitive) |
| dest_filename | New name of the file |
| overwrite | Default is FALSE. Permission on both the source and destination directories must be granted. You can use the overwrite parameter to specify whether or not to overwrite a file if one exists in the destination directory. The default is FALSE for no overwrite. |

Exceptions

ACCESS_DENIED
INVALID_FILENAME
INVALID_PATH
RENAME_FAILED

267.7.11 FSEEK Procedure

This procedure adjusts the file pointer forward or backward within the file by the number of bytes specified.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FSEEK (
    file           IN OUT  UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,
    absolute_offset IN      PL_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    relative_offset IN      PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 267-15 FSEEK Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| file | File handle |
| absolute_offset | Absolute location to which to seek; default = NULL |
| relative_offset | Number of bytes to seek forward or backward; positive = forward, negative integer = backward, zero = current position, default = NULL |

Exceptions

INVALID_FILEHANDLE


```
INVALID_OFFSET
INVALID_OPERATION
READ_ERROR
```

Usage Notes

- Using `FSEEK`, you can read previous lines in the file without first closing and reopening the file. You must know the number of bytes by which you want to navigate.
- If `relative_offset`, the procedure seeks forward. If `relative_offset > 0`, or backward, if `relative_offset < 0`, the procedure seeks through the file by the number of `relative_offset` bytes specified.
- If the beginning of the file is reached before the number of bytes specified, then the file pointer is placed at the beginning of the file. If the end of the file is reached before the number of bytes specified, then an `INVALID_OFFSET` error is raised.
- If `absolute_offset`, the procedure seeks to an absolute location specified in bytes.
- If file is opened for byte mode operations, then the `INVALID OPERATION` exception is raised.

267.7.12 GET_LINE Procedure

This procedure reads text from the open file identified by the file handle and places the text in the output buffer parameter. Text is read up to, but not including, the line terminator, or up to the end of the file, or up to the end of the `len` parameter. It cannot exceed the `max_linesize` specified in `FOPEN`.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.GET_LINE (
    file          IN FILE_TYPE,
    buffer        OUT VARCHAR2,
    len           IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 267-16 GET_LINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>file</code> | Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN</code> call. The file must be open for reading (mode <code>r</code>); otherwise an <code>INVALID_OPERATION</code> exception is raised. |
| <code>buffer</code> | Data buffer to receive the line read from the file |
| <code>len</code> | The number of bytes read from the file. Default is <code>NULL</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , Oracle supplies the value of <code>max_linesize</code> . |

Exceptions

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE
```

```
INVALID_OPERATION
NO_DATA_FOUND
READ_ERROR
```

Usage Notes

If the line does not fit in the buffer, a `READ_ERROR` exception is raised. If no text was read due to end of file, the `NO_DATA_FOUND` exception is raised. If the file is opened for byte mode operations, the `INVALID_OPERATION` exception is raised.

Because the line terminator character is not read into the buffer, reading blank lines returns empty strings.

The maximum size of the `buffer` parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. See also "[GET_LINE_NCHAR Procedure](#)".

267.7.13 GET_LINE_NCHAR Procedure

This procedure reads text from the open file identified by the file handle and places the text in the output buffer parameter. With this function, you can read a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set.

The file must be opened in national character set mode, and must be encoded in the UTF8 character set. The expected buffer datatype is `NVARCHAR2`. If a variable of another datatype, such as `NCHAR`, `NCLOB`, or `VARCHAR2` is specified, PL/SQL will perform standard implicit conversion from `NVARCHAR2` after the text is read.

See also [GET_LINE Procedure](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.GET_LINE_NCHAR (
    file          IN FILE_TYPE,
    buffer        OUT NVARCHAR2,
    len           IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 267-17 GET_LINE_NCHAR Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>file</code> | Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> call. The file must be open for reading (mode <code>r</code>). If the file is opened by <code>FOPEN</code> instead of <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> , a <code>CHARSETMISMATCH</code> exception is raised. |
| <code>buffer</code> | Data buffer to receive the line read from the file |
| <code>len</code> | The number of bytes read from the file. Default is <code>NULL</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , Oracle supplies the value of <code>max_linesize</code> . |

Exceptions

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE
INVALID_OPERATION
```

NO_DATA_FOUND

READ_ERROR

267.7.14 GET_RAW Procedure

This procedure reads a RAW string value from a file and adjusts the file pointer ahead by the number of bytes read. UTL_FILE.GET_RAW ignores line terminators.

Syntax

```

UTL_FILE.GET_RAW (
    file      IN          UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,
    buffer    OUT NOCOPY RAW,
    len       IN          PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 267-18 GET_RAW Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---|
| file | File handle |
| buffer | RAW data |
| len | The number of bytes read from the file. Default is NULL. If NULL, len is assumed to be the maximum length of RAW. |

Exceptions

INVALID_FILEHANDLE

INVALID_OPERATION

LENGTH_MISMATCH

NO_DATA_FOUND

READ_ERROR

Usage Notes

The subprogram will raise `No_Data_Found` when it attempts to read past the end of the file. Your application should allow for this by catching the exception in its processing loop.

```

PROCEDURE Sys.p (n IN VARCHAR2) IS
    h      UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE := UTL_FILE.FOPEN('D', n, 'r', 32767);
    Buf    RAW(32767);
    Amnt   CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 32767;
BEGIN
    LOOP
        BEGIN
            Utl_File.Get_Raw(h, Buf, Amnt);
            -- Do something with this chunk
        EXCEPTION WHEN No_Data_Found THEN EXIT; END;
    END LOOP;
    UTL_FILE.FCLOSE (h);
END;

```

267.7.15 IS_OPEN Function

This function tests a file handle to see if it identifies an open file.

IS_OPEN reports only whether a file handle represents a file that has been opened, but not yet closed. It does not guarantee that there will be no operating system errors when you attempt to use the file handle.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.IS_OPEN (  
    file IN FILE_TYPE)  
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 267-19 IS_OPEN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| file | Active file handle returned by an FOPEN or FOPEN_NCHAR call |

Return Values

TRUE or FALSE

Exceptions

INVALID_FILEHANDLE

267.7.16 NEW_LINE Procedure

This procedure writes one or more line terminators to the file identified by the input file handle.

This procedure is separate from PUT because the line terminator is a platform-specific character or sequence of characters.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.NEW_LINE (  
    file IN FILE_TYPE,  
    lines IN BINARY_INTEGER := 1);
```

Parameters

Table 267-20 NEW_LINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---|
| file | Active file handle returned by an FOPEN or FOPEN_NCHAR call |
| lines | Number of line terminators to be written to the file |

Exceptions

INVALID_FILEHANDLE
 INVALID_OPERATION
 WRITE_ERROR

267.7.17 PUT Procedure

PUT writes the text string stored in the buffer parameter to the open file identified by the file handle.

The file must be open for write operations. No line terminator is appended by PUT; use NEW_LINE to terminate the line or use PUT_LINE to write a complete line with a line terminator. See also "[PUT_NCHAR Procedure](#)".

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUT (
    file      IN FILE_TYPE,
    buffer    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters**Table 267-21 PUT Procedure Parameters**

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---|
| file | Active file handle returned by an FOPEN_NCHAR call. The file must be open for writing. |
| buffer | Buffer that contains the text to be written to the file. User must have opened the file using mode w or mode a; otherwise, an INVALID_OPERATION exception is raised. |

Usage Notes

The maximum size of the buffer parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in FOPEN. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential PUT calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.

Exceptions

INVALID_FILEHANDLE
 INVALID_OPERATION
 WRITE_ERROR

267.7.18 PUT_LINE Procedure

This procedure writes the text string stored in the buffer parameter to the open file identified by the file handle.

The file must be open for write operations. PUT_LINE terminates the line with the platform-specific line terminator character or characters.

See also "[PUT_LINE_NCHAR Procedure](#)".

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUT_LINE (  
    file      IN FILE_TYPE,  
    buffer    IN VARCHAR2,  
    autoflush IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 267-22 PUT_LINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---|
| file | Active file handle returned by an FOPEN call |
| buffer | Text buffer that contains the lines to be written to the file |
| autoflush | Flushes the buffer to disk after the WRITE |

Exceptions

INVALID_FILEHANDLE

INVALID_OPERATION

WRITE_ERROR

Usage Notes

- The maximum size of the `buffer` parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential `PUT` calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.
- If file is opened for byte mode operations, then the `INVALID_OPERATION` exception is raised.

267.7.19 PUT_LINE_NCHAR Procedure

This procedure writes the text string stored in the `buffer` parameter to the open file identified by the file handle. With this function, you can write a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set.

This procedure is equivalent to the [PUT_NCHAR Procedure](#), except that the line separator is appended to the written text. See also [PUT_LINE Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUT_LINE_NCHAR (  
    file      IN FILE_TYPE,  
    buffer    IN NVARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 267-23 PUT_LINE_NCHAR Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|--|
| file | Active file handle returned by an FOPEN_NCHAR call. The file must be open for writing. |
| buffer | Text buffer that contains the lines to be written to the file |

Exceptions

INVALID_FILEHANDLE

INVALID_OPERATION

WRITE_ERROR

Usage Notes

- The maximum size of the `buffer` parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential `PUT` calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.
- If file is opened for byte mode operations, then the `INVALID_OPERATION` exception is raised.

267.7.20 PUT_NCHAR Procedure

This procedure writes the text string stored in the `buffer` parameter to the open file identified by the file handle.

With this function, you can write a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set. The file must be opened in the national character set mode. The text string will be written in the UTF8 character set. The expected buffer datatype is `NVARCHAR2`. If a variable of another datatype is specified, PL/SQL will perform implicit conversion to `NVARCHAR2` before writing the text.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUT_NCHAR (
    file      IN FILE_TYPE,
    buffer    IN NVARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 267-24 PUT_NCHAR Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---|
| file | Active file handle returned by an FOPEN_NCHAR call. If the file is opened by <code>FOPEN</code> instead of <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> , a <code>CHARSETMISMATCH</code> exception is raised. |

Table 267-24 (Cont.) PUT_NCHAR Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <code>buffer</code> | Buffer that contains the text to be written to the file. User must have opened the file using mode <code>w</code> or mode <code>a</code> ; otherwise, an <code>INVALID_OPERATION</code> exception is raised. |

Exceptions`INVALID_FILEHANDLE``INVALID_OPERATION``WRITE_ERROR`**Usage Notes**

The maximum size of the `buffer` parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential `PUT` calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.

Related Topics

- [PUT Procedure](#)
`PUT` writes the text string stored in the `buffer` parameter to the open file identified by the file handle.

267.7.21 PUTF Procedure

This procedure is a formatted `PUT` procedure.

It works like a limited `printf()`.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUTF (
    file      IN FILE_TYPE,
    format    IN VARCHAR2,
    [arg1     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
     . . .
    arg5      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL]);
```

Parameters**Table 267-25 PUTF Procedure Parameters**

| Parameters | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>file</code> | Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN</code> call |
| <code>format</code> | Format string that can contain text as well as the formatting characters <code>\n</code> and <code>%s</code> |

Table 267-25 (Cont.) PUTF Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---|
| arg1..arg5 | <p>From one to five operational argument strings.</p> <p>Argument strings are substituted, in order, for the %s formatters in the format string.</p> <p>If there are more formatters in the format parameter string than there are arguments, then an empty string is substituted for each %s for which there is no argument.</p> |

Usage Notes

- If file is opened for byte mode operations, then the INVALID_OPERATION exception is raised.
- The format string can contain any text, but the character sequences %s and \n have special meaning.

| Character Sequence | Meaning |
|--------------------|---|
| %s | Substitute this sequence with the string value of the next argument in the argument list. |
| \n | Substitute with the appropriate platform-specific line terminator. |

Exceptions

INVALID_FILEHANDLE
INVALID_OPERATION
WRITE_ERROR

Examples

The following example writes the lines:

```

Hello, world!
I come from Zork with greetings for all earthlings.

my_world varchar2(4) := 'Zork';
...
PUTF(my_handle, 'Hello, world!\nI come from %s with %s.\n',
      my_world,
      'greetings for all earthlings');
```

If there are more %s formatters in the format parameter than there are arguments, then an empty string is substituted for each %s for which there is no matching argument.

Related Topics

- [PUTF_NCHAR Procedure](#)
This procedure is a formatted version of a PUT_NCHAR Procedure.

267.7.22 PUTF_NCHAR Procedure

This procedure is a formatted version of a PUT_NCHAR Procedure.

Using `PUTF_NCHAR`, you can write a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set. It accepts a format string with formatting elements `\n` and `%s`, and up to five arguments to be substituted for consecutive instances of `%s` in the format string. The expected datatype of the format string and the arguments is `NVARCHAR2`.

If variables of another datatype are specified, PL/SQL will perform implicit conversion to `NVARCHAR2` before formatting the text. Formatted text is written in the UTF8 character set to the file identified by the file handle. The file must be opened in the national character set mode.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUTF_NCHAR (
    file      IN FILE_TYPE,
    format    IN NVARCHAR2,
    [arg1     IN NVARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    . . .
    arg5      IN NVARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL]);
```

Parameters

Table 267-26 PUTF_NCHAR Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>file</code> | Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> call. The file must be open for reading (mode <code>r</code>). If the file is opened by <code>FOPEN</code> instead of <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> , a <code>CHARSETMISMATCH</code> exception is raised. |
| <code>format</code> | Format string that can contain text as well as the formatting characters <code>\n</code> and <code>%s</code> |
| <code>arg1..arg5</code> | From one to five operational argument strings. Argument strings are substituted, in order, for the <code>%s</code> formatters in the format string. If there are more formatters in the format parameter string than there are arguments, then an empty string is substituted for each <code>%s</code> for which there is no argument. |

Exceptions

`INVALID_FILEHANDLE`

`INVALID_OPERATION`

`WRITE_ERROR`

Usage Notes

- The maximum size of the `buffer` parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential `PUT` calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.

- If file is opened for byte mode operations, then the `INVALID_OPERATION` exception is raised.

Related Topics

- [PUT_NCHAR Procedure](#)
This procedure writes the text string stored in the `buffer` parameter to the open file identified by the file handle.

267.7.23 PUT_RAW Procedure

This procedure accepts as input a `RAW` data value and writes the value to the output buffer.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUT_RAW (
    file           IN    UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,
    buffer         IN    RAW,
    autoflush      IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 267-27 PUT_RAW Procedure Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>file</code> | File handle |
| <code>buffer</code> | The <code>RAW</code> data written to the buffer |
| <code>autoflush</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , then performs a flush after writing the value to the output buffer; default is <code>FALSE</code> . |

Exceptions

`INVALID_FILEHANDLE`

`INVALID_OPERATION`

`WRITE_ERROR`

Usage Notes

You can request an automatic flush of the buffer by setting the third argument to `TRUE`.

The maximum size of the `buffer` parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential `PUT` calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.

UTL_HTTP

The `UTL_HTTP` package makes Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) callouts from SQL and PL/SQL. You can use it to access data on the Internet over HTTP.

When the package fetches data from a Web site using HTTPS, it requires Oracle Wallet Manager which can be created by either Oracle Wallet Manager or the `orapki` utility. Non-HTTPS fetches do not require an Oracle wallet.

Note:

Oracle Wallet Manager (OWM) is deprecated with Oracle Database 21c. Please ensure your wallets are using the strongest protections available.

Instead of using Oracle Wallet Manager, Oracle recommends that you use the command line tools `orapki` and `mkstore`.

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated values in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Operations](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Summary of UTL_HTTP Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- [UTL_URL](#)
- [UTL_SMTP](#)
- *Oracle Database Enterprise User Security Administrator's Guide* for more information on Wallet Manager

268.1 UTL_HTTP Overview

With the `UTL_HTTP` package, you can write PL/SQL programs that communicate with Web (HTTP) servers. `UTL_HTTP` also contains a function that can be used in SQL queries.

The package supports HTTP over the Secured Socket Layer protocol (SSL), also known as HTTPS. It also supports SSL client authentication by sending the client-certificate in a wallet to authenticate with the remote Web server.

Other Internet-related data-access protocols (such as the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or the Gopher protocol) are also supported using an HTTP proxy server that supports those protocols.

268.2 UTL_HTTP Security Model

This package is an invoker's rights package. The invoking user will need the `connect` privilege granted in the access control list assigned to the remote network host to which he wants to connect, as well as the `use-client-certificates` or the `use-passwords` privilege to authenticate himself with the remote Web server using the credentials stored in an Oracle wallet.



Note:

For more information about managing fine-grained access, see *Oracle Database Security Guide*

268.3 UTL_HTTP Constants

The `UTL_HTTP` package defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These are shown in following tables.

- [Table 268-1](#)
- [Table 268-2](#)
- [Table 268-3](#)

Table 268-1 UTL_HTTP Constants - HTTP Versions

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <code>HTTP_VERSION_1_0</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(10)</code> | <code>'HTTP/1.0'</code> | Denotes HTTP version 1.0 that can be used in the function <code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> . |
| <code>HTTP_VERSION_1_1</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(10)</code> | <code>'HTTP/1.1'</code> | Denotes HTTP version 1.1 that can be used in the function <code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> . |

Table 268-2 UTL_HTTP Constants - Default Ports

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------|-------------|-------|--|
| DEFAULT_HTTP_PORT | PLS_INTEGER | 80 | The default TCP/IP port (80) at which a Web server or proxy server listens |
| DEFAULT_HTTPS_PORT | PLS_INTEGER | 443 | The default TCP/IP port (443) at which an HTTPS Web server listens |

Table 268-3 UTL_HTTP Constants - HTTP 1.1 Status Codes

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------|---|
| HTTP_CONTINUE | PLS_INTEGER | 100 | The client should continue with its request. This interim response is used to inform the client that the initial part of the request has been received and has not yet been rejected by the server. |
| HTTP_SWITCHING_PROTOCOLS | PLS_INTEGER | 101 | The server understands and is willing to comply with the client's request, through the Upgrade message header field, for a change in the application protocol being used on this connection. The server will switch protocols to those defined by the response's Upgrade header field immediately after the empty line which terminates the 101 response. |
| HTTP_OK | PLS_INTEGER | 200 | The request has succeeded. The information returned with the response is dependent on the method used in the request |
| HTTP_CREATED | PLS_INTEGER | 201 | The request has been fulfilled and resulted in a new resource being created. |
| HTTP_ACCEPTED | PLS_INTEGER | 202 | The request has been accepted for processing, but the processing has not been completed. The request might or might not eventually be acted upon, as it might be disallowed when processing actually takes place. |
| HTTP_NON_AUTHORITATIVE_INFORMATION | PLS_INTEGER | 203 | The returned metainformation in the entity-header is not the definitive set as available from the origin server, but is gathered from a local or a third-party copy. |
| HTTP_NO_CONTENT | PLS_INTEGER | 204 | The server has fulfilled the request but does not need to return an entity-body, and might want to return updated metainformation. |
| HTTP_RESET_CONTENT | PLS_INTEGER | 205 | The server has fulfilled the request and the user agent should reset the document view which caused the request to be sent. The response must not include an entity. |
| HTTP_PARTIAL_CONTENT | PLS_INTEGER | 206 | The server has fulfilled the partial GET request for the resource. |

Table 268-3 (Cont.) UTL_HTTP Constants - HTTP 1.1 Status Codes

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------|--|
| HTTP_MULTIPLE_CHOICES | PLS_INTEGER | 300 | The requested resource corresponds to any one of a set of representations, each with its own specific location, and agent-driven negotiation information is being provided so that the user (or user agent) can select a preferred representation and redirect its request to that location. |
| HTTP_MOVED_PERMANENTLY | PLS_INTEGER | 301 | The requested resource has been assigned a new permanent URI and any future references to this resource should use one of the returned URIs. |
| HTTP_FOUND_CONSTANT | PLS_INTEGER | 302 | The requested resource resides temporarily under a different URI. |
| HTTP_SEE_OTHER | PLS_INTEGER | 303 | The response to the request can be found under a different URI and should be retrieved using a GET method on that resource. |
| HTTP_NOT_MODIFIED | PLS_INTEGER | 304 | If the client has performed a conditional GET request and access is allowed, but the document has not been modified, the server responds with this status code. |
| HTTP_USE_PROXY | PLS_INTEGER | 305 | The requested resource must be accessed through the proxy given by the Location field. The Location field gives the URI of the proxy. |
| HTTP_TEMPORARY_REDIRECT | PLS_INTEGER | 307 | The requested resource resides temporarily under a different URI. |
| HTTP_BAD_REQUEST | PLS_INTEGER | 400 | The request could not be understood by the server due to malformed syntax. |
| HTTP_UNAUTHORIZED | PLS_INTEGER | 401 | The request requires user authentication. The client may repeat the request with a suitable Authorization header field. If the request already included Authorization credentials, then the 401 response indicates that authorization has been refused for those credentials. |
| HTTP_PAYMENT_REQUIRED | PLS_INTEGER | 402 | This code is reserved for future use. |
| HTTP_FORBIDDEN | PLS_INTEGER | 403 | The server understood the request, but is refusing to fulfill it. |
| HTTP_NOT_FOUND | PLS_INTEGER | 404 | The server has not found anything matching the Request-URI. |
| HTTP_NOT_ACCEPTABLE | PLS_INTEGER | 406 | The resource identified by the request is only capable of generating response entities which have content characteristics not acceptable according to the accept headers sent in the request. |
| HTTP_PROXY_AUTH_REQUIRED | PLS_INTEGER | 407 | This code is similar to 401 (Unauthorized), but indicates that the client must first authenticate itself with the proxy. |

Table 268-3 (Cont.) UTL_HTTP Constants - HTTP 1.1 Status Codes

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|--|-------------|-------|---|
| HTTP_REQUEST_TIMEOUT_OUT | PLS_INTEGER | 408 | The client did not produce a request within the time that the server was prepared to wait. |
| HTTP_CONFLICT | PLS_INTEGER | 409 | The request could not be completed due to a conflict with the current state of the resource. |
| HTTP_GONE | PLS_INTEGER | 410 | The requested resource is no longer available at the server and no forwarding address is known. |
| HTTP_LENGTH_REQUIRED | PLS_INTEGER | 411 | The server refuses to accept the request without a defined Content-Length. |
| HTTP_PRECONDITION_FAILED | PLS_INTEGER | 412 | The precondition given in one or more of the request-header fields evaluated to false when it was tested on the server. |
| HTTP_REQUEST_ENTITY_TOO_LARGE_CONSTANT | PLS_INTEGER | 413 | The server is refusing to process a request because the request entity is larger than the server is willing or able to process. |
| HTTP_REQUEST_URI_TOO_LARGE | PLS_INTEGER | 414 | The server is refusing to service the request because the Request-URI is longer than the server is willing to interpret. |
| HTTP_UNSUPPORTED_MEDIA_TYPE | PLS_INTEGER | 415 | The server is refusing to service the request because the entity of the request is in a format not supported by the requested resource for the requested method. |
| HTTP_REQ_RANGE_NOT_SATISFIABLE | PLS_INTEGER | 416 | A server returns a response with this status code if a request included a Range request-header field, and none of the range-specifier values in this field overlap the current extent of the selected resource, and the request did not include an If-Range request-header field. |
| HTTP_EXPECTATION_FAILED | PLS_INTEGER | 417 | The expectation given in an Expect request-header field could not be met by this server, or, if the server is a proxy, the server has unambiguous evidence that the request could not be met by the next-hop server. |
| HTTP_NOT_IMPLEMENTED | PLS_INTEGER | 501 | The server does not support the functionality required to fulfill the request. |
| HTTP_BAD_GATEWAY | PLS_INTEGER | 502 | The server, while acting as a gateway or proxy, received an invalid response from the upstream server it accessed in attempting to fulfill the request |
| HTTP_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE | PLS_INTEGER | 503 | The server is currently unable to handle the request due to a temporary overloading or maintenance of the server. |

Table 268-3 (Cont.) UTL_HTTP Constants - HTTP 1.1 Status Codes

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------|---|
| HTTP_GATEWAY_TIMEOUT_OUT | PLS_INTEGER | 504 | The server, while acting as a gateway or proxy, did not receive a timely response from the upstream server specified by the URI (for example, HTTP, FTP, LDAP) or some other auxiliary server (for example, DNS) it needed to access in attempting to complete the request. |
| HTTP_VERSION_NOT_SUPPORTED | PLS_INTEGER | 505 | The server does not support, or refuses to support, the HTTP protocol version that was used in the request message. |

268.4 UTL_HTTP Exceptions

Exceptions indicate that the UTL_HTTP package encountered issues.

The following table lists these exceptions. By default, UTL_HTTP raises the exception `request_failed` when a request fails to execute. If the package is set to raise a detailed exception by `set_detailed_excp_support`, the rest of the exceptions will be raised directly (except for the exception `end_of_body`, which will be raised by `READ_TEXT`, `READ_LINE`, and `READ_RAW` regardless of the setting).

Table 268-4 UTL_HTTP Exceptions

| Exception | Error Code | Reason | Where Raised |
|-------------------|------------|---|---|
| BAD_ARGUMENT | 29261 | The argument passed to the interface is bad | Any HTTP request or response interface when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled |
| BAD_URL | 29262 | The requested URL is badly formed | <code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> , when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled |
| END_OF_BODY | 29266 | The end of HTTP response body is reached | <code>READ_RAW</code> , <code>READ_TEXT</code> , and <code>READ_LINE</code> , when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled |
| HEADER_NOT_FOUND | 29265 | The header is not found | <code>GET_HEADER</code> , <code>GET_HEADER_BY_NAME</code> , when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled |
| HTTP_CLIENT_ERROR | 29268 | From <code>GET_RESPONSE</code> , the response status code indicates that a client error has occurred (status code in 4xx range). Or from <code>begin_request</code> , the HTTP proxy returns a status code in the 4xx range when making an HTTPS request through the proxy. | <code>GET_RESPONSE</code> , <code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled |

Table 268-4 (Cont.) UTL_HTTP Exceptions

| Exception | Error Code | Reason | Where Raised |
|-----------------------------|------------|---|---|
| HTTP_SERVER_ERROR | 29269 | From GET_RESPONSE, the response status code indicates that a client error has occurred (status code in 5xx range). Or from begin_request, the HTTP proxy returns a status code in the 5xx range when making an HTTPS request through the proxy. | GET_RESPONSE, BEGIN_REQUEST when detailed_exception is enabled |
| NETWORK_ACCESS_DENIED | 24247 | Access to the remote network host or credentials in an Oracle wallet is denied | BEGIN_REQUEST and SET_AUTHENTICATION_FROM_WALLET when detailed_exception is enabled |
| ILLEGAL_CALL | 29267 | The call to UTL_HTTP is illegal at the current state of the HTTP request | SET_HEADER, SET_AUTHENTICATION, and SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT, when detailed_exception is enabled |
| PARTIAL_MULTIBYTE_EXCEPTION | 29275 | No complete character is read and a partial multibyte character is found at the end of the response body | READ_TEXT and READ_LINE, when detailed_exception is enabled |
| PROTOCOL_ERROR | 29263 | An HTTP protocol error occurs when communicating with the Web server | SET_HEADER, GET_RESPONSE, READ_RAW, READ_TEXT, and READ_LINE, when detailed_exception is enabled |
| REQUEST_FAILED | 29273 | The request fails to executes | Any HTTP request or response interface when detailed_exception is disabled |
| TOO_MANY_REQUESTS | 29270 | Too many requests or responses are open | BEGIN_REQUEST, when detailed_exception is enabled |
| TRANSFER_TIMEOUT | 29276 | No data is read and a read timeout occurred | READ_TEXT and READ_LINE, when detailed_exception is enabled |
| UNKNOWN_SCHEME | 29264 | The scheme of the requested URL is unknown | BEGIN_REQUEST and GET_RESPONSE, when detailed_exception is enabled |

 **Note:**

The `partial_multibyte_char` and `transfer_timeout` exceptions are duplicates of the same exceptions defined in `UTL_TCP`. They are defined in this package so that the use of this package does not require the knowledge of the `UTL_TCP`. As those exceptions are duplicates, an exception handle that catches the `partial_multibyte_char` and `transfer_timeout` exceptions in this package also catch the exceptions in the `UTL_TCP`.

For `REQUEST` and `REQUEST_PIECES`, the `request_failed` exception is raised when any exception occurs and `detailed_exception` is disabled.

268.5 UTL_HTTP Examples

These five examples demonstrate how to use `UTL_HTTP`.

- [General Usage](#)
- [Retrieving HTTP Response Headers](#)
- [Handling HTTP Authentication](#)
- [Retrieving and Restoring Cookies](#)
- [Making HTTP Request with Private Wallet and Cookie Table](#)

268.5.1 UTL_HTTP General Usage

This is an general example of `UTL_HTTP` usage.

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE 40000

DECLARE
    req    UTL_HTTP.REQ;
    resp   UTL_HTTP.RESP;
    value  VARCHAR2(1024);
BEGIN
    UTL_HTTP.SET_PROXY('proxy.my-company.com', 'corp.my-company.com');
    req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST('http://www-hr.corp.my-company.com');
    UTL_HTTP.SET_HEADER(req, 'User-Agent', 'Mozilla/4.0');
    resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(req);
    LOOP
        UTL_HTTP.READ_LINE(resp, value, TRUE);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(value);
    END LOOP;
    UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
EXCEPTION
    WHEN UTL_HTTP.END_OF_BODY THEN
        UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
END;
```

268.5.2 UTL_HTTP Retrieving HTTP Response Headers

This example shows how `UTL_HTTP` retrieves HTTP response headers.

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE 40000

DECLARE
    req    UTL_HTTP.REQ;
    resp   UTL_HTTP.RESP;
    name   VARCHAR2(256);
    value  VARCHAR2(1024);
BEGIN
    UTL_HTTP.SET_PROXY('proxy.my-company.com', 'corp.my-company.com');
    req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST('http://www-hr.corp.my-company.com');
    UTL_HTTP.SET_HEADER(req, 'User-Agent', 'Mozilla/4.0');
    resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(req);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('HTTP response status code: ' || resp.status_code);
```

```

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('HTTP response reason phrase: ' || resp.reason_phrase);
FOR i IN 1..UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER_COUNT(resp) LOOP
    UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER(resp, i, name, value);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(name || ': ' || value);
END LOOP;
UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
END;
```

268.5.3 UTL_HTTP Handling HTTP Authentication

This code sample indicates how UTL_HTTP handles HTTP authentication.

```

SET serveroutput ON SIZE 40000

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE get_page (url      IN VARCHAR2,
                                     username IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                                     password IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                                     realm    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL) AS

    req      UTL_HTTP.REQ;
    resp     UTL_HTTP.RESP;
    my_scheme VARCHAR2(256);
    my_realm VARCHAR2(256);
    name     VARCHAR2(256);
    value    VARCHAR2(256);
BEGIN
    -- Turn off checking of status code. We will check it by ourselves.
    UTL_HTTP.SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK(FALSE);
    req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST(url);
    IF (username IS NOT NULL) THEN
        UTL_HTTP.SET_AUTHENTICATION(req, username, password); -- Use HTTP Basic Authen.
        Scheme
    END IF;
    resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(req);
    IF (resp.status_code = UTL_HTTP.HTTP_UNAUTHORIZED) THEN
        UTL_HTTP.GET_AUTHENTICATION(resp, my_scheme, my_realm, FALSE);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Web proxy server is protected. ');
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Please provide the required ' || my_scheme || ' authentication
username/password for realm ' || my_realm || '
for the proxy server. ');
        UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
        RETURN;
    ELSIF (resp.status_code = UTL_HTTP.HTTP_PROXY_AUTH_REQUIRED) THEN
        UTL_HTTP.GET_AUTHENTICATION(resp, my_scheme, my_realm, TRUE);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Web page ' || url || ' is protected. ');
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Please provide the required ' || my_scheme || ' authentication
username/password for realm ' || my_realm || '
for the Web page. ');
        UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
        RETURN;
    END IF;
    FOR i IN 1..UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER_COUNT(resp) LOOP
        UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER(resp, i, name, value);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(name || ': ' || value);
    END LOOP;
    UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
END;
```

268.5.4 UTL_HTTP Retrieving and Restoring Cookies

This example show how UTL_HTTP can be used to retrieve and restore cookies.

```
CREATE TABLE my_cookies (
  session_id INTEGER,
  name       VARCHAR2(256),
  value      VARCHAR2(1024),
  domain     VARCHAR2(256),
  expire     DATE,
  path       VARCHAR2(1024),
  secure     VARCHAR2(1),
  version    INTEGER);

CREATE SEQUENCE session_id;
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE 40000

REM Retrieve cookies from UTL_HTTP
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION save_cookies RETURN PLS_INTEGER AS
  cookies          UTL_HTTP.COOKIE_TABLE;
  my_session_id   PLS_INTEGER;
  secure          VARCHAR2(1);
BEGIN
  /* assume that some cookies have been set in previous HTTP requests. */
  UTL_HTTP.GET_COOKIES(cookies);
  SELECT session_id.nextval INTO my_session_id FROM DUAL;
  FOR i in 1..cookies.count LOOP
    IF (cookies(i).secure) THEN
      secure := 'Y';
    ELSE
      secure := 'N';
    END IF;
    INSERT INTO my_cookies
    VALUES (my_session_id, cookies(i).name, cookies(i).value,
            cookies(i).domain,
            cookies(i).expire, cookies(i).path, secure, cookies(i).version);
  END LOOP;
  RETURN my_session_id;
END;
/

REM Retrieve cookies from UTL_HTTP
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE restore_cookies (this_session_id IN PLS_INTEGER)
AS
  cookies          UTL_HTTP.COOKIE_TABLE;
  cookie           UTL_HTTP.COOKIE;
  i                PLS_INTEGER := 0;
  CURSOR c (c_session_id PLS_INTEGER) IS
    SELECT * FROM my_cookies WHERE session_id = c_session_id;
BEGIN
  FOR r IN c(this_session_id) LOOP
    i := i + 1;
    cookie.name      := r.name;
    cookie.value     := r.value;
    cookie.domain    := r.domain;
    cookie.expire    := r.expire;
    cookie.path      := r.path;
    IF (r.secure = 'Y') THEN
      cookie.secure := TRUE;
    END IF;
  END LOOP;
END;
```

```

ELSE
    cookie.secure := FALSE;
END IF;
cookie.version := r.version;
cookies(i) := cookie;
END LOOP;
UTL_HTTP.CLEAR_COOKIES;
UTL_HTTP.ADD_COOKIES(cookies);
END;
/

```

268.5.5 UTL_HTTP Making HTTP Request with Private Wallet and Cookie Table

This example shows how UTL_HTTP creates a request context with a wallet and cookie table, then makes an HTTP Request using that wallet and cookie table.

```

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE 40000

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE DISPLAY_PAGE(url IN VARCHAR2) AS
    request_context UTL_HTTP.REQUEST_CONTEXT_KEY;
    req             UTL_HTTP.REQ;
    resp           UTL_HTTP.RESP;
    data           VARCHAR2(1024);

BEGIN

    -- Create a request context with its wallet and cookie table
    request_context := UTL_HTTP.CREATE_REQUEST_CONTEXT(
        wallet_path      => 'file:/oracle/wallets/test/wallet',
        wallet_password  => '*****',
        enable_cookies   => TRUE,
        max_cookies      => 300,
        max_cookies_per_site => 20);

    -- Make a HTTP request using the private wallet and cookie
    -- table in the request context
    req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST(
        url              => url,
        request_context => request_context);
    resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(req);

    BEGIN
        LOOP
            UTL_HTTP.READ_TEXT(resp, data);
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(data);
        END LOOP;
    EXCEPTION
        WHEN UTL_HTTP.END_OF_BODY THEN
            UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
    END;

    -- Destroy the request context
    UTL_HTTP.DESTROY_REQUEST_CONTEXT(request_context);

END;

BEGIN
    DISPLAY_PAGE('https://www.example.com/');

```

```
END;
/
```

268.5.6 UTL_HTTP Using a Proxy Server

This example shows using a proxy server for an Oracle Database connection.

The `UTL_HTTP.REQUEST` procedure uses the proxy server host name and the port number to access the HTTPS URL from within the Oracle Database.

```
SELECT UTL_HTTP.REQUEST('<URL>',
'<proxy_hostname>:<proxy_port_number>', '<wallet_directory>',
'<wallet_password>') FROM DUAL;
```



Note:

By default, the `UTL_HTTP.REQUEST` procedure enables you to omit or set the "proxy" argument as `NULL`.

268.6 UTL_HTTP Data Structures

Data structures are used to represent requests, responses, cookies, connections, and request context.

- [REQ Type](#)
- [RESP Type](#)
- [COOKIE and COOKIE_TABLE Types](#)
- [CONNECTION Type](#)
- [REQUEST_CONTEXT_KEY Type](#)

268.6.1 REQ Type

Use this PL/SQL record type to represent an HTTP request.

Syntax

```
TYPE req IS RECORD (
    url          VARCHAR2(32767),
    method      VARCHAR2(64),
    http_version VARCHAR2(64));
```

Parameters

Table 268-5 REQ Type Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| <code>url</code> | The URL of the HTTP request. It is set after the request is created by <code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> . |

Table 268-5 (Cont.) REQ Type Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>method</code> | The method to be performed on the resource identified by the URL. It is set after the request is created by <code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> . |
| <code>http_version</code> | The HTTP protocol version used to send the request. It is set after the request is created by <code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> . |

Usage Notes

The information returned in `REQ` from the interface `begin_request` is for read-only. Changing the field values in the record has no effect on the request.

There are other fields in `REQ` record type whose names begin with the prefix `private_`. The fields are private and are intended for use by implementation of the `UTL_HTTP` package. You should not modify the fields.

268.6.2 REQUEST_CONTEXT_KEY Type

This type is used to represent the key to a request context.

A request context is a context that holds a private wallet and cookie table to make a HTTP request. This private wallet and cookie table, unlike the session-wide ones maintained in the package, will not be shared with other HTTP requests within the database session.

Syntax

```
SUBTYPE request_context_key IS PLS_INTEGER;
```

Usage Notes

To provide enhanced security, `UTL_HTTP` allows PL/SQL programs to create request contexts. A request context is a private context that holds a wallet and a cookie table that will not be shared with other programs in the same database session when making HTTP requests and receiving HTTP responses. PL/SQL programs should use request contexts when they need to use wallets or cookies that contain sensitive information such as authentication credentials.

268.6.3 RESP Type

This PL/SQL record type is used to represent an HTTP response.

Syntax

```
TYPE resp IS RECORD (  
    status_code    PLS_INTEGER,  
    reason_phrase  VARCHAR2(256),  
    http_version   VARCHAR2(64));
```


Parameters

Table 268-6 RESP Type Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| status_code | The status code returned by the Web server. It is a 3-digit integer that indicates the results of the HTTP request as handled by the Web server. It is set after the response is processed by GET_RESPONSE. |
| reason_phrase | The short textual message returned by the Web server that describe the status code. It gives a brief description of the results of the HTTP request as handled by the Web server. It is set after the response is processed by GET_RESPONSE. |
| http_version | The HTTP protocol version used in the HTTP response. It is set after the response is processed by GET_RESPONSE. |

Usage Notes

The information returned in `RESP` from the interface `GET_RESPONSE` is read-only. There are other fields in the `RESP` record type whose names begin with the prefix `private_`. The fields are private and are intended for use by implementation of the `UTL_HTTP` package. You should not modify the fields.

268.6.4 COOKIE and COOKIE_TABLE Types

The `COOKIE` type is the PL/SQL record type that represents an HTTP cookie. The `COOKIE_TABLE` type is a PL/SQL index-by-table type that represents a collection of HTTP cookies.

Syntax

```
TYPE cookie IS RECORD (
    name  VARCHAR2(256),
    value VARCHAR2(1024),
    domain VARCHAR2(256),
    expire TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
    path  VARCHAR2(1024),
    secure BOOLEAN,
    version PLS_INTEGER,
    comment VARCHAR2(1024));

TYPE cookie_table IS TABLE OF cookie INDEX BY binary_integer;
```

Fields of COOKIE Record Type

[Table 268-7](#) shows the fields for the `COOKIE` and `COOKIE_TABLE` record types.

Table 268-7 Fields of COOKIE and COOKIE_TABLE Type

| Field | Description |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| name | The name of the HTTP cookie |
| value | The value of the cookie |

Table 268-7 (Cont.) Fields of COOKIE and COOKIE_TABLE Type

| Field | Description |
|---------|---|
| domain | The domain for which the cookie is valid |
| expire | The time by which the cookie will expire |
| path | The subset of URLs to which the cookie applies |
| secure | Should the cookie be returned to the Web server using secured means only. |
| version | The version of the HTTP cookie specification the cookie conforms. This field is <code>NULL</code> for Netscape cookies. |
| comment | The comment that describes the intended use of the cookie. This field is <code>NULL</code> for Netscape cookies. |

Usage Notes

PL/SQL programs do not usually examine or change the cookie information stored in the `UTL_HTTP` package. The cookies are maintained by the package transparently. They are maintained inside the `UTL_HTTP` package, and they last for the duration of the database session only. PL/SQL applications that require cookies to be maintained beyond the lifetime of a database session can read the cookies using `GET_COOKIES`, store them persistently in a database table, and re-store the cookies back in the package using `ADD_COOKIES` in the next database session. All the fields in the `cookie` record, except for the `comment` field, must be stored. Do not alter the cookie information, which can result in an application error in the Web server or compromise the security of the PL/SQL and the Web server applications. See "[Retrieving and Restoring Cookies](#)".

268.6.5 CONNECTION Type

Use the PL/SQL record type to represent the remote hosts and TCP/IP ports of a network connection that is kept persistent after an HTTP request is completed, according to the HTTP 1.1 protocol specification. The persistent network connection may be reused by a subsequent HTTP request to the same host and port. The subsequent HTTP request may be completed faster because the network connection latency is avoided. `connection_table` is a PL/SQL table of `connection`.

For a direct HTTP persistent connection to a Web server, the `host` and `port` fields contain the host name and TCP/IP port number of the Web server. The `proxy_host` and `proxy_port` fields are not set. For an HTTP persistent connection that was previously used to connect to a Web server using a proxy, the `proxy_host` and `proxy_port` fields contain the host name and TCP/IP port number of the proxy server. The `host` and `port` fields are not set, which indicates that the persistent connection, while connected to a proxy server, is not bound to any particular target Web server. An HTTP persistent connection to a proxy server can be used to access any target Web server that is using a proxy.

The `SSL` field indicates if Secured Socket Layer (SSL) is being used in an HTTP persistent connection. An HTTPS request is an HTTP request made over SSL. For an HTTPS (SSL) persistent connection connected using a proxy, the `host` and `port` fields contain the host name and TCP/IP port number of the target HTTPS Web server and the fields will always be set. An HTTPS persistent connection to an HTTPS Web server using a proxy server can only be reused to make another request to the same target Web server.

Syntax

```
TYPE connection IS RECORD (  
    host VARCHAR2(256),  
    port PLS_INTEGER,  
    proxy_host VARCHAR2(256),  
    proxy_port PLS_INTEGER,  
    ssl BOOLEAN);
```

```
TYPE connection_table IS TABLE OF connection INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

268.7 UTL_HTTP Operations

These topics provide information about how UTL_HTTP makes HTTP requests from SQL and PL/SQL.

- [Operational Flow](#)
- [Simple HTTP Fetches](#)
- [HTTP Requests](#)
- [HTTP Responses](#)
- [HTTP Persistent Connections](#)
- [Error Conditions](#)
- [Session Settings](#)
- [Request Context](#)
- [External Password Store](#)

268.7.1 UTL_HTTP Operational Flow

The UTL_HTTP package provides access to the HTTP protocol.

The interfaces must be called in the order shown in the following illustration, or an exception will be raised.

Figure 268-1 Flow of the Core UTL_HTTP Package

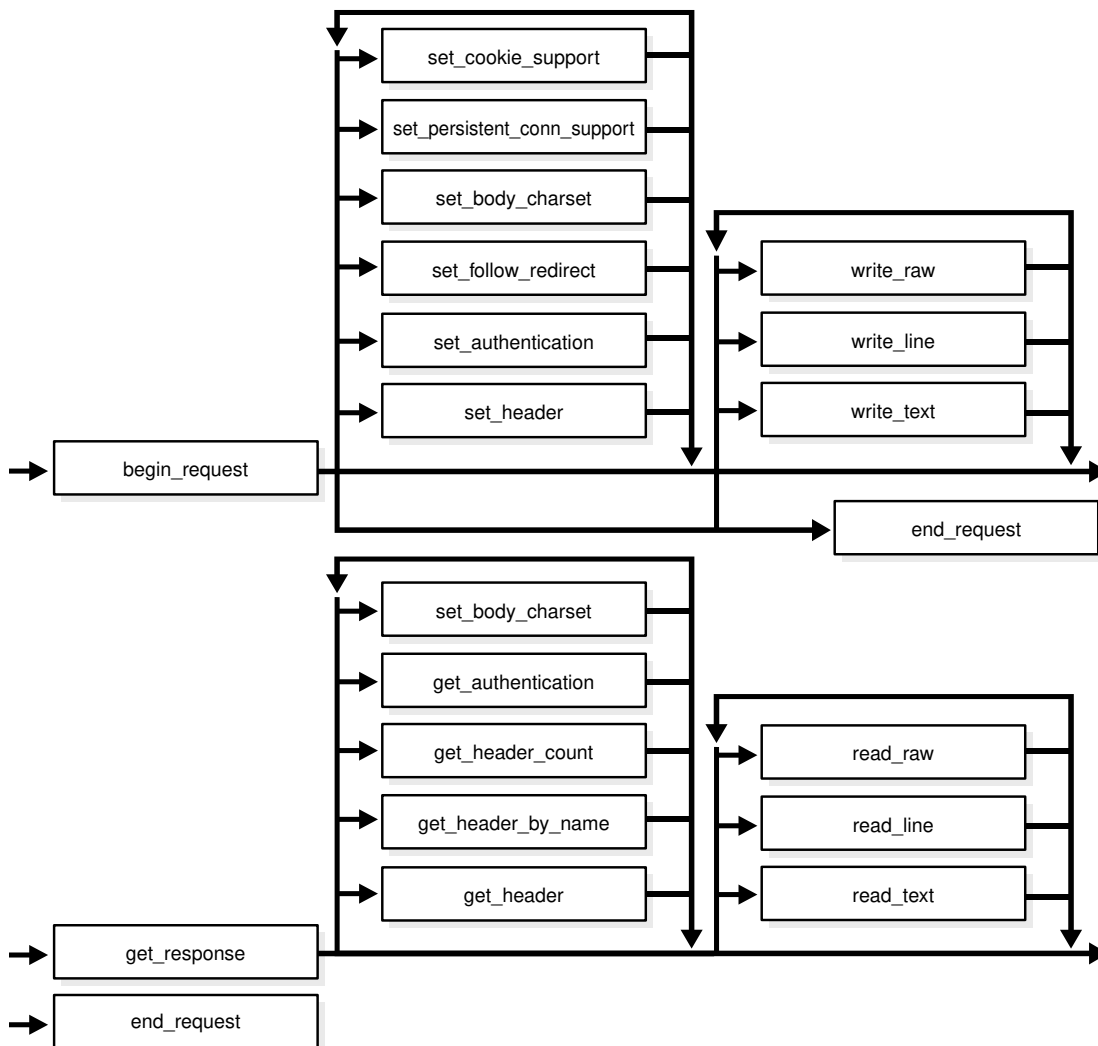


illustration: arpls006
release: 9
caption: The flow of the core UTL_HTTP Package API
date: 9/5/01
platform: pc

The following can be called at any time:

- **Non-protocol interfaces that manipulate cookies**
 - GET_COOKIE_COUNT
 - GET_COOKIES
 - ADD_COOKIES
 - CLEAR_COOKIES
- **Persistent connections**
 - GET_PERSISTENT_CONN_COUNT
 - GET_PERSISTENT_CONNS
 - CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONN
 - CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNS
- **Interfaces that manipulate attributes and configurations of the UTL_HTTP package in the current session**
 - SET_PROXY
 - GET_PROXY
 - SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT
 - GET_COOKIE_SUPPORT
 - SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT
 - GET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT
 - SET_BODY_CHARSET
 - GET_BODY_CHARSET
 - SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT
 - GET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT
 - SET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT
 - GET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT
 - SET_WALLET
 - SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT
 - GET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT
- **Interfaces that retrieve the last detailed exception code and message UTL_HTTP package in the current session**
 - GET_DETAILED_SQLCODE
 - GET_DETAILED_SQLERRM

 **Note:**

Some of the request and response interfaces bear the same name as the interface that manipulates the attributes and configurations of the package in the current session. They are overloaded versions of the interface that manipulate a request or a response.

268.7.2 UTL_HTTP Simple HTTP Fetches

`REQUEST` and `REQUEST_PIECES` take a string uniform resource locator (URL), contact that site, and return the data (typically HTML) obtained from that site.

You should not expect `REQUEST` or `REQUEST_PIECES` to succeed in contacting a URL unless you can contact that URL by using a browser on the same machine (and with the same privileges, environment variables, and so on.)

If `REQUEST` or `REQUEST_PIECES` fails (for example, if it raises an exception, or if it returns an HTML-formatted error message, but you believe that the URL argument is correct), then try contacting that same URL with a browser to verify network availability from your machine. You may have a proxy server set in your browser that needs to be set with each `REQUEST` or `REQUEST_PIECES` call using the optional `proxy` parameter.

 **Note:**

UTL_HTTP can also use environment variables to specify its proxy behavior. For example, on UNIX, setting the environment variable `http_proxy` to a URL uses that service as the proxy server for HTTP requests. Setting the environment variable `no_proxy` to a domain name does not use the HTTP proxy server for URLs in that domain. When the UTL_HTTP package is executed in the Oracle database server, the environment variables are the ones that are set when the database instance is started.

 **See Also:**

[Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call Subprograms](#)

268.7.3 UTL_HTTP HTTP Requests

The HTTP Requests group of subprograms begin an HTTP request, manipulate attributes, and send the request information to the Web server. When a request is created, it inherits the default settings of the HTTP cookie support, follow-redirect, body character set, persistent-

connection support, and transfer timeout of the current session. The settings can be changed by calling the request interface.

**See Also:**

[HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

268.7.4 UTL_HTTP HTTP Responses

The HTTP Responses group of subprograms manipulate an HTTP response obtained from `GET_RESPONSE` and receive response information from the Web server.

When a response is created for a request, it inherits settings of the HTTP cookie support, follow-redirect, body character set, persistent-connection support, and transfer timeout from the request. Only the body character set can be changed by calling the response interface.

**See Also:**

[HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

268.7.5 UTL_HTTP HTTP Cookies

The `UTL_HTTP` package provides subprograms to manipulate HTTP cookies.

**See Also:**

[HTTP Cookies Subprograms](#)

268.7.6 UTL_HTTP HTTP Persistent Connections

The `UTL_HTTP` package provides subprograms to manipulate persistent connections.

**See Also:**

[HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms](#)

268.7.7 UTL_HTTP Error Conditions

The `UTL_HTTP` package provides subprograms to retrieve error information.



See Also:

[Error Conditions Subprograms](#)

268.7.8 UTL_HTTP Session Settings

Session settings manipulate the configuration and default behavior of `UTL_HTTP` when HTTP requests are executed within a database user session.

When a request is created, it inherits the default settings of the HTTP cookie support, follow-redirect, body character set, persistent-connection support, and transfer timeout of the current session. Those settings can be changed later by calling the request interface. When a response is created for a request, it inherits those settings from the request. Only the body character set can be changed later by calling the response interface.



See Also:

[Session Settings Subprograms](#)

268.7.9 UTL_HTTP Request Context

The `UTL_HTTP` package maintains a common wallet and cookie table within the database session that all HTTP requests and responses share. This makes it easy for users to share the wallet or to maintain application state in the cookies within the session. However, if an application stores private information in the wallet or in the cookies that it does not want to share with other applications in the same database session, it may define a request context to hold its own wallet and cookie table and use this request context to make HTTP requests.



See Also:

[HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

268.7.10 UTL_HTTP External Password Store

The `UTL_HTTP` package allows HTTP password credentials to be stored in an Oracle wallet's external password store. The external password store provides an easy but secure storage

for passwords and frees the application developers from the need to maintain their own storage.



See Also:

[SET_AUTHENTICATION_FROM_WALLET Procedure](#)

268.8 UTL_HTTP Subprogram Groups

This section describes the `UTL_HTTP` subprograms. They are grouped by function.

- [Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call Subprograms](#)
- [Session Settings Subprograms](#)
- [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)
- [HTTP Request Contexts Subprograms](#)
- [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)
- [HTTP Cookies Subprograms](#)
- [HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms](#)
- [Error Conditions Subprograms](#)

268.8.1 UTL_HTTP Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call Subprograms

`REQUEST` and `REQUEST_PIECES` take a string uniform resource locator (URL), contact that site, and return the data (typically HTML) obtained from that site.

Table 268-8 UTL_HTTP Subprograms—Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| REQUEST Function | Returns up to the first 2000 bytes of the data retrieved from the given URL. This function can be used directly in SQL queries. |
| REQUEST_PIECES Function | Returns a PL/SQL table of 2000-byte pieces of the data retrieved from the given URL. |

268.8.2 UTL_HTTP Session Settings Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `UTL_HTTP` Session Settings Subprograms.

Table 268-9 UTL_HTTP Subprograms—Session Settings

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| GET_BODY_CHARSET Procedure | Retrieves the default character set of the body of all future HTTP requests |
| GET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedure | Retrieves the current cookie support settings |

Table 268-9 (Cont.) UTL_HTTP Subprograms—Session Settings

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| GET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT Procedure | Checks if the UTL_HTTP package will raise a detailed exception or not |
| GET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT Procedure | Retrieves the follow-redirect setting in the current session |
| GET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT Procedure | Checks if the persistent connection support is enabled and gets the maximum number of persistent connections in the current session |
| GET_PROXY Procedure | Retrieves the current proxy settings |
| GET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK Procedure | Checks if the response error check is set or not |
| GET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT Procedure | Retrieves the current network transfer timeout value |
| SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT Procedure | Sets the default character set of the body of all future HTTP requests when the media type is <code>text</code> and the character set is not specified in the <code>Content-Type</code> header |
| SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedures | Sets whether or not future HTTP requests will support HTTP cookies; sets the maximum number of cookies maintained in the current database user session |
| SET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT Procedure | Sets the UTL_HTTP package to raise a detailed exception |
| SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT Procedures | Sets the maximum number of times UTL_HTTP follows the HTTP redirect instruction in the HTTP responses to future requests in the <code>GET_RESPONSE</code> function |
| SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT Procedure | Sets whether or not future HTTP requests will support the HTTP 1.1 persistent connection; sets the maximum number of persistent connections maintained in the current database user session |
| SET_PROXY Procedure | Sets the proxy to be used for requests of HTTP or other protocols |
| SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK Procedure | Sets whether or not <code>GET_RESPONSE</code> raises an exception when the Web server returns a status code that indicates an error—a status code in the 4xx or 5xx ranges |
| SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT Procedure | Sets the timeout value for UTL_HTTP to read the HTTP response from the Web server or proxy server |
| SET_WALLET Procedure | Sets the Oracle Wallet used for all HTTP requests over Secured Socket Layer (SSL), that is, HTTPS |

268.8.3 UTL_HTTP HTTP Requests Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the UTL_HTTP HTTP Requests.

Table 268-10 UTL_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Requests

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| BEGIN_REQUEST Function | Begins a new HTTP request. UTL_HTTP establishes the network connection to the target Web server or the proxy server and sends the HTTP request line. |
| SET_HEADER Procedure | Sets an HTTP request header. The request header is sent to the Web server as soon as it is set. |

Table 268-10 (Cont.) UTL_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Requests

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| SET_AUTHENTICATION Procedure | Sets HTTP authentication information in the HTTP request header. The Web server needs this information to authorize the request. |
| SET_AUTHENTICATION_FROM_WALLET Procedure | Sets the HTTP authentication information in the HTTP request header needed for the request to be authorized by the Web server using the username and password credential stored in the Oracle wallet. |
| SET_BODY_CHARSET Procedures | Sets the character set of the request body when the media type is text but the character set is not specified in the Content-Type header |
| SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedures | Enables or disables support for the HTTP cookies in the request |
| SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT Procedures | Sets the maximum number of times UTL_HTTP follows the HTTP redirect instruction in the HTTP response to this request in the GET_RESPONSE Function |
| SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT Procedure | Enables or disables support for the HTTP 1.1 persistent-connection in the request |
| SET_PROXY Procedure | Writes a text line in the HTTP request body and ends the line with new-line characters (CRLF as defined in UTL_TCP) |
| WRITE_RAW Procedure | Writes some binary data in the HTTP request body |
| WRITE_TEXT Procedure | Writes some text data in the HTTP request body |

268.8.4 UTL_HTTP HTTP Request Contexts Subprograms

UTL_HTTP HTTP Request Contexts subprograms create or destroy a request context.

The following table lists and briefly describes the UTL_HTTP HTTP Request Contexts.

Table 268-11 UTL_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Request Contexts

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| CREATE_REQUEST_CONTEXT Function | Creates a request context in UTL_HTTP for a wallet and a cookie table |
| DESTROY_REQUEST_CONTEXT Procedure | Destroys a request context in UTL_HTTP |

268.8.5 UTL_HTTP HTTP Responses Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the HTTP Responses Subprograms of UTL_HTTP.

Table 268-12 UTL_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Responses

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| END_RESPONSE Procedure | Ends the HTTP response. It completes the HTTP request and response. |
| GET_AUTHENTICATION Procedure | Retrieves the HTTP authentication information needed for the request to be accepted by the Web server as indicated in the HTTP response header |

Table 268-12 (Cont.) UTL_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Responses

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| GET_HEADER Procedure | Returns the n th HTTP response header name and value returned in the response |
| GET_HEADER_BY_NAME Procedure | Returns the HTTP response header value returned in the response given the name of the header |
| GET_HEADER_COUNT Function | Returns the number of HTTP response headers returned in the response |
| GET_RESPONSE Function | Reads the HTTP response. When the function returns, the status line and the HTTP response headers have been read and processed. |
| READ_LINE Procedure | Reads the HTTP response body in text form until the end of line is reached and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer |
| READ_RAW Procedure | Reads the HTTP response body in binary form and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer |
| READ_TEXT Procedure | Reads the HTTP response body in text form and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer |
| SET_BODY_CHARSET Procedures | Sets the character set of the response body when the media type is "text" but the character set is not specified in the <code>Content-Type</code> header |

268.8.6 UTL_HTTP HTTP Cookies Subprograms

The HTTP cookies subprograms manages cookies in the `UTL_HTTP` package.

The following table lists and briefly describes the HTTP cookies subprograms of `UTL_HTTP`.

Table 268-13 UTL_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Cookies

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ADD_COOKIES Procedure | Add the cookies either to a request context or to the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package's session state |
| CLEAR_COOKIES Procedure | Clears all the cookies maintained either in a request context or in the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package's session state |
| GET_COOKIE_COUNT Function | Returns the number of cookies maintained either in a request context or in the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package's session states |
| GET_COOKIES Function | Returns all the cookies maintained either in a request context or in the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package's session state. |

268.8.7 UTL_HTTP HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `UTL_HTTP` HTTP Persistent Connections subprograms.

Table 268-14 UTL_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Persistent Connections

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONN Procedure | Closes an HTTP persistent connection maintained by the UTL_HTTP package in the current database session |
| CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNS Procedure | Closes a group of HTTP persistent connections maintained by the UTL_HTTP package in the current database session |
| GET_PERSISTENT_CONN_COUNT Function | Returns the number of network connections currently kept persistent by the UTL_HTTP package to the Web servers |
| GET_PERSISTENT_CONNS Procedure | Returns all the network connections currently kept persistent by the UTL_HTTP package to the Web servers |

268.8.8 UTL_HTTP Error Conditions Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes error conditions subprograms of UTL_HTTP .

Table 268-15 UTL_HTTP Subprograms—Error Conditions

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| GET_DETAILED_SQLCODE Function | Retrieves the detailed SQLCODE of the last exception raised |
| GET_DETAILED_SQLERRM Function | Retrieves the detailed SQLERRM of the last exception raised |

268.9 Summary of UTL_HTTP Subprograms

This table lists the UTL_HTTP subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 268-16 UTL_HTTP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|---|---|---|
| ADD_COOKIES Procedure | Add the cookies either to a request context or to the UTL_HTTP package's session state | HTTP Cookies Subprograms |
| BEGIN_REQUEST Function | Begins a new HTTP request. UTL_HTTP establishes the network connection to the target Web server or the proxy server and sends the HTTP request line | HTTP Requests Subprograms |
| CLEAR_COOKIES Procedure | Clears all the cookies maintained either in a request context or in the UTL_HTTP package's session state | HTTP Cookies Subprograms |
| CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONN Procedure | Closes an HTTP persistent connection maintained by the UTL_HTTP package in the current database session | HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms |

Table 268-16 (Cont.) UTL_HTTP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|--|--|---|
| CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNECTIONS Procedure | Closes a group of HTTP persistent connections maintained by the UTL_HTTP package in the current database session | HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms |
| CREATE_REQUEST_CONTEXT Function | Creates a request context in UTL_HTTP for a wallet and a cookie table | HTTP Requests Subprograms |
| DESTROY_REQUEST_CONTEXT Procedure | Destroys a request context in UTL_HTTP for a wallet and a cookie table | HTTP Requests Subprograms |
| END_REQUEST Procedure | Ends the HTTP request | HTTP Requests Subprograms |
| END_RESPONSE Procedure | Ends the HTTP response. It completes the HTTP request and response | HTTP Responses Subprograms |
| GET_AUTHENTICATION Procedure | Retrieves the HTTP authentication information needed for the request to be accepted by the Web server as indicated in the HTTP response header | HTTP Responses Subprograms |
| GET_BODY_CHARSET Procedure | Retrieves the default character set of the body of all future HTTP requests | Session Settings Subprograms |
| GET_COOKIE_COUNT Function | Returns the number of cookies currently maintained by the UTL_HTTP package set by all Web servers | HTTP Cookies Subprograms |
| GET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedure | Retrieves the current cookie support settings | Session Settings Subprograms |
| GET_COOKIES Function | Returns all the cookies currently maintained by the UTL_HTTP package set by all Web servers | HTTP Cookies Subprograms |
| GET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT Procedure | Checks if the UTL_HTTP package will raise a detailed exception or not | Session Settings Subprograms |
| GET_DETAILED_SQLCODE Function | Retrieves the detailed SQLCODE of the last exception raised | Error Conditions Subprograms |
| GET_DETAILED_SQLERRM Function | Retrieves the detailed SQLERRM of the last exception raised | Error Conditions Subprograms |
| GET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT Procedure | Retrieves the follow-redirect setting in the current session | Session Settings Subprograms |
| GET_HEADER Procedure | Returns the n th HTTP response header name and value returned in the response | HTTP Responses Subprograms |

Table 268-16 (Cont.) UTL_HTTP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|---|---|---|
| GET_HEADER_BY_NAME Procedure | Returns the HTTP response header value returned in the response given the name of the header | HTTP Responses Subprograms |
| GET_HEADER_COUNT Function | Returns the number of HTTP response headers returned in the response | HTTP Responses and HTTP Responses Subprograms |
| GET_PERSISTENT_CONNECTION_COUNT Function | Returns the number of network connections currently kept persistent by the UTL_HTTP package to the Web servers | HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms |
| GET_HEADER_COUNT Function | Sees whether or not future HTTP requests will support the HTTP 1.1 persistent connection; sets the maximum number of persistent connections maintained in the current database user session | Session Settings Subprograms |
| GET_PERSISTENT_CONNECTION_SUPPORT Procedure | Checks if the persistent connection support is enabled and gets the maximum number of persistent connections in the current session (see Session Settings Subprograms) | HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms |
| GET_PERSISTENT_CONNS Procedure | Returns all the network connections currently kept persistent by the UTL_HTTP package to the Web servers | HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms |
| GET_PROXY Procedure | Retrieves the current proxy settings | Session Settings Subprograms |
| GET_RESPONSE Function | Reads the HTTP response. When the function returns, the status line and the HTTP response headers have been read and processed | HTTP Responses Subprograms |
| GET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK Procedure | Checks if the response error check is set or no | Session Settings Subprograms |
| GET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT Procedure | Retrieves the current network transfer timeout value | Session Settings Subprograms |
| READ_LINE Procedure | Reads the HTTP response body in text form until the end of line is reached and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer | HTTP Responses Subprograms |
| READ_RAW Procedure | Reads the HTTP response body in binary form and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer | HTTP Responses Subprograms |

Table 268-16 (Cont.) UTL_HTTP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|--|---|---|
| READ_TEXT Procedure | Reads the HTTP response body in text form and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer | HTTP Responses Subprograms |
| REQUEST Function | Returns up to the first 2000 bytes of the data retrieved from the given URL. This function can be used directly in SQL queries. | Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call Subprograms |
| REQUEST_PIECES Function | Returns a PL/SQL table of 2000-byte pieces of the data retrieved from the given URL | Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call Subprograms |
| SET_AUTHENTICATION Procedure | Sets HTTP authentication information in the HTTP request header. The Web server needs this information to authorize the request. | HTTP Requests Subprograms |
| SET_AUTHENTICATION_FROM_WALLET Procedure | Sets the HTTP authentication information in the HTTP request header needed for the request to be authorized by the Web server using the username and password credential stored in the Oracle wallet. | HTTP Requests Subprograms |
| SET_BODY_CHARSET Procedures | Sets the default character set of the body of all future HTTP requests when the media type is <code>text</code> and the character set is not specified in the <code>Content-Type</code> header | Session Settings Subprograms |
| SET_BODY_CHARSET Procedures | Sets the character set of the request body when the media type is <code>text</code> but the character set is not specified in the <code>Content-Type</code> header | HTTP Requests Subprograms |
| SET_BODY_CHARSET Procedures | Sets the character set of the response body when the media type is "text" but the character set is not specified in the <code>Content-Type</code> header | HTTP Responses Subprograms and Session Settings Subprograms |
| SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedures | Enables or disables support for the HTTP cookies in the request | HTTP Requests Subprograms |
| SET_DETAILED_EXCEPT_SUPPORT Procedure | Sets whether or not future HTTP requests will support HTTP cookies; sets the maximum number of cookies maintained in the current database user session | Session Settings Subprograms |
| SET_DETAILED_EXCEPT_SUPPORT Procedure | Sets the UTL_HTTP package to raise a detailed exception | Session Settings Subprograms |

Table 268-16 (Cont.) UTL_HTTP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|---|---|---|
| SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT Procedures | Sets the maximum number of times UTL_HTTP follows the HTTP redirect instruction in the HTTP response to this request in the GET_RESPONSE function | HTTP Requests Subprograms |
| SET_HEADER Procedure | Sets the maximum number of times UTL_HTTP follows the HTTP redirect instruction in the HTTP responses to future requests in the GET_RESPONSE function | Session Settings Subprograms |
| SET_HEADER Procedure | Sets an HTTP request header. The request header is sent to the Web server as soon as it is set. | HTTP Requests Subprograms |
| SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT Procedure | Enables or disables support for the HTTP 1.1 persistent-connection in the request | HTTP Requests Subprograms |
| SET_PROXY Procedure | Sets the proxy to be used for requests of HTTP or other protocols | Session Settings and Session Settings Subprograms |
| SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK Procedure | Sets whether or not GET_RESPONSE raises an exception when the Web server returns a status code that indicates an error—a status code in the 4xx or 5xx ranges | Session Settings Subprograms |
| SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT Procedure | Sets the timeout value for UTL_HTTP to read the HTTP response from the Web server or proxy server | Session Settings and Session Settings Subprograms |
| SET_WALLET Procedure | Sets the Oracle Wallet used for all HTTP requests over Secured Socket Layer (SSL), that is, HTTPS | Session Settings Subprograms |
| WRITE_LINE Procedure | Writes a text line in the HTTP request body and ends the line with new-line characters (CRLF) as defined in UTL_TCP | HTTP Requests Subprograms |
| WRITE_RAW Procedure | Writes some binary data in the HTTP request body | HTTP Requests Subprograms |
| WRITE_TEXT Procedure | Writes some text data in the HTTP request body | HTTP Requests Subprograms |

268.9.1 ADD_COOKIES Procedure

This procedure adds the cookies either to a request context or to the `UTL_HTTP` package's session state.



See Also:

[HTTP Cookies](#) and [HTTP Cookies Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.ADD_COOKIES (  
    cookies          IN  cookie_table,  
    request_context  IN  request_context_key DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 268-17 ADD_COOKIES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>cookies</code> | The cookies to be added |
| <code>request_context</code> | Request context to add the cookies. If <code>NULL</code> , the cookies will be added to the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package's session state instead. |

Usage Notes

The cookies that the package currently maintains are not cleared before new cookies are added.

268.9.2 BEGIN_REQUEST Function

This function begins a new HTTP request. `UTL_HTTP` establishes the network connection to the target Web server or the proxy server and sends the HTTP request line. The PL/SQL program continues the request by calling some other interface to complete the request.

The URL may contain the username and password needed to authenticate the request to the server. The format is:

```
scheme://[user[:password]@]host[:port]/[...]
```



See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST (  
    url              IN  VARCHAR2,
```

```

method          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'GET',
http_version    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
request_context IN  request_context_key DEFAULT NULL,
https_host      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN req;

```

Parameters

Table 268-18 BEGIN_REQUEST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| url | The URL of the HTTP request |
| method | The method performed on the resource identified by the URL |
| http_version | The HTTP protocol version that sends the request. The format of the protocol version is HTTP/major-version.minor-version, where major-version and minor-version are positive numbers. If this parameter is set to NULL, UTL_HTTP uses the latest HTTP protocol version that it supports to send the request. The latest version that the package supports is 1.1 and it can be upgraded to a later version. The default is NULL. |
| request_context | Request context that holds the private wallet and the cookie table to use in this HTTP request. If this parameter is NULL, the wallet and cookie table shared in the current database session will be used instead. |
| https_host | A string representing the host name. If the string does not begin with a wildcard, the string will be used as the host name for server name indication (SNI). If the string begins with a wildcard, the string will be used to match against the common name (CN) of the remote server's certificate for an HTTPS request. If NULL, the host name in the given URL will be used for SNI. |

Usage Notes

- The URL passed as an argument to this function is not examined for illegal characters, such as spaces, according to URL specification RFC 2396. You should escape those characters with the `UTL_URL` package to return illegal and reserved characters. URLs should consist of US-ASCII characters only. See [UTL_URL](#) for a list of legal characters in URLs. Note that URLs should consist of US-ASCII characters only. The use of non-US-ASCII characters in a URL is generally unsafe.
- `BEGIN_REQUEST` can send a URL whose length is up to 32767 bytes. However, different Web servers impose different limits on the length of the URL they can accept. This limit is often about 4000 bytes. If this limit is exceeded, the outcome will depend on the Web server. For example, a Web server might simply drop the HTTP connection without returning a response of any kind. If this happens, a subsequent invocation of the [GET_RESPONSE Function](#) will raise the `PROTOCOL_ERROR` exception.

A URL will be long when its `QUERY_STRING` (that is, the information that follows the question mark (?)) is long. In general, it is better to send this parameterization in the body of the request using the `POST` method.

```

req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST (url=>the_url, method=>'POST');
UTL_HTTP.SET_HEADER (r      => req,
                    name   => 'Content-Type',
                    value  => 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded');
UTL_HTTP.SET_HEADER (r      => req,
                    name   => 'Content-Length',
                    value  => '<length of data posted in bytes>');
UTL_HTTP.WRITE_TEXT (r      => req,
                    data   => 'p1 = value1&p2=value2...');
resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE
      (r      => req);
...

```

The programmer must determine whether a particular Web server may, or may not, accept data provided in this way.

- An Oracle wallet must be set before accessing Web servers over HTTPS. See the [SET_WALLET Procedure](#) procedure on how to set up an Oracle wallet. To use SSL client authentication, the client certificate should be stored in the wallet and the caller must have the `use-client-certificates` privilege on the wallet. See "Managing Fine-grained Access to External Network Services" in the *Oracle Database Security Guide* to grant the privilege.
- To connect to the remote Web server directly, or indirectly through a HTTP proxy, the `UTL_HTTP` must have the `connect` ACL privilege to the remote Web server host or the proxy host respectively.

268.9.3 CLEAR_COOKIES Procedure

This procedure clears all the cookies maintained either in a request context or in the `UTL_HTTP` package's session state.



See Also:

[HTTP Cookies](#) and [HTTP Cookies Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```

UTL_HTTP.CLEAR_COOKIES (
    request_context IN request_context_key DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 268-19 CLEAR_COOKIES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>request_context</code> | Request context to clear the cookies. If <code>NULL</code> , the cookies maintained in the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package's session state will be cleared instead. |

268.9.4 CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONN Procedure

This procedure closes an HTTP persistent connection maintained by the `UTL_HTTP` package in the current database session.



See Also:

[HTTP Persistent Connections](#) and [HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONN (
    conn IN connection);
```

Parameters

Table 268-20 CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>conn</code> | The HTTP persistent connection to close |

268.9.5 CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNS Procedure

This procedure closes a group of HTTP persistent connections maintained by the `UTL_HTTP` package in the current database session. This procedure uses a pattern-match approach to decide which persistent connections to close.

To close a group of HTTP persistent connection that share a common property (for example, all connections to a particular host, or all SSL connections), set the particular parameters and leave the rest of the parameters `NULL`. If a particular parameter is set to `NULL` when this procedure is called, that parameter will not be used to decide which connections to close.

For example, the following call to the procedure closes all persistent connections to `foobar`:

```
UTL_HTTP.CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNS(host => 'foobar');
```

And the following call to the procedure closes all persistent connections through the `foobar` at TCP/IP port 80:

```
UTL_HTTP.CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNS(proxy_host => 'foobar',
                                proxy_port => 80);
```

And the following call to the procedure closes all persistent connections:

```
UTL_HTTP.CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNS;
```

**See Also:**[HTTP Persistent Connections](#) and [HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms](#)**Syntax**

```

UTL_HTTP.CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNS (
  host          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  port          IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  proxy_host    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  proxy_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  ssl          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters**Table 268-21 CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNS Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| host | The host for which persistent connections are to be closed |
| port | The port number for which persistent connections are to be closed |
| proxy_host | The proxy host for which persistent connections are to be closed |
| proxy_port | The proxy port for which persistent connections are to be closed |
| ssl | Close persistent SSL connection |

Usage Notes

Connections to the same Web server at different TCP/IP ports are counted individually. The host names of the Web servers are identified as specified in the URL of the original HTTP requests. Therefore, fully qualified host names with domain names will be counted differently from the host names without domain names.

Note that the use of a NULL value in a parameter when this procedure is called means that the caller does not care about its value when the package decides which persistent connection to close. If you want a NULL value in a parameter to match only a NULL value of the parameter of a persistent connection (which is when you want to close a specific persistent connection), you should use the `CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONN` procedure that closes a specific persistent connection.

268.9.6 CREATE_REQUEST_CONTEXT Function

This function creates a request context. A request context is a context that holds a wallet and a cookie for private use in making a HTTP request. This allows the HTTP request to use a wallet and a cookie table that will not be shared with other applications making HTTP requests in the same database session.

**See Also:**[Request Context](#) and [HTTP Request Contexts Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```

UTL_HTTP.CREATE_REQUEST_CONTEXT (
  wallet_path          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  wallet_password     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  enable_cookies      IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  max_cookies         IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 300,
  max_cookies_per_site IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 20)
RETURN request_context_key;

```

Parameters

Table 268-22 CREATE_REQUEST_CONTEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| wallet_path | Directory path that contains the Oracle wallet. The format is <i>file:directory-path</i> |
| wallet_password | The password needed to open the wallet. If the wallet is auto-login enabled, the password may be omitted and should be set to NULL. See the <i>Oracle Database Enterprise User Security Administrator's Guide</i> for detailed information about wallets. |
| enable_cookies | Sets whether HTTP requests using this request context should support HTTP cookies or not: TRUE to enable the support, FALSE to disable it. |
| max_cookies | Sets the maximum total number of cookies that will be maintained in this request context |
| max_cookies_per_site | Sets the maximum number of cookies per each Web site that will be maintained in this request context |

Return Values

The request context created.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  request_context UTL_HTTP.REQUEST_CONTEXT_KEY;
  req            utl_http.req;
BEGIN
  request_context := UTL_HTTP.CREATE_REQUEST_CONTEXT(
    wallet_path          => 'file:/oracle/wallets/test_wallets',
    wallet_password     => NULL,
    enable_cookies      => TRUE,
    max_cookies         => 300,
    max_cookies_per_site => 20);
  req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST(
    url                 => 'http://www.example.com/',
    request_context     => request_context);
END;

```

268.9.7 DESTROY_REQUEST_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure destroys a request context in `UTL_HTTP`. A request context cannot be destroyed when it is in use by a HTTP request or response.



See Also:

[Request Context](#) and [HTTP Request Contexts Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.DESTROY_REQUEST_CONTEXT (  
    request_context    request_context_key);
```

Parameters

Table 268-23 DESTROY_REQUEST_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <code>request_context</code> | Request context to destroy |

Examples

```
DECLARE  
    request_context    UTL_HTTP.REQUEST_CONTEXT_KEY;  
BEGIN  
    request_context := UTL_HTTP.CREATE_REQUEST_CONTEXT(...);  
    ...  
    UTL_HTTP.DESTROY_REQUEST_CONTEXT(request_context);  
END;
```

268.9.8 END_REQUEST Procedure

This procedure ends the HTTP request. To terminate the HTTP request without completing the request and waiting for the response, the program can call this procedure. Otherwise, the program should go through the normal sequence of beginning a request, getting the response, and closing the response. The network connection will always be closed and will not be reused.



See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.END_REQUEST (  
    r IN OUT NOCOPY req);
```


Parameters

Table 268-24 END_REQUEST Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------|
| r | The HTTP request |

268.9.9 END_RESPONSE Procedure

This procedure ends the HTTP response. It completes the HTTP request and response. Unless HTTP 1.1 persistent connection is used in this request, the network connection is also closed.

**See Also:**

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE (  
    r IN OUT NOCOPY resp);
```

Parameters

Table 268-25 END_RESPONSE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------|
| r | The HTTP response |

268.9.10 GET_AUTHENTICATION Procedure

This procedure retrieves the HTTP authentication information needed for the request to be accepted by the Web server as indicated in the HTTP response header.

**See Also:**

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_AUTHENTICATION(  
    r          IN OUT NOCOPY resp,  
    scheme     OUT VARCHAR2,  
    realm      OUT VARCHAR2,  
    for_proxy  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 268-26 GET_AUTHENTICATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>r</code> | The HTTP response |
| <code>scheme</code> | The scheme for the required HTTP authentication |
| <code>realm</code> | The realm for the required HTTP authentication |
| <code>for_proxy</code> | Returns the HTTP authentication information required for the access to the HTTP proxy server instead of the Web server? Default is <code>FALSE</code> |

Usage Notes

When a Web client is unaware that a document is protected, at least two HTTP requests are required for the document to be retrieved. In the first HTTP request, the Web client makes the request without supplying required authentication information; so the request is denied. The Web client can determine the authentication information required for the request to be authorized by calling `GET_AUTHENTICATION`. The Web client makes the second request and supplies the required authentication information with `SET_AUTHORIZATION`. If the authentication information can be verified by the Web server, the request will succeed and the requested document is returned. Before making the request, if the Web client knows that authentication information is required, it can supply the required authentication information in the first request, thus saving an extra request.

268.9.11 GET_BODY_CHARSET Procedure

This procedure retrieves the default character set of the body of all future HTTP requests.



See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_BODY_CHARSET (
    charset OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 268-27 GET_BODY_CHARSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>charset</code> | The default character set of the body of all future HTTP requests |

268.9.12 GET_COOKIE_COUNT Function

This function returns the number of cookies maintained either in a request context or in the UTL_HTTP package's session state.



See Also:

[HTTP Cookies](#) and [HTTP Cookies Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_COOKIE_COUNT (  
    request_context IN request_context_key DEFAULT NULL)  
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 268-28 GET_COOKIE_COUNT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| request_context | Request context to return the cookie count for. If NULL, the cookie count maintained in the UTL_HTTP package's session state will be returned instead. |

268.9.13 GET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedure

This procedure retrieves the current cookie support settings.



See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_COOKIE_SUPPORT (  
    enable          OUT BOOLEAN,  
    max_cookies    OUT PLS_INTEGER,  
    max_cookies_per_site OUT PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 268-29 GET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| enable | Indicates whether future HTTP requests should support HTTP cookies (TRUE) or not (FALSE) |

Table 268-29 (Cont.) GET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| max_cookies | Indicates the maximum total number of cookies maintained in the current session |
| max_cookies_per_site | Indicates the maximum number of cookies maintained in the current session for each Web site |

268.9.14 GET_COOKIES Function

This function returns all the cookies maintained either in a request context or in the UTL_HTTP package's session state.



See Also:

[HTTP Cookies](#) and [HTTP Cookies Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_COOKIES (
    cookies          IN OUT NOCOPY cookie_table,
    request_context  IN          request_context_key DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 268-30 GET_COOKIES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| cookies | The cookies returned |
| request_context | Request context to return the cookies for. If NULL, the cookies maintained in the UTL_HTTP package's session state will be returned instead. |

268.9.15 GET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT Procedure

This procedure checks if the UTL_HTTP package will raise a detailed exception or not.



See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT (
    enable  OUT BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 268-31 GET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| enable | TRUE if UTL_HTTP raises a detailed exception; otherwise FALSE |

268.9.16 GET_DETAILED_SQLCODE Function

This function retrieves the detailed `SQLCODE` of the last exception raised.



See Also:

[Error Conditions](#) and [Error Conditions Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_DETAILED_SQLCODE  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

268.9.17 GET_DETAILED_SQLERRM Function

This function retrieves the detailed `SQLERRM` of the last exception raised.



See Also:

[Error Conditions](#) and [Error Conditions Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_DETAILED_SQLERRM  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

268.9.18 GET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT Procedure

This procedure retrieves the follow-redirect setting in the current session



See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT (  
    max_redirects OUT PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 268-32 GET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| max_redirects | The maximum number of redirections for all future HTTP requests |

268.9.19 GET_HEADER Procedure

This procedure returns the n^{th} HTTP response header name and value returned in the response.

**See Also:**

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER (
    r      IN OUT NOCOPY resp,
    n      IN PLS_INTEGER,
    name   OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2,
    value  OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 268-33 GET_HEADER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| r | The HTTP response |
| n | The n^{th} header to return |
| name | The name of the HTTP response header |
| value | The value of the HTTP response header |

Usage Notes

If the response body returned by the remote Web server is encoded in chunked transfer encoding format, the trailer headers that are returned at the end of the response body will be added to the response, and the response header count will be updated. You can retrieve the additional headers after the end of the response body is reached and before you end the response.

268.9.20 GET_HEADER_BY_NAME Procedure

This procedure returns the HTTP response header value returned in the response given the name of the header.



See Also:

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER_BY_NAME(  
  r      IN OUT NOCOPY resp,  
  name   IN VARCHAR2,  
  value  OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2,  
  n      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1);
```

Parameters

Table 268-34 GET_HEADER_BY_NAME Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| r | The HTTP response |
| name | The name of the HTTP response header for which the value is to return |
| value | The value of the HTTP response header |
| n | The n^{th} occurrence of an HTTP response header by the specified name to return. The default is 1. |

Usage Notes

If the response body returned by the remote Web server is encoded in chunked transfer encoding format, the trailer headers that are returned at the end of the response body will be added to the response, and the response header count will be updated. You can retrieve the additional headers after the end of the response body is reached and before you end the response.

268.9.21 GET_HEADER_COUNT Function

This function returns the number of HTTP response headers returned in the response.



See Also:

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER_COUNT (  
    r IN OUT NOCOPY resp)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 268-35 GET_HEADER_COUNT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------|
| r | The HTTP response |

Usage Notes

If the response body returned by the remote Web server is encoded in chunked transfer encoding format, the trailer headers that are returned at the end of the response body will be added to the response, and the response header count will be updated. You can retrieve the additional headers after the end of the response body is reached and before you end the response.

268.9.22 GET_PERSISTENT_CONN_COUNT Function

This function returns the number of network connections currently kept persistent by the UTL_HTTP package to the Web servers.



See Also:

[HTTP Persistent Connections](#) and [HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_PERSISTENT_CONN_COUNT  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Usage Notes

Connections to the same Web server at different TCP/IP ports are counted individually. The host names of the Web servers are identified as specified in the URL of the original HTTP requests. Therefore, fully qualified host names with domain names will be counted differently from the host names without domain names.

268.9.23 GET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT Procedure

This procedure checks if the persistent connection support is enabled, and gets the maximum number of persistent connections in the current session.



See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT (  
    enable      OUT BOOLEAN,  
    max_conns  OUT PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 268-36 GET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| enable | TRUE if persistent connection support is enabled; otherwise FALSE |
| max_conns | the maximum number of persistent connections maintained in the current session |

268.9.24 GET_PERSISTENT_CONNS Procedure

This procedure returns all the network connections currently kept persistent by the UTL_HTTP package to the Web servers.



See Also:

[HTTP Persistent Connections](#) and [HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.get_persistent_conns (  
    connections IN OUT NOCOPY connection_table);
```

Parameters

Table 268-37 GET_PERSISTENT_CONNS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| connections | The network connections kept persistent |

Usage Notes

Connections to the same Web server at different TCP/IP ports are counted individually. The host names of the Web servers are identified as specified in the URL of the original HTTP requests. Therefore, fully qualified host names with domain names will be counted differently from the host names without domain names.

268.9.25 GET_PROXY Procedure

This procedure retrieves the current proxy settings.



See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_PROXY (
    proxy          OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2,
    no_proxy_domains OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 268-38 GET_PROXY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| proxy | The proxy (host and an optional port number) currently used by the UTL_HTTP package |
| no_proxy_domains | The list of hosts and domains for which no proxy is used for all requests |

268.9.26 GET_RESPONSE Function

This function reads the HTTP response.

When the function returns, the status line and the HTTP response headers have been read and processed. The status code, reason phrase, and the HTTP protocol version are stored in the response record. This function completes the HTTP headers section.



See Also:

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE (
    r          IN OUT NOCOPY req,
```

```
    return_info_response    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN resp;
```

Parameters

Table 268-39 GET_RESPONSE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| r | The HTTP response |
| return_info_response | Return 100 informational response or not. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE means <code>get_response</code> should return 100 informational response when it is received from the HTTP server. The request will not be ended if a 100 response is returned. FALSE means the API should ignore any 100 informational response received from the HTTP server and should return the following non-100 response instead. The default is FALSE. |

Exceptions

- When detailed-exception is disabled:
 - ORA-29273 REQUEST_FAILED - the request fails to execute. Use the [GET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT Procedure](#) and the [GET_DETAILED_SQLERRM Function](#) to get the detailed error message.
- When detailed-exception is enabled:
 - ORA-29261 BAD_ARGUMENT - some arguments passed are not valid
- When response error check is enabled:
 - ORA-29268 HTTP_CLIENT_ERROR - the response code is in 400 range
 - ORA-29269 HTTP_SERVER_ERROR - the response code is in 500 range

Usage Notes

- The request will be ended when this functions returns regardless of whether an exception is raised or not. There is no need to invoke the [END_REQUEST Procedure](#).
- If URL redirection occurs, the URL and method fields in the `req` record will be updated to the last redirected URL and the method used to access the URL.

Examples

In certain situations (initiated by the HTTP client or not), the HTTP server may return a 1xx informational response. The user who does not expect such a response may indicate to `GET_RESPONSE` to ignore the response and proceed to receive the regular response. In the case when the user expects such a response, the user can indicate to `GET_RESPONSE` to return the response.

For example, when a user is issuing a HTTP POST request with a large request body, the user may want to check with the HTTP server to ensure that the server will accept the request before sending the data. To do so, the user will send the additional `EXPECT: 100-CONTINUE` request header, and check for 100 CONTINUE response from

the server before proceeding to send the request body. Then, the user will get the regular HTTP response.

The following code example illustrates this:

```

DECLARE
  data  VARCHAR2(1024) := '...';
  req   utl_http.req;
  resp  utl_http.resp;
BEGIN

  req := utl_http.begin_request('http://www.acme.com/receiver', 'POST');
  utl_http.set_header(req, 'Content-Length', length(data));
  -- Ask HTTP server to return "100 Continue" response
  utl_http.set_header(req, 'Expect', '100-continue');
  resp := utl_http.get_response(req, TRUE);

  -- Check for and dispose "100 Continue" response
  IF (resp.status_code <> 100) THEN
    utl_http.end_response(resp);
    raise_application_error(20000, 'Request rejected');
  END IF;
  utl_http.end_response(resp);

  -- Now, send the request body
  utl_http.write_text(req, data);

  -- Get the regular response
  resp := utl_http.get_response(req);
  utl_http.read_text(resp, data);

  utl_http.end_response(resp);

END;
```

268.9.27 GET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK Procedure

This procedure checks if the response error check is set or not.



See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```

UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK (
  enable OUT BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 268-40 GET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| enable | TRUE if the response error check is set; otherwise FALSE |

268.9.28 GET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT Procedure

This procedure retrieves the default timeout value for all future HTTP requests.



See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT (  
    timeout OUT PLS_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 268-41 GET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| timeout | The network transfer timeout value in seconds |

268.9.29 READ_LINE Procedure

This procedure reads the HTTP response body in text form until the end of line is reached and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer.

The end of line is as defined in the function `read_line` of `UTL_TCP`. The `end_of_body` exception will be raised if the end of the HTTP response body is reached. Text data is automatically converted from the response body character set to the database character set.



See Also:

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.READ_LINE (  
    r          IN OUT NOCOPY resp,  
    data      OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,  
    remove_crlf IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 268-42 READ_LINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------|
| r | The HTTP response |

Table 268-42 (Cont.) READ_LINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>data</code> | The HTTP response body in text form |
| <code>remove_crlf</code> | Removes the newline characters if set to <code>TRUE</code> |

Usage Notes

The `UTL_HTTP` package supports HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding. When the response body is returned in chunked transfer-encoding format as indicated in the response header, the package automatically decodes the chunks and returns the response body in de-chunked format.

If transfer timeout is set in the request of this response, `read_line` waits for each data packet to be ready to read until timeout occurs. If it occurs, this procedure stops reading and returns all the data read successfully. If no data is read successfully, the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

If a partial multibyte character is found at the end of the response body, `read_line` stops reading and returns all the complete multibyte characters read successfully. If no complete character is read successfully, the `partial_multibyte_char` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the bytes of that partial multibyte character can be read as binary by the `read_raw` procedure. If a partial multibyte character is seen in the middle of the response body because the remaining bytes of the character have not arrived and read timeout occurs, the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised instead. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

When the `Content-Type` response header specifies the character set of the response body and the character set is unknown or unsupported by Oracle, the "ORA-01482: unsupported character set" exception is raised if you try to read the response body as text. You can either read the response body as binary using the `READ_RAW` procedure, or set the character set of the response body explicitly using the `SET_BODY_CHARSET` procedure and read the response body as text again.

268.9.30 READ_RAW Procedure

This procedure reads the HTTP response body in binary form and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer.

The `end_of_body` exception is raised if the end of the HTTP response body is reached.

**See Also:**

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.READ_RAW(
  r          IN OUT NOCOPY resp,
```

```
data OUT NOCOPY RAW,
len IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 268-43 READ_RAW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| r | The HTTP response |
| data | The HTTP response body in binary form |
| len | The number of bytes of data to read. If len is NULL, this procedure will read as much input as possible to fill the buffer allocated in data. The actual amount of data returned may be less than that specified if not much data is available before the end of the HTTP response body is reached or the transfer_timeout amount of time has elapsed. The default is NULL |

Usage Notes

The `UTL_HTTP` package supports HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding. When the response body is returned in chunked transfer-encoding format as indicated in the response header, the package automatically decodes the chunks and returns the response body in de-chunked format.

If transfer timeout is set in the request of this response, `read_raw` waits for each data packet to be ready to read until timeout occurs. If it occurs, `read_raw` stops reading and returns all the data read successfully. If no data is read successfully, the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

268.9.31 READ_TEXT Procedure

This procedure reads the HTTP response body in text form and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer.

The `end_of_body` exception is raised if the end of the HTTP response body is reached. Text data is automatically converted from the response body character set to the database character set.

See Also:

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.READ_TEXT(
r IN OUT NOCOPY resp,
data OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
len IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 268-44 READ_TEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| <code>r</code> | The HTTP response |
| <code>data</code> | The HTTP response body in text form |
| <code>len</code> | The maximum number of characters of data to read. If <code>len</code> is NULL, this procedure will read as much input as possible to fill the buffer allocated in <code>data</code> . The actual amount of data returned may be less than that specified if little data is available before the end of the HTTP response body is reached or the <code>transfer_timeout</code> amount of time has elapsed. The default is NULL. |

Usage Notes

The `UTL_HTTP` package supports HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding. When the response body is returned in chunked transfer-encoding format as indicated in the response header, the package automatically decodes the chunks and returns the response body in de-chunked format.

If transfer timeout is set in the request of this response, `read_text` waits for each data packet to be ready to read until timeout occurs. If it occurs, this procedure stops reading and returns all the data read successfully. If no data is read successfully, the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

If a partial multibyte character is found at the end of the response body, `read_text` stops reading and returns all the complete multibyte characters read successfully. If no complete character is read successfully, the `partial_multibyte_char` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the bytes of that partial multibyte character can be read as binary by the `read_raw` procedure. If a partial multibyte character is seen in the middle of the response body because the remaining bytes of the character have not arrived and read timeout occurs, the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised instead. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

When the `Content-Type` response header specifies the character set of the response body and the character set is unknown or unsupported by Oracle, the "ORA-01482: unsupported character set" exception is raised if you try to read the response body as text. You can either read the response body as binary using the `READ_RAW` procedure, or set the character set of the response body explicitly using the `SET_BODY_CHARSET` procedure and read the response body as text again.

268.9.32 REQUEST Function

This function returns up to the first 2000 bytes of data retrieved from the given URL.

This function can be used directly in SQL queries. The URL may contain the username and password needed to authenticate the request to the server. The format is

```
scheme://[user[:password]@]host[:port]/[...]
```


You can define a username/password for the proxy to be specified in the proxy string. The format is

```
[http://][user[:password]@]host[:port][/]
```



See Also:

[Simple HTTP Fetches](#) and [Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.REQUEST (
    url          IN VARCHAR2,
    proxy        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_path  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_password IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    https_host   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (request, wnds, rnds, wnps, rnps);
```

Parameters

Table 268-45 REQUEST Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| url | Uniform resource locator |
| proxy | (Optional) Specifies a proxy server to use when making the HTTP request. See <code>SET_PROXY</code> for the full format of the proxy setting. |
| wallet_path | (Optional) Specifies a client-side wallet. The client-side wallet contains the list of trusted certificate authorities required for HTTPS request. The format of <code>wallet_path</code> on a PC is, for example, <code>file:c:\WINNT\Profiles\username\WALLETS</code> , and in Unix is, for example, <code>file:/home/username/wallets</code> When the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package is executed in the Oracle database server, the wallet is accessed from the database server. Therefore, the wallet path must be accessible from the database server. See <code>SET_WALLET</code> for a description on how to set up an Oracle wallet. Non-HTTPS requests do not require an Oracle wallet. |
| wallet_password | (Optional) Specifies the password required to open the wallet |
| https_host | A string representing the host name. If the string does not begin with a wildcard, the string will be used as the host name for server name indication (SNI). If the string begins with a wildcard, the string will be used to match against the common name (CN) of the remote server's certificate for an HTTPS request. If NULL, the host name in the given URL will be used for SNI. |

Return Values

The return type is a string of length 2000 or less, which contains up to the first 2000 bytes of the HTML result returned from the HTTP request to the argument URL.

Exceptions

```
INIT_FAILED  
REQUEST_FAILED
```

Usage Notes

The URL passed as an argument to this function is not examined for illegal characters, for example, spaces, according to URL specification RFC 2396. The caller should escape those characters with the UTL_URL package. See the comments of the package for the list of legal characters in URLs. Note that URLs should consist of US-ASCII characters only. The use of non-US-ASCII characters in a URL is generally unsafe.

Please see the documentation of the function `SET_WALLET` on the use of an Oracle wallet, which is required for accessing HTTPS Web servers.

Unless response error check is turned on, this function does not raise an exception when a 4xx or 5xx response is received from the Web server. Instead, it returns the formatted error message from the Web server:

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
<TITLE>Error Message</TITLE>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY>  
<H1>Fatal Error 500</H1>  
Can't Access Document: http://home.nothing.comm.  
<P>  
<B>Reason:</B> Can't locate remote host: home.nothing.comm.  
<P>  
<P><HR>  
<ADDRESS><A HREF="http://www.w3.org">  
CERN-HTTPD3.0A</A></ADDRESS>  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

Examples

```
SQL> SELECT UTL_HTTP.REQUEST('http://www.my-company.com/') FROM DUAL;  
UTL_HTTP.REQUEST('HTTP://WWW.MY-COMPANY.COM/')  
<html>  
<head><title>My Company Home Page</title>  
<!--changed Jan. 16, 19  
1 row selected.
```

If you are behind a firewall, include the `proxy` parameter. For example, from within the Oracle firewall, where there might be a proxy server named `www-proxy.my-company.com`:

```
SQLPLUS> SELECT  
UTL_HTTP.REQUEST('http://www.my-company.com', 'www-proxy.us.my-company.com') FROM DUAL;
```

268.9.33 REQUEST_PIECES Function

This function returns a PL/SQL table of 2000-byte pieces of the data retrieved from the given URL.

You can define a username/password for the proxy to be specified in the proxy string. The format is

```
[http://][user[:password]@]host[:port][/]
```



See Also:

[Simple HTTP Fetches](#) and [Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
TYPE html_pieces IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(2000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

UTL_HTTP.REQUEST_PIECES (
    url           IN VARCHAR2,
    max_pieces    IN NATURAL DEFAULT 32767,
    proxy         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_path   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_password IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    https_host    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN html_pieces;
```

Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES (request_pieces, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 268-46 REQUEST_PIECES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| url | Uniform resource locator |
| max_pieces | (Optional) The maximum number of pieces (each 2000 characters in length, except for the last, which may be shorter), that REQUEST_PIECES should return. If provided, then that argument should be a positive integer. |
| proxy | (Optional) Specifies a proxy server to use when making the HTTP request. See SET_PROXY for the full format of the proxy setting. |

Table 268-46 (Cont.) REQUEST_PIECES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| wallet_path | (Optional) Specifies a client-side wallet. The client-side wallet contains the list of trusted certificate authorities required for HTTPS request. The format of wallet_path on a PC is, for example, file:c:\WINNT\Profiles\username\WALLETS, and in Unix is, for example, file:/home/username/wallets. When the UTL_HTTP package is executed in the Oracle database server, the wallet is accessed from the database server. Therefore, the wallet path must be accessible from the database server. See SET_WALLET for the description on how to set up an Oracle wallet. Non-HTTPS requests do not require an Oracle wallet. |
| wallet_password | (Optional) Specifies the password required to open the wallet |
| https_host | A string representing the host name. If the string does not begin with a wildcard, the string will be used as the host name for server name indication (SNI). If the string begins with a wildcard, the string will be used to match against the common name (CN) of the remote server's certificate for an HTTPS request. If NULL, the host name in the given URL will be used for SNI. |

Return Values

REQUEST_PIECES returns a PL/SQL table of type UTL_HTTP.HTML_PIECES. Each element of that PL/SQL table is a string of maximum length 2000. The elements of the PL/SQL table returned by REQUEST_PIECES are successive pieces of the data obtained from the HTTP request to that URL.

Exceptions

INIT_FAILED
REQUEST_FAILED

Usage Notes

The URL passed as an argument to this function will not be examined for illegal characters, for example, spaces, according to URL specification RFC 2396. The caller should escape those characters with the UTL_URL package. See the comments of the package for the list of legal characters in URLs. Note that URLs should consist of US-ASCII characters only. The use of non-US-ASCII characters in a URL is generally unsafe.

Each entry of the PL/SQL table (the "pieces") returned by this function may not be filled to their fullest capacity. The function may start filling the data in the next piece before the previous "piece" is totally full.

Please see the documentation of the function SET_WALLET on the use of an Oracle wallet, which is required for accessing HTTPS Web servers.

Unless response error check is turned on, this function does not raise an exception when a 4xx or 5xx response is received from the Web server. Instead, it returns the formatted error message from the Web server:

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Error Message</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1>Fatal Error 500</H1>
Can't Access Document:  http://home.nothing.comm.
<P>
<B>Reason:</B> Can't locate remote host:  home.nothing.comm.
<P>
<P><HR>
<ADDRESS><A HREF="http://www.w3.org">
CERN-HTTPD3.0A</A></ADDRESS>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

Examples

```

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON

DECLARE
    x    UTL_HTTP.HTML_PIECES;
    len  PLS_INTEGER;
BEGIN
    x := UTL_HTTP.REQUEST_PIECES('http://www.oracle.com/', 100);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x.count || ' pieces were retrieved. ');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('with total length ');
    IF x.count < 1 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('0 ');
    ELSE
        len := 0;
        FOR i in 1..x.count LOOP
            len := len + length(x(i));
        END LOOP;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(len);
    END IF;
END;
/
-- Output
Statement processed.
4 pieces were retrieved.
with total length
7687

```

268.9.34 SET_AUTHENTICATION Procedure

This procedure sets HTTP authentication information in the HTTP request header. The Web server needs this information to authorize the request.



See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```

UTL_HTTP.SET_AUTHENTICATION(
    r          IN OUT NOCOPY req,

```

```

username IN VARCHAR2,
password IN VARCHAR2,
scheme   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Basic',
for_proxy IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);

```

Parameters

Table 268-47 SET_AUTHENTICATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| r | HTTP request |
| username | Username for the HTTP authentication |
| password | Password for the HTTP authentication |
| scheme | HTTP authentication scheme. Either <code>Basic</code> for the HTTP basic or <code>AWS</code> for Amazon S3 authentication scheme. Default is <code>basic</code> . |
| for_proxy | Identifies if the HTTP authentication information is for access to the HTTP proxy server instead of the Web server. Default is <code>FALSE</code> . |

Usage Notes

The supported authentication schemes are HTTP basic and Amazon S3 authentication.

268.9.35 SET_AUTHENTICATION_FROM_WALLET Procedure

This procedure sets the HTTP authentication information in the HTTP request header needed for the request to be authorized by the Web server using the username and password credential stored in the Oracle wallet.

See Also:

[External Password Store](#) on [Oracle Database](#), and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```

UTL_HTTP.SET_AUTHENTICATION_FROM_WALLET(
  r          IN OUT NOCOPY req,
  alias     IN VARCHAR2,
  scheme    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Basic',
  for_proxy IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);

```

Parameters

Table 268-48 SET_AUTHENTICATION_FROM_WALLET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| r | The HTTP request |
| alias | Alias to identify and retrieve the username and password credential stored in the Oracle wallet |

Table 268-48 (Cont.) SET_AUTHENTICATION_FROM_WALLET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| scheme | HTTP authentication scheme. Either <code>Basic</code> for the HTTP basic or <code>AWS</code> for Amazon S3 authentication scheme. Default is <code>basic</code> . |
| for_proxy | Identifies if the HTTP authentication information is for access to the HTTP proxy server instead of the Web server. Default is <code>FALSE</code> . |

Usage Notes

- To use the password credentials in a wallet, the `UTL_HTTP` user must have the `use-passwords` privilege on the wallet.
- The supported authentication schemes are HTTP basic and Amazon S3 authentication schemes.

Examples

Creating a wallet and entering username and password in the wallet

```
> mkstore -wrl /oracle/wallets/test_wallet -create
Enter password: *****
Enter password again: *****
> mkstore -wrl /oracle/wallets/test_wallet -createCredential hr-access jsmith
Your secret/Password is missing in the command line
Enter your secret/Password: ****
Re-enter your secret/Password: ****
Enter wallet password: *****
```

Granting the use-passwords privilege on the wallet to a user by the database administrator

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CREATE_ACL(
    acl          => 'wallet-acl.xml',
    description => 'Wallet ACL',
    principal   => 'SCOTT',
    is_grant    => TRUE,
    privilege   => 'use-passwords');
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ASSIGN_WALLET_acl(
    acl          => 'wallet-acl.xml',
    wallet_path  => 'file: /oracle/wallets/test_wallet');
END;
```

Using username and password from the wallet

```
DECLARE
  req UTL_HTTP.req;
BEGIN
  UTL_HTTP.SET_WALLET(path => 'file:/oracle/wallets/test_wallet');
  req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST(...);
  UTL_HTTP.SET_AUTHENTICATION_FROM_WALLET(req, 'hr-access');
  ...
END;
```

268.9.36 SET_BODY_CHARSET Procedures

This procedure is overloaded. The description of different functionality is located alongside the syntax declarations.

See Also:

- [HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)
- [Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Sets the default character set of the body of all future HTTP requests when the media type is `text` and the character set is not specified in the `Content-Type` header. Following the HTTP protocol standard specification, if the media type of a request or a response is `text`, but the character set information is missing in the `Content-Type` header, the character set of the request or response body should default to `ISO-8859-1`. A response created for a request inherits the default body character set of the request instead of the body character set of the current session. The default body character set is `ISO-8859-1` in a database user session. The default body character set setting affects only future requests and has no effect on existing requests. After a request is created, the body character set can be changed by using the other `SET_BODY_CHARSET` procedure that operates on a request:

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_BODY_CHARSET (  
    charset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Sets the character set of the request body when the media type is `text` but the character set is not specified in the `Content-Type` header. According to the HTTP protocol standard specification, if the media type of a request or a response is "text" but the character set information is missing in the `Content-Type` header, the character set of the request or response body should default to "ISO-8859-1". Use this procedure to change the default body character set a request inherits from the session default setting:

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_BODY_CHARSET (  
    r          IN OUT NOCOPY req,  
    charset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Sets the character set of the response body when the media type is "text" but the character set is not specified in the `Content-Type` header. For each the HTTP protocol standard specification, if the media type of a request or a response is "text" but the character set information is missing in the `Content-Type` header, the character set of the request or response body should default to "ISO-8859-1". Use this procedure to change the default body character set a response inherits from the request:

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_BODY_CHARSET (  
    r          IN OUT NOCOPY resp,  
    charset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```


Parameters

Table 268-49 SET_BODY_CHARSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| r | The HTTP response. |
| charset | The default character set of the response body. The character set can be in Oracle or Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) naming convention. If <code>charset</code> is <code>NULL</code> , the database character set is assumed. |

268.9.37 SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedures

This overloaded procedure handles cookie support. The description of different functionality is located alongside the syntax declarations.

See Also:

- [HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)
- [Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Enables or disables support for the HTTP cookies in the request. Use this procedure to change the cookie support setting a request inherits from the session default setting:

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT (
    r          IN OUT NOCOPY REQ,
    enable     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Sets whether or not future HTTP requests will support HTTP cookies, and the maximum number of cookies maintained in the current database user session:

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT (
    enable     IN BOOLEAN,
    max_cookies IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 300,
    max_cookies_per_site IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 20);
```

Parameters

Table 268-50 SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| r | The HTTP request |
| enable | Set <code>enable</code> to <code>TRUE</code> to enable HTTP cookie support; <code>FALSE</code> to disable |
| max_cookies | Sets the maximum total number of cookies maintained in the current session |

Table 268-50 (Cont.) SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| max_cookies_per_site | Sets the maximum number of cookies maintained in the current session for each Web site |

Usage Notes

If cookie support is enabled for an HTTP request, all cookies saved in the current session and applicable to the request are returned to the Web server in the request in accordance with HTTP cookie specification standards. Cookies set in the response to the request are saved in the current session for return to the Web server in the subsequent requests if cookie support is enabled for those requests. If the cookie support is disabled for an HTTP request, no cookies are returned to the Web server in the request and the cookies set in the response to the request are not saved in the current session, although the `Set-Cookie` HTTP headers can still be retrieved from the response.

Cookie support is enabled by default for all HTTP requests in a database user session. The default setting of the cookie support (enabled versus disabled) affects only the future requests and has no effect on the existing ones. After your request is created, the cookie support setting may be changed by using the other `SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT` procedure that operates on a request.

The default maximum number of cookies saved in the current session is 20 for each site and 300 total.

If you lower the maximum total number of cookies or the maximum number of cookies for each Web site, the oldest cookies will be purged first to reduce the number of cookies to the lowered maximum. HTTP cookies saved in the current session last for the duration of the database session only; there is no persistent storage for the cookies. Cookies saved in the current session are not cleared if you disable cookie support.

See "[Examples](#)" for how to use `GET_COOKIES` and `ADD_COOKIES` to retrieve, save, and restore cookies.

268.9.38 SET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT Procedure

This procedure sets the `UTL_HTTP` package to raise a detailed exception.

By default, `UTL_HTTP` raises the `request_failed` exception when an HTTP request fails. Use `GET_DETAILED_SQLCODE` and `GET_DETAILED_SQLEERM` for more detailed information about the error.

**See Also:**

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT (
    enable IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 268-51 SET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| enable | Asks UTL_HTTP to raise a detailed exception directly if set to TRUE; otherwise FALSE |

268.9.39 SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT Procedures

This procedure sets the maximum number of times UTL_HTTP follows the HTTP redirect instruction in the HTTP response to this request, or future requests, in the GET_RESPONSE function.

See Also:

- [HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)
- [Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Use this procedure to set the maximum number of redirections:

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT (
    max_redirects IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 3);
```

Use this procedure to change the maximum number of redirections a request inherits from the session default setting:

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT(
    r              IN OUT NOCOPY req,
    max_redirects IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 3);
```

Parameters

Table 268-52 SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| r | The HTTP request |
| max_redirects | The maximum number of redirects. Set to zero to disable redirects. |

Usage Notes

If max_redirects is set to a positive number, the [GET_RESPONSE Function](#) will automatically follow the redirected URL for the HTTP response status code 301, 302, and 307 for the HTTP HEAD and GET methods, and 303 for all HTTP methods, and retry the HTTP request (the request method will be changed to HTTP GET for the status code 303) at the new location. It follows the redirection until the final, non-

redirect location is reached, or an error occurs, or the maximum number of redirections has been reached (to prevent an infinite loop). The URL and method fields in the `REQ` record will be updated to the last redirected URL and the method used to access the URL. Set the maximum number of redirects to zero to disable automatic redirection.

While it is set not to follow redirect automatically in the current session, it is possible to specify individual HTTP requests to follow redirect instructions the function `FOLLOW_REDIRECT` and vice versa.

The default maximum number of redirections in a database user session is 3. The default value affects only future requests and has no effect on existing requests.

The `SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT` procedure must be called before `GET_RESPONSE` for any redirection to take effect.

268.9.40 SET_HEADER Procedure

This procedure sets an HTTP request header. The request header is sent to the Web server as soon as it is set.



See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_HEADER (
    r          IN OUT NOCOPY req,
    name      IN VARCHAR2,
    value     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 268-53 SET_HEADER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <code>r</code> | The HTTP request |
| <code>name</code> | The name of the HTTP request header |
| <code>value</code> | The value of the HTTP request header |

Usage Notes

Multiple HTTP headers with the same name are allowed in the HTTP protocol standard. Therefore, setting a header does not replace a prior header with the same name.

If the request is made using HTTP 1.1, `UTL_HTTP` sets the Host header automatically for you.

When you set the `Content-Type` header with this procedure, `UTL_HTTP` looks for the character set information in the header value. If the character set information is present, it is set as the character set of the request body. It can be overridden later by using the `SET_BODY_CHARSET` procedure.

When you set the Transfer-Encoding header with the value `chunked`, `UTL_HTTP` automatically encodes the request body written by the `WRITE_TEXT`, `WRITE_LINE` and `WRITE_RAW` procedures. Note that some HTTP-1.1-based Web servers or CGI programs do not support or accept the request body encoding in the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format.

268.9.41 SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT Procedure

This overloaded procedure provides persistent connection support. Descriptions of the different functionality are given in the syntax declarations.



See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

Syntax

Sets whether future HTTP requests should support the HTTP 1.1 persistent connection or not, and the maximum numbers of persistent connections to be maintained in the current database user session.

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT(
    enable      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    max_conns   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

Enables or disables support for the HTTP 1.1 persistent-connection in the request.

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT(
    r           IN OUT NOCOPY req,
    enable      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 268-54 SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>enable</code> | TRUE to keep the network connection persistent. FALSE otherwise. |
| <code>maximum_conns</code> | Maximum number of connections |
| <code>r</code> | The HTTP request |

Usage Notes

If the persistent-connection support is enabled for an HTTP request, the package will keep the network connections to a Web server or the proxy server open in the package after the request is completed properly for a subsequent request to the same server to reuse for each HTTP 1.1 protocol specification. With the persistent connection support, subsequent HTTP requests may be completed faster because the network connection latency is avoided. If the persistent-connection support is disabled for a request, the package will always send the HTTP header "Connection: close" automatically in the HTTP request and close the network connection when the request is completed. This setting has no effect on HTTP requests that follows HTTP 1.0

protocol, for which the network connections will always be closed after the requests are completed.

When a request is being made, the package attempts to reuse an existing persistent connection to the target Web server (or proxy server) if one is available. If none is available, a new network connection will be initiated. The persistent-connection support setting for a request affects only whether the network connection should be closed after a request completes.

Use this procedure to change the persistent-connection support setting a request inherits from the session default setting.

Users should note that while the use of persistent connections in UTL_HTTP may reduce the time it takes to fetch multiple Web pages from the same server, it consumes precious system resources (network connections) in the database server. Also, excessive use of persistent connections may reduce the scalability of the database server when too many network connections are kept open in the database server. Network connections should be kept open only if they will be used immediately by subsequent requests and should be closed immediately when they are no longer needed. Set the default persistent connection support as disabled in the session, and enable persistent connection in individual HTTP requests as shown in "Examples".

The default value of the maximum number of persistent connections in a database session is zero. To truly enable persistent connections, you must also set the maximum number of persistent connections to a positive value or no connections will be kept persistent.

Note that if you want to use persistent connections, you must call the overload that takes the `maximum_conns` parameter prior to calling the [BEGIN_REQUEST Function](#), otherwise persistent connections will not be enabled for the current request even if the other form of `SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT` is called.

Examples

Using `SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT` in http requests at the session level, showing the active persistent connection after each request

```
DECLARE
  pieces utl_http.html_pieces;
  conns  utl_http.connection_table;
BEGIN

  -- Turns on persistent connection support for the request_pieces call.
  utl_http.set_persistent_conn_support(true, 1);

  FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP

    pieces := utl_http.request_pieces('http://www.example.com/');

    -- Shows the active persistent connection
    utl_http.get_persistent_conns(conns);
    FOR j IN 1..conns.count LOOP
      dbms_output.put_line('Persistent connection '||j||': '||conns(j).host||': '||
conns(j).port);
    END LOOP;

  END LOOP;

  -- Turns off persistent connection support. Set active max persistent connection to
  0 to close all active connections.
```

```

    utl_http.set_persistent_conn_support(false, 0);

END;
/

```

Using SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT in HTTP requests showing how to use persistent connection individually in each request to fetch multiple URLs at the same host

```

DECLARE
-- Table to store the URLs
TYPE vc2_table IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(256) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
paths VC2_TABLE;

PROCEDURE fetch_pages(paths IN vc2_table) AS
    req UTL_HTTP.REQ;
    resp UTL_HTTP.RESP;
    data VARCHAR2(1024);

BEGIN

    -- Set the proxy server
    UTL_HTTP.SET_PROXY('www-proxy.example.com:80', '');

    FOR i IN 1..paths.count LOOP

        req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST(paths(i));

        -- Use persistent connections except for the last request
        IF (i < paths.count) THEN
            -- Use a persistent connection for the current request
            UTL_HTTP.SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT(req, TRUE);
        END IF;

        resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(req);

        -- Display the results of the response
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-');
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('URL: ' || paths(i));
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('HTTP Response Status Code: ' || resp.status_code);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('HTTP Response Reason Phrase: ' || resp.reason_phrase);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('HTTP Response Version: ' || resp.http_version);

        BEGIN
            LOOP
                UTL_HTTP.READ_TEXT(resp, data);
                -- do something with the data
            END LOOP;
        EXCEPTION
            WHEN UTL_HTTP.END_OF_BODY THEN
                NULL;
        END;
        UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
    END LOOP;
END;

BEGIN
-- Set a maximum of 1 persistent connection, but start with persistent
connections
-- off
    UTL_HTTP.SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT(FALSE, 1);

```

```

-- Create a list of URLs
paths(1) := 'http://www.example.com/technetwork/index.html';
paths(2) := 'http://www.example.com/us/products/index.html';

fetch_pages(paths);
END;
/

```

268.9.42 SET_PROXY Procedure

This procedure sets the proxy to be used for requests of the HTTP or other protocols, excluding those for hosts that belong to the domain specified in `no_proxy_domains`.

`no_proxy_domains` is a comma-, semi-colon-, or space-separated list of domains or hosts for which HTTP requests should be sent directly to the destination HTTP server instead of going through a proxy server.



See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```

UTL_HTTP.SET_PROXY (
    proxy          IN VARCHAR2,
    no_proxy_domains IN VARCHAR2);

```

Parameters

Table 268-55 SET_PROXY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>proxy</code> | The proxy (host and an optional port number) to be used by the UTL_HTTP package |
| <code>no_proxy_domains</code> | The list of hosts and domains for which no proxy should be used for all requests |

Usage Notes

The proxy may include an optional TCP/IP port number at which the proxy server listens. The syntax is `[http://]host[:port][/]`, for example, `www-proxy.my-company.com:80`. If the port is not specified for the proxy, port 80 is assumed.

Optionally, a port number can be specified for each domain or host. If the port number is specified, the no-proxy restriction is only applied to the request at the port of the particular domain or host, for example, `corp.my-company.com`, `eng.my-company.com:80`. When `no_proxy_domains` is `NULL` and the proxy is set, all requests go through the proxy. When the proxy is not set, UTL_HTTP sends requests to the target Web servers directly.

You can define a username/password for the proxy to be specified in the proxy string. The format is


```
[http://][user[:password]@]host[:port][/]
```

If proxy settings are set when the database server instance is started, the proxy settings in the environment variables `http_proxy` and `no_proxy` are assumed. Proxy settings set by this procedure override the initial settings.

268.9.43 SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK Procedure

This procedure sets whether or not `GET_RESPONSE` raises an exception when the Web server returns a status code that indicates an error—a status code in the 4xx or 5xx ranges.

For example, when the requested URL is not found in the destination Web server, a 404 (document not found) response status code is returned.



See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK (
    enable IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 268-56 SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>enable</code> | TRUE to check for response errors; otherwise FALSE |

Usage Notes

If the status code indicates an error—a 4xx or 5xx code—and this procedure is enabled, `GET_RESPONSE` will raise the `HTTP_CLIENT_ERROR` or `HTTP_SERVER_ERROR` exception. If `SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK` is set to `FALSE`, `GET_RESPONSE` will not raise an exception when the status code indicates an error.

Response error check is turned off by default.

The `GET_RESPONSE` function can raise other exceptions when `SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK` is set to `FALSE`.

268.9.44 SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT Procedure

This procedure sets the default time out value for all future HTTP requests that the `UTL_HTTP` package should attempt while reading the HTTP response from the Web server or proxy server.

This time out value may be used to avoid the PL/SQL programs from being blocked by busy Web servers or heavy network traffic while retrieving Web pages from the Web servers.

**See Also:**

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT (  
    timeout IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 60);
```

Parameters**Table 268-57 SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| timeout | The network transfer timeout value in seconds. |

Usage Notes

The default value of the time out is 60 seconds.

268.9.45 SET_WALLET Procedure

This procedure sets the Oracle wallet used for all HTTP requests over Secured Socket Layer (SSL), namely HTTPS.

When the `UTL_HTTP` package communicates with an HTTP server over SSL, the HTTP server presents its digital certificate, which is signed by a certificate authority, to the `UTL_HTTP` package for identification purpose. The Oracle wallet contains the list of certificate authorities that are trusted by the user of the `UTL_HTTP` package. An Oracle wallet is required to make an HTTPS request.

**See Also:**

- [Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)
- *Oracle Database Security Guide* managing fine-grained access

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_WALLET (  
    path      IN VARCHAR2,  
    password  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 268-58 SET_WALLET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| path | The directory path that contains the Oracle wallet. The format is <code>file:directory-path</code> . The format of <code>wallet_path</code> on a PC is, for example, <code>file:c:\WINNT\Profiles\username\WALLETS</code> , and in Unix is, for example, <code>file:/home/username/wallets</code> . When the UTL_HTTP package is executed in the Oracle database server, the wallet is accessed from the database server. Therefore, the wallet path must be accessible from the database server. |
| password | The password needed to open the wallet. If the wallet is auto-login enabled, the password may be omitted and should be set to <code>NULL</code> . See <i>Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide</i> for information about using Oracle Wallet Manager and the <code>ORAPKI</code> utility to create an auto-login wallet. |

Usage Notes

To set up an Oracle wallet, use the Oracle Wallet Manager to create a wallet. In order for the HTTPS request to succeed, the certificate authority that signs the certificate of the remote HTTPS Web server must be a trust point set in the wallet.

When a wallet is created, it is populated with a set of well-known certificate authorities as trust points. If the certificate authority that signs the certificate of the remote HTTPS Web server is not among the trust points, or the certificate authority has new root certificates, you should obtain the root certificate of that certificate authority and install it as a trust point in the wallet using Oracle Wallet Manager

See Also:

Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide for more information on Wallet Manager

268.9.46 WRITE_LINE Procedure

This procedure writes a text line in the HTTP request body and ends the line with new-line characters (CRLF as defined in `UTL_TCP`).

As soon as some data is sent as the HTTP request body, the HTTP request headers section is completed. Text data is automatically converted from the database character set to the request body character set.

See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.WRITE_LINE(  
    r      IN OUT NOCOPY req,  
    data  IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

Parameters

Table 268-59 WRITE_LINE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| r | The HTTP request |
| data | The text line to send in the HTTP request body |

Usage Notes

An HTTP client must always let the remote Web server know the length of the request body it is sending. If the amount of data is known beforehand, you can set the `Content-Length` header in the request, where the length of the content is measured in bytes instead of characters. If the length of the request body is not known beforehand, you can send the request body using the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format. The request body is sent in chunks, where the length of each chunk is sent before the chunk is sent. The `UTL_HTTP` package performs chunked transfer-encoding on the request body transparently when the `Transfer-Encoding: chunked` header is set. Note that some HTTP-1.1-based Web servers or CGI programs do not support or accept the request body encoding in the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format. See the `SET_HEADER` procedure for details.

If you send the `Content-Length` header, you should note that the length specified in the header should be the byte-length of the textual request body after it is converted from the database character set to the request body character set. When either one of the two character sets is a multibyte character set, the precise byte-length of the request body in the request body character set cannot be known beforehand. In this case, you can perform the character set conversion explicitly, determine the byte-length of the results, send the `Content-Length` header, and the results using the `WRITE_RAW` procedure to avoid the automatic character set conversion. Or, if the remote Web server or CGI programs allow, you can send the request body using the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format, where `UTL_HTTP` handles the length of the chunks transparently.

268.9.47 WRITE_RAW Procedure

This procedure writes some binary data in the HTTP request body. As soon as some data is sent as the HTTP request body, the HTTP request headers section is completed.



See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.WRITE_RAW(  
  r      IN OUT NOCOPY REQ,  
  data  IN          RAW);
```

Parameters

Table 268-60 WRITE_RAW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| r | The HTTP request |
| data | The binary data to send in the HTTP request body |

Usage Notes

An HTTP client must always let the remote Web server know the length of the request body it is sending. If the amount of data is known beforehand, you can set the `Content-Length` header in the request, where the length of the content is measured in bytes instead of characters. If the length of the request body is not known beforehand, you can send the request body using the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format. The request body is sent in chunks, where the length of each chunk is sent before the chunk is sent. `UTL_HTTP` performs chunked transfer-encoding on the request body transparently when the `Transfer-Encoding:chunked` header is set. Note that some HTTP-1.1-based Web servers or CGI programs do not support or accept the request body encoding in the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format. See the `SET_HEADER` procedure for details.

268.9.48 WRITE_TEXT Procedure

This procedure writes some text data in the HTTP request body.

As soon as some data is sent as the HTTP request body, the HTTP request headers section is completed. Text data is automatically converted from the database character set to the request body character set.



See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.WRITE_TEXT(  
  r      IN OUT NOCOPY REQ,  
  data  IN          VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

Parameters

Table 268-61 WRITE_TEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| r | The HTTP request |
| data | The text data to send in the HTTP request body |

Usage Notes

An HTTP client must always let the remote Web server know the length of the request body it is sending. If the amount of data is known beforehand, you can set the `Content-Length` header in the request, where the length of the content is measured in bytes instead of characters. If the length of the request body is not known beforehand, you can send the request body using the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format. The request body is sent in chunks, where the length of each chunk is sent before the chunk is sent. `UTL_HTTP` performs chunked transfer-encoding on the request body transparently when the `Transfer-Encoding: chunked` header is set. Note that some HTTP-1.1-based Web servers or CGI programs do not support or accept the request body encoding in the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format. See the `SET_HEADER` procedure for details.

If you send the `Content-Length` header, you should note that the length specified in the header should be the byte-length of the textual request body after it is converted from the database character set to the request body character set. When either one of the two character sets is a multibyte character set, the precise byte-length of the request body in the request body character set cannot be known beforehand. In this case, you can perform the character set conversion explicitly, determine the byte-length of the results, send the `Content-Length` header, and the results using the `WRITE_RAW` procedure to avoid the automatic character set conversion. Or, if the remote Web server or CGI programs allow, you can send the request body using the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format, where `UTL_HTTP` handles the length of the chunks transparently.

UTL_I18N

UTL_I18N is a set of services that provides additional globalization functionality for applications written in PL/SQL.



See Also:

Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of UTL_I18N Subprograms](#)

269.1 UTL_I18N Overview

UTL_I18N services provide additional globalization functionality for applications written in PL/SQL.

The UTL_I18N PL/SQL package consists of the following categories of services:

- String conversion functions for various datatypes.
- Functions that convert a text string to character references and vice versa.
- Functions that map between Oracle, Java, and ISO languages and territories.
- Functions that map between Oracle, Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA), and e-mail safe character sets.
- A function that returns the Oracle character set name from an Oracle language name.
- A function that returns the maximum number of bytes for a character of an Oracle character set.
- A function that performs script transliteration.
- Functions that return the ISO currency code, local time zones, and local languages supported for a given territory.
- Functions that return the most appropriate linguistic sort, a listing of all the applicable linguistic sorts, and the local territories supported for a given language.
- Functions that map between the Oracle full and short language names.
- A function that returns the language translation of a given language and territory name.
- A function that returns a listing of the most commonly used time zones.

269.2 UTL_I18N Security Model

The functions of the `UTL_I18N` package neither read database contents nor modify them. The functions operate on their arguments only and/or they retrieve static internationalization information from NLS Data files. The execution privilege for the package is granted to `PUBLIC` by default

269.3 UTL_I18N Constants

`UTL_I18N` defines constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following table.

Table 269-1 UTL_I18N Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <code>GENERIC_CONTEXT</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 0 | Returns the default character set for general cases. |
| <code>MAIL_GENERIC</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 0 | Map from an Oracle character set name to an email safe character set name on a non-Windows platform. |
| <code>ORACLE_TO_IANA</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 0 | Map from an Oracle character set name to an IANA character set name. |
| <code>SHIFT_IN</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 0 | Used with <code>shift_status</code> . Must be set the first time it is called in piecewise conversion. |
| <code>IANA_TO_ORACLE</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 1 | Map from an IANA character set name to an Oracle character set name. |
| <code>MAIL_CONTEXT</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 1 | The mapping is between an Oracle character set name and an email safe character set name. |
| <code>MAIL_WINDOWS</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 1 | Map from an Oracle character set name to an email safe character set name on a Windows platform. |
| <code>SHIFT_OUT</code> | <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> | 1 | |
| <code>FWKATAKANA_HIRAGANA</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(30)</code> | 'fwkatakana_hiragana' | Converts only fullwidth Katakana characters to fullwidth Hiragana characters. |
| <code>FWKATAKANA_HWKATAKANA</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(30)</code> | 'fwkatakana_hwkatakana' | Converts only fullwidth Katakana characters to halfwidth Katakana characters. |
| <code>HIRAGANA_FWKATAKANA</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(30)</code> | 'hiragana_fwkatana' | Converts only fullwidth Hiragana characters to fullwidth Katakana characters. |
| <code>HIRAGANA_HWKATAKANA</code> | <code>VARCHAR2(30)</code> | 'hiragana_hwkatana' | Converts only fullwidth Hiragana characters to halfwidth Katakana characters. |

Table 269-1 (Cont.) UTL_I18N Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|
| HWKATAKANA_FWKA TAKANA | VARCHAR2(30) | 'hwkatakana_fw katakana' | Converts only halfwidth Katakana characters to fullwidth Katakana characters. |
| HWKATAKANA_HIRA GANA | VARCHAR2(30) | 'hwkatakana_hi ragana' | Converts only halfwidth Katakana characters to fullwidth Hiragana characters. |
| KANA_FWKATAKANA | VARCHAR2(30) | 'kana_fwkataka na' | Converts any type of Kana character to a fullwidth Katakana character. |
| KANA_HIRAGANA | VARCHAR2(30) | 'kana_hiragana ' | Converts any type of Kana character to a fullwidth Hiragana character. |
| KANA_HWKATAKANA | VARCHAR2(30) | 'kana_hwkataka na' | Converts any type of Kana character to a halfwidth Katakana character. |

269.4 Summary of UTL_I18N Subprograms

This table lists the UTL_I18N subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 269-2 UTL_I18N Package Subprograms

| Procedure | Description |
|--|--|
| ESCAPE_REFERENCE Function | Converts a given text string to its character reference counterparts, for characters that fall outside the document character set. |
| GET_COMMON_TIME_ZONES Function | Returns the list of common time zone IDs that are independent of the locales. |
| GET_DEFAULT_CHARSET Function | Returns the default Oracle character set name or the default e-mail safe character set name from an Oracle language name. |
| GET_DEFAULT_ISO_CURRENCY Function | Returns the default ISO 4217 currency code for the specified territory. |
| GET_DEFAULT_LINGUISTIC_SORT Function | Returns the default linguistic sort name for the specified language. |
| GET_LOCAL_LANGUAGES Function | Returns the local language names for the specified territory. |
| GET_LOCAL_LINGUISTIC_SORTS Function | Returns the local linguistic sort names for the specified language. |
| GET_LOCAL_TERRITORIES Function | Returns the local territory names for the specified language. |
| GET_LOCAL_TIME_ZONES Function | Returns the local time zone IDs for the specified territory. |
| GET_MAX_CHARACTER_SIZE Function | Returns the maximum character size of a given character set. |
| GET_TRANSLATION Function | Returns the translation of the language and territory name in the specified translation language. |

Table 269-2 (Cont.) UTL_I18N Package Subprograms

| Procedure | Description |
|--|---|
| MAP_CHARSET Function | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps an Oracle character set name to an IANA character set name. Maps an IANA character set name to an Oracle character set name. Maps an Oracle character set name to an e-mail safe character set name. |
| MAP_FROM_SHORT_LANGUAGE Function | Maps an Oracle short language name to an Oracle language name. |
| MAP_LANGUAGE_FROM_ISO Function | Returns an Oracle language name from an ISO locale name. |
| MAP_LOCALE_TO_ISO Function | Returns an ISO locale name from the Oracle language and territory name. |
| MAP_TERRITORY_FROM_ISO Function | Returns an Oracle territory name from an ISO locale name. |
| MAP_TO_SHORT_LANGUAGE Function | Maps an Oracle language name to an Oracle short language name. |
| RAW_TO_CHAR Functions | Converts RAW data that is not encoded in the database character set into a VARCHAR2 string |
| RAW_TO_NCHAR Functions | Converts RAW data that is not encoded in the national character set into an NVARCHAR2 string |
| STRING_TO_RAW Function | Converts a VARCHAR2 or NVARCHAR2 string to another character set. The result is returned as a RAW datatype. |
| TRANSLITERATE Function | Transliterates between Japanese hiragana and katakana. |
| UNESCAPE_REFERENCE Function | Converts an input string that contains character references to a text string. |
| VALIDATE_CHARACTER_ENCODING Function | Validates the character encoding of VARCHAR2, NVARCHAR2, CLOB, and NCLOB data. |

269.4.1 ESCAPE_REFERENCE Function

This function converts a text string to its character reference counterparts for characters that fall outside the character set used by the current document.

Character references are mainly used in HTML and XML documents to represent characters independently of the encoding of the document. Character references may appear in two forms, numeric character references and character entity references. Numeric character references specify the Unicode code point value of a character, while character entity references use symbolic names to refer to the same character. For example, `å` is the numeric character reference for the small letter "a" with a ring above, whereas `å` is the character entity reference for the same character. Character entity references are also used to escape special characters, as an example, `<` represents the < (less than) sign. This is to avoid possible confusion with the beginning of a tag in Markup languages.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.ESCAPE_REFERENCE (
    str          IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
```

```

    page_cs_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;
```

Parameters

Table 269-3 ESCAPE_REFERENCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| str | Specifies the input string |
| page_cs_name | Specifies the character set of the document. If page_cs_name is NULL, then the database character set is used for CHAR data and the national character set is used for NCHAR data. |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid character set or a NULL string, then the function returns a NULL string.

Examples

```
UTL_I18N.ESCAPE_REFERENCE('hello < '||chr(229),'us7ascii')
```

This returns 'hello < å'.

269.4.2 GET_COMMON_TIME_ZONES Function

This function returns a listing of the most coemmonly used time zones. This list contains a subset of the time zones that are supported in the database.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.GET_COMMON_TIME_ZONES
RETURN STRING_ARRAY;
```

Examples

Returns the list of the most commonly used time zones.

```

DECLARE
    retval UTL_I18N.STRING_ARRAY;
BEGIN
    retval := UTL_I18N.GET_COMMON_TIME_ZONES;
END;
/
```

269.4.3 GET_DEFAULT_CHARSET Function

This function returns the default Oracle character set name or the default e-mail safe character set name from an Oracle language name.



See Also:

"[MAP_CHARSET Function](#)" for an explanation of an e-mail safe character set

Syntax

```

UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_CHARSET(
    language IN VARCHAR2,
    context IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT GENERIC_CONTEXT,
    iswindows IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 269-4 GET_DEFAULT_CHARSET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| language | Specifies a valid Oracle language |
| context | GENERIC_CONTEXT MAIL_CONTEXT GENERIC_CONTEXT: Returns the default character set for general cases MAIL_CONTEXT: Returns the default e-mail safe character set name |
| iswindows | If context is set as MAIL_CONTEXT, then iswindows should be set to TRUE if the platform is Windows and FALSE if the platform is not Windows. The default is FALSE. iswindows has no effect if context is set as GENERIC_CONTEXT. |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid language name or an invalid flag, then the function returns a NULL string.

Examples

GENERIC_CONTEXT, iswindows=FALSE

```
UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_CHARSET('French', UTL_I18N.GENERIC_CONTEXT, FALSE)
```

This returns 'WE8ISO8859P1'.

MAIL_CONTEXT, iswindows=TRUE

```
UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_CHARSET('French', UTL_I18N.MAIL_CONTEXT, TRUE)
```

This returns 'WE8MSWIN1252'.

MAIL_CONTEXT, iswindows=FALSE

```
UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_CHARSET('French', UTL_I18N.MAIL_CONTEXT, FALSE)
```

This returns 'WE8ISO8859P1'.

269.4.4 GET_DEFAULT_ISO_CURRENCY Function

This function returns the default ISO 4217 currency code for the specified territory.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_ISO_CURRENCY (  
    territory IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 269-5 GET_DEFAULT_ISO_CURRENCY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| territory | Specifies a valid Oracle territory. It is case-insensitive. |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid territory name, then the function returns a NULL string.

Examples

Displays the default ISO currency code for China.

```
DECLARE  
    retval VARCHAR2(50);  
BEGIN  
    retval := UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_ISO_CURRENCY('CHINA');  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval);  
END;  
/
```

269.4.5 GET_DEFAULT_LINGUISTIC_SORT Function

This function returns the most commonly used Oracle linguistic sort for the specified language.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_LINGUISTIC_SORT (  
    language IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 269-6 GET_DEFAULT_LINGUISTIC_SORT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| language | Specifies a valid Oracle language. It is case-insensitive. |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid language name, then the function returns a NULL string.

Examples

Displays the name of the most appropriate linguistic sort name for the language used in the current SQL session.

```

DECLARE
    retval VARCHAR2(50);
BEGIN
    SELECT value INTO retval FROM nls_database_parameters
    WHERE parameter = 'NLS_LANGUAGE';
    retval := UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_LINGUISTIC_SORT(retval);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval);
END;
/

```

269.4.6 GET_LOCAL_LANGUAGES Function

This function returns the local language names for the specified territory.

Syntax

```

UTL_I18N.GET_LOCAL_LANGUAGES (
    territory    IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN STRING_ARRAY;

```

Parameters

Table 269-7 GET_LOCAL_LANGUAGES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| territory | Specifies a valid Oracle territory. It is case-insensitive. |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid territory name, then the function returns a NULL string.

Examples

Returns the list of local languages used in Belgium.

```

DECLARE
    retval UTL_I18N.STRING_ARRAY;
    cnt    INTEGER;
BEGIN
    retval := UTL_I18N.GET_LOCAL_LANGUAGES('BELGIUM');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Count = ');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval.LAST);
    cnt := retval.FIRST;
    WHILE cnt IS NOT NULL LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval(cnt));
        cnt := retval.NEXT(cnt);
    END LOOP;
END;
/
...
Count = 2

```

DUTCH
FRENCH

269.4.7 GET_LOCAL_LINGUISTIC_SORTS Function

This function returns a list of the Oracle linguistic sort names that are appropriate for the specified language. A `BINARY` sort is included for all languages.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.GET_LOCAL_LINGUISTIC_SORTS (
    language IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN STRING_ARRAY;
```

Parameters

Table 269-8 GET_LOCAL_LINGUISTIC_SORTS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| language | Specifies a valid Oracle language. It is case-insensitive. |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid language name, then the function returns a `NULL` string.

Examples

Displays the local linguistic sort names for `JAPANESE`.

```
DECLARE
    retval UTL_I18N.STRING_ARRAY;
    cnt INTEGER;
BEGIN
    retval := UTL_I18N.GET_LOCAL_LINGUISTIC_SORTS('Japanese');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Count = ');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval.COUNT);
    cnt := retval.FIRST;
    WHILE cnt IS NOT NULL LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval(cnt));
        cnt := retval.NEXT(cnt);
    END LOOP;
END;
/

...
Count = 2
JAPANESE_M
BINARY
```

269.4.8 GET_LOCAL_TERRITORIES Function

This function returns the local territory names for the specified language.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.GET_LOCAL_TERRITORIES (
    language IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN STRING_ARRAY;
```

Parameters

Table 269-9 GET_LOCAL_TERRITORIES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| language | Specifies a valid Oracle language. It is case-insensitive. |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid language name, then the function returns a NULL string.

Examples

Returns the list of Oracle territories that use German as one of their local languages.

```
DECLARE
    retval UTL_I18N.STRING_ARRAY;
    cnt    INTEGER;
BEGIN
    retval := UTL_I18N.GET_LOCAL_TERRITORIES('GERMAN');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Count = ');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval.LAST);
    cnt := retval.FIRST;
    WHILE cnt IS NOT NULL LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval(cnt));
        cnt := retval.NEXT(cnt);
    END LOOP;
END;
/
...
Count = 4
GERMANY
AUSTRIA
LUXEMBOURG
SWITZERLAND
```

269.4.9 GET_LOCAL_TIME_ZONES Function

This function returns the local time zone IDs for the specified territory.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.GET_LOCAL_TIME_ZONES (
    territory IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN STRING_ARRAY;
```


Parameters

Table 269-10 GET_LOCAL_TIME_ZONES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| territory | Specifies a valid Oracle territory. It is case-insensitive. |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid territory name, then the function returns a `NULL` string.

Examples

Creates a function that returns the list of time zones locally used in the territory `AZERBAIJAN` followed by the general common time zones. This is useful for when the user's territory is known and the application still allows the user to choose other time zones as a user's preference.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_time_zones
(territory IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN utl_i18n.string_array
IS
    retval    utl_i18n.string_array;
    retval2   utl_i18n.string_array;
    stpos     INTEGER;
BEGIN
    retval := utl_i18n.get_local_time_zones(
        territory);
    retval2 := utl_i18n.get_common_time_zones;
    stpos := retval.LAST + 1;
    retval(stpos) := '-----'; -- a separator
    FOR i IN retval2.FIRST..retval2.LAST LOOP
        stpos := stpos + 1;
        retval(stpos) := retval2(i);
    END LOOP;
    RETURN retval;
END;
```

Returns the list of local time zones for `AZERBAIJAN` followed by the common time zones with a separator string of five dashes (-----).

```
DECLARE
    retval UTL_I18N.STRING_ARRAY;
    cnt INTEGER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE(100000);
    retval UTL_I18N.GET_TIME_ZONES('AZERBAIJAN');
    cnt := retval.FIRST;
    WHILE cnt IS NOT NULL LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval(cnt));
        cnt := retval.NEXT(cnt);
    END LOOP;
END;
```

```
Asia/Baku
-----
```

```
Pacific/Pago_Pago
Pacific/Honolulu
America/Anchorage
America/Vancouver
America/Los_Angeles
America/Tijuana
America/Edmonton
America/Denver
America/Phoenix
America/Mazatlan
America/Winnipeg
America/Regina
America/Chicago
America/Mexico_City
America/Guatemala
America/El_Salvador
America/Managua
America/Costa_Rica
America/Montreal
...
```

269.4.10 GET_MAX_CHARACTER_SIZE Function

This function returns the maximum character size of a given character set.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.GET_MAX_CHARACTER_SIZE(
    charset_name          IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 269-11 GET_MAX_CHARACTER_SIZE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| charset_name | Specifies a valid character set name. It is case-insensitive. |

Usage Notes

For shift-sensitive character sets, the returned maximum character size will include the possible extra shift characters.

Examples

```
UTL_I18N.GET_MAX_CHARACTER_SIZE('AL32UTF8');
```

This returns 4.

269.4.11 GET_TRANSLATION Function

This function returns the translation of the language and territory name in the specified translation language.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.GET_TRANSLATION (
    parameter          IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    trans_language     IN VARCHAR2 'AMERICAN',
    flag               IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT LANGUAGE_TRANS)
RETURN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET parameter%CHARSET;
```

Parameters

Table 269-12 GET_TRANSLATION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| parameter | Specifies a valid language name, territory name, or a combined string in the form of <i>language_territory</i> . It is case-insensitive. |
| trans_language | Specifies a translation language name. For example, ITALIAN is for the Italian language. The default is AMERICAN, which indicates American English. |
| flag | Specifies the translation type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LANGUAGE_TRANS: The function returns the language translation. TERRITORY_TRANS: The function returns the territory translation. LANGUAGE_TERRITORY_TRANS: The function returns the language and territory translation. The default translation type is LANGUAGE_TRANS. |

Usage Notes

If VARCHAR2 is used as a parameter type, the returned translation text can be corrupted due to the conversion to the database character set. Using NVARCHAR2 as the parameter type will preserve the translation text because Unicode can encode all translated languages.

If the specified translation language is not available or an invalid name is provided, the default "American English" translations are returned. For example, Oracle does not provide GUJARATI translations, so the returned translation would be in American English.

Examples

The following returns the names of all the Oracle-supported languages in Italian.

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR c1 IS
        SELECT value FROM V$NLS_VALID_VALUES
        WHERE parameter = 'LANGUAGE'
        ORDER BY value;
    retval NVARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
    FOR item IN c1 LOOP
        retval := UTL_I18N.GET_TRANSLATION (TO_NCHAR(item.value), 'italian');
    END LOOP;
END;
```

269.4.12 MAP_CHARSET Function

This function maps a character set to another character set.

It maps the following:

- An Oracle character set name to an IANA character set name.
- An IANA character set name to an Oracle character set name.
- An Oracle character set to an e-mail safe character set name.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_CHARSET (
    charset    IN VARCHAR2,
    context    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT GENERIC_CONTEXT,
    flag       IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT ORACLE_TO_IANA)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 269-13 MAP_CHARSET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| charset | Specifies the character set name to be mapped. The mapping is case-insensitive. |
| context | GENERIC_CONTEXT MAIL_CONTEXT GENERIC_CONTEXT: The mapping is between an Oracle character set name and an IANA character set name. This is the default value. MAIL_CONTEXT: The mapping is between an Oracle character set name and an email safe character set name. |
| flag | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ORACLE_TO_IANA IANA_TO_ORACLE if GENERIC_CONTEXT is set ORACLE_TO_IANA: Map from an Oracle character set name to an IANA character set name. This is the default. IANA_TO_ORACLE: Map from an IANA character set name to an Oracle character set name. • MAIL_GENERIC MAIL_WINDOWS if MAIL_CONTEXT is set MAIL_GENERIC: Map from an Oracle character set name to an email safe character set name on a non-Windows platform. MAIL_WINDOWS: Map from an Oracle character set name to an email safe character set name on a Windows platform. |

Usage Notes

An e-mail safe character set is an Oracle character set that is commonly used by applications when they submit e-mail messages. The character set is usually used to convert contents in the database character set to e-mail safe contents. To specify the character set name in the mail header, you should use the corresponding IANA character set name obtained by calling the MAP_CHARSET function with the ORACLE_TO_IANA option, providing the e-mail safe character set name as input.

For example, no e-mail client recognizes message contents in the WE8DEC character set, whose corresponding IANA name is DEC-MCS. If WE8DEC is passed to the

`MAP_CHARSET` function with the `MAIL_CONTEXT` option, then the function returns `WE8ISO8859P1`. Its corresponding IANA name, `ISO-8859-1`, is recognized by most e-mail clients.

The steps in this example are as follows:

1. Call the `MAP_CHARSET` function with the `MAIL_CONTEXT | MAIL_GENERIC` option with the database character set name, `WE8DEC`. The result is `WE8ISO8859P1`.
2. Convert the contents stored in the database to `WE8ISO8859P1`.
3. Call the `MAP_CHARSET` function with the `ORACLE_TO_IANA | GENERIC_CONTEXT` option with the e-mail safe character set, `WE8ISO8859P1`. The result is `ISO-8859-1`.
4. Specify `ISO-8859-1` in the mail header when the e-mail message is submitted.

The function returns a character set name if a match is found. If no match is found or if the flag is invalid, then it returns `NULL`.

 **Note:**

Many Oracle character sets can map to one e-mail safe character set. There is no function that maps an e-mail safe character set to an Oracle character set name.

Examples

Generic Context

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_CHARSET('iso-8859-1',UTL_I18N.GENERIC_CONTEXT,UTL_I18N.IANA_TO_ORACLE)
```

This returns 'WE8ISO8859P1'.

Context

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_CHARSET('WE8DEC', utl_i18n.mail_context, utl_i18n.mail_generic)
```

This returns 'WE8ISO8859P1'.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide for a list of valid Oracle character sets

269.4.13 MAP_FROM_SHORT_LANGUAGE Function

This function maps an Oracle short language name to an Oracle language name.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_FROM_SHORT_LANGUAGE (  
    language          IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 269-14 MAP_FROM_SHORT_LANGUAGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| language | Specifies a valid short language name. It is case-insensitive. |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid language name, then the function returns a `NULL` string.

Examples

Returns the default linguistic sort name for the customer with the ID of 9000. Note that the table `customers` is from the `oe` user in the Common Schema. Because the customer's language preference is stored using a short language name, you need to convert to a full language name by calling the `GET_DEFAULT_LINGUISTIC_SORT` procedure.

```

DECLARE
    short_n VARCHAR2(10);
    ling_n VARCHAR2(50);
BEGIN
    SELECT nls_language INTO short
    FROM customers WHERE customer_id = 9000;
    ling_n := UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_LINGUISTIC_SORT (
    UTL_I18N.MAP_FROM_SHORT_LANGUAGE(short_n));
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(ling_n);
END;
/

```

269.4.14 MAP_LANGUAGE_FROM_ISO Function

This function returns an Oracle language name from an ISO locale name.

Syntax

```

UTL_I18N.MAP_LANGUAGE_FROM_ISO(
    isocale IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

Table 269-15 MAP_LANGUAGE_FROM_ISO Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| isocale | Specifies the ISO locale. The mapping is case-insensitive. |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid locale string, then the function returns a `NULL` string.

If the user specifies a locale string that includes only the language (for example, `en_` instead of `en_US`), then the function returns the default language name for the specified language (for example, `American`).

Examples

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_LANGUAGE_FROM_ISO('en_US')
```

This returns 'American'.



See Also:

Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide for a list of valid Oracle languages

269.4.15 MAP_LOCALE_TO_ISO Function

This function returns an ISO locale name from an Oracle language name and an Oracle territory name.

A valid string must include at least one of the following: a valid Oracle language name or a valid Oracle territory name.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_LOCALE_TO_ISO (
    ora_language  IN VARCHAR2,
    ora_territory IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 269-16 MAP_LOCALE_TO_ISO Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>ora_language</code> | Specifies an Oracle language name. It is case-insensitive. |
| <code>ora_territory</code> | Specifies an Oracle territory name. It is case-insensitive. |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid string, then the function returns a `NULL` string.

Examples

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_LOCALE_TO_ISO('American','America')
```

This returns 'en_US'.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide for a list of valid Oracle languages and territories

269.4.16 MAP_TERRITORY_FROM_ISO Function

This function returns an Oracle territory name from an ISO locale.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_TERRITORY_FROM_ISO (  
    isolocale IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 269-17 MAP_TERRITORY_FROM_ISO Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| isolocale | Specifies the ISO locale. The mapping is case-insensitive. |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid locale string, then the function returns a `NULL` string.

If the user specifies a locale string that includes only the territory (for example, `_fr` instead of `fr_fr`), then the function returns the default territory name for the specified territory (for example, `France`).

Examples

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_TERRITORY_FROM_ISO('en_US')
```

This returns 'America'.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide for a list of valid Oracle territories

269.4.17 MAP_TO_SHORT_LANGUAGE Function

This function maps an Oracle language name to an Oracle short language name.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_TO_SHORT_LANGUAGE (  
    language IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```


Parameters

Table 269-18 MAP_TO_SHORT_LANGUAGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| language | Specifies a valid full language name. It is case-insensitive. |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid language name, then the function returns a NULL string.

Examples

Returns the short language name for the language.

```
DECLARE retval VARCHAR2(100);BEGIN retval :=
UTL_I18N.MAP_TO_SHORT_LANGUAGE('american'); DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval);END;/US
```

269.4.18 RAW_TO_CHAR Functions

This function converts RAW data from a valid Oracle character set to a VARCHAR2 string in the database character set.

The function is overloaded. The different forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Buffer Conversion:

```
UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR(
    data          IN RAW,
    src_charset   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Piecewise conversion converts raw data into character data piece by piece:

```
UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR (
    data          IN RAW,
    src_charset   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    scanned_length OUT PLS_INTEGER,
    shift_status  IN OUT PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 269-19 RAW_TO_CHAR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| data | Specifies the RAW data to be converted to a VARCHAR2 string |
| src_charset | Specifies the character set that the RAW data was derived from. If src_charset is NULL, then the database character set is used. |
| scanned_length | Specifies the number of bytes of source data scanned |

Table 269-19 (Cont.) RAW_TO_CHAR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>shift_status</code> | <p>Specifies the shift status at the end of the scan. The user must set it to <code>SHIFT_IN</code> the first time it is called in piecewise conversion.</p> <p>Note: ISO 2022 character sets use escape sequences instead of shift characters to indicate the encoding method. <code>shift_status</code> cannot hold the encoding method information that is provided by the escape sequences for the next function call. As a result, this function cannot be used to reconstruct ISO 2022 character from raw data in a piecewise way unless each unit of input can be guaranteed to be a closed string. A closed string begins and ends in a 7-bit escape state.</p> |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid character set, `NULL` data, or data whose length is 0, then the function returns a `NULL` string.

Examples

Buffer Conversion

```
UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR(hextoraw('616263646566C2AA'), 'utf8')
```

This returns the following string in the database character set:

```
'abcde' || chr(170)
```

Piecewise Conversion

```
UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR(hextoraw('616263646566C2AA'),'utf8',shf,slen)
```

This expression returns the following string in the database character set:

```
'abcde' || chr(170)
```

It also sets `shf` to `SHIFT_IN` and `slen` to 8.

The following example converts data from the Internet piece by piece to the database character set.

```
rvalue RAW(1050);
nvalue VARCHAR2(1024);
conversion_state PLS_INTEGER = 0;
converted_len PLS_INTEGER;
rtemp RAW(10) = '';
conn utl_tcp.connection;
tlen PLS_INTEGER;

...
conn := utl_tcp.open_connection ( remote_host => 'localhost',
                                remote_port => 2000);

LOOP
    tlen := utl_tcp.read_raw(conn, rvalue, 1024);
    rvalue := utl_raw.concat(rtemp, rvalue);
    nvalue := utl_i18n.raw_to_char(rvalue, 'JA16SJIS', converted_len,
conversion_stat);
    if (converted_len < utl_raw.length(rvalue) )
```

```

    then
        rtemp := utl_raw.substr(rvalue, converted_len+1);
    else
        rtemp := '';
    end if;
    /* do anything you want with nvalue */
    /* e.g htp.prn(nvalue); */
END LOOP;
utl_tcp.close_connection(conn);
EXCEPTION
    WHEN utl_tcp.end_of_input THEN
        utl_tcp.close_connection(conn);
END;
```

269.4.19 RAW_TO_NCHAR Functions

This function converts **RAW** data from a valid Oracle character set to an **NVARCHAR2** string in the national character set.

The function is overloaded. The different forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Syntax

Buffer Conversion:

```

UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_NCHAR (
    data          IN RAW,
    src_charset   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NVARCHAR2;
```

Piecewise conversion converts raw data into character data piece by piece:

```

UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_NCHAR (
    data          IN RAW,
    src_charset   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    scanned_length OUT PLS_INTEGER,
    shift_status  IN OUT PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN NVARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 269-20 RAW_TO_NCHAR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| data | Specifies the RAW data to be converted to an NVARCHAR2 string |
| src_charset | Specifies the character set that the RAW data was derived from. If src_charset is NULL, then the database character set is used. |
| scanned_length | Specifies the number of bytes of source data scanned |

Table 269-20 (Cont.) RAW_TO_NCHAR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>shift_status</code> | <p>Specifies the shift status at the end of the scan. The user must set it to <code>SHIFT_IN</code> the first time it is called in piecewise conversion.</p> <p>Note: ISO 2022 character sets use escape sequences instead of shift characters to indicate the encoding method. <code>shift_status</code> cannot hold the encoding method information that is provided by the escape sequences for the next function call. As a result, this function cannot be used to reconstruct ISO 2022 character from raw data in a piecewise way unless each unit of input can be guaranteed to be a closed string. A closed string begins and ends in a 7-bit escape state.</p> |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid character set, `NULL` data, or data whose length is 0, then the function returns a `NULL` string.

Examples

Buffer Conversion

```
UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_NCHAR(hextoraw('6162636465666C2AA'),'utf8')
```

This returns the following string in the national character set:

```
'abcde' || chr(170)
```

Piecewise Conversion

```
UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_NCHAR(hextoraw('6162636465666C2AA'),'utf8', shf, slen)
```

This expression returns the following string in the national character set:

```
'abcde' || chr(170)
```

It also sets `shf` to `SHIFT_IN` and `slen` to 8.

The following example converts data from the Internet piece by piece to the national character set.

```
rvalue RAW(1050);
nvalue NVARCHAR2(1024);
conversion_state PLS_INTEGER = 0;
converted_len PLS_INTEGER;
rtemp RAW(10) = '';
conn utl_tcp.connection;
tlen PLS_INTEGER;

...
conn := utl_tcp.open_connection ( remote_host => 'localhost',
                                remote_port => 2000);

LOOP
    tlen := utl_tcp.read_raw(conn, rvalue, 1024);
    rvalue := utl_raw.concat(rtemp, rvalue);
    nvalue := utl_i18n.raw_to_nchar(rvalue, 'JA16SJIS', converted_len,
conversion_stat);
    if (converted_len < utl_raw.length(rvalue) )
```

```

then
    rtemp := utl_raw.substr(rvalue, converted_len+1);
else
    rtemp := '';
end if;
/* do anything you want with nvalue */
/* e.g htp.prn(nvalue); */
END LOOP;
utl_tcp.close_connection(conn);
EXCEPTION
WHEN utl_tcp.end_of_input THEN
    utl_tcp.close_connection(conn);
END;

```

269.4.20 STRING_TO_RAW Function

This function converts a `VARCHAR2` or `NVARCHAR2` string to another valid Oracle character set and returns the result as `RAW` data.

Syntax

```

UTL_I18N.STRING_TO_RAW(
    data          IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    dst_charset   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;

```

Parameters

Table 269-21 STRING_TO_RAW Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>data</code> | Specifies the <code>VARCHAR2</code> or <code>NVARCHAR2</code> string to convert. |
| <code>dst_charset</code> | Specifies the destination character set. If <code>dst_charset</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then the database character set is used for <code>CHAR</code> data and the national character set is used for <code>NCHAR</code> data. |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid character set, a `NULL` string, or a string whose length is 0, then the function returns a `NULL` string.

Examples

```

DECLARE
    r raw(50);
    s varchar2(20);
BEGIN
    s:='abcdef'||chr(170);
    r:=utl_i18n.string_to_raw(s,'utf8');
    dbms_output.put_line(rawtohex(r));
end;
/

```

This returns a hex value of '6162636465666C2AA'.

269.4.21 TRANSLITERATE Function

This function performs script transliteration. In this release, the `TRANSLITERATE` function only supports Japanese Kana conversion.

Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.TRANSLITERATE (
  data IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET data%CHARSET;
```

Parameters

Table 269-22 TRANSLITERATE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>data</code> | Specifies the data to be converted. Either <code>CHAR</code> or <code>NCHAR</code> datatype can be specified. |
| <code>name</code> | Specifies the transliteration name string. For a list of valid names, see Table 269-23 . |

Constants

These options specify Japanese Kana conversions.

Table 269-23 TRANSLITERATE Function Constants

| Constant Name | Value | Description |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>KANA_FWKATAKANA</code> | <code>'kana_fwkatkana'</code> | Converts any type of Kana character to a fullwidth Katakana character. |
| <code>KANA_HWKATAKANA</code> | <code>'kana_hwkatakana'</code> | Converts any type of Kana character to a halfwidth Katakana character. |
| <code>KANA_HIRAGANA</code> | <code>'kana_hiragana'</code> | Converts any type of Kana character to a fullwidth Hiragana character. |
| <code>FWKATAKANA_HWKATAKANA</code> | <code>'fwkatakana_hwkatakana'</code> | Converts only fullwidth Katakana characters to halfwidth Katakana characters. |
| <code>FWKATAKANA_HIRAGANA</code> | <code>'fwkatakana_hiragana'</code> | Converts only fullwidth Katakana characters to fullwidth Hiragana characters. |
| <code>HWKATAKANA_FWKATAKANA</code> | <code>'hwkatakana_fwkatakana'</code> | Converts only halfwidth Katakana characters to fullwidth Katakana characters. |
| <code>HWKATAKANA_HIRAGANA</code> | <code>'hwkatakana_hiragana'</code> | Converts only halfwidth Katakana characters to fullwidth Hiragana characters. |
| <code>HIRAGANA_FWKATAKANA</code> | <code>'hiragana_fwkatkana'</code> | Converts only fullwidth Hiragana characters to fullwidth Katakana characters. |
| <code>HIRAGANA_HWKATAKANA</code> | <code>'hiragana_hwkatakana'</code> | Converts only fullwidth Hiragana characters to halfwidth Katakana characters. |

Usage Notes

The function returns the converted string.

Examples

Given a table `japanese_emp`, containing an `NVARCHAR2` column `ename`, the following statement can be used to normalize all the kana names in `ename` to hiragana:

```
UPDATE japanese_emp
   SET ename = UTL_I18N.TRANSLITERATE (ename, 'kana_hiragana');
```

The following figure shows how this output might look.

Figure 269-1 Loading Locale-Specific Data to the Database

たなか
たなか
タナカ

↓

たなか
たなか
たなか

The following statement normalizes one kana name to hiragana:

```
DECLARE
  Name  japanese_emp.ename%TYPE;
  Eno   CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 1;
BEGIN
  SELECT ename INTO name FROM japanese_emp WHERE enumber = eno;
  name := UTL_I18N.TRANSLITERATE(name, UTL_I18N.KANA_HIRAGANA);
  UPDATE japanese_emp SET ename = name WHERE enumber = eno;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN UTL_I18N.UNSUPPORTED_TRANSLITERATION THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('transliteration not supported');
END;
/
```

269.4.22 UNESCAPE_REFERENCE Function

This function returns a string from an input string that contains character references. It decodes each character reference to the corresponding character value.



See Also:

["ESCAPE_REFERENCE Function"](#) for more information about escape sequences

Syntax

```

UTL_I18N.UNESCAPE_REFERENCE (
    str IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;

```

Parameters**Table 269-24 UNESCAPE_REFERENCE Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| str | Specifies the input string |

Usage Notes

If the user specifies a `NULL` string or a string whose length is 0, then the function returns a `NULL` string. If the function fails, then it returns the original string.

Examples

```
UTL_I18N.UNESCAPE_REFERENCE('hello &lt; &#xe5;')
```

This returns 'hello <' || chr(229).

269.4.23 VALIDATE_CHARACTER_ENCODING Functions

This function validates the character encoding of `VARCHAR2`, `NVARCHAR2`, `CLOB`, and `NCLOB` data. The validation is based on the database character set for `VARCHAR2` and `CLOB` data and national character set for `NVARCHAR2` and `NCLOB` data.

For Unicode character sets, such as `AL32UTF8`, `AL16UTF16`, `AL16UTF16LE`, `UTF8`, and `UTFE`, any byte sequences mapped to the following Unicode code points are considered invalid:

- Unpaired surrogate code point
- Non-character code point

In addition, any irregular or illegal UTF-8 byte sequence is considered invalid for `AL32UTF8` and `UTF8` character sets.

The `VALIDATE_CHARACTER_ENCODING` function is overloaded. One function is for validating `VARCHAR2` and `NVARCHAR2` data, while the other function is for validating `CLOB` and `NCLOB` data.

- **Validating VARCHAR2 and NVARCHAR2 data**

A `VARCHAR2` or `NVARCHAR2` byte or its byte sequence is considered invalid for a character set, if it does not map to any of the characters defined in the character set.

- **Validating CLOB and NCLOB data**

A LOB character is considered invalid for a character set if a byte (in case of a single-byte database character set) or a byte pair (in case of UTF-16 encoding used with a multibyte database character set) corresponding to the encoding of

the LOB character does not map to any of the characters defined in the character set.

Syntax

This function validates VARCHAR2 and NVARCHAR2 data:

```
UTL_I18N.VALIDATE_CHARACTER_ENCODING (
    data IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

This function validates CLOB and NCLOB data:

```
UTL_I18N.VALIDATE_CHARACTER_ENCODING (
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 269-25 VALIDATE_CHARACTER_ENCODING Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| data | VARCHAR2 or NVARCHAR2 data to validate. |
| lob_loc | CLOB or NCLOB data to validate. |

Usage Notes

This function returns the offset of the first invalid byte for the VARCHAR2 or NVARCHAR2 data. It returns the offset of the first invalid character for the CLOB or NCLOB data. It returns 0, if all the bytes in the character data are valid. It returns NULL, if the value of the parameter data or lob_loc is NULL.

Examples

This example validates the character encoding of NVARCHAR2 and CLOB data where the database character set is AL32UTF8 while the national character set is AL16UTF16.

```
CREATE TABLE temp(col1 NVARCHAR2(20), col2 CLOB);
INSERT INTO temp VALUES(UNISTR('foo\D800bar'), UNISTR('foo\D800bar'));
COMMIT;
SELECT UTL_I18N.VALIDATE_CHARACTER_ENCODING(col1) invalid_offset_column1,
       UTL_I18N.VALIDATE_CHARACTER_ENCODING(col2) invalid_offset_column2
FROM temp;
```

The query returns:

```
INVALID_OFFSET_COLUMN1 INVALID_OFFSET_COLUMN2
-----
                          7                      4
```

Here, the surrogate code point U+D800 is invalid. The number 7 is returned as INVALID_OFFSET_COLUMN1, because for col1, 'foo' is encoded in 6 bytes in NVARCHAR2 and the invalid code point U+D800 starts at offset 7. The number 4 is returned as INVALID_OFFSET_COLUMN2, because for col2, 'foo' is encoded in 3 UTF-16 code points in CLOB and the invalid code point U+D800 starts at offset 4.

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UTL_IDENT

The `UTL_IDENT` package specifies which Database or client PL/SQL is running.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)

270.1 UTL_IDENT Overview

The `UTL_IDENT` package is intended for use for conditional compilation of PL/SQL packages that are supported by Oracle, TimesTen Database, and clients such as Oracle Forms.

270.2 UTL_IDENT Security Model

The `UTL_IDENT` package runs as the package owner `SYS`. The public synonym `UTL_IDENT`, and `EXECUTE` permission on this package is granted to `PUBLIC`.

270.3 UTL_IDENT Constants

The `UTL_IDENT` package defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following table.

Table 270-1 UTL_IDENT Constants

| Constant | Type | Value | Description |
|-------------------------------|---------|------------|------------------------------------|
| <code>IS_ORACLE_SERVER</code> | BOOLEAN | TRUE/FALSE | Stipulates if Oracle Server or not |
| <code>IS_ORACLE_CLIENT</code> | BOOLEAN | TRUE/FALSE | Stipulates if Oracle Client or not |
| <code>IS_TIMESTEN</code> | BOOLEAN | TRUE/FALSE | Stipulates if TimesTen or not |
| <code>IS_ORACLE_FORMS</code> | BOOLEAN | TRUE/FALSE | Stipulates if Oracle Forms or not |

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UTL_INADDR

The `UTL_INADDR` package provides a PL/SQL procedures to support internet addressing. It provides an API to retrieve host names and IP addresses of local and remote hosts.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of UTL_INADDR Subprograms](#)

271.1 UTL_INADDR Security Model

This package is an invoker's rights package, which means that the invoking user must be granted the `connect` privilege in the access control list assigned to the remote network host to which he or she wishes to connect.



Note:

For more information about managing fine-grained access, see *Oracle Database Security Guide*.

271.2 UTL_INADDR Exceptions

This table describes exceptions raised by `UTL_INADDR` subprograms.

Table 271-1 *Exception - Internet Address Package*

| Number | Exception | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| ORA-24247 | NETWORK_ACCESS_DENIED | Access to network is denied. |
| ORA-29257 | UNKNOWN_HOST | The host is unknown. |

271.3 UTL_INADDR Examples

This `UTL_INADDR` example retrieves the local host name and IP address.

```
SET serveroutput on
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(UTL_INADDR.GET_HOST_NAME); -- get local host name
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(UTL_INADDR.GET_HOST_ADDRESS); -- get local IP addr
END;
/
```

271.4 Summary of UTL_INADDR Subprograms

This table lists the UTL_INADDR subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 271-2 UTL_INADDR Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| GET_HOST_ADDRESS Function | Retrieves the IP address of the local or remote host given its name |
| GET_HOST_NAME Function | Retrieves the name of the local or remote host given its IP address |

271.4.1 GET_HOST_ADDRESS Function

This function retrieves the IP address of the specified host.

Syntax

```
UTL_INADDR.GET_HOST_ADDRESS (  
    host IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN host_address VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 271-3 GET_HOST_ADDRESS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| host | The name of the host to retrieve the IP address. |

Return Values

Table 271-4 GET_HOST_ADDRESS Function Return Values

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| host_address | The IP address of the specified host, or that of the local host if host is NULL. |

Exceptions

UNKNOWN_HOST: The specified IP address is unknown

Usage Notes

The permission to obtain the host name or IP address of the current host is controlled by the `resolve` privilege on `LOCALHOST`.

271.4.2 GET_HOST_NAME Function

This function retrieves the name of the local or remote host given its IP address.

Syntax

```
UTL_INADDR.GET_HOST_NAME (  
    ip IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN host_name VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 271-5 GET_HOST_NAME Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ip | The IP address of the host used to determine its host name. If ip is not NULL, the official name of the host with its domain name is returned. If this is NULL, the name of the local host is returned and the name does not contain the domain to which the local host belongs. |

Return Values

Table 271-6 GET_HOST_NAME Function Return Values

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| host_name | The name of the local or remote host of the specified IP address. |

Exceptions

UNKNOWN_HOST: The specified IP address is unknown

Usage Notes

The permission to obtain the host name or IP address of the current host is controlled by the `resolve` privilege granted through `DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN` on `LOCALHOST`.

UTL_LMS

UTL_LMS retrieves and formats error messages in different languages.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of UTL_LMS Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide

272.1 UTL_LMS Security Model

This package must be created as the user SYS.

272.2 Summary of UTL_LMS Subprograms

This table lists the UTL_LMS subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 272-1 UTL_LMS Package Subprograms

| Function | Description |
|---|--|
| FORMAT_MESSAGE Function | Formats a retrieved error message |
| GET_MESSAGE Function | Retrieves an error message based on error number, product, facility, language, and message specified |

272.2.1 FORMAT_MESSAGE Function

This function formats a message retrieved by the GET_MESSAGE function and returns the formatted message. If the function fails, then it returns a NULL result.

The following table shows special characters that can be used in the format string.

| Special Character | Description |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| '%s' | Substitute the next string argument |
| '%d' | Substitute the next integer argument |
| '%%' | Represents the special character % |

Syntax

```

UTL_LMS.FORMAT_MESSAGE (
    format IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    args   IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET format%CHARSET;

```

Parameters

Table 272-2 FORMAT_MESSAGE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| format | Specifies the string to format |
| args | Specifies the list of arguments |

Examples

```

DECLARE
    s varchar2(200);
    i pls_integer;
BEGIN
    i:= utl_lms.get_message(26052, 'rdbms', 'ora', 'french', s);
    dbms_output.put_line('before format, message is: '||s);
    dbms_output.put_line('formatted message is: '||utl_lms.format_message(s, 9,
'my_column_name');
END;
/

```

The following is an unformatted message:

```
Type %d non pris en charge pour l'expression SQL sur la colonne %s.
```

The following is the formatted message:

```
Type 9 non pris en charge pour l'expression SQL sur la colonne my_column_name.
```

272.2.2 GET_MESSAGE Function

This function retrieves an Oracle error message. The user can define user-specific error messages with the `lmsgen` utility.

It returns 0 when it is successful. It returns -1 when it fails.

 **See Also:**

Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide for more information about the `lmsgen` utility

Syntax

```

UTL_LMS.GET_MESSAGE (
    errnum   IN PLS_INTEGER,
    product  IN VARCHAR2,

```

```
facility IN VARCHAR2,  
language IN VARCHAR2,  
message OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 272-3 GET_MESSAGE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| errnum | Specifies the error number. Example: '972' (for ORA-00972) |
| product | Specifies the product to which the error message applies Example: 'rdbms' |
| facility | Specifies the error message prefix Example: 'ora' |
| language | Specifies the language of the message. The parameter is case-insensitive. The default is NULL, which causes GET_MESSAGE to use the value of the NLS_LANGUAGE session parameter. |
| message | Specifies the output buffer for the retrieved message |

Usage Notes

If the `language` parameter is set to `NULL`, then the value of the `NLS_LANGUAGE` session parameter is used as the default.

Examples

```
DECLARE  
  s varchar2(200);  
  i pls_integer;  
BEGIN  
  i:=utl_lms.get_message(601, 'rdbms', 'oci', 'french', s);  
  dbms_output.put_line('OCI--00601 is: '||s);  
END  
/
```

The following output results:

```
OCI--00601 is: Echec du processus de nettoyage.
```


UTL_MAIL

The `UTL_MAIL` package is a utility for managing email which includes commonly used email features, such as attachments, CC, and BCC.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Summary of UTL_MAIL Subprograms](#)

273.1 UTL_MAIL Security Model

`UTL_MAIL` is not installed by default because of the `SMTP_OUT_SERVER` configuration requirement and the security exposure this involves. In installing `UTL_MAIL`, you should take steps to prevent the port defined by `SMTP_OUT_SERVER` being swamped by data transmissions.

This package is now an invoker's rights package and the invoking user will need the connect privilege granted in the access control list assigned to the remote network host to which he wants to connect.

**Note:**

For more information about managing fine-grained access, see *Oracle Database Security Guide*.

273.2 UTL_MAIL Operational Notes

You must both install `UTL_MAIL` and define the `SMTP_OUT_SERVER`.

- To install `UTL_MAIL`:

```
sqlplus sys/<pwd>  
SQL> @$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/utlmail.sql  
SQL> @$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/prvtmail.plb
```

- You define the `SMTP_OUT_SERVER` parameter in the `init.ora` `rdbms` initialization file. However, if `SMTP_OUT_SERVER` is not defined, this invokes a default of `DB_DOMAIN` which is guaranteed to be defined to perform appropriately.

273.3 UTL_MAIL Rules and Limits

Use UTL_MAIL only within the context of the ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) and EBCDIC (Extended Binary-Coded Decimal Interchange Code) codes.

273.4 Summary of UTL_MAIL Subprograms

This table lists the UTL_MAIL subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 273-1 UTL_MAIL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| SEND Procedure | Packages an email message into the appropriate format, locates SMTP information, and delivers the message to the SMTP server for forwarding to the recipients |
| SEND_ATTACH_RAW Procedure | Represents the SEND Procedure overloaded for RAW attachments |
| SEND_ATTACH_VARCHAR2 Procedure | Represents the SEND Procedure overloaded for VARCHAR2 attachments |

273.4.1 SEND Procedure

This procedure packages an email message into the appropriate format, locates SMTP information, and delivers the message to the SMTP server for forwarding to the recipients.

It hides the SMTP API and exposes a one-line email facility for ease of use.

Syntax

```
UTL_MAIL.SEND (
  sender      IN   VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  recipients  IN   VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  cc          IN   VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  bcc         IN   VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  subject     IN   VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  message     IN   VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  mime_type   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii',
  priority    IN   PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 3,
  replyto     IN   VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 273-2 SEND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| sender | Email address of the sender |
| recipients | Email addresses of the recipient(s), separated by commas |

Table 273-2 (Cont.) SEND Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| cc | Email addresses of the CC recipient(s), separated by commas, default is NULL |
| bcc | Email addresses of the BCC recipient(s), separated by commas, default is NULL |
| subject | String to be included as email subject string, default is NULL |
| message | Text message body |
| mime_type | Mime type of the message, default is 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii' |
| priority | Message priority, which maps to the X-priority field. 1 is the highest priority and 5 the lowest. The default is 3. |
| replyto | Defines to whom the reply email is to be sent |

273.4.2 SEND_ATTACH_RAW Procedure

This procedure is the `SEND` Procedure overloaded for `RAW` attachments.

Syntax

```

UTL_MAIL.SEND_ATTACH_RAW (
  sender          IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  recipients      IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  cc              IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  bcc             IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  subject         IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  message         IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  mime_type       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
                  DEFAULT 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii',
  priority        IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 3,
  attachment      IN  RAW,
  att_inline      IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  att_mime_type   IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
                  DEFAULT 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii',
  att_filename    IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  replyto         IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 273-3 SEND_ATTACH_RAW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| sender | Email address of the sender |
| recipients | Email addresses of the recipient(s), separated by commas |
| cc | Email addresses of the CC recipient(s), separated by commas, default is NULL |
| bcc | Email addresses of the BCC recipient(s), separated by commas, default is NULL |
| subject | String to be included as email subject string, default is NULL |

Table 273-3 (Cont.) SEND_ATTACH_RAW Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| message | Text message body |
| mime_type | Mime type of the message, default is 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii' |
| priority | Message priority, which maps to the X-priority field. 1 is the highest priority and 5 the lowest. The default is 3. |
| attachment | RAW attachment |
| att_inline | Specifies whether the attachment is viewable inline with the message body, default is TRUE |
| att_mime_type | Mime type of the attachment, default is 'application/octet' |
| att_filename | String specifying a filename containing the attachment, default is NULL |
| replyto | Defines to whom the reply email is to be sent |

273.4.3 SEND_ATTACH_VARCHAR2 Procedure

This procedure is the SEND Procedure overloaded for VARCHAR2 attachments.

Syntax

```
UTL_MAIL.SEND_ATTACH_VARCHAR2 (
  sender          IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  recipients      IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  cc              IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  bcc             IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  subject         IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  message         IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  mime_type       IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
                    DEFAULT 'text/plain; charset=us-
ascii',
  priority        IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 3,
  attachment      IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS, ,
  att_inline      IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  att_mime_type   IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
                    DEFAULT 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii',
  att_filename    IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  replyto         IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 273-4 SEND_ATTACH_VARCHAR2 Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| sender | Email address of the sender |
| recipients | Email addresses of the recipient(s), separated by commas |
| cc | Email addresses of the CC recipient(s), separated by commas, default is NULL |
| bcc | Email addresses of the BCC recipient(s), separated by commas, default is NULL |

Table 273-4 (Cont.) SEND_ATTACH_VARCHAR2 Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| subject | String to be included as email subject string, default is NULL |
| message | Text message body |
| mime_type | Mime type of the message, default is 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii' |
| priority | Message priority, which maps to the X-priority field. 1 is the highest priority and 5 the lowest. The default is 3. |
| attachment | Text attachment |
| att_inline | Specifies whether the attachment is inline, default TRUE |
| att_mime_type | Mime type of the attachment, default is 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii' |
| att_filename | String specifying a filename containing the attachment, default is NULL |
| replyto | Defines to whom the reply email is to be sent |

UTL_MATCH

The `UTL_MATCH` package facilitates matching two records. This is typically used to match names, such as two First Names or two Last Names.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of UTL_MATCH Subprograms](#)

274.1 UTL_MATCH Overview

`UTL_MATCH` can use either the Edit Distance algorithm or Jaro-Winkler algorithm when determining matches.

Edit Distance, also known as Levenshtein Distance (named after the Russian scientist Vladimir Levenshtein, who devised the algorithm in 1965), is a measure of similarity between two strings, `s1` and `s2`. The distance is the number of insertions, deletions or substitutions required to transform `s1` to `s2`.

The Edit Distance between strings `shackleford` and `shackelford` = 2.

The "Jaro-Winkler algorithm" is another way of calculating Edit distance between two strings. This method, developed at the U.S. Census, is a String Comparator measure that gives values of partial agreement between two strings. The string comparator accounts for length of strings and partially accounts for typical human errors made in alphanumeric strings.

The following table shows similarity values returned by Jaro-Winkler and Edit Distance

Table 274-1 Comparison between normalized values returned by Jaro-Winkler and Edit Distance algorithms

| String 1 | String 2 | Jaro Winkler | Edit Distance |
|------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| Dunningham | Cunnigham | 89 | 80 |
| Abroms | Abrams | 92 | 83 |
| Lampley | Campley | 90 | 86 |
| Marhta | Martha | 96 | 67 |
| Jonathon | Jonathan | 95 | 88 |
| Jeraldine | Geraldine | 92 | 89 |

274.2 UTL_MATCH Security Model

The `UTL_MATCH` package runs with definer's rights. `UTL_MATCH` must be created under `SYS`. Operations provided by this package are performed with `SYS` privileges.

274.3 Summary of UTL_MATCH Subprograms

This table lists the UTL_MATCH subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 274-2 UTL_MATCH Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| EDIT_DISTANCE Function | Calculates the number of changes required to transform string-1 into string-2 |
| EDIT_DISTANCE_SIMILARITY Function | Calculates the number of changes required to transform string-1 into string-2, returning a value between 0 (no match) and 100 (perfect match) |
| JARO_WINKLER Function | Calculates the measure of agreement between string-1 and string-2 |
| JARO_WINKLER_SIMILARITY Function | Calculates the measure of agreement between string-1 and string-2, returning a value between 0 (no match) and 100 (perfect match) |

274.3.1 EDIT_DISTANCE Function

This function calculates the number of insertions, deletions or substitutions required to transform string-1 into string-2.

Syntax

```
UTL_MATCH.EDIT_DISTANCE (
  s1 IN VARCHAR2,
  s2 IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 274-3 EDIT_DISTANCE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| s1 | The string to be transformed |
| s2 | The string into which s1 is to be transformed |

Examples

```
SELECT UTL_MATCH.EDIT_DISTANCE('shackleford', 'shackelford') FROM DUAL;
-----
returns 2
```

274.3.2 EDIT_DISTANCE_SIMILARITY Function

This function calculates the number of insertions, deletions or substations required to transform string-1 into string-2, and returns the Normalized value of the Edit Distance between two strings.

The value is typically between 0 (no match) and 100 (perfect match).

Syntax

```

UTL_MATCH.EDIT_DISTANCE_SIMILARITY (
    s1 IN VARCHAR2,
    s2 IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

```

Parameters**Table 274-4 EDIT_DISTANCE_SIMILARITY Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| s1 | The string to be transformed |
| s2 | The string into which s1 is to be transformed |

Examples

```

SELECT UTL_MATCH.EDIT_DISTANCE_SIMILARITY('shackleford', 'shackelford') FROM DUAL;
-----
returns 82

```

274.3.3 JARO_WINKLER Function

This function calculates the measure of agreement between two strings.

Syntax

```

UTL_MATCH.JARO_WINKLER (
    s1 IN VARCHAR2,
    s2 IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BINARY_DOUBLE;

```

Parameters**Table 274-5 JARO_WINKLER Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| s1 | Input |
| s2 | input |

Examples

```

SELECT UTL_MATCH.JARO_WINKLER('shackleford', 'shackelford') FROM DUAL;
-----
returns 9.818E-001

```


274.3.4 JARO_WINKLER_SIMILARITY Function

This function calculates the measure of agreement between two strings, and returns a score between 0 (no match) and 100 (perfect match).

Syntax

```
UTL_MATCH.JARO_WINKLER_SIMILARITY (  
    s1 IN VARCHAR2,  
    s2 IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 274-6 JARO_WINKLER_SIMILARITY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| s1 | Input |
| s2 | input |

Examples

```
SELECT UTL_MATCH.JARO_WINKLER_SIMILARITY('shackleford', 'shackelford') FROM DUAL;  
-----  
returns 98
```

The `UTL_NLA` package exposes a subset of the BLAS and LAPACK (Version 3.0) operations on vectors and matrices represented as `VARRAYS`.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
 - [BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#)
 - [BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#)
 - [BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#)
 - [LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#)
 - [LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#)
- [Summary of UTL_NLA Subprograms](#)

275.1 UTL_NLA Overview

The `UTL_NLA` package exposes a subset of the BLAS (Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms) and LAPACK (Linear Algebra PACKage) (Version 3.0) operations on vectors and matrices represented as `VARRAYS`.

Standards

For more information on the BLAS and LAPACK standards see

<http://www.netlib.org/blas/>

<http://www.netlib.org/lapack/>

Required Expertise

Users of this package are expected to have a sound grasp of linear algebra in general and of the BLAS and LAPACK libraries in particular.

Implementation

The mapping between BLAS and LAPACK procedures and their corresponding PL/SQL calls is one-to-one.

- All BLAS functions have the `BLAS_` prefix (for example, the [BLAS_ASUM Functions](#)). The subroutines and functions in BLAS are mapped to PL/SQL procedures and functions, respectively.

- All LAPACK functions have the `LAPACK_` prefix (for example, the [LAPACK_GBSV Procedures](#)). The subroutines in LAPACK are mapped to PL/SQL procedures. Procedures that perform the same operation but differ only on the datatype of the arguments have the same overloaded names.

The mapping between BLAS and LAPACK procedure parameters and those of their corresponding PL/SQL subprograms is almost one-to-one.

- Also in the PL/SQL interface for LAPACK, all `/work/` arguments have been removed. The `UTL_NLA` package manages the allocation and de-allocation of all work areas required by the libraries.
- A new optional parameter, `pack`, has been added to the end of each LAPACK procedure that specifies if the matrix has been linearized in the row-major or column-major (default) format.

275.2 UTL_NLA Rules and Limits

Vectors and matrices are stored in `VARRAYS` with a maximum size of one million entries. Given this restriction, `UTL_NLA` vectors can be up to one million entries but matrices need to be of size $R \times C \leq 1,000,000$.

275.3 UTL_NLA Security Model

The `UTL_NLA` package is owned by user `SYS` and is installed as part of database installation. Execution privilege on the package is granted to public. The routines in the package are run with invokers' rights (run with the privileges of the current user).

275.4 Subprogram Groups

The `UTL_NLA` package contains subprogram groups for BLAS and LAPACK operations.

- [BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#)
- [BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#)
- [BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#)
- [LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#)
- [LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#)

275.4.1 UTL_NLA BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `UTL_NLA` BLAS Level 1 Vector-Vector Operations subprograms.

Table 275-1 BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| BLAS_ASUM Functions | Computes the sum of the absolute values of the vector components |

Table 275-1 (Cont.) BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| BLAS_AXPY Procedures | Copies $\alpha X + Y$ into vector Y |
| BLAS_COPY Procedures | Copies the contents of vector X to vector Y |
| BLAS_DOT Functions | Returns the dot (scalar) product of two vectors X and Y |
| BLAS_IAMAX Functions | Computes the index of the first element of a vector that has the largest absolute value |
| BLAS_NRM2 Functions | Computes the vector 2-norm (Euclidean norm) |
| BLAS_ROT Procedures | Returns the plane rotation of points |
| BLAS_ROTG Procedures | Returns the Givens rotation of points |
| BLAS_SCAL Procedures | Scales a vector by a constant |
| BLAS_SWAP Procedures | Swaps the contents of two vectors each of size n |

275.4.2 UTL_NLA BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the UTL_NLA BLAS Level 2 Matrix-Vector Operations subprograms.

Table 275-2 BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| BLAS_GBMV Procedures | Performs the matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$ or $y := \alpha A' x + \beta y$ where α and β are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n band matrix, with k_l sub-diagonals and k_u super-diagonals |
| BLAS_GEMV Procedures | Performs the matrix-vector operations $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$ or $y := \alpha A' x + \beta y$ where α and β are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n matrix |
| BLAS_GER Procedures | Performs a rank 1 operation $A := \alpha x x' + A$ where α is a scalar, x is an m element vector, y is an n element vector and A is an m by n matrix |
| BLAS_SBMV Procedures | Performs a matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$ where α and β are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric band matrix, with k super-diagonals |
| BLAS_SPMV Procedures | Performs a matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$ where α and β are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form |
| BLAS_SPR Procedures | Performs a symmetric rank 1 operation $A := \alpha x x' + A$ where α is a real scalar, x is an n element vector, and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form |
| BLAS_SPR2 Procedures | Performs a symmetric rank 2 operation $A := \alpha x x' + \alpha y y' + A$ where α is a scalar, x and y are n element vectors, and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form |

Table 275-2 (Cont.) BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| BLAS_SBMV Procedures | Performs a matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha A^*x + \beta y$ where α and β are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric band matrix, with k super-diagonals |
| BLAS_SYMV Procedures | Performs a matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha A^*x + \beta y$ where α and β are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric matrix |
| BLAS_SYR Procedures | Performs a symmetric rank 1 operation $A := \alpha x x^* + A$ where α is a real scalar, x is an n element vector, and A is an n by n symmetric matrix |
| BLAS_SYR2 Procedures | Performs a symmetric rank 2 operation $A := \alpha x x^* + \alpha y y^* + A$ where α is a scalar, x and y are n element vectors, and A is an n by n symmetric matrix |
| BLAS_TBMV Procedures | Performs a matrix-vector operation $x := A^*x$ or $A^*x = b$ where x is an n element vector and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with $(k + 1)$ diagonals |
| BLAS_TBSV Procedures | Solves one of the systems of equation $A^*x = b$ or $A^*x = b$ where b and x are n element vectors and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with $(k + 1)$ diagonals |
| BLAS_TPMV Procedures | Performs a matrix-vector operation $x := A^*x$ or $x := A^*x$ where x is an n element vector and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form |
| BLAS_TPSV Procedures | Solves one of the systems of equation $A^*x = b$ or $A^*x = b$ where b and x are n element vectors and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form |
| BLAS_TRMV Procedures | Performs a matrix-vector operation $x := A^*x$ or $x := A^*x$ where x is an n element vector and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix |
| BLAS_TRSV Procedures | Solves one of the systems of equation $A^*x = b$ or $A^*x = b$ where b and x are n element vectors and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix |

275.4.3 UTL_NLA BLAS Level 3 (Matrix-Matrix Operations) Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the UTL_NLA BLAS Level 3 Matrix-Matrix Operations subprograms.

Table 275-3 BLAS Level 3 (Matrix-Matrix Operations) Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| BLAS_GEMM Procedures | Performs one of the matrix-vector operations $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ where $\text{op}(X)$ is one of $\text{op}(X) = X$ or $\text{op}(X) = X'$ where α and β are scalars, and A , B and C are matrices, with $\text{op}(A)$ an m by k matrix, $\text{op}(B)$ a k by n matrix and C an m by n matrix |
| BLAS_SYMM Procedures | Performs one of the matrix-vector operations $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ or $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ where α and β are scalars, A is a symmetric matrix, and B and C are m by n matrices |
| BLAS_SYR2K Procedures | Performs one of the symmetric rank2 k operations $C := \alpha * A * B' + \alpha * B * A' + \beta * C$ or $C := \alpha * A' * B + \alpha * B' * A + \beta * C$ where α and β are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case |
| BLAS_SYRK Procedures | Performs one of the symmetric rank k operations $C := \alpha * A * A' + \beta * C$ or $C := \alpha * A' * A + \beta * C$ where α and β are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case |
| BLAS_TRMM Procedures | Performs one of the matrix-vector operations $B := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B$ or $B := \alpha * B * \text{op}(A)$ where α is a scalar, B is an m by n matrix, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and $\text{op}(A)$ is one of two alternatives |
| BLAS_TRSM Procedures | Performs one of the matrix-vector operations $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ or $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ where α is a scalar, X and B are m by n matrices, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, $\text{op}(A)$ is one of two alternatives. The matrix X is overwritten on B |

275.4.4 UTL_NLA LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) subprograms.

Table 275-4 LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| LAPACK_GBSV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n matrix and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. The LU decomposition with partial pivoting and row interchanges is used to factor A . |
| LAPACK_GESV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n matrix and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. The LU decomposition with partial pivoting and row interchanges is used to factor A . |

Table 275-4 (Cont.) LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| LAPACK_GTSV Procedures | This procedure solves the equation $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n tridiagonal matrix, by Gaussian elimination with partial pivoting. |
| LAPACK_PBSV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite band matrix and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor A . |
| LAPACK_POSV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite matrix and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor A . |
| LAPACK_PPSV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite matrix stored in packed format and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor A . |
| LAPACK_PTSV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite tridiagonal matrix, and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. |
| LAPACK_SPSV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric matrix stored in packed format, and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. The diagonal pivoting method is used to factor A . |
| LAPACK_SYSV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric matrix, and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. The diagonal pivoting method is used to factor A . |

275.4.5 UTL_NLA LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue) subprograms.

Table 275-5 LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems)

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| LAPACK_GEES Procedures | Computes for an n by n real nonsymmetric matrix A , the eigenvalues, the real Schur form T , and, optionally, the matrix of Schur vectors Z . This gives the Schur factorization $A = Z * T * (Z ** T)$. |
| LAPACK_GEEV Procedures | Computes for an n by n real nonsymmetric matrix A , the eigenvalues and, optionally, the left and/or right eigenvectors. |
| LAPACK_GELS Procedures | Solves overdetermined or underdetermined real linear systems involving an m by n matrix A , or its transpose, using a QR or LQ factorization of A . It is assumed that A has full rank. |

Table 275-5 (Cont.) LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems)

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| LAPACK_GESDD Procedures | Computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) of a real m by n matrix A , optionally computing the left and right singular vectors. If singular vectors are desired, it uses a divide-and-conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic. |
| LAPACK_GESVD Procedures | Computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) of a real m by n matrix A , optionally computing the left and/or right singular vectors. The SVD is written $A = U * SIGMA * transpose(V)$. |
| LAPACK_SBEV Procedures | Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric band matrix A |
| LAPACK_SBEVD Procedures | Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A . If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic. |
| LAPACK_SPEV Procedures | Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A in packed storage |
| LAPACK_SPEVD Procedures | Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A in packed storage. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic. |
| LAPACK_STEV Procedures | Computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix A |
| LAPACK_STEVD Procedures | Computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix A . If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic. |
| LAPACK_SYEV Procedures | Computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A |
| LAPACK_SYEVD Procedures | Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A . If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic. |

275.5 Summary of UTL_NLA Subprograms

This table lists the UTL_NLA subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 275-6 UTL_NLA Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| BLAS_ASUM Functions | Computes the sum of the absolute values of the vector components | BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_AXPY Procedures | Copies $\alpha * X + Y$ into vector Y | BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_COPY Procedures | Copies the contents of vector X to vector Y | BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms |

Table 275-6 (Cont.) UTL_NLA Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| BLAS_DOT Functions | Returns the dot (scalar) product of two vectors X and Y | BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_GBMV Procedures | Performs the matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ or $y := \alpha * A' * x + \beta * y$ where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n band matrix, with kl sub-diagonals and ku super-diagonals | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_GEMM Procedures | Performs one of the matrix-vector operations where alpha and beta are scalars, and A, B and C are matrices, with op(A) an m by k matrix, op(B) a k by n matrix and C an m by n matrix | BLAS Level 3 (Matrix-Matrix Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_GEMV Procedures | Performs the matrix-vector operations $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ or $y := \alpha * A' * x + \beta * y$ where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n matrix | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_GER Procedures | Performs a rank 1 operation $A := \alpha * x * y' + A$ where alpha is a scalar, x is an m element vector, y is an n element vector and A is an m by n matrix | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_IAMAX Functions | Computes the index of the first element of a vector that has the largest absolute value | BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_NRM2 Functions | Computes the vector 2-norm (Euclidean norm) | BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_ROT Procedures | Returns the plane rotation of points | BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_ROTG Procedures | Returns the Givens rotation of points | BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_SBMV Procedures | Performs a matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric band matrix, with k super-diagonals | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_SCAL Procedures | Scales a vector by a constant | BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms |

Table 275-6 (Cont.) UTL_NLA Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| BLAS_SPMV Procedures | Performs a matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$ where α and β are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_SPR Procedures | Performs a symmetric rank 1 operation $A := \alpha x x' + A$ where α is a real scalar, x is an n element vector, and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_SPR2 Procedures | Performs a symmetric rank 2 operation where α is a scalar, x and y are n element vectors, and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_SWAP Procedures | Swaps the contents of two vectors each of size n | BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_SYMM Procedures | Performs one of the matrix-vector operations where α and β are scalars, A is a symmetric matrix, and B and C are m by n matrices | BLAS Level 3 (Matrix-Matrix Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_SYMV Procedures | Performs a matrix-vector operation where α and β are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric matrix | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_SYR Procedures | Performs a symmetric rank 1 operation where α is a real scalar, x is an n element vector, and A is an n by n symmetric matrix | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_SYR2 Procedures | Performs a symmetric rank 2 operation where α is a scalar, x and y are n element vectors, and A is an n by n symmetric matrix | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_SYR2K Procedures | Performs one of the symmetric rank2 k operations where α and β are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case | BLAS Level 3 (Matrix-Matrix Operations) Subprograms |

Table 275-6 (Cont.) UTL_NLA Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| BLAS_SYRK Procedures | Performs one of the symmetric rank k operations where α and β are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case | BLAS Level 3 (Matrix-Matrix Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_TBMV Procedures | Performs a matrix-vector operation where x is an n element vector and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with $(k + 1)$ diagonals | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_TBSV Procedures | Solves one of the systems of equation where b and x are n element vectors and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with $(k + 1)$ diagonals | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_TPMV Procedures | Performs a matrix-vector operation where x is an n element vector and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_TPSV Procedures | Solves one of the systems of equation where b and x are n element vectors and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_TRMM Procedures | Performs one of the matrix-vector operations where α is a scalar, B is an m by n matrix, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and $\text{op}(A)$ is one of two alternatives | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_TRMV Procedures | Performs a matrix-vector operation where x is an n element vector and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| BLAS_TRSM Procedures | Performs one of the matrix-vector operations $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ or $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ where α is a scalar, X and B are m by n matrices, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, $\text{op}(A)$ is one of two alternatives. The matrix X is overwritten on B | BLAS Level 3 (Matrix-Matrix Operations) Subprograms |

Table 275-6 (Cont.) UTL_NLA Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|---|--|--|
| BLAS_TRSV Procedures | Solves one of the systems of equation where b and x are n element vectors and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix | BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_GBSV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n matrix and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. The LU decomposition with partial pivoting and row interchanges is used to factor A . | LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_GEES Procedures | Computes for an n by n real nonsymmetric matrix A , the eigenvalues, the real Schur form T , and, optionally, the matrix of Schur vectors Z . This gives the Schur factorization $A = Z * T * (Z ** T)$. | LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_GEEV Procedures | Computes for an n by n real nonsymmetric matrix A , the eigenvalues and, optionally, the left and/or right eigenvectors. | LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_GELS Procedures | Solves overdetermined or underdetermined real linear systems involving an m by n matrix A , or its transpose, using a QR or LQ factorization of A . It is assumed that A has full rank. | LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_GESDD Procedures | Computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) of a real m by n matrix A , optionally computing the left and right singular vectors. If singular vectors are desired, it uses a divide-and-conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic. | LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_GESV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n matrix and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. The LU decomposition with partial pivoting and row interchanges is used to factor A . | LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms |

Table 275-6 (Cont.) UTL_NLA Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| LAPACK_GESVD Procedures | Computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) of a real m by n matrix A , optionally computing the left and/or right singular vectors. The SVD is written $A = U * SIGMA * \text{transpose}(V)$. | LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_GTSV Procedures | This procedure solves the equation $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n tridiagonal matrix, by Gaussian elimination with partial pivoting. | LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_PBSV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite band matrix and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor A . | LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_POSV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite matrix and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor A . | LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_PPSV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite matrix stored in packed format and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor A . | LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_PTSV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite tridiagonal matrix, and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. | LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_SBEV Procedures | Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric band matrix A . | LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_SBEVD Procedures | Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A . If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic. | LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms |

Table 275-6 (Cont.) UTL_NLA Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description | Group |
|---|---|--|
| LAPACK_SPEV Procedures | Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A in packed storage | LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_SPEVD Procedures | Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A in packed storage. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic. | LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_SPSV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric matrix stored in packed format, and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. The diagonal pivoting method is used to factor A . | LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_STEV Procedures | Computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix A | LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_STEVD Procedures | Computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix A . If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic. | LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_SYEVD Procedures | Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A . If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic. | LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms |
| LAPACK_SYSV Procedures | This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric matrix, and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices. The diagonal pivoting method is used to factor A . | LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms |

275.5.1 BLAS_ASUM Functions

This procedure computes the sum of the absolute values of the vector components.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_ASUM (
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN)
RETURN BINARY_DOUBLE;

UTL_NLA.BLAS_ASUM (
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT)
RETURN BINARY_FLOAT
    
```

Parameters

Table 275-7 BLAS_ASUM Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| n | Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$ |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |

275.5.2 BLAS_AXPY Procedures

This procedure copies $\text{alpha} * X + Y$ into vector Y.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_AXPY (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN);

```

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_AXPY (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN);

```

Parameters**Table 275-8 BLAS_AXPY Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero. |
| alpha | Specifies the scalar alpha. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least (1 + (n - 1) * abs(incx)) |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |
| y | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION at least (1 + (n - 1) * abs(incy)) |
| incy | Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero. |

275.5.3 BLAS_COPY Procedures

This procedure copies the contents of vector X to vector Y.

**See Also:**

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_COPY (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,

```



```

y      IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
incy   IN      POSITIVEN);

UTL_NLA.BLAS_COPY (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN);

```

Parameters

Table 275-9 BLAS_COPY Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least (1 + (n - 1) * abs(incx)) |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |
| y | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least (1 + (n - 1) * abs(incy)) |
| incy | Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero. |

275.5.4 BLAS_DOT Functions

This function returns the dot (scalar) product of two vectors x and y.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_DOT (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN)
RETURN BINARY_DOUBLE;

UTL_NLA.BLAS_DOT (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,

```

```

y      IN    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
incy  IN    POSITIVEN)
RETURN BINARY_FLOAT;

```

Parameters

Table 275-10 BLAS_DOT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least (1 + (n - 1) * abs(incx)) |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |
| y | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least (1 + (n - 1) * abs(incy)) |
| incy | Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero. |

275.5.5 BLAS_GBMV Procedures

This procedure performs one of the matrix-vector operations $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ or $y := \alpha * A' * x + \beta * y$, where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n band matrix, with k_l sub-diagonals and k_u super-diagonals.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_GBMV (
  trans IN      flag,
  m     IN      POSITIVEN,  n     IN      POSITIVEN,
  kl    IN      NATURALN,
  ku    IN      NATURALN,
  alpha IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  a     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda   IN      POSITIVEN,
  x     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx  IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  y     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incy  IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_GBMV (
  trans IN      flag,
  m     IN      POSITIVEN,

```

```

n      IN      POSITIVEN,
kl     IN      NATURALN,
ku     IN      NATURALN,
alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
beta   IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-11 BLAS_GBMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| trans | <p>Specifies the operation to be performed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trans = 'N' or 'n': $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ trans = 'T' or 't': $y := \alpha * A^T * x + \beta * y$ trans = 'C' or 'c': $y := \alpha * A^H * x + \beta * y$ |
| m | Specifies the number of rows of the matrix A. m must be at least zero. |
| n | Specifies the number of columns of the matrix A. n must be at least zero. |
| kl | Specifies the number of sub-diagonals of the matrix A. kl must satisfy $0 \leq kl$. |
| ku | Specifies the number of super-diagonals of the matrix A. ku must satisfy $0 \leq ku$. |
| alpha | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha. |
| a | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n).</p> <p>Before entry, the leading (kl + ku + 1) by n part of the array A must contain the matrix of coefficients, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row (ku+1) of the array, the first super-diagonal starting at position 2 in row ku, the first sub-diagonal starting at position 1 in row (ku+2), and so on.</p> <p>Elements in the array A that do not correspond to elements in the band matrix (such as the top left ku by ku triangle) are not referenced.</p> |
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least (kl+ku+1). |
| x | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least</p> $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(incx))$ <p>when trans = 'N' or 'n' and at least</p> $(1 + (m - 1) * \text{abs}(incx))$ <p>otherwise. Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the vector x.</p> |

Table 275-11 (Cont.) BLAS_GBMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x . Must not be zero. |
| beta | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta. When beta is supplied as zero then y need not be set on input. |
| y | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (m - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incy}))$ when trans = 'N' or 'n' and at least $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incy}))$ otherwise. Before entry with beta nonzero, the incremented array Y must contain the vector y . On exit, Y is overwritten by the updated vector y . |
| incy | Specifies the increment for the elements of y . Must not be zero. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.6 BLAS_GEMM Procedures

This procedure performs one of the matrix-matrix operations.

$$C := \text{alpha} * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \text{beta} * C$$

where $\text{op}(X)$ is one of

$$\text{op}(X) = X$$

or

$$\text{op}(X) = X'$$

where alpha and beta are scalars, and A, B and C are matrices, with $\text{op}(A)$ an m by k matrix, $\text{op}(B)$ a k by n matrix and C an m by n matrix.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_GEMM (
    transa IN      flag,
    transb IN      flag,
    m          IN  POSITIVEN,
    n          IN  POSITIVEN,
    k          IN  POSITIVEN,

```

```

alpha IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
b      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
beta   IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
c      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
ldc    IN      POSITIVEN,
pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.BLAS_GEMM (
  transa IN      flag,
  transb IN      flag,
  m      IN      POSITIVEN,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  k      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  b      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta   IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  c      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldc    IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-12 BLAS_GEMM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| transa | Specifies the form of $op(A)$ to be used in the matrix multiplication as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transa = 'N' or 'n': $op(A) = A$ transa = 'T' or 't': $op(A) = A'$ transa = 'C' or 'c': $op(A) = A^{-1}$ |
| transb | Specifies the form of $op(B)$ to be used in the matrix multiplication as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transb = 'N' or 'n': $op(B) = B$ transb = 'T' or 't': $op(B) = B'$ transb = 'C' or 'c': $op(B) = B^{-1}$ |
| m | Specifies the number of rows of the matrix $op(A)$ and of the matrix C. m must be at least zero. |
| n | Specifies the number of columns of the matrix $op(B)$ and of the matrix C. n must be at least zero. |
| k | Specifies the rows of the matrix $op(A)$ and the number of columns of the matrix $op(B)$. k must be at least zero. |
| alpha | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, ka) where ka is k when transa = 'N' or 'n', and is m otherwise. Before entry with transa = 'N' or 'n', the leading m by k part of the array A must contain the matrix A, otherwise the leading k by m part of the array A must contain the matrix A. |

Table 275-12 (Cont.) BLAS_GEMM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of <i>a</i> as declared in the calling (sub) program. When <i>transa</i> = 'N' or 'n', <i>lda</i> must be at least $\max(1, k)$. |
| b | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (<i>lda</i> , <i>kb</i>) where <i>kb</i> is <i>n</i> when <i>transb</i> = 'N' or 'n', and is <i>k</i> otherwise. Before entry with <i>transb</i> = 'N' or 'n', the leading <i>k</i> by <i>n</i> part of the array <i>b</i> must contain the matrix <i>B</i> , otherwise the leading <i>n</i> by <i>k</i> part of the array <i>b</i> must contain the matrix <i>B</i> . |
| ldb | Specifies the first dimension of <i>b</i> as declared in the calling (sub) program. When <i>transb</i> = 'N' or 'n', <i>ldb</i> must be at least $\max(1, n)$. |
| beta | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar <i>beta</i> . When <i>beta</i> is supplied as zero then <i>c</i> need not be set on input. |
| c | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (<i>ldc</i> , <i>n</i>). Before entry, the leading <i>m</i> by <i>n</i> part of the array <i>C</i> must contain the matrix <i>C</i> , except when <i>beta</i> is zero, in which case <i>C</i> need not be set on entry. On exit, the array <i>C</i> is overwritten by the <i>m</i> by <i>n</i> matrix $(\alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C)$. |
| ldc | Specifies the first dimension of <i>C</i> as declared in the calling (sub) program. <i>ldc</i> must be at least $\max(1, m)$. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.7 BLAS_GEMV Procedures

This procedure performs one of the matrix-vector operations: $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ or $y := \alpha * A' * x + \beta * y$ where α and β are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n matrix.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_GEMV (
  trans IN      flag,
  m     IN      POSITIVEN,
  n     IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  a     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda  IN      POSITIVEN,
  x     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx IN      POSITIVEN,

```

```

beta  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
y     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
incy  IN      POSITIVEN,
pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.BLAS_GEMV (
  trans IN      flag,
  m     IN      POSITIVEN,
  n     IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha IN     SCALAR_FLOAT,
  a     IN     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda   IN     POSITIVEN,
  x     IN     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx  IN     POSITIVEN,
  beta  IN     SCALAR_FLOAT,
  y     IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incy  IN     POSITIVEN,
  pack  IN     flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-13 BLAS_GEMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| trans | Specifies the operation to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trans = 'N' or 'n', $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ trans = 'T' or 't', $y := \alpha * A^T * x + \beta * y$ trans = 'C' or 'c', $y := \alpha * A^H * x + \beta * y$ |
| m | Specifies the number of rows of the matrix A. m must be at least zero. |
| n | Specifies the number of columns of the matrix A. n must be at least zero. |
| alpha | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n). Before entry, the leading m by n part of the array a must contain the matrix of coefficients. |
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least $\max(1, m)$. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$ when trans = 'N' or 'n' and at least $(1 + (m - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$ otherwise. Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the vector x. |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero. |
| beta | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta. When beta is supplied as zero then y need not be set on input. |

Table 275-13 (Cont.) BLAS_GEMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| y | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (m - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incy}))$ when trans = 'N' or 'n' and at least $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incy}))$ otherwise. Before entry with beta nonzero, the incremented array Y must contain the vector y. On exit, Y is overwritten by the updated vector y. |
| incy | Specifies the increment for the elements of y. Must not be zero. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.8 BLAS_GER Procedures

This procedure performs the rank 1 operation: $A := \alpha * x * y' + A$ where alpha is a scalar, x is an m element vector, y is an n element vector and A is an m by n matrix.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_GER (
  m      IN      POSITIVEN,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_DBL,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
  a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_GER (
  m      IN      POSITIVEN,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLT,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
  a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,

```



```
lda    IN    POSITIVE,
pack   IN    flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-14 BLAS_GER Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| m | Specifies the number of rows of the matrix A. m must be at least zero. |
| n | Specifies the number of columns of the matrix A. n must be at least zero. |
| alpha | Specifies the scalar alpha. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (m - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$ Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the m element vector x. |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |
| y | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incy}))$ Before entry, the incremented array Y must contain the m element vector y. |
| incy | Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n). Before entry, the leading m by n part of the array a must contain the matrix of coefficients. On exit, a is overwritten by the updated matrix. |
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least $\text{max}(1, m)$ |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'C': column-major (default) • 'R': row-major |

275.5.9 BLAS_IAMAX Functions

This function computes the index of first element of a vector that has the largest absolute value.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_IAMAX (
  n      IN  POSITIVE_INTEGER,
  x      IN  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN  POSITIVE_INTEGER,
  RETURN POSITIVE_INTEGER;
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_IAMAX (
  n      IN  POSITIVE_INTEGER,
  x      IN  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN  POSITIVE_INTEGER,
  RETURN POSITIVE_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 275-15 BLAS_IAMAX Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION at least (1 + (n - 1) * abs (incx)) |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |

275.5.10 BLAS_NRM2 Functions

This function computes the vector 2-norm (Euclidean norm).



See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_NRM2 (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN)
RETURN BINARY_DOUBLE;

```

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_NRM2 (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN)
RETURN BINARY_FLOAT;

```

Parameters**Table 275-16 BLAS_NRM2 Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | Specifies the number of elements of the vectors <i>x</i> and <i>y</i> . <i>n</i> must be at least zero. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$ |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of <i>x</i> . <i>incx</i> must not be zero. |

275.5.11 BLAS_ROT Procedures

This procedure returns the plane rotation of points.

**See Also:**

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_ROT (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
  c      IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  s      IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE);

```

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_ROT (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,

```

```

incy IN    POSITIVE,
c    IN    SCALAR_DOUBLE,
s    IN    SCALAR_DOUBLE);

```

Parameters

Table 275-17 BLAS_ROT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1+(n-1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$ |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |
| y | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION at least $(1+(n-1) * \text{abs}(\text{incy}))$ |
| incy | Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero. |
| c | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE.Specifies the scalar C. |
| s | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE.Specifies the scalar S. |

275.5.12 BLAS_ROTG Procedures

This procedure returns the Givens rotation of points.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_ROTG (
  a  IN OUT  SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  b  IN OUT  SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  c  IN OUT  SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  s  IN OUT  SCALAR_DOUBLE);

```

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_ROTG (
  a  IN OUT  SCALAR_FLOAT,
  b  IN OUT  SCALAR_FLOAT,
  c  IN OUT  SCALAR_FLOAT,
  s  IN OUT  SCALAR_FLOAT);

```

Parameters

Table 275-18 BLAS_ROTG Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| a | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar A. |
| b | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar B. |
| c | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar C. |
| s | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar S. |

275.5.13 BLAS_SCAL Procedures

This procedure scales a vector by a constant.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SCAL (
    n      IN  POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN  SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    x      IN  OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN  POSITIVEN);
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SCAL (
    n      IN  POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN  SCALAR_FLOAT,
    x      IN  OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN  POSITIVEN);
```

Parameters

Table 275-19 BLAS_SCAL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero. |
| alpha | Specifies the scalar alpha. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least (1+(n-1)*abs(incx)) |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |

275.5.14 BLAS_SPMV Procedures

This procedure performs the matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$, where α and β are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SPMV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  ap     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta   IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SPMV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  ap     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta   IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-20 BLAS_SPMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| uplo | Specifies the upper or lower triangular part of the matrix A is supplied in the packed array AP : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u'. The upper triangular part of A is supplied in AP. uplo = 'L' or 'l'. The lower triangular part of A is supplied in AP. |
| n | Specifies the order of the matrix A . n must be at least zero. |
| alpha | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar α . |

Table 275-20 (Cont.) BLAS_SPMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ap | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least</p> $((n * (n + 1)) / 2)$ <p>Before entry with <code>uplo = 'U'</code> or <code>'u'</code>, the array <code>ap</code> must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that <code>ap(1)</code> contains <code>a(1,1)</code>, <code>ap(2)</code> and <code>ap(3)</code> contain <code>a(1,2)</code> and <code>a(2,2)</code> respectively, and so on.</p> <p>Before entry with <code>uplo = 'L'</code> or <code>'l'</code>, the array <code>ap</code> must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that <code>ap(1)</code> contains <code>ap(2)</code> and <code>ap(3)</code> contain <code>a(2,1)</code> and <code>a(3,1)</code> respectively, and so on.</p> |
| x | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least</p> $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$ <p>Before entry, the incremented array <code>X</code> must contain the <code>n</code> element vector <code>x</code>.</p> |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of <code>x</code> . Must not be zero. |
| beta | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar <code>beta</code> . When <code>beta</code> is supplied as zero then <code>Y</code> need not be set on input. |
| y | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least</p> $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incy}))$ <p>Before entry, the incremented array <code>Y</code> must contain the <code>n</code> element vector <code>y</code>. On exit, <code>Y</code> is overwritten by the updated vector <code>y</code>.</p> |
| incy | Specifies the increment for the elements of <code>y</code> . Must not be zero. |
| pack | <p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'C': column-major (default) • 'R': row-major |

275.5.15 BLAS_SPR Procedures

This procedure performs the rank 1 operation $A := \text{alpha} * x * x' + A$, where `alpha` is a real scalar, `x` is an `n` element vector, and `A` is an `n` by `n` symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SPR (
    uplo IN      flag,
```

```

n      IN      POSITIVEN,
alpha IN      SCALAR_DBL,
x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
incx  IN      POSITIVEN,
ap     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SPR (
  uplo IN      flag,
  n     IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha IN     SCALAR_FLT,
  x     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx  IN     POSITIVEN,
  ap    IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  pack  IN     flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-21 BLAS_SPR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| uplo | Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the matrix A is supplied in the packed array ap: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u': The upper triangular part of A is supplied in ap. uplo = 'L' or 'l': The lower triangular part of A is supplied in ap. |
| n | Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero. |
| alpha | Specifies the scalar alpha. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1+(n-1)*abs(incx))$ Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the m element vector x. |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |
| ap | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $((n*(n+1))/2)$ Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the array ap must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that ap(1) contains a(1,1), ap(2) and ap(3) contain a(1,2) and a(2,2) respectively, and so on. On exit, the array ap is overwritten by the upper triangular part of the updated matrix. Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the array ap must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that ap(1) contains a(1,1), ap(2) and ap(3) contain a(2,1) and a(3,1) respectively, and so on. On exit, the array ap is overwritten by the lower triangular part of the updated matrix |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.16 BLAS_SPR2 Procedures

This procedure performs the rank 2 operation $A := \alpha * x * y' + \alpha * y * x' + A$, where α is a scalar, x and y are n element vectors, and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SPR2 (
    uplo   IN        flag,
    n      IN        POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN        SCALAR_DBL,
    x      IN        UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN        POSITIVEN,
    y      IN        UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incy   IN        POSITIVEN,
    a      IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN        POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN        flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SPR2 (
    uplo   IN        flag,
    n      IN        POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN        SCALAR_FLT,
    x      IN        UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN        POSITIVEN,
    y      IN        UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incy   IN        POSITIVEN,
    a      IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN        POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN        flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-22 BLAS_SPR2 Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| uplo | Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the matrix A is supplied in the packed array ap : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u' : The upper triangular part of A is supplied in ap. uplo = 'L' or 'l' : The lower triangular part of A is supplied in ap. |
| n | Specifies the order of the matrix A . n must be at least zero. |
| alpha | Specifies the scalar α . |

Table 275-22 (Cont.) BLAS_SPR2 Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| x | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (n-1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$</p> <p>Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the m element vector x.</p> |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |
| y | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (n-1) * \text{abs}(\text{incy}))$</p> <p>Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the m element vector y.</p> |
| incy | Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero. |
| ap | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $((n * (n+1)) / 2)$</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the array ap must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that ap(1) contains ap(1) contains a(1,1), ap(2) and ap(3) contain a(1,2) and a(2,2) respectively, and so on. On exit, the array ap is overwritten by the upper triangular part of the updated matrix.</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the array ap must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that ap(1) contains a(1,1), ap(2) and ap(3) contain a(2,1) and a(3,1) respectively, and so on. On exit, the array ap is overwritten by the lower triangular part of the updated matrix</p> |
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least (k + 1). |
| pack | <p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'C': column-major (default) • 'R': row-major |

275.5.17 BLAS_SBMV Procedures

This procedure performs the matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$, where α and β are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric band matrix, with k super-diagonals.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SBMV (
    uplo   IN       flag,
    n      IN       POSITIVEN,
    k      IN       NATURALN,
    alpha  IN       SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    a      IN       UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN       POSITIVEN,
    x      IN       UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN       POSITIVEN,
    beta   IN       SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    y      IN OUT   UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incy   IN       POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN       flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SBMV (
    uplo   IN       flag,
    n      IN       POSITIVEN,
    k      IN       NATURALN,
    alpha  IN       SCALAR_FLOAT,
    a      IN       UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN       POSITIVEN,
    x      IN       UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN       POSITIVEN,
    beta   IN       SCALAR_FLOAT,
    y      IN OUT   UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incy   IN       POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN       flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-23 BLAS_SBMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| uplo | Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the band matrix A is being supplied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u'. The upper triangular part of A is supplied. uplo = 'L' or 'l'. The lower triangular part of A is supplied. |
| n | Specifies the order of the matrix A . n must be at least zero. |

Table 275-23 (Cont.) BLAS_SBMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| k | Specifies the number of super-diagonals of the matrix A. k must satisfy $0 \leq k$. |
| alpha | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha. |
| a | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda,n).</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the upper triangular band part of the symmetric matrix, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row (k+1) of the array, the first super-diagonal starting at position 2 in row k, and so on. The top left k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced.</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the lower triangular band part of the symmetric matrix, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row 1 of the array, the first sub-diagonal starting at position 1 in row 2, and so on. The bottom right k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced.</p> <p>Unchanged on exit</p> |
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least (k + 1). |
| x | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (n-1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$</p> <p>Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the n element vector x.</p> |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero. |
| beta | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta. |
| y | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (n-1) * \text{abs}(\text{incy}))$</p> <p>Before entry, the incremented array Y must contain the n element vector y. On exit, Y is overwritten by the updated vector y.</p> |
| incy | Specifies the increment for the elements of y. Must not be zero. |
| pack | <p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.18 BLAS_SWAP Procedures

This procedure swaps the contents of two vectors each of size n.

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SWAP (
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,

```

```

y      IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
incy   IN      POSITIVEN);

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SWAP (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN);

```

Parameters

Table 275-24 BLAS_SWAP Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least (1+(n-1)*abs(incx)) |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |
| y | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION at least (1+(n-1)*abs(incy)) |
| incy | Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero. |

275.5.19 BLAS_SYMM Procedures

This procedure performs one of the matrix-matrix operations $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ or $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$, where alpha and beta are scalars, A is a symmetric matrix, and B and C are m by n matrices.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYMM (
  side   IN      flag,
  uplo   IN      flag,
  m      IN      POSITIVEN,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  b      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,

```

```

beta  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
c     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
ldc  IN      POSITIVEN,
pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYMM (
  side  IN      flag,
  uplo  IN      flag,
  m     IN      POSITIVEN,
  n     IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  a     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda   IN      POSITIVEN,
  b     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldb   IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  c     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldc  IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-25 BLAS_SYMM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| side | Specifies whether the symmetric matrix A appears on the left or right in the operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> side = 'L' or 'l': $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ side = 'R' or 'r': $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ |
| uplo | Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array A is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u': Only the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix is to be referenced. uplo = 'L' or 'l': Only the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix is to be referenced. |
| m | Specifies the number of rows of the matrix C. m must be at least zero. |
| n | Specifies the number of columns of the matrix C. n must be at least zero. |
| alpha | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha. |

Table 275-25 (Cont.) BLAS_SYMM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| a | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda,ka) where ka is m when side = 'L' or 'l', and is n otherwise.</p> <p>Before entry with side = 'L' or 'l', the leading m by m part of the array A must contain the symmetric matrix, such that when uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading m by m upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced, and when uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading m by m lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced.</p> <p>Before entry with side = 'R' or 'r', the n by n part of the array A must contain the symmetric matrix, such that when uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading n by n upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced, and when uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading n by n lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced.</p> |
| lda | <p>Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. When side = 'L' or 'l', lda must be at least $\max(1, m)$, otherwise lda must be at least $\max(1, n)$.</p> |
| b | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (ldb,n).</p> <p>Before entry, the leading m by n part of the array B must contain the matrix B.</p> |
| ldb | <p>Specifies the first dimension of b as declared in the calling (sub) program. ldb must be at least $\max(1, m)$.</p> |
| beta | <p>SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta. When beta is supplied as zero then c need not be set on input.</p> |
| c | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (ldc,n). Before entry, the leading m by n part of the array C must contain the matrix C, except when beta is zero, in which case C need not be set on entry. On exit, the array C is overwritten by the m by n updated matrix.</p> |
| ldc | <p>Specifies the first dimension of C as declared in the calling (sub) program. ldc must be at least $\max(1, m)$.</p> |
| pack | <p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'C': column-major (default) • 'R': row-major |

275.5.20 BLAS_SYMV Procedures

This procedure performs the matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$, where α and β are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric matrix.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYMV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  n       IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  a       IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  x       IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta   IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  y       IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYMV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  n       IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  a       IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  x       IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta   IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  y       IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-26 BLAS_SYMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| uplo | Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array A is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u'. Only the upper triangular part of A is to be referenced. uplo = 'L' or 'l'. Only the lower triangular part of A is to be referenced. |
| n | Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero. |
| alpha | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha. |

Table 275-26 (Cont.) BLAS_SYMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| a | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n). Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading n by n upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced.</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading n by n lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced.</p> |
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least max(1, n). |
| x | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least</p> <p>(1+(n-1)*abs(incx))</p> <p>Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the n element vector x.</p> |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero. |
| beta | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta. When beta is supplied as zero then y need not be set on input. |
| y | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least</p> <p>(1+(n-1)*abs(incy))</p> <p>Before entry, the incremented array Y must contain the n element vector y. On exit, Y is overwritten by the updated vector y.</p> |
| incy | Specifies the increment for the elements of y. Must not be zero. |
| pack | <p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'C': column-major (default) • 'R': row-major |

275.5.21 BLAS_SYR Procedures

This procedure performs the rank 1 operation $A := \alpha * x * x' + A$, where alpha is a real scalar, x is an n element vector, and A is an n by n symmetric matrix.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYR (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVE,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_DBL,
```

```

x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYR (
  uplo  IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha IN      SCALAR_FLT,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-27 BLAS_SYR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| uplo | Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array A is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u' : Only the upper triangular part of A is to be referenced. uplo = 'L' or 'l' : Only the lower triangular part of A is to be referenced. |
| n | Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero. |
| alpha | Specifies the scalar alpha. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1+(n-1)*abs(incx))$ Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the m element vector x. |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n) Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading n by n upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced. On exit, the upper triangular part of the array A is overwritten by the upper triangular part of the updated matrix. Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading n by n lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced. On exit, the lower triangular part of the array A is overwritten by the lower triangular part of the updated matrix. |
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least $\max(1, n)$ |

Table 275-27 (Cont.) BLAS_SYR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.22 BLAS_SYR2 Procedures

This procedure performs the rank 2 operation $A := \alpha x y^T + \alpha y x^T + A$, where α is a scalar, x and y are n element vectors, and A is an n by n symmetric matrix.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYR2 (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_DBL,
    x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    y      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
    a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYR2 (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLT,
    x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    y      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
    a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-28 BLAS_SYR2 Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| uplo | Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array A is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uplo = 'U' or 'u' : Only the upper triangular part of A is to be referenced. • uplo = 'L' or 'l' : Only the lower triangular part of A is to be referenced. |
| n | Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero. |
| alpha | Specifies the scalar alpha. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$ Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the m element vector x. |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |
| y | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incy}))$ Before entry, the incremented array Y must contain the m element vector y. |
| incy | Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n) With uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading n by n upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced. On exit, the upper triangular part of the array A is overwritten by the upper triangular part of the updated matrix. With uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading n by n lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced. On exit, the lower triangular part of the array A is overwritten by the lower triangular part of the updated matrix. |
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least $\text{max}(1, n)$ |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'C': column-major (default) • 'R': row-major |

275.5.23 BLAS_SYR2K Procedures

It performs one of the symmetric rank2 k operations $C := \alpha * A * B' + \alpha * B * A' + \beta * C$ or $C := \alpha * A' * B + \alpha * B' * A + \beta * C$, where alpha and beta are scalars, C is

an n by n symmetric matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYR2K (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    trans  IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    k      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    b      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
    beta   IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    c      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldc    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYR2K (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    trans  IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    k      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
    beta   IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
    c      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldc    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-29 BLAS_SYR2K Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| uplo | Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array C is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u' : Only the upper triangular part of C is to be referenced. uplo = 'L' or 'l' : Only the lower triangular part of C is to be referenced. |

Table 275-29 (Cont.) BLAS_SYR2K Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| trans | <p>Specifies the operations to be performed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trans = 'N' or 'n': $C := \alpha * A * B + \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ trans = 'T' or 't': $C := \alpha * A' * B + \alpha * B' * A + \beta * C$ trans = 'C' or 'c': $C := \alpha * A' * B + \alpha * B' * A + \beta * C$ |
| n | Specifies the order of matrix C. n must be at least zero. |
| k | On entry with trans = 'N' or 'n', k specifies the number of columns of the matrices A and B. On entry with trans = 'T' or 't' or trans = 'C' or 'c', k specifies the number of rows of the matrices A and B. k must be at least zero. |
| alpha | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha. |
| a | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, ka) where kb is k when trans = 'N' or 'n', and is n otherwise.</p> <p>Before entry with trans = 'N' or 'n', the leading n by k part of the array A must contain the matrix A, otherwise the leading k by n part of the array A must contain the matrix A.</p> |
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. When trans = 'N' or 'n', lda must be at least $\max(1, n)$, otherwise lda must be at least $\max(1, k)$. |
| b | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, kb) where kb is k when trans = 'N' or 'n', and is n otherwise.</p> <p>Before entry with trans = 'N' or 'n', the leading n by k part of the array B must contain the matrix B, otherwise the leading k by n part of the array B must contain the matrix B.</p> |
| ldb | Specifies the first dimension of b as declared in the calling (sub) program. When trans = 'N' or 'n', ldb must be at least $\max(1, n)$, otherwise ldb must be at least $\max(1, k)$. |
| beta | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta. |
| c | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (ldc, n).</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading n by n upper triangular part of the array C must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of C is not referenced. On exit, the upper triangular part of the array C is overwritten by the upper triangular part of the updated matrix.</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading n by n lower triangular part of the array C must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of C is not referenced. On exit, the lower triangular part of the array C is overwritten by the lower triangular part of the updated matrix.</p> |
| ldc | Specifies the first dimension of C as declared in the calling (sub) program. ldc must be at least $\max(1, n)$. |

Table 275-29 (Cont.) BLAS_SYR2K Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.24 BLAS_SYRK Procedures

This procedure performs one of the symmetric rank k operations $C := \alpha * A * A' + \beta * C$ or $C := \alpha * A' * A + \beta * C$, where α and β are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYRK (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  trans  IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  k      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta   IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  c      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldc    IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYRK (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  trans  IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  k      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta   IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  c      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldc    IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-30 BLAS_SYRK Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| uplo | Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array C is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u' : Only the upper triangular part of C is to be referenced. uplo = 'L' or 'l' : Only the lower triangular part of C is to be referenced. |
| trans | Specifies the operations to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trans = 'N' or 'n' : $C := \alpha * A * A' + \beta * C$ trans = 'T' or 't' : $C := \alpha * A' * A + \beta * C$ trans = 'C' or 'c' : $C := \alpha * A * A + \beta * C$ |
| n | Specifies the order of matrix C. n must be at least zero. |
| k | On entry with trans = 'N' or 'n', k specifies the number of columns of the matrix A. On entry with trans = 'T' or 't' or trans = 'C' or 'c', k specifies the number of rows of the matrix A. k must be at least zero. |
| alpha | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, ka) where ka is k when trans = 'N' or 'n', and is n otherwise. Before entry with trans = 'N' or 'n', the leading n by k part of the array A must contain the matrix A, otherwise the leading k by n part of the array A must contain the matrix A. |
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. When trans = 'N' or 'n', lda must be at least $\max(1, n)$, otherwise lda must be at least $\max(1, k)$. |
| beta | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta. |
| c | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (ldc, n). Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading n by n upper triangular part of the array C must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of C is not referenced. On exit, the upper triangular part of the array C is overwritten by the upper triangular part of the updated matrix. Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading n by n lower triangular part of the array C must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of C is not referenced. On exit, the lower triangular part of the array C is overwritten by the lower triangular part of the updated matrix. |
| ldc | Specifies the first dimension of C as declared in the calling (sub) program. ldc must be at least $\max(1, n)$. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.25 BLAS_TBMV Procedures

This procedure performs the matrix-vector operations $x := A*x$ or $x := A'*x$, where x is an n element vector and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with $(k+1)$ diagonals.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TBMV (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    trans  IN      flag,
    diag   IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    k      IN      NATURALN,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TBMV (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    trans  IN      flag,
    diag   IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    k      IN      NATURALN,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-31 BLAS_TBMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| uplo | Specifies whether the matrix is an upper or lower triangular matrix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u'. A is an upper triangular matrix. uplo = 'L' or 'l'. A is a lower triangular matrix. |
| trans | Specifies the operation to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trans = 'N' or 'n' $x := A*x$ trans = 'T' or 't' $x := A'*x$ trans = 'C' or 'c' $x := A'*x$ |

Table 275-31 (Cont.) BLAS_TBMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| diag | Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diag = 'U' or 'u'. A is assumed to be unit triangular. diag = 'N' or 'n'. A is not assumed to be unit triangular. |
| n | Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero. |
| k | Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with uplo = 'U' or 'u', K specifies the number of super-diagonals of the matrix A. with uplo = 'L' or 'l', K specifies the number of sub-diagonals of the matrix A. K must satisfy $0 \leq k$. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n). Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the upper triangular band part of the matrix of coefficients, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row (k+1) of the array, the first super-diagonal starting at position 2 in row k, and so on. The top left k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced. Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the lower triangular band part of the matrix of coefficients, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row 1 of the array, the first sub-diagonal starting at position 1 in row 2, and so on. The bottom right k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced. Note that when diag = 'U' or 'u', the elements of the array A corresponding to the diagonal elements of the matrix are not referenced, but are assumed to be unity. |
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least (k+1). |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (n-1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$. Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the n element vector x. On exit, X is overwritten with the transformed vector x. |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.26 BLAS_TBSV Procedures

This procedure solves one of the systems of equations $A*x = b$ or $A'*x = b$, where b and x are n element vectors and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with $(k+1)$ diagonals.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TBSV (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    trans  IN      flag,
    diag   IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    k      IN      NATURALN,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_STBSV (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    trans  IN      flag,
    diag   IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    k      IN      NATURALN,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-32 BLAS_TBSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| uplo | Specifies whether the matrix is an upper or lower triangular matrix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u'. A is an upper triangular matrix. uplo = 'L' or 'l'. A is a lower triangular matrix. |
| trans | Specifies the equations to be solved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trans = 'N' or 'n': $A*x = b$ trans = 'T' or 't': $A'*x = b$ trans = 'C' or 'c': $A'*x = b$ |

Table 275-32 (Cont.) BLAS_TBSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| diag | <p>Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diag = 'U' or 'u' : A is assumed to be unit triangular. diag = 'N' or 'n' : A is not assumed to be unit triangular. |
| n | Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero. |
| k | <p>Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with uplo = 'U' or 'u', K specifies the number of super-diagonals of the matrix A. with uplo = 'L' or 'l', K specifies the number of sub-diagonals of the matrix A. <p>K must satisfy 0 ≤ k.</p> |
| a | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda,n).</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the upper triangular band part of the matrix of coefficients, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row (k+1) of the array, the first super-diagonal starting at position 2 in row k, and so on. The top left k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced.</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the lower triangular band part of the matrix of coefficients, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row 1 of the array, the first sub-diagonal starting at position 1 in row 2, and so on. The bottom right k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced.</p> <p>Note that when diag = 'U' or 'u', the elements of the array A corresponding to the diagonal elements of the matrix are not referenced, but are assumed to be unity.</p> |
| lda | On entry, lda specifies the first dimension of A as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least (k+1). |
| x | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least</p> $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$ <p>Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the n element right-hand side vector b.</p> <p>On exit, X is overwritten with the solution vector x.</p> |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |
| pack | <p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

Usage Notes

No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

275.5.27 BLAS_TPMV Procedures

This procedure performs the matrix-vector operations $x := A*x$ or $x := A'*x$, where x is an n element vector and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TPMV (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    trans  IN      flag,
    diag   IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    ap     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TBMV (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    trans  IN      flag,
    diag   IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    ap     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-33 BLAS_TPMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| uplo | Specifies whether the matrix is an upper or lower triangular matrix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u'. A is an upper triangular matrix. uplo = 'L' or 'l'. A is a lower triangular matrix. |
| trans | Specifies the operation to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trans = 'N' or 'n' $x := A*x$ trans = 'T' or 't' $x := A'*x$ trans = 'C' or 'c' $x := A'*x$ |
| diag | Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diag = 'U' or 'u'. A is assumed to be unit triangular. diag = 'N' or 'n'. A is not assumed to be unit triangular. |
| n | Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero. |

Table 275-33 (Cont.) BLAS_TPMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ap | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda,n).</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the upper triangular band part of the matrix of coefficients, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row (k+1) of the array, the first super-diagonal starting at position 2 in row k, and so on. The top left k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced.</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the lower triangular band part of the matrix of coefficients, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row 1 of the array, the first sub-diagonal starting at position 1 in row 2, and so on. The bottom right k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced.</p> <p>Note that when diag = 'U' or 'u', the elements of the array A corresponding to the diagonal elements of the matrix are not referenced, but are assumed to be unity.</p> |
| x | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least (1+(n-1)*abs(incx)). Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the n element vector x. On exit, X is overwritten with the transformed vector x.</p> |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero. |
| pack | <p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'C': column-major (default) • 'R': row-major |

275.5.28 BLAS_TPSV Procedures

This procedure solves one of the systems of equations $A*x = b$ or $A'*x = b$, where b and x are n element vectors and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_TPSV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  trans  IN      flag,
  diag   IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  ap     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_TPSV (
  uplo  IN      flag,
  trans IN      flag,
  diag  IN      flag,
  n     IN      POSITIVEN,
  ap    IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  x     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx  IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-34 BLAS_TPSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| uplo | Specifies whether the matrix is an upper or lower triangular matrix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u' : A is an upper triangular matrix. uplo = 'L' or 'l' : A is a lower triangular matrix. |
| trans | Specifies the operation to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trans = 'N' or 'n' : $A*x = b$ trans = 'T' or 't' : $A'*x = b$ trans = 'C' or 'c' : $A'*x = b$ |
| diag | Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diag = 'U' or 'u' : A is assumed to be unit triangular. diag = 'N' or 'n' : A is not assumed to be unit triangular. |
| n | Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero. |
| ap | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $((n*(n+1))/2)$ Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the array ap must contain the upper triangular matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that ap(1) contains a(1,1), ap(2) and ap(3) contain a(1,2) and a(2,2) respectively, and so on. Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the array ap must contain the lower triangular matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that ap(1) contains a(1,1), ap(2) and ap(3) contain a(2,1) and a(3,1) respectively, and so on. Note that when diag = 'U' or 'u', the diagonal elements of A are not referenced, but are assumed to be unity. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(incx))$ Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the n element right-hand side vector b. On exit, X is overwritten with the solution vector x. |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

Usage Notes

No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

275.5.29 BLAS_TRMM Procedures

This procedure performs a matrix-matrix operation.

It performs one of the following matrix-matrix operations:

```
B := alpha*op( A )*B
```

or

```
B := alpha*B*op( A )
```

where `alpha` is a scalar, `B` is an `m` by `n` matrix, `A` is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and `op(A)` is one of

```
op( A ) = A
```

or

```
op( A ) = A'
```



See Also:

[BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRMM (
    side   IN      flag,
    uplo   IN      flag,
    transa IN      flag,
    diag   IN      flag,
    m      IN      POSITIVEN,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRMM (
    side   IN      flag,
    uplo   IN      flag,
    transa IN      flag,
    diag   IN      flag,
    m      IN      POSITIVEN,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
```



```
lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-35 BLAS_TRMM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| side | Specifies whether the symmetric matrix A appears on the left or right in the operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> side = 'L' or 'l' : B := alpha*op(A)*B side = 'R' or 'r' : B := alpha*B*op(A) |
| uplo | Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array A is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u' : A is an upper triangular matrix. uplo = 'L' or 'l' : A is a lower triangular matrix. |
| transa | Specifies the form of op(A) to be used in the matrix multiplication as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transa = 'N' or 'n' : op(A) = A transa = 'T' or 't' : op(A) = A' transa = 'C' or 'c' : op(A) = A' |
| diag | Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diag = 'U' or 'u'. A is assumed to be unit triangular. diag = 'N' or 'n'. A is not assumed to be unit triangular. |
| m | Specifies the number of rows of the B. m must be at least zero. |
| n | Specifies the number of columns of B. n must be at least zero. |
| alpha | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha. When alpha is zero then A is not referenced and B need not be set before entry. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda,k) where k is m when side = 'L' or 'l', and is n when side = 'R' or 'r'. Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading k by k upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular matrix, and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced. Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading k by k lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced. Note that when diag = 'U' or 'u', the diagonal elements of A are not referenced either, but are assumed to be unity. |
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. When side = 'L' or 'l', lda must be at least max(1,m), otherwise lda must be at least max(1,n). |
| b | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (ldb,n). Before entry, the leading m by n part of the array B must contain the matrix B, and on exit is overwritten by the transformed matrix. |
| ldb | Specifies the first dimension of b as declared in the calling (sub) program. ldb must be at least max(1,m). |

Table 275-35 (Cont.) BLAS_TRMM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.30 BLAS_TRMV Procedures

This procedure performs the matrix-vector operations $x := A*x$ or $x := A'*x$, where x is an n element vector and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRMV (
  uplo  IN      flag,
  trans IN      flag,
  diag  IN      flag,
  n     IN      POSITIVEN,
  a     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda   IN      POSITIVEN,
  x     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx  IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRMV (
  uplo  IN      flag,
  trans IN      flag,
  diag  IN      flag,
  n     IN      POSITIVEN,
  a     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda   IN      POSITIVEN,
  x     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx  IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-36 BLAS_TRMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| uplo | Specifies whether the matrix is an upper or lower triangular matrix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u'. A is an upper triangular matrix. uplo = 'L' or 'l'. A is a lower triangular matrix. |

Table 275-36 (Cont.) BLAS_TRMV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| trans | Specifies the operation to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trans = 'N' or 'n': $x := A*x$ trans = 'T' or 't': $x := A^T*x$ trans = 'C' or 'c': $x := A^H*x$ |
| diag | Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diag = 'U' or 'u': A is assumed to be unit triangular. diag = 'N' or 'n': A is not assumed to be unit triangular. |
| n | Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n). Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading n by n upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced. Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading n by n lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced. Note that when diag = 'U' or 'u', the diagonal elements of A are not referenced either, but are assumed to be unity |
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least $\max(1, n)$. |
| x | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1+(n-1)*as(incx))$. Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the n element vector x. |
| incx | Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.31 BLAS_TRSM Procedures

This procedure performs a matrix-matrix operation.

It performs one of the matrix-matrix operations:

$$\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$$

or

$$X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$$

where alpha is a scalar, X and B are m by n matrices, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and op(A) is one of

$$\text{op}(A) = A$$

or

$$\text{op}(A) = A^T$$

The matrix X is overwritten on B.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRSM (
    side IN      flag,
    uplo IN      flag,
    transa IN    flag,
    diag IN      flag,
    m IN         POSITIVEN,
    n IN         POSITIVEN,
    alpha IN     SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    a IN         UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda IN       POSITIVEN,
    b IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb IN       POSITIVEN,
    pack IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRSM (
    side IN      flag,
    uplo IN      flag,
    transa IN    flag,
    diag IN      flag,
    m IN         POSITIVEN,
    n IN         POSITIVEN,
    alpha IN     SCALAR_FLOAT,
    a IN         UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda IN       POSITIVEN,
    b IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldb IN       POSITIVEN,
    pack IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-37 BLAS_TRSM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| side | Specifies whether the symmetric matrix A appears on the left or right in the operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> side = 'L' or 'l': $op(A) * X = alpha * B$ side = 'R' or 'r': $X * op(A) = alpha * B$ |
| uplo | Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array A is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u': A is an upper triangular matrix. uplo = 'L' or 'l': A is a lower triangular matrix. |

Table 275-37 (Cont.) BLAS_TRSM Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| transa | Specifies the form of $op(A)$ to be used in the matrix multiplication as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transa = 'N' or 'n': $op(A) = A$ transa = 'T' or 't': $op(A) = A'$ transa = 'C' or 'c': $op(A) = A^{-1}$ |
| diag | Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diag = 'U' or 'u'. A is assumed to be unit triangular. diag = 'N' or 'n'. A is not assumed to be unit triangular. |
| m | Specifies the number of rows of the B. m must be at least zero. |
| n | Specifies the number of columns of B. n must be at least zero. |
| alpha | SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha. When alpha is zero then A is not referenced and B need not be set before entry. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, k) where k is m when side = 'L' or 'l', and is n when side = 'R' or 'r'. Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading k by k upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular matrix, and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced. Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading k by k lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced. Note that when diag = 'U' or 'u', the diagonal elements of A are not referenced either, but are assumed to be unity. |
| lda | Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. When side = 'L' or 'l', lda must be at least $\max(1, m)$, otherwise lda must be at least $\max(1, n)$. |
| b | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (ldb, n). Before entry, the leading m by n part of the array B must contain the matrix B, and on exit is overwritten by the solution matrix X. |
| ldb | Specifies the first dimension of b as declared in the calling (sub) program. ldb must be at least $\max(1, m)$. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.32 BLAS_TRSV Procedures

This procedure solves one of the systems of equations $A*x = b$ or $A'*x = b$, where b and x are n element vectors and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix.



See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRSV (
    uplo   IN        flag,
    trans  IN        flag,
    diag   IN        flag,
    n      IN        POSITIVEN,
    a      IN        UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN        POSITIVEN,
    x      IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN        POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN        flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRSV (
    uplo   IN        flag,
    trans  IN        flag,
    diag   IN        flag,
    n      IN        POSITIVEN,
    a      IN        UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN        POSITIVEN,
    x      IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN        POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN        flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-38 BLAS_TRSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| uplo | Specifies whether the matrix is an upper or lower triangular matrix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' or 'u'. A is an upper triangular matrix. uplo = 'L' or 'l'. A is a lower triangular matrix. |
| trans | Specifies the operation to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trans = 'N' or 'n'. $A*x = b$ trans = 'T' or 't'. $A'*x = b$ trans = 'C' or 'c'. $A'*x = b$ |
| diag | Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diag = 'U' or 'u'. A is assumed to be unit triangular. diag = 'N' or 'n'. A is not assumed to be unit triangular. |
| n | Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero. |

Table 275-38 (Cont.) BLAS_TRSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| a | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n).</p> <p>Before entry with <code>uplo = 'U'</code> or <code>'u'</code>, the leading <code>n</code> by <code>n</code> upper triangular part of the array <code>A</code> must contain the upper triangular matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of <code>A</code> is not referenced.</p> <p>Before entry with <code>uplo = 'L'</code> or <code>'l'</code>, the leading <code>n</code> by <code>n</code> lower triangular part of the array <code>A</code> must contain the lower triangular matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of <code>A</code> is not referenced.</p> <p>Note that when <code>diag = 'U'</code> or <code>'u'</code>, the diagonal elements of <code>A</code> are not referenced either, but are assumed to be unity.</p> |
| lda | <p>Specifies the first dimension of <code>A</code> as declared in the calling (sub) program. <code>lda</code> must be at least <code>max(1, n)</code>.</p> |
| x | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least</p> $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$ <p>Before entry, the incremented array <code>X</code> must contain the <code>n</code> element right-hand side vector <code>b</code>. On exit, <code>X</code> is overwritten with the solution vector <code>x</code>.</p> |
| incx | <p>Specifies the increment for the elements of <code>x</code>. Must not be zero.</p> |
| pack | <p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'C': column-major (default) • 'R': row-major |

Usage Notes

No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

275.5.33 LAPACK_GBSV Procedures

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$, where `a` is a band matrix of order `n` with `kl` sub diagonals and `ku` superdiagonals, and `x` and `b` are `n` by `nrhs` matrices.

The LU decomposition with partial pivoting and row interchanges is used to factor `A` as

$$a = L * U$$

where `L` is a product of permutation and unit lower triangular matrices with `kl` sub diagonals, and `U` is upper triangular with `kl+ku` superdiagonals. The factored form of `a` is then used to solve the system of equations

$$a * x = b$$



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GBSV (
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    kl     IN      NATURALN,
    ku     IN      NATURALN,
    nrhs   IN      POSITIVEN,
    ab     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldab   IN      POSITIVEN,
    ipiv   IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,
    b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
    info   OUT     INTEGER,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GBSV (
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    kl     IN      NATURALN,
    ku     IN      NATURALN,
    nrhs   IN      POSITIVEN,
    ab     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldab   IN      POSITIVEN,
    ipiv   IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,
    b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
    info   OUT     INTEGER,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-39 LAPACK_GBSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | The number of linear equations, equivalent to the order of the matrix <i>a</i> . <i>n</i> >= 0 |
| kl | The number of sub diagonals within the band of <i>a</i> . <i>kl</i> >= 0. |
| ku | The number of superdiagonals within the band of <i>a</i> . <i>ku</i> >= 0. |
| nrhs | The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix <i>b</i> . <i>nrhs</i> >= 0. |
| ab | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldab, n). On entry, the matrix <i>a</i> in band storage, in rows <i>kl</i> +1 to 2* <i>kl</i> + <i>ku</i> +1; rows 1 to <i>kl</i> of the array need not be set. The <i>j</i> -th column of <i>A</i> is stored in the <i>j</i> -th column of the array <i>ab</i> : $ab(kl+ku+1+i-j, j) = a(i, j)$ for $\max(1, j-ku) \leq i \leq \min(n, j+kl)$ On exit, details of the factorization: <i>U</i> is stored as an upper triangular band matrix with <i>kl</i> + <i>ku</i> superdiagonals in rows 1 to <i>kl</i> + <i>ku</i> +1, and the multipliers used during the factorization are stored in rows: <i>kl</i> + <i>ku</i> +2 to 2* <i>kl</i> + <i>ku</i> +1 |
| ldab | The leading dimension of the array <i>ab</i> . <i>ldab</i> >= 2* <i>kl</i> + <i>ku</i> +1 |

Table 275-39 (Cont.) LAPACK_GBSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ipiv | INTEGER array, DIMENSION (n). The pivot indices that define the permutation matrix P; row i of the matrix was interchanged with row ipiv(i). |
| b | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs). On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b. On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X. |
| ldb | The leading dimension of the array b. ldb >= max(1, n) |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : if info = i, U(i,i) is exactly zero. The factorization has been completed, but the factor U is exactly singular, and the solution has not been computed |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.34 LAPACK_GEES Procedures

This procedure computes for an n by n real nonsymmetric matrix A, the eigenvalues, the real Schur form T, and, optionally, the matrix of Schur vectors Z.

This gives the Schur factorization $A = Z^*T^*(Z^{**T})$.

A matrix is in real Schur form if it is upper quasi-triangular with 1 by 1 and 2 by 2 blocks. 2 by 2 blocks will be standardized in the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

where $b^*c < 0$. The eigenvalues of such a block are $a \pm \sqrt{bc}$.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GEES (
  jobvs  IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  wr     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,

```

```

wi      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
vs      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
ldvs    IN      POSITIVEN,
info    OUT     INTEGER,
pack    IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GEES (
  jobvs  IN      flag,
  n       IN      POSITIVEN,
  a       IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda     IN      POSITIVEN,
  wr      IN      OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  wi      IN      OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  vs      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldvs    IN      POSITIVEN,
  info    OUT     integer,
  pack    IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-40 LAPACK_GEES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| jobz | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'N': Schur vectors are not computed. 'V': Schur vectors are computed. |
| n | The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On entry, the n by n matrix A. On exit, A has been overwritten by its real Schur form T. |
| lda | The leading dimension of the array a. $lda \geq \max(1, n)$. |
| wr | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). wr and wi contain the real and imaginary parts respectively of the computed eigenvalues in the same order that they appear on the diagonal of the output Schur form T. Complex conjugate pairs of eigenvalues will appear consecutively with the eigenvalue having the positive imaginary part first. |
| wi | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldz, n). wr and wi contain the real and imaginary parts respectively of the computed eigenvalues in the same order that they appear on the diagonal of the output Schur form T. Complex conjugate pairs of eigenvalues will appear consecutively with the eigenvalue having the positive imaginary part first. |
| vs | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If jobvs = 'V', vs contains the orthogonal matrix Z of Schur vectors. If jobvs = 'N', vs is not referenced. |
| ldvs | The leading dimension of the array vs. $ldvs \geq 1$. If jobvs = 'V', $ldvs \geq N$. |

Table 275-40 (Cont.) LAPACK_GEES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : if info = i, and i is ≤ N: the QR algorithm failed to compute all the eigenvalues. Elements 1:ILO-1 and i+1:N of wr and wi contain those eigenvalues which have converged. If jobvs = 'V', vs contains the matrix which reduces A to its partially converged Schur form. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.35 LAPACK_GELS Procedures

This procedure solves overdetermined or underdetermined real linear systems involving an m by n matrix A , or its transpose, using a QR or LQ factorization of A . It is assumed that A has full rank.

The following options are provided:

- If TRANS = 'N' and $m \geq n$: find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, that is, solve the least squares problem

$$\text{minimize } || B - A * X ||$$
- If TRANS = 'N' and $m < n$: find the minimum norm solution of an underdetermined system $A * X = B$.
- If TRANS = 'T' and $m \geq n$: find the minimum norm solution of an undetermined system $A^{**T} * X = B$.
- If TRANS = 'T' and $m < n$: find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, that is, solve the least squares problem $\text{minimize } || B - A^{**T} * X ||$.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GELS (
    trans    IN        flag,
    m        IN        POSITIVEN,
    n        IN        POSITIVEN,
    nrhs     IN        POSITIVEN,
    a        IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda      IN        POSITIVEN,
    b        IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb      IN        POSITIVEN,

```

```

info    OUT    INTEGER,
pack    IN     flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GELS (
  trans  IN     flag,
  m      IN     POSITIVEN,
  n      IN     POSITIVEN,
  nrhs   IN     POSITIVEN,
  a      IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda    IN     POSITIVEN,
  b      IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldb    IN     POSITIVEN,
  info   OUT    INTEGER,
  pack   IN     flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-41 LAPACK_GELS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| trans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHARACTER = 'N': The linear system involves A. CHARACTER = 'T': The linear system involves A**T . |
| m | The number of rows of the matrix a. $M \geq 0$. |
| n | The number of columns of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$. |
| nrhs | The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix band $x.nrhs \geq 0$. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n). On entry, the matrix b of right hand side vectors, stored columnwise; b is m by nrhs if TRANS = 'N', or n by nrhs if trans = 'T'. On exit, if $m \geq n$, a is overwritten by details of its QR factorization as returned by SGEQRF. If $m < n$, A is overwritten by details of its LQ factorization as returned by SGELQF. |
| lda | The leading dimension of the array A. $lda \geq \max(1, m)$. |
| b | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs). On entry, the matrix b of right hand side vectors, stored columnwise. b is m by nrhs if trans = 'n', or n by nrhs if trans = 'T'. On exit, b is overwritten by the solution vectors, stored columnwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If trans = 'n' and $m \geq n$, rows 1 to n of b contain the least squares solution vectors; the residual sum of squares for the solution in each column is given by the sum of squares of elements n+1 to m in that column. If trans = 'n' and $m < n$, rows 1 to n of b contain the minimum norm solution vectors. If trans = 'T' and $m \geq n$, rows 1 to m of b contain the minimum norm solution vectors. If trans = 'T' and $m < n$, rows 1 to m of b contain the least squares solution vectors; the residual sum of squares for the solution in each column is given by the sum of squares of elements m+1 to n in that column. |
| ldb | The leading dimension of the array b. $ldb \geq \max(1, m, n)$ |

Table 275-41 (Cont.) LAPACK_GELS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.36 LAPACK_GESDD Procedures

This procedure computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) of a real m by n matrix A , optionally computing the left and right singular vectors. If singular vectors are desired, it uses a divide-and-conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.

The SVD is written

$$A = U * SIGMA * \text{transpose}(V)$$

where $SIGMA$ is an m by n matrix which is zero except for its $\min(m, n)$ diagonal elements, U is an m by m orthogonal matrix, and V is an n by n orthogonal matrix. The diagonal elements of $SIGMA$ are the singular values of A , they are real and non-negative, and are returned in descending order. The first $\min(m, n)$ columns of U and V are the left and right singular vectors of A .

Note that the routine returns V^{*T} , not V .



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GESDD (
    jobz    IN          flag,
    m       IN          POSITIVEN,
    n       IN          POSITIVEN,
    a       IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda     IN          POSITIVEN,
    s       IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    u       IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldu     IN          POSITIVEN,
    vt      IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldvt    IN          POSITIVEN,
    info    OUT         INTEGER,
    pack    IN          flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GESDD (
    jobz    IN          flag,
    m       IN          POSITIVEN,

```

```

n      IN      POSITIVEN,
a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
s      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
u      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
ldu    IN      POSITIVEN,
vt     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
ldvt   IN      POSITIVEN,
info   OUT     INTEGER,
pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-42 LAPACK_GESDD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| jobz | <p>Specifies options for computing all or part of the matrix U:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'A': All m columns of u and all n rows of V**T are returned in arrays u and vt. 'S': The first min(m,n) columns of u and the first min(m,n) rows of V**T are returned in the arrays u and vt. 'O': The first min(m,n) columns of u (the left singular vectors) are overwritten on the array a. jobz and jobvt cannot both be 'O' 'N': No columns of u (no left singular vectors) are computed. |
| m | The order of the matrix a. m >= 0. |
| n | The order of the matrix a. n >= 0. |
| a | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n).</p> <p>On entry, the n by n matrix A.</p> <p>On exit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If jobz = 'O', a is overwritten with the first min(m,n) columns of u (the left singular vectors, stored columnwise). If m >= n, a is overwritten with the first m rows of V**T (the right singular vectors, stored rowwise). If jobz .ne. 'O', the contents of a are destroyed. |
| lda | The leading dimension of the array a. lda >= max(1,m). |
| s | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (min(m,n)).</p> <p>The singular values of a, sorted so that S(i) >= S(i+1).</p> |
| u | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL. ucol = m if jobz = 'A' or jobz = 'O' and m < n; ucol = min(m,n) if jobz = 'S'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If jobz = 'A' or jobz = 'O' and m < n, u contains the m by m orthogonal matrix u. If jobz = 'S', u contains the first min(m,n) columns of u (the left singular vectors, stored columnwise). If jobz = 'O' and m >= n, or jobz = 'N', u is not referenced. |
| ldu | The leading dimension of the array U. ldu >= 1. If jobz = 'S' or 'A', or jobz = 'O' and m < n, ldu >= m. |

Table 275-42 (Cont.) LAPACK_GESDD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| vt | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldvt, n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If jobz = 'A' or jobz = 'O' and $m \geq n$, vt contains the n by n orthogonal matrix $V^{*}T$. • If jobz = 'S', vt contains the first $\min(m,n)$ rows of $V^{*}T$ (the right singular vectors, stored rowwise). • If jobz = 'O' and $m < n$, or jobz = 'N', vt is not referenced. |
| ldvt | The leading dimension of the array vt. $ldvt \geq 1$. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If jobz = 'A', or jobz = 'O' and $m \geq n$, $ldvt \geq n$. • If jobz = 'S', $ldvt \geq \min(m,n)$. |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • = 0 : successful exit • < 0 : If info = $-i$, the i-th argument had an illegal value • > 0 : SBDSDC did not converge, updating process failed. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'C': column-major (default) • 'R': row-major |

275.5.37 LAPACK_GESV Procedure

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$, where a is an n by n matrix and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices.

The LU decomposition with partial pivoting and row interchanges is used to factor A as

$$a = P * L * U$$

where P is a permutation matrix, L is unit lower triangular, and U is upper triangular. The factored form of a is then used to solve the system of equations

$$a * x = b$$



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GESV (
  n          IN          POSITIVEN,
  nrhs       IN          POSITIVEN,
  a          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda       IN          POSITIVEN,
  ipiv       IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,
  b          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldb       IN          POSITIVEN,
  info       OUT        INTEGER,
  pack       IN          flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GESV (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  nrhs   IN      POSITIVEN,
  a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  ipiv   IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,
  b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
  info   OUT     INTEGER,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-43 LAPACK_GESV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | The number of linear equations, equivalent to the order of the matrix a. n >= 0 |
| nrhs | The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b. nrhs >= 0. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n). On entry, the n by n coefficient matrix a. On exit, the factors L and U from the factorization a = P*L*U; the unit diagonal elements of L are not stored. |
| lda | The leading dimension of the array a. lda >= max(1, n) |
| ipiv | INTEGER array, DIMENSION (n). The pivot indices that define the permutation matrix P; row i of the matrix was interchanged with row ipiv(i). |
| b | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs). On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b. On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X. |
| ldb | The leading dimension of the array b. ldb >= max(1, n) |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : if info = i, U(i, i) is exactly zero. The factorization has been completed, but the factor U is exactly singular, so the solution could not be computed. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.38 LAPACK_GESVD Procedures

This procedure computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) of a real m by n matrix A, optionally computing the left and/or right singular vectors.

The SVD is written

$$A = U * SIGMA * \text{transpose}(V)$$

where SIGMA is an m by n matrix which is zero except for its $\min(m, n)$ diagonal elements, U is an m by m orthogonal matrix, and V is an n by n orthogonal matrix. The diagonal elements of SIGMA are the singular values of A , they are real and non-negative, and are returned in descending order. The first $\min(m, n)$ columns of U and V are the left and right singular vectors of A .

Note that the routine returns V^{*T} , not V .



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GESVD (
  jobu  IN      flag,
  jobvt IN      flag,
  m     IN      POSITIVEN,
  n     IN      POSITIVEN,
  a     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda   IN      POSITIVEN,
  s     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  u     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldu   IN      POSITIVEN,
  vt    IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldvt  IN      POSITIVEN,
  info  OUT     INTEGER,
  pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GESVD (
  jobu  IN      flag,
  jobvt IN      flag,
  m     IN      POSITIVEN,
  n     IN      POSITIVEN,
  a     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda   IN      POSITIVEN,
  s     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  u     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldu   IN      POSITIVEN,
  vt    IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldvt  IN      POSITIVEN,
  info  OUT     INTEGER,
  pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-44 LAPACK_GESVD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| jobu | <p>Specifies options for computing all or part of the matrix U:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'A': All m columns of U are returned in array U. 'S': The first $\min(m,n)$ columns of U (the left singular vectors) are returned in the array U. 'O': The first $\min(m,n)$ columns of U (the left singular vectors) are overwritten on the array a. $jobu$ and $jobvt$ cannot both be 'O'. 'N': No columns of U (no left singular vectors) are computed. |
| jobvt | <p>Specifies options for computing all or part of the matrix $V^{*}T$:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'A': All n rows of $V^{*}T$ are returned in the array vt. 'S': The first $\min(m,n)$ rows of $V^{*}T$ (the right singular vectors) are returned in the array vt. 'O': The first $\min(m,n)$ rows of $V^{*}T$ (the right singular vectors) are overwritten on the array a. $jobvt$ and $jobu$ cannot both be 'O'. 'N': No rows of $V^{*}T$ (no right singular vectors) are computed. |
| m | The order of the matrix a . $M \geq 0$. |
| n | The order of the matrix a . $N \geq 0$. |
| a | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n).</p> <p>On entry, the n by n matrix A.</p> <p>On exit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If $jobu = 'O'$, A is overwritten with the first $\min(m,n)$ columns of U (the left singular vectors, stored columnwise); If $jobvt = 'O'$, A is overwritten with the first $\min(m,n)$ rows of $V^{*}T$ (the right singular vectors, stored rowwise); If $jobu \neq 'O'$ and $jobvt \neq 'O'$, the contents of A are destroyed. |
| lda | The leading dimension of the array a . $lda \geq \max(1,n)$. |
| s | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (min(m,n)).</p> <p>The singular values of A, sorted so that $S(i) \geq S(i+1)$.</p> |
| u | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldu, ucol). (ldu, m) if $jobu = 'A'$ or (ldu, min(m,n)) if $jobu = 'S'$.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If $jobu = 'A'$, U contains the m by m orthogonal matrix U. If $jobu = 'S'$, U contains the first $\min(m,n)$ columns of U (the left singular vectors, stored columnwise). If $jobu = 'N'$ or 'O', U is not referenced. |
| ldu | The leading dimension of the array U . $ldu \geq 1$. If $jobu = 'S'$ or 'a', $ldu \geq m$. |
| vt | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldvt, n).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If $jobvt = 'A'$, vt contains the n by n orthogonal matrix $V^{*}T$. If $jobvt = 'S'$, vt contains the first $\min(m,n)$ rows of $V^{*}T$ (the right singular vectors, stored rowwise). If $jobvt = 'N'$ or 'O', vt is not referenced. |

Table 275-44 (Cont.) LAPACK_GESVD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ldvt | The leading dimension of the array vt. $ldvt \geq 1$. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If $jobvt = 'A'$, $ldvt \geq n$. If $jobvt = 'S'$, $ldvt \geq \min(m,n)$. |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $= 0$: successful exit < 0 : If $info = -i$, the i-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : If SBDSQR did not converge, info specifies how many superdiagonals of an intermediate bidiagonal form B did not converge to zero. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.39 LAPACK_GEEV Procedures

This procedure computes for an n by n real nonsymmetric matrix A , the eigenvalues and, optionally, the left and/or right eigenvectors.

- The right eigenvector $v(j)$ of A satisfies $A * v(j) = \text{lambda}(j) * v(j)$ where $\text{lambda}(j)$ is its eigenvalue.
- The left eigenvector $u(j)$ of A satisfies $u(j)**H * A = \text{lambda}(j) * u(j)**H$ where $u(j)**H$ denotes the conjugate transpose of $u(j)$.

The computed eigenvectors are normalized to have Euclidean norm equal to 1 and largest component real.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GEEV (
    jobvl  IN      flag,
    jobvr  IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    wr     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    wi     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    vl     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldvl   IN      POSITIVEN,
    vr     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldvr   IN      POSITIVEN,
    info   OUT     INTEGER,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GEEV (
  jobvl  IN    flag,
  jobvr  IN    flag,
  n      IN    POSITIVEN,
  a      IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda   IN    POSITIVEN,
  wr    IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  wi    IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  vl    IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldvl  IN    POSITIVEN,
  vr    IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldvr  IN    POSITIVEN,
  info  OUT    INTEGER,
  pack  IN    flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-45 LAPACK_GEEV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| jobvl | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'N': Left eigenvectors of A are not computed. 'V': Left eigenvectors of A are computed. |
| jobvr | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'N': Right eigenvectors of A are not computed. 'V': Right eigenvectors of A are computed. |
| n | The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On entry, the n by n matrix A. On exit, A has been overwritten. |
| lda | The leading dimension of the array a. $lda \geq \max(1, n)$. |
| wr | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). wr and wi contain the real and imaginary parts respectively of the computed eigenvalues. Complex conjugate pairs of eigenvalues will appear consecutively with the eigenvalue having the positive imaginary part first. |
| wi | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldz, n). wr and wi contain the real and imaginary parts respectively of the computed eigenvalues. Complex conjugate pairs of eigenvalues will appear consecutively with the eigenvalue having the positive imaginary part first. |
| vl | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If jobvl = 'V', the left eigenvectors u(j) are stored one after another in the columns of vl, in the same order as their eigenvalues. If jobvs = 'N', vl is not referenced. If the j-th eigenvalue is real, then $u(j) = VL(:, j)$, the j-th column of vl. If the j-th and (j+1)-st eigenvalues form a complex conjugate pair, then $u(j) = VL(:, j) + i*VL(:, j+1)$ and $u(j+1) = VL(:, j) - i*VL(:, j+1)$. |
| ldvl | The leading dimension of the array vl. $ldvl \geq 1$. If jobvl = 'V', $ldvl \geq n$. |

Table 275-45 (Cont.) LAPACK_GEEV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| vr | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldvr, n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If jobvr = 'V', the right eigenvectors v(j) are stored one after another in the columns of vr, in the same order as their eigenvalues.. • If jobvr = 'N', vr is not referenced. • If the j-th eigenvalue is real, then v(j) = VR(:,j), the j-th column of vr. • If the j-th and (j+1)-st eigenvalues form a complex conjugate pair, then v(j) = VR(:,j) + i*VR(:,j+1) and v(j+1) = VR(:,j) - i*VR(:,j+1). |
| ldvr | The leading dimension of the array vr. vr.ldvr >= 1. If jobvr = 'V', ldvr >= N |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • = 0 : successful exit • < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value • > 0 : if info = i, and i is <= N: the QR algorithm failed to compute all the eigenvalues, and no eigenvectors have been computed. Elements i+1:N of wr and wi contain eigenvalues which have converged.. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'C': column-major (default) • 'R': row-major |

275.5.40 LAPACK_GTSV Procedure

This procedure solves the equation $a * x = b$, where a is an n by n tridiagonal matrix, by Gaussian elimination with partial pivoting.

Note that the equation $a'*x = b$ may be solved by interchanging the order of the arguments du and dl.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GTSV (
  n          IN          POSITIVEN,
  nrhs      IN          POSITIVEN,
  dl        IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  d         IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  du        IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  b         IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldb       IN          POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT        INTEGER,
  pack      IN          flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GTSV (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  nrhs   IN      POSITIVEN,
  dl     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  d      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  du     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
  info   OUT    INTEGER,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-46 LAPACK_GTSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | The order of the matrix a .n >= 0 |
| nrhs | The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b. nrhs >= 0. |
| dl | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n-1). On entry, dl must contain the (n-1) sub-diagonal elements of a. On exit, dl is overwritten by the (n-2) elements of the second super-diagonal of the upper triangular matrix U from the LU factorization of a, in dl(1), ..., dl(n-2). |
| d | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). On entry, d must contain the diagonal elements of a. On exit, d is overwritten by the n diagonal elements of U. |
| du | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n-1). On entry, du must contain the (n-1) super-diagonal elements of a. On exit, du is overwritten by the (n-1) elements of the first super-diagonal of U. |
| b | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (LDB, nrhs). On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b. On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X. |
| ldb | The leading dimension of the array b. ldb >= max (1, n) |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if info = -i , the i-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : if info = i, U(i,i) is exactly zero, and the solution has not been computed. The factorization has not been completed unless i = n. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.41 LAPACK_PBSV Procedures

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$, where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite band matrix and x and b are n by $nrhs$ matrices.

The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor A as

$$A = U^{*T}U \text{ if } UPLO = 'U'$$

or

$$A = L * L^{*T} \text{ if } UPLO = 'L'$$

where U is an upper triangular matrix and L is a lower triangular matrix. The factored form of A is then used to solve the system of equations $A * X = B$.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_PBSV (
  uplo      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  kd        IN      NATURALN,
  nrhs      IN      POSITIVEN,
  ab        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldab      IN      POSITIVEN,
  b         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldb       IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_PBSV (
  uplo      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  kd        IN      NATURALN,
  nrhs      IN      POSITIVEN,
  ab        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldab      IN      POSITIVEN,
  b         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldb       IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-47 LAPACK_PBSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| uplo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U'. Upper triangular of A is stored. uplo = 'L'. Lower triangular of A is stored. |
| n | The number of linear equations, that is, the order of the matrix a .n >= 0 |
| kd | The number of superdiagonals of the matrix A if uplo = 'U', or the number of subdiagonals if UPLO = 'L'. KD >= 0. |
| nrhs | The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b. nrhs >= 0. |
| ab | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldab, n). On entry, the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric band matrix a, stored in the first kd+1 rows of the array. The j-th column of a is stored in the j-th column of the array ab is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if uplo = 'U', AB(KD+1+i-j, j) = A(i, j) for max(1, j-KD) <= i <= j; if uplo = 'L', AB(1+i-j, j) = A(i, j) for j <= i <= min(N, j+KD) .See below for further details. On exit, if info = 0, the triangular factor U or L from the Cholesky factorization $A = U^{**T}U$ or $A = L^{**T}L$ of the bandmatrix A, in the same storage format as a. |
| ldab | The leading dimension of the array ab. ldb >= kd+1 |
| b | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs). On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b. On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X. |
| ldb | The leading dimension of the array b. ldb >= max(1, n) |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : if info = i, the leading minor of order i of a is not positive definite, so the factorization could not be completed, and the solution has not been computed. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.42 LAPACK_POSV Procedures

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$, where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite matrix and x and b are n by nrhs matrices.

The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor A as

$$A = U^{**T}U \text{ if uplo} = 'U'$$

or

$A = L * L^{**T}$ if `UPLO = 'L'`

where U is an upper triangular matrix and L is a lower triangular matrix. The factored form of A is then used to solve the system of equations $A * X = B$.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_POSV (
  uplo      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  nrhs      IN      POSITIVEN,
  a         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda       IN      POSITIVEN,
  b         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldb       IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_POSV (
  uplo      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  nrhs      IN      POSITIVEN,
  a         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda       IN      POSITIVEN,
  b         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldb       IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-48 LAPACK_POSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| <code>uplo</code> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>uplo = 'U'</code>. Upper triangular of A is stored. <code>uplo = 'L'</code>. Lower triangular of A is stored. |
| <code>n</code> | The number of linear equations, that is, the order of the matrix a . <code>n >= 0</code> |
| <code>nrhs</code> | The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b . <code>nrhs >= 0</code> . |

Table 275-48 (Cont.) LAPACK_POSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| a | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n).</p> <p>If uplo = 'U', the leading NRHS n by n upper triangular part of a contains the upper NRHS triangular part of the matrix A, and the strictly lower NRHS triangular part of A is not referenced.</p> <p>If uplo = 'L', then rhs leading n by n lower triangular part of a contains the lower nrhs triangular part of the matrix a, and the strictly upper nrhs triangular part of a is not referenced.</p> <p>On exit, if info = 0, the factor U or L from the Cholesky factorization $A = U^{*T}U$ or $A = L^{*}L^{*T}$.</p> |
| lda | <p>The leading dimension of the array a.</p> <p>lda >= max (1, n)</p> |
| b | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs).</p> <p>On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b.</p> <p>On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X.</p> |
| ldb | <p>The leading dimension of the array b.</p> <p>ldb >= max(1,n)</p> |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • = 0 : successful exit • < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value • > 0 : if info = i, the leading minor of order i of a is not positive definite, so the factorization could not be completed, and the solution has not been computed. |
| pack | <p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'C': column-major (default) • 'R': row-major |

275.5.43 LAPACK_PPSV Procedures

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite matrix stored in packed format and x and b are n by nrhs matrices.

The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor A as

$$A = U^{*T}U \text{ if UPLO} = 'U'$$

or

$$A = L * L^{*T} \text{ if UPLO} = 'L'$$

where **U** is an upper triangular matrix and **L** is a lower triangular matrix. The factored form of A is then used to solve the system of equations $A * X = B$.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_PPSV (
  uplo      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  nrhs      IN      POSITIVEN,
  ap        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  b         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldb       IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_PPSV (
  uplo      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  nrhs      IN      POSITIVEN,
  ap        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  b         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldb       IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-49 LAPACK_PPSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| uplo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U' . Upper triangular of A is stored. uplo = 'L' . Lower triangular of A is stored. |
| n | The number of linear equations, that is, the order of the matrix a .n >= 0 |
| nrhs | The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b.nrhs >= 0. |
| ap | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n*(n+1)/2). On entry, the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric matrix a, packed columnwise in a linear array. The j-th column of a is stored in the array ap as follows: If uplo = 'U', AP(i + (j-1)*j/2) = A(i,j) for 1<=i<=j; If uplo = 'L', AP(i + (j-1)*(2n-j)/2) = A(i,j) for j<=i<=n; On exit, if info = 0, the factor U or 'L' from the Cholesky factorization A = U**T*U or A = L*L**T in the same storage format as A. |

Table 275-49 (Cont.) LAPACK_PPSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| b | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs). On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b. On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X. |
| ldb | The leading dimension of the array b. ldb >= max(1, n) |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : if info = i, the leading minor of order i of a is not positive definite, so the factorization could not be completed, and the solution has not been computed. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.44 LAPACK_PTSV Procedures

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$, where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite tridiagonal matrix, and x and b are n by nrhs matrices.

a is factored as $A = L * D * L^{**T}$, and the factored form of a is then used to solve the system of equations.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_PTSV (
    n          IN          POSITIVEN,
    nrhs       IN          POSITIVEN,
    d          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    e          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    b          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb        IN          POSITIVEN,
    info       OUT        INTEGER,
    pack       IN          flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_PTSV (
    n          IN          POSITIVEN,
    nrhs       IN          POSITIVEN,
    d          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    e          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    b          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
```

```

ldb   IN      POSITIVEN,
info  OUT     INTEGER,
pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-50 LAPACK_PTSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| n | The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$. |
| nrhs | The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b. $nrhs \geq 0$. |
| d | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). On entry, the n diagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix a. On exit, the n diagonal elements of the diagonal matrix d from the factorization $A = L*D*L^{*}T$. |
| e | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n-1). On entry, the (n-1) subdiagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix a. On exit, the (n-1) diagonal elements of the unit bidiagonal factor L from the factorization $A = L*D*L^{*}T$ of a. (e can also be regarded as the superdiagonal of the unit bidiagonal factor U from the $U^{*}T*D*U$ factorization of a) |
| b | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs). On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b. On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X. |
| ldb | The leading dimension of the array b. $ldb \geq \max(1, n)$ |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : if info = i, the leading minor of order i of a is not positive definite, so the factorization could not be completed, and the solution has not been computed. |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.45 LAPACK_SBEV Procedures

This procedure computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric band matrix A.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SBEV (
  jobz      IN      flag,
  uplo      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  kd        IN      NATURALN,
  ab        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldab      IN      POSITIVEN,
  w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SBEV (
  jobz      IN      flag,
  uplo      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  kd        IN      NATURALN,
  ab        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldab      IN      POSITIVEN,
  w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-51 LAPACK_SBEV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| jobz | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'N': Compute eigenvalues only. 'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors. |
| uplo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'U': Upper triangle of A is stored. 'L': Lower triangle of A is stored. |
| n | The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$. |
| kd | The number of superdiagonals of the matrix A if uplo = 'U', or the number of subdiagonals if uplo = 'L'. $kd \geq 0$. |
| ab | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldab, n).</p> <p>On entry, the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric band matrix A stored in the first kd+1 rows of the array. The j-th column of A is stored in the j-th column of the array ab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If uplo = 'U', $ab(kd+1+i-j, j) = a(i, j)$ for $\max(1, j-kd) \leq i \leq j$. If uplo = 'L', $ab(1+i-j, j) = A(i, j)$ for $j \leq i \leq \min(n, j+kd)$. <p>On exit, ab is overwritten by values generated during the reduction to tridiagonal form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If uplo = 'U', the diagonal and first superdiagonal of the tridiagonal matrix T are returned in rows kd and kd+1 of ab. If uplo = 'L', the diagonal and first subdiagonal of T are returned in the first two rows of ab. |

Table 275-51 (Cont.) LAPACK_SBEV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ldab | The leading dimension of the array ab. $ldab \geq kd + 1$. |
| w | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). If <code>info = 0</code> , the eigenvalues in ascending order. |
| z | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If <code>jobz = 'V'</code>, then if <code>info = 0</code>, z contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix A, with the <i>i</i>-th column of z holding the eigenvector associated with <code>w(i)</code>. If <code>jobz = 'N'</code>, then z is not referenced. |
| ldz | The leading dimension of the array z. $ldz \geq 1$, and if <code>jobz = 'V'</code> , $ldz \geq \max(1, n)$. |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>= 0</code> : successful exit <code>< 0</code> : if <code>info = -i</code>, the <i>i</i>-th argument had an illegal value <code>> 0</code> : if <code>info = i</code>, the algorithm failed to converge; <i>i</i> off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.46 LAPACK_SBEVD Procedures

This procedure computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SBEVD (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    kd        IN      NATURALN,
    ab        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldab      IN      POSITIVEN,
    w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SBEVD (
  jobz      IN      flag,
  uplo      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  kd        IN      NATURALN,
  ab        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldab     IN      POSITIVEN,
  w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldz      IN      POSITIVEN,
  info     OUT      INTEGER,
  pack     IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-52 LAPACK_SBEVD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| jobz | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'N': Compute eigenvalues only. 'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors. |
| uplo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'U': Upper triangle of A is stored. 'L': Lower triangle of A is stored. |
| n | The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$. |
| kd | The number of superdiagonals of the matrix A if uplo = 'U', or the number of subdiagonals if uplo = 'L'. $kd \geq 0$. |
| ab | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldab, n).</p> <p>On entry, the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric band matrix A stored in the first kd+1 rows of the array. The j-th column of A is stored in the j-th column of the array ab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If uplo = 'U', $ab(kd+1+i-j, j) = a(i, j)$ for $\max(1, j-kd) \leq i \leq j$. If uplo = 'L', $ab(1+i-j, j) = A(i, j)$ for $j \leq i \leq \min(n, j+kd)$. <p>On exit, ab is overwritten by values generated during the reduction to tridiagonal form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If uplo = 'U', the diagonal and first superdiagonal of the tridiagonal matrix T are returned in rows kd and kd+1 of ab. If uplo = 'L', the diagonal and first subdiagonal of T are returned in the first two rows of ab. |
| ldab | The leading dimension of the array ab. $ldab \geq kd + 1$. |
| w | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldz, n).</p> <p>If info = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order.</p> |
| z | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If jobz = 'V', then if info = 0, z contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix A, with the i-th column of z holding the eigenvector associated with w(i). If jobz = 'N', then z is not referenced. |
| ldz | The leading dimension of the array z. $ldz \geq 1$, and if jobz = 'v', $ldz \geq \max(1, n)$. |

Table 275-52 (Cont.) LAPACK_SBEVD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : if info = i, the algorithm failed to converge; i off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.47 LAPACK_SPEV Procedures

This procedure computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix **A** in packed storage.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SPEV (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    ap        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SPEV (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    ap        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-53 LAPACK_SPEV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| jobz | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'N': Compute eigenvalues only. 'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors. |
| uplo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'U': Upper triangle of A is stored. 'L': Lower triangle of A is stored. |
| n | The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$. |
| ap | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n*(n+1)/2).</p> <p>On entry, the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric matrix a packed columnwise in a linear array. The j-th column of a is stored in the array ap:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If uplo = 'U', $ap(i + (j-1)*j/2) = a(i, j)$ for $1 \leq i \leq j$. If uplo = 'L', $ap(i + (j-1)*(2*n-j)/2) = a(i, j)$ for $j \leq i \leq n$. <p>On exit, ap is overwritten by values generated during the reduction to tridiagonal form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If uplo = 'U', the diagonal and first superdiagonal of the tridiagonal matrix T overwrite the corresponding elements of A. If uplo = 'L', the diagonal and first subdiagonal of T overwrite the corresponding elements of A. |
| w | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n).</p> <p>If info = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order.</p> |
| z | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldz, n).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If jobz = 'V', then if info = 0, z contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix A, with the i-th column of z holding the eigenvector associated with w(i). If jobz = 'N', then z is not referenced. |
| ldz | The leading dimension of the array z. $ldz \geq 1$, and if jobz = 'v', $ldz \geq \max(1, n)$. |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : if info = i, the algorithm failed to converge; i off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero |
| pack | <p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.48 LAPACK_SPEVD Procedures

This procedure computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A in packed storage. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and

conquer algorithm. The divide and conquer algorithm makes very mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SPEVD (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    ap        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SPEVD (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    ap        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-54 LAPACK_SPEVD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| jobz | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'N': Compute eigenvalues only. 'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors. |
| uplo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'U': Upper triangle of A is stored. 'L': Lower triangle of A is stored. |
| n | The order of the matrix a. N >= 0. |

Table 275-54 (Cont.) LAPACK_SPEVD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ap | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n*(n+1)/2).</p> <p>On entry, the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric matrix <i>a</i> is packed columnwise in a linear array. The <i>j</i>-th column of <i>a</i> is stored in the array <i>ap</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If <i>uplo</i> = 'U', $ap(i + (j-1)*j/2) = a(i,j)$ for $1 \leq i \leq j$. If <i>uplo</i> = 'L', $ap(i + (j-1)*(2*n-j)/2) = a(i,j)$ for $j \leq i \leq n$. <p>On exit, <i>ap</i> is overwritten by values generated during the reduction to tridiagonal form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If <i>uplo</i> = 'U', the diagonal and first superdiagonal of the tridiagonal matrix <i>T</i> overwrite the corresponding elements of <i>A</i>. If <i>uplo</i> = 'L', the diagonal and first subdiagonal of <i>T</i> overwrite the corresponding elements of <i>A</i>. |
| w | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n).</p> <p>If <i>info</i> = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order.</p> |
| z | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldz,n).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If <i>jobz</i> = 'V', then if <i>info</i> = 0, <i>z</i> contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix <i>A</i>, with the <i>i</i>-th column of <i>z</i> holding the eigenvector associated with <i>w</i>(<i>i</i>). If <i>jobz</i> = 'N', then <i>z</i> is not referenced. |
| ldz | The leading dimension of the array <i>z</i> . <i>ldz</i> >= 1, and if <i>jobz</i> = 'v', <i>ldz</i> >= max(1,n). |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if <i>info</i> = -<i>i</i>, the <i>i</i>-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : if <i>info</i> = <i>i</i>, the algorithm failed to converge; <i>i</i> off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero |
| pack | <p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.49 LAPACK_SPSV Procedures

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$, where *a* is an *n* by *n* symmetric matrix stored in packed format, and *x* and *b* are *n* by *nrhs* matrices.

The diagonal pivoting method is used to factor *A* as

$$A = U * D * U^{**T}, \text{ if } UPLO = 'U'$$

or

$$A = L * D * L^{**T}, \text{ if } UPLO = 'L'$$

where U (or L) is a product of permutation and unit upper (lower) triangular matrices, and D is symmetric and block diagonal with 1 by 1 and 2 by 2 diagonal blocks. The factored form of A is then used to solve the system of equations $A * X = B$.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SPSV (
    uplo    IN      flag,
    n       IN      POSITIVEN,
    nrhs    IN      POSITIVEN,
    ap      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ipiv    IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,
    b       IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb     IN      POSITIVEN,
    info    OUT     INTEGER,
    pack    IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SPSV (
    uplo    IN      flag,
    n       IN      POSITIVEN,
    nrhs    IN      POSITIVEN,
    ap      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ipiv    IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,
    b       IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldb     IN      POSITIVEN,
    info    OUT     INTEGER,
    pack    IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-55 LAPACK_SPSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| uplo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U'. Upper triangular of A is stored. uplo = 'L'. Lower triangular of A is stored. |
| n | The number of linear equations, which is the order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$. |
| nrhs | The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b. $nrhs \geq 0$. |

Table 275-55 (Cont.) LAPACK_SPSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ap | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n*(n+1)/2).</p> <p>On entry, the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric matrix A, packed columnwise in a linear array. The j-th column of A is stored in the array ap as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uplo = 'U': $AP(i + (j-1)*j/2) = A(i, j)$ for $1 \leq i \leq j$ • uplo = 'L': $AP(i + (j-1)*(2n-j)/2) = A(i, j)$ for $j \leq i \leq n$ <p>See below for further details.</p> <p>On exit, the block diagonal matrix D and the multipliers used to obtain the factor U or L from the factorization $A = U*D*U^*T$ or $A = L*D*L^*T$ as computed by SSPTRF, stored as a packed triangular matrix in the same storage format as A.</p> |
| ipiv | <p>INTEGER array, DIMENSION (n).</p> <p>Details of the interchanges and the block structure of d, as determined by SSPTRF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If $ipiv(k) > 0$, then rows and columns k and $ipiv(k)$ were interchanged, and $d(k, k)$ is a 1 by 1 diagonal block. • If uplo = 'U' and $ipiv(k) = ipiv(k-1) < 0$, then rows and columns k-1 and $-ipiv(k)$ were interchanged and $d(k-1:k, k-1:k)$ is a 2 by 2 diagonal block. • If uplo = 'L' and $ipiv(k) = ipiv(k+1) < 0$, then rows and columns k+1 and $-ipiv(k)$ were interchanged and $d(k:k+1, k:k+1)$ is a 2 by 2 diagonal block. |
| b | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs).</p> <p>On entry, the n by nrhs right hand side matrix b.</p> <p>On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X.</p> |
| ldb | <p>The leading dimension of the array b.</p> <p>$ldb \geq \max(1, n)$</p> |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • = 0 : successful exit • < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value • > 0 : if info = i, $d(i, i)$ is exactly zero. The factorization has been completed, but the block diagonal matrix d is exactly singular, so the solution could not be computed. |
| pack | <p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'C': column-major (default) • 'R': row-major |

275.5.50 LAPACK_STEV Procedures

This procedure computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix A.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_STEV (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    d         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    e         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_STEV (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    d         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    e         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-56 LAPACK_STEV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| jobz | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'N': Compute eigenvalues only. 'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors. |
| n | The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$. |
| d | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On entry, the n diagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix A. On exit, if info = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order. |
| e | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On entry, the (n-1) subdiagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix A, stored in elements 1 to n-1 of e. e(n) need not be set, but is used by the subprogram. On exit, the contents of e are destroyed. |

Table 275-56 (Cont.) LAPACK_STEV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| z | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldz, n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If jobz = 'V', then if info = 0, z contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix A, with the i-th column of z holding the eigenvector associated with d(i). If jobz = 'N', then z is not referenced. |
| ldz | The leading dimension of the array z. ldz >= 1, and if jobz = 'v', ldz >= max(1,n). |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : if info = i, the algorithm failed to converge; i off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.51 LAPACK_STEVD Procedures

This procedure computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_STEVD (
  jobz      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  d         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  e         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldz      IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack     IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_STEVD (
  jobz      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  d         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  e         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldz      IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack     IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```


Parameters

Table 275-57 LAPACK_STEVD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| jobz | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'N': Compute eigenvalues only. 'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors. |
| n | The order of the matrix <i>a</i> . $N \geq 0$. |
| d | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On entry, the <i>n</i> diagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix <i>A</i>. On exit, if <i>info</i> = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order. |
| e | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On entry, the (<i>n</i>-1) subdiagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix <i>A</i>, stored in elements 1 to <i>n</i>-1 of <i>e</i>. <i>e</i>(<i>n</i>) need not be set, but is used by the subprogram. On exit, the contents of <i>e</i> are destroyed. |
| z | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldz, n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If <i>jobz</i> = 'V', then if <i>info</i> = 0, <i>z</i> contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix <i>A</i>, with the <i>i</i>-th column of <i>z</i> holding the eigenvector associated with <i>d</i>(<i>i</i>). If <i>jobz</i> = 'N', then <i>z</i> is not referenced. |
| ldz | The leading dimension of the array <i>z</i> . $ldz \geq 1$, and if <i>jobz</i> = 'v', $ldz \geq \max(1, n)$. |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if <i>info</i> = -<i>i</i>, the <i>i</i>-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : if <i>info</i> = <i>i</i>, the algorithm failed to converge; <i>i</i> off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.52 LAPACK_SYEV Procedures

This procedure computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix *A*.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SYEV (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,

```

```

n          IN          POSITIVEN,
a          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
lda       IN          POSITIVEN,
w          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
info      OUT         INTEGER,
pack      IN          flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SYEV (
  jobz     IN          flag,
  uplo     IN          flag,
  n        IN          POSITIVEN,
  a        IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda     IN          POSITIVEN,
  w        IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  info     OUT         INTEGER,
  pack     IN          flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-58 LAPACK_SYEV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| jobz | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'N': Compute eigenvalues only. 'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors. |
| uplo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'U': Upper triangle of A is stored. 'L': Lower triangle of A is stored. |
| n | The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n). On entry, the symmetric matrix a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If uplo = 'U', the leading n by n upper triangular part of a contains the upper triangular part of the matrix a. If uplo = 'L', the leading n by n lower triangular part of a contains the lower triangular part of the matrix a. On exit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If jobz = 'V', then if info = 0, a contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix a. If jobz = 'N', then on exit the lower triangle (if uplo = 'L') or the upper triangle (if uplo='U') of a, including the diagonal, is destroyed. |
| lda | The leading dimension of the array a. $lda \geq \max(1, n)$. |
| w | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). If info = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order. |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : if info = i, the algorithm failed to converge; i off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.53 LAPACK_SYEVD Procedures

This procedure computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix *A*. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SYEVD (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    a         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda       IN      POSITIVEN,
    w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SYEVD (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    a         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda       IN      POSITIVEN,
    w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

Parameters

Table 275-59 LAPACK_SYEVD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| jobz | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'N': Compute eigenvalues only. 'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors. |
| uplo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'U': Upper triangle of A is stored. 'L': Lower triangle of A is stored. |
| n | The order of the matrix <i>a</i> . $N \geq 0$. |

Table 275-59 (Cont.) LAPACK_SYEVD Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n). On entry, the symmetric matrix a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If uplo = 'U', the leading n by n upper triangular part of a contains the upper triangular part of the matrix a. If uplo = 'L', the leading n by n lower triangular part of a contains the lower triangular part of the matrix a. On exit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If jobz = 'V', then if info = 0, a contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix a. If jobz = 'N', then on exit the lower triangle (if uplo = 'L') or the upper triangle (if uplo = 'U') of a, including the diagonal, is destroyed. |
| lda | The leading dimension of the array a. lda >= max(1,n). |
| w | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). If info = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order. |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 0 : successful exit < 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value > 0 : if info = i, the algorithm failed to converge; i off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero |
| pack | (Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'C': column-major (default) 'R': row-major |

275.5.54 LAPACK_SYSV Procedures

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $A * X = B$, where A is an n by n symmetric matrix, and X and B are n by $nrhs$ matrices.

The diagonal pivoting method is used to factor A as

$$A = U * D * U^{**T}, \text{ if UPLO} = 'U'$$

or

$$A = L * D * L^{**T}, \text{ if UPLO} = 'L'$$

where U (or L) is a product of permutation and unit upper (lower) triangular matrices, and D is symmetric and block diagonal with 1 by 1 and 2 by 2 diagonal blocks. The factored form of A is then used to solve the system of equations $A * X = B$.



See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SYSV (
  uplo    IN      flag,
  n        IN      POSITIVE,
  nrhs     IN      POSITIVE,
  a        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda      IN      POSITIVE,
  ipiv     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,
  b        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldb      IN      POSITIVE,
  info     OUT     INTEGER,
  pack     IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SYSV (
  uplo    IN      flag,
  n        IN      POSITIVE,
  nrhs     IN      POSITIVE,
  a        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda      IN      POSITIVE,
  ipiv     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,
  b        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldb      IN      POSITIVE,
  info     OUT     INTEGER,
  pack     IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

Parameters

Table 275-60 LAPACK_SYSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| uplo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uplo = 'U'. Upper triangular of A is stored. uplo = 'L'. Lower triangular of A is stored. |
| n | The number of linear equations, which is the order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$. |
| nrhs | The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b. $nrhs \geq 0$. |
| a | UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n-1). On entry, the symmetric matrix a. If UPLO = 'U', the leading n by n upper triangular part of a contains the upper triangular part of the matrix a, and the strictly lower triangular part of a is not referenced. If uplo = 'L', the leading n by n lower triangular part of a contains the lower triangular part of the matrix a, and the strictly upper triangular part of a is not referenced. On exit, if info = 0, the block diagonal matrix d and the multipliers used to obtain the factor U or L from the factorization $A = U*D*U^T$ or $A = L*D*L^T$ as computed by SSYTRF. |
| lda | The leading dimension of the array a. $lda \geq \max(1, n)$ |

Table 275-60 (Cont.) LAPACK_SYSV Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ipiv | <p>INTEGER array, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs).</p> <p>Details of the interchanges and the block structure of d, as determined by SSYTRF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If $\text{ipiv}(k) > 0$, then rows and columns k and $\text{ipiv}(k)$ were interchanged, and $d(k,k)$ is a 1 by1 diagonal block. • If $\text{uplo} = 'U'$ and $\text{ipiv}(k) = \text{ipiv}(k-1) < 0$, then rows and columns k-1 and $-\text{ipiv}(k)$ were interchanged and $d(k-1:k, k-1:k)$ is a 2 by 2 diagonal block. • If $\text{uplo} = 'L'$ and $\text{ipiv}(k) = \text{ipiv}(k+1) < 0$, then rows and columns k+1 and $-\text{ipiv}(k)$ were interchanged and $d(k:k+1, k:k+1)$ is a 2 by 2 diagonal block. |
| b | <p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs).</p> <p>On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b.</p> <p>On exit, if $\text{info} = 0$, the n by nrhs solution matrix X.</p> |
| ldb | <p>The leading dimension of the array b.</p> <p>$\text{ldb} \geq \max(1, n)$</p> |
| info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • = 0 : successful exit • < 0 : if $\text{info} = -i$, the i-th argument had an illegal value • > 0 : if $\text{info} = i$, $d(i,i)$ is exactly zero. The factorization has been completed, but the block diagonal matrix d is exactly singular, so the solution could not be computed. |
| pack | <p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'C': column-major (default) • 'R': row-major |

UTL_RAW

The `UTL_RAW` package provides SQL functions for manipulating `RAW` datatypes.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of UTL_RAW Subprograms](#)

276.1 UTL_RAW Overview

This package is necessary because normal SQL functions do not operate on `RAW`s, and PL/SQL does not allow overloading between a `RAW` and a `CHAR` datatype. `UTL_RAW` also includes subprograms that convert various COBOL number formats to, and from, `RAW`s.

`UTL_RAW` is not specific to the database environment, and it may actually be used in other environments. For this reason, the prefix `UTL` has been given to the package, instead of `DBMS`.

276.2 UTL_RAW Operational Notes

`UTL_RAW` allows a `RAW` "record" to be composed of many elements. By using the `RAW` datatype, character set conversion will not be performed, keeping the `RAW` in its original format when being transferred through remote procedure calls.

With the `RAW` functions, you can manipulate binary data that was previously limited to the `hexoraw` and `rawtohex` functions.

Note:

Notes on datatypes:

- The `PLS_INTEGER` and `BINARY_INTEGER` datatypes are identical. This document uses `BINARY_INTEGER` to indicate datatypes in reference information (such as for table types, record types, subprogram parameters, or subprogram return values), but may use either in discussion and examples.
- The `INTEGER` and `NUMBER(38)` datatypes are also identical. This document uses `INTEGER` throughout.

276.3 Summary of UTL_RAW Subprograms

This table lists the `UTL_RAW` subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 276-1 UTL_RAW Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| BIT_AND Function | Performs bitwise logical "and" of the values in RAW r1 with RAW r2 and returns the "anded" result RAW |
| BIT_COMPLEMENT Function | Performs bitwise logical "complement" of the values in RAW r and returns the "complement'ed" result RAW |
| BIT_OR Function | Performs bitwise logical "or" of the values in RAW r1 with RAW r2 and returns the "or'd" result RAW |
| BIT_XOR Function | Performs bitwise logical "exclusive or" of the values in RAW r1 with RAW r2 and returns the "xor'd" result RAW |
| CAST_FROM_BINARY_DOUBLE Function | Returns the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_DOUBLE value |
| CAST_FROM_BINARY_FLOAT Function | Returns the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_FLOAT value |
| CAST_FROM_BINARY_INTEGER Function | Returns the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_INTEGER value |
| CAST_FROM_NUMBER Function | Returns the RAW binary representation of a NUMBER value |
| CAST_TO_BINARY_DOUBLE Function | Casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_DOUBLE into a BINARY_DOUBLE |
| CAST_TO_BINARY_FLOAT Function | Casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_FLOAT into a BINARY_FLOAT |
| CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER Function | Casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_INTEGER into a BINARY_INTEGER |
| CAST_TO_NUMBER Function | Casts the RAW binary representation of a NUMBER into a NUMBER |
| CAST_TO_NVARCHAR2 Function | Converts a RAW value into a VARCHAR2 value |
| CAST_TO_RAW Function | Converts a VARCHAR2 value into a RAW value |
| CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 Function | Converts a RAW value into a VARCHAR2 value |
| COMPARE Function | Compares RAW r1 against RAW r2 |
| CONCAT Function | Concatenates up to 12 RAWs into a single RAW |
| CONVERT Function | Converts RAW r from character set from_charset to character set to_charset and returns the resulting RAW |
| COPIES Function | Returns n copies of r concatenated together |
| LENGTH Function | Returns the length in bytes of a RAW r |
| OVERLAY Function | Overlays the specified portion of target RAW with overlay RAW, starting from byte position pos of target and proceeding for len bytes |
| REVERSE Function | Reverses a byte sequence in RAW r from end to end |
| SUBSTR Function | Returns len bytes, starting at pos from RAW r |
| TRANSLATE Function | Translates the bytes in the input RAW r according to the bytes in the translation RAWs from_set and to_set |

Table 276-1 (Cont.) UTL_RAW Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| TRANSLITERATE Function | Converts the bytes in the input RAW <i>r</i> according to the bytes in the transliteration RAWs <i>from_set</i> and <i>to_set</i> |
| XRANGE Function | Returns a RAW containing all valid 1-byte encodings in succession, beginning with the value <i>start_byte</i> and ending with the value <i>end_byte</i> |

276.3.1 BIT_AND Function

This function performs bitwise logical "and" of the values in RAW *r1* with RAW *r2* and returns the "anded" result RAW.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.BIT_AND (
    r1 IN RAW,
    r2 IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(bit_and, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-2 BIT_AND Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| <i>r1</i> | RAW to "and" with <i>r2</i> |
| <i>r2</i> | RAW to "and" with <i>r1</i> |

Return Values

Table 276-3 BIT_AND Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|--|
| RAW | Containing the "and" of <i>r1</i> and <i>r2</i> |
| NULL | Either <i>r1</i> or <i>r2</i> input parameter was NULL |

Usage Notes

If *r1* and *r2* differ in length, the and operation is terminated after the last byte of the shorter of the two RAWs, and the unprocessed portion of the longer RAW is appended to the partial result. The result length equals the longer of the two input RAWs.

276.3.2 BIT_COMPLEMENT Function

This function performs bitwise logical "complement" of the values in RAW *r* and returns the complemented result RAW. The result length equals the input RAW *r* length.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.BIT_COMPLEMENT (  
    r IN RAW)  
    RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(bit_complement, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-4 BIT_COMPLEMENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>r</i> | RAW to perform "complement" operation |

Return Values

Table 276-5 BIT_COMPLEMENT Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| RAW | The "complement" of <i>r1</i> |
| NULL | If <i>r</i> input parameter was NULL |

276.3.3 BIT_OR Function

This function performs bitwise logical "or" of the values in RAW *r1* with RAW *r2* and returns the or'd result RAW.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.BIT_OR (  
    r1 IN RAW,  
    r2 IN RAW)  
    RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(bit_or, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-6 BIT_OR Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|---------------------|
| r1 | RAW to "or" with r2 |
| r2 | RAW to "or" with r1 |

Return Values

Table 276-7 BIT_OR Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|--|
| RAW | Containing the "or" of r1 and r2 |
| NULL | Either r1 or r2 input parameter was NULL |

Usage Notes

If r1 and r2 differ in length, then the "or" operation is terminated after the last byte of the shorter of the two RAWs, and the unprocessed portion of the longer RAW is appended to the partial result. The result length equals the longer of the two input RAWs.

276.3.4 BIT_XOR Function

This function performs bitwise logical "exclusive or" of the values in RAW r1 with RAW r2 and returns the xor'd result RAW.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.BIT_XOR (
    r1 IN RAW,
    r2 IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (bit_xor, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-8 BIT_XOR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------|
| r1 | RAW to "xor" with r2 |
| r2 | RAW to "xor" with r1 |

Return Values

Table 276-9 BIT_XOR Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|---|
| RAW | Containing the "xor" of r1 and r2 |
| NULL | If either r1 or r2 input parameter was NULL |

Usage Notes

If r1 and r2 differ in length, then the "xor" operation is terminated after the last byte of the shorter of the two RAWs, and the unprocessed portion of the longer RAW is appended to the partial result. The result length equals the longer of the two input RAWs.

276.3.5 CAST_FROM_BINARY_DOUBLE Function

This function returns the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_DOUBLE value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_FROM_BINARY_DOUBLE (
    n          IN BINARY_DOUBLE,
    endianness IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_from_binary_double, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-10 CAST_FROM_BINARY_DOUBLE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| n | BINARY_DOUBLE value |
| endianness | A BINARY_INTEGER value indicating the endianness. The function recognizes the defined constants big_endian (1), little_endian (2), and machine_endian (3). The default is big_endian. A setting of machine_endian has the same effect as big_endian on a big endian machine, or the same effect as little_endian on a little endian machine. |

Return Values

The binary representation of the BINARY_DOUBLE value, or NULL if the input is NULL.

Usage Notes

- An 8-byte binary_double value maps to the IEEE 754 double-precision format as follows:

```
byte 0: bit 63 ~ bit 56
byte 1: bit 55 ~ bit 48
```

```
byte 2: bit 47 ~ bit 40
byte 3: bit 39 ~ bit 32
byte 4: bit 31 ~ bit 24
byte 5: bit 23 ~ bit 16
byte 6: bit 15 ~ bit 8
byte 7: bit 7 ~ bit 0
```

- The parameter `endianess` describes how the bytes of `BINARY_DOUBLE` are mapped to the bytes of `RAW`. In the following matrix, `rb0 ~ rb7` refer to the bytes in `raw` and `db0 ~ db7` refer to the bytes in `BINARY_DOUBLE`.

| endianess | rb0 | rb1 | rb2 | rb3 | rb4 | rb5 | rb6 | rb7 |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <code>big_endian</code> | db0 | db1 | db2 | db3 | db4 | db5 | db6 | db7 |
| <code>little_endian</code> | db7 | db6 | db5 | db4 | db3 | db2 | db1 | db0 |

- In case of machine-endian, the 8 bytes of the `BINARY_DOUBLE` argument are copied straight across into the `RAW` return value. The effect is the same if the user has passed `big_endian` on a big-endian machine, or `little_endian` on a little-endian machine.

276.3.6 CAST_FROM_BINARY_FLOAT Function

This function returns the `RAW` binary representation of a `BINARY_FLOAT` value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_FROM_BINARY_FLOAT(
    n          IN BINARY_FLOAT,
    endianess  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_from_binary_float, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-11 CAST_FROM_BINARY_FLOAT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>n</code> | <code>BINARY_FLOAT</code> value |
| <code>endianess</code> | A <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> value indicating the endianess. The function recognizes the defined constants <code>big_endian</code> (1), <code>little_endian</code> (2), and <code>machine_endian</code> (3). The default is <code>big_endian</code> . A setting of <code>machine_endian</code> has the same effect as <code>big_endian</code> on a big endian machine, or the same effect as <code>little_endian</code> on a little endian machine. |

Return Values

The binary representation (`RAW`) of the `BINARY_FLOAT` value, or `NULL` if the input is `NULL`.

Usage Notes

- A 4-byte `binary_float` value maps to the IEEE 754 single-precision format as follows:

```
byte 0: bit 31 ~ bit 24
byte 1: bit 23 ~ bit 16
byte 2: bit 15 ~ bit 8
byte 3: bit 7 ~ bit 0
```

- The parameter `endianess` describes how the bytes of `BINARY_FLOAT` are mapped to the bytes of `RAW`. In the following matrix, `rb0 ~ rb3` refer to the bytes in `RAW` and `fb0 ~ fb3` refer to the bytes in `BINARY_FLOAT`.

| Endianess | rb0 | rb1 | rb2 | rb3 |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <code>big_endian</code> | fb0 | fb1 | fb2 | fb3 |
| <code>little_endian</code> | fb3 | fb2 | fb1 | fb0 |

- In case of machine-endian, the 4 bytes of the `BINARY_FLOAT` argument are copied straight across into the `RAW` return value. The effect is the same if the user has passed `big_endian` on a big-endian machine, or `little_endian` on a little-endian machine.

276.3.7 CAST_FROM_BINARY_INTEGER Function

This function returns the `RAW` binary representation of a `BINARY_INTEGER` value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_FROM_BINARY_INTEGER (
    n          IN BINARY_INTEGER
    endianess  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT BIG_ENDIAN)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_from_binary_integer, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-12 CAST_FROM_BINARY_INTEGER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>n</code> | <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> value. |
| <code>endianess</code> | A <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> value indicating the endianess. The function recognizes the defined constants <code>big_endian</code> (1), <code>little_endian</code> (2), and <code>machine_endian</code> (3). The default is <code>big_endian</code> . A setting of <code>machine_endian</code> has the same effect as <code>big_endian</code> on a big endian machine, or the same effect as <code>little_endian</code> on a little endian machine. |

Return Values

The binary representation of the `BINARY_INTEGER` value.

276.3.8 CAST_FROM_NUMBER Function

This function returns the RAW binary representation of a NUMBER value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_FROM_NUMBER (
    n IN NUMBER)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_from_number, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-13 CAST_FROM_NUMBER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------|
| n | NUMBER value |

Return Values

The binary representation of the NUMBER value.

276.3.9 CAST_TO_BINARY_DOUBLE Function

This function casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_DOUBLE into a BINARY_DOUBLE.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_DOUBLE (
    r          IN RAW
    endianness IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN BINARY_DOUBLE;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_to_binary_double, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-14 CAST_TO_BINARY_DOUBLE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| r | Binary representation of a BINARY_DOUBLE |
| endianness | A PLS_INTEGER representing big-endian or little-endian architecture. The default is big-endian. |

Return Values

The BINARY_DOUBLE value.

Usage Notes

- If the `RAW` argument is more than 8 bytes, only the first 8 bytes are used and the rest of the bytes are ignored. If the result is `-0`, `+0` is returned. If the result is `NaN`, the value `BINARY_DOUBLE_NAN` is returned.
- If the `RAW` argument is less than 8 bytes, a `VALUE_ERROR` exception is raised.
- An 8-byte `binary_double` value maps to the IEEE 754 double-precision format as follows:


```
byte 0: bit 63 ~ bit 56
byte 1: bit 55 ~ bit 48
byte 2: bit 47 ~ bit 40
byte 3: bit 39 ~ bit 32
byte 4: bit 31 ~ bit 24
byte 5: bit 23 ~ bit 16
byte 6: bit 15 ~ bit 8
byte 7: bit 7 ~ bit 0
```
- The parameter `endianess` describes how the bytes of `BINARY_DOUBLE` are mapped to the bytes of `RAW`. In the following matrix, `rb0 ~ rb7` refer to the bytes in `raw` and `db0 ~ db7` refer to the bytes in `BINARY_DOUBLE`.

| Architecture | rb0 | rb1 | rb2 | rb3 | rb4 | rb5 | rb6 | rb7 |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <code>big_endian</code> | db0 | db1 | db2 | db3 | db4 | db5 | db6 | db7 |
| <code>little_endian</code> | db7 | db6 | db5 | db4 | db3 | db2 | db1 | db0 |

- In case of machine-endian, the 8 bytes of the `RAW` argument are copied straight across into the `BINARY_DOUBLE` return value. The effect is the same if the user has passed `big_endian` on a big-endian machine, or `little_endian` on a little-endian machine.

276.3.10 CAST_TO_BINARY_FLOAT Function

This function casts the `RAW` binary representation of a `BINARY_FLOAT` into a `BINARY_FLOAT`.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_FLOAT (
    r          IN RAW
    endianess  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN BINARY_FLOAT;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_to_binary_float, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-15 CAST_TO_BINARY_FLOAT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <code>r</code> | Binary representation of a <code>BINARY_FLOAT</code> |

Table 276-15 (Cont.) CAST_TO_BINARY_FLOAT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| endianess | A PLS_INTEGER representing big-endian or little-endian architecture. The default is big-endian. |

Return Values

The BINARY_FLOAT value.

Usage Notes

- If the RAW argument is more than 4 bytes, only the first 4 bytes are used and the rest of the bytes are ignored. If the result is -0, +0 is returned. If the result is NaN, the value BINARY_FLOAT_NAN is returned.
- If the RAW argument is less than 4 bytes, a VALUE_ERROR exception is raised.
- A 4-byte binary_float value maps to the IEEE 754 single-precision format as follows:
 - byte 0: bit 31 ~ bit 24
 - byte 1: bit 23 ~ bit 16
 - byte 2: bit 15 ~ bit 8
 - byte 3: bit 7 ~ bit 0
- The parameter endianess describes how the bytes of BINARY_FLOAT are mapped to the bytes of RAW. In the following matrix, rb0 ~ rb3 refer to the bytes in RAW and fb0 ~ fb3 refer to the bytes in BINARY_FLOAT.

| Endianness | rb0 | rb1 | rb2 | rb3 |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| big_endian | fb0 | fb1 | fb2 | fb3 |
| little_endian | fb3 | fb2 | fb1 | fb0 |

- In case of machine-endian, the 4 bytes of the RAW argument are copied straight across into the BINARY_FLOAT return value. The effect is the same if the user has passed big_endian on a big-endian machine, or little_endian on a little-endian machine.

276.3.11 CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER Function

This function casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_INTEGER into a BINARY_INTEGER.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER (
  r          IN RAW
  endianess  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT BIG_ENDIAN)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_to_binary_integer, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-16 CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>r</code> | Binary representation of a <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> |
| <code>endianess</code> | A <code>PLS_INTEGER</code> representing big-endian or little-endian architecture. The default is big-endian. |

Return Values

The `BINARY_INTEGER` value

276.3.12 CAST_TO_NUMBER Function

This function casts the `RAW` binary representation of a `NUMBER` into a `NUMBER`.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_NUMBER (
    r IN RAW)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_to_number, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-17 CAST_TO_NUMBER function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <code>r</code> | Binary representation of a <code>NUMBER</code> |

Return Values

The `NUMBER` value.

276.3.13 CAST_TO_NVARCHAR2 Function

This function converts a `RAW` value represented using some number of data bytes into an `NVARCHAR2` value with that number of data bytes.

Note:

When casting to a `NVARCHAR2`, the current Globalization Support character set is used for the characters within that `NVARCHAR2` value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_NVARCHAR2 (
    r IN RAW)
RETURN NVARCHAR2;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_to_NVARCHAR2, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters**Table 276-18 CAST_TO_NVARCHAR2 Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| r | RAW (without leading length field) to be changed to a NVARCHAR2) |

Return Values**Table 276-19 CAST_TO_NVARCHAR2 Function Return Values**

| Return | Description |
|-----------|--|
| NVARCHAR2 | Containing having the same data as the input RAW |
| NULL | If r input parameter was NULL |

276.3.14 CAST_TO_RAW Function

This function converts a VARCHAR2 value represented using some number of data bytes into a RAW value with that number of data bytes. The data itself is not modified in any way, but its datatype is recast to a RAW datatype.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_RAW (
    c IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_to_raw, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters**Table 276-20 CAST_TO_RAW Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| c | VARCHAR2 to be changed to a RAW |

Return Values

Table 276-21 CAST_TO_RAW Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|---|
| RAW | Containing the same data as the input VARCHAR2 and equal byte length as the input VARCHAR2 and without a leading length field |
| NULL | If c input parameter was NULL |

276.3.15 CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 Function

This function converts a RAW value represented using some number of data bytes into a VARCHAR2 value with that number of data bytes.

Note:

When casting to a VARCHAR2, the current Globalization Support character set is used for the characters within that VARCHAR2.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 (
    r IN RAW)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_to_VARCHAR2, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-22 CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| r | RAW (without leading length field) to be changed to a VARCHAR2 |

Return Values

Table 276-23 CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|----------|--|
| VARCHAR2 | Containing having the same data as the input RAW |
| NULL | If r input parameter was NULL |

276.3.16 COMPARE Function

This function compares two RAW values. If they differ in length, then the shorter is extended on the right according to the optional pad parameter.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.COMPARE (
  r1 IN RAW,
  r2 IN RAW,
  pad IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(compare, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-24 COMPARE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| r1 | 1st RAW to be compared, may be NULL or 0 length |
| r2 | 2nd RAW to be compared, may be NULL or 0 length |
| pad | This is an optional parameter. Byte to extend whichever of r1 or r2 is shorter. The default: x'00' |

Return Values

Table 276-25 COMPARE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|--|
| NUMBER | Equals 0 if RAW byte strings are both NULL or identical; or, Equals position (numbered from 1) of the first mismatched byte |

276.3.17 CONCAT Function

This function concatenates up to 12 RAWs into a single RAW. If the concatenated size exceeds 32K, then an error is returned

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CONCAT (
  r1 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r2 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r3 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r4 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r5 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r6 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r7 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r8 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r9 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
r10 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
r11 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
r12 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(concat, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

r1....r12 are the RAW items to concatenate.

Return Values

Table 276-26 CONCAT Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|-----------------------------------|
| RAW | Containing the items concatenated |

Exceptions

There is an error if the sum of the lengths of the inputs exceeds the maximum allowable length for a RAW, which is 32767 bytes.

276.3.18 CONVERT Function

This function converts RAW *r* from character set *from_charset* to character set *to_charset* and returns the resulting RAW.

Both *from_charset* and *to_charset* must be supported character sets defined to the Oracle server.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CONVERT (
  r          IN RAW,
  to_charset IN VARCHAR2,
  from_charset IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(convert, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-27 CONVERT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>r</i> | RAW byte-string to be converted |
| <i>to_charset</i> | Name of the character set to which <i>r</i> is converted |
| <i>from_charset</i> | Name of the character set in which <i>r</i> is supplied |

Return Values

Table 276-28 CONVERT Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|---|
| RAW | Byte string <i>r</i> converted according to the specified character sets. |

Exceptions

Table 276-29 CONVERT Function Exceptions

| Error | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ORA-06502 | PL/SQL: numeric or value error |
| ORA-12703 | This character set conversion is not supported |
| ORA-12705 | Cannot access NLS data files or invalid environment specified |

Usage Notes

- The NLS_LANG parameter form *language_territory.character set* is also accepted for *to_charset* and *from_charset*. However, this form is deprecated and should be avoided. Note that *language* and *territory* are ignored by this subprogram.
- The converted value is silently truncated if it exceeds the maximum length of a RAW value, which is 32767 bytes. Do not convert values longer than $\text{floor}(32767/4) = 8191$ bytes if you want to avoid this truncation for all possible combinations of *to_charset* and *from_charset*. You can use the maximum character width of the target character set *to_charset*, if known, to expand the limit to a less pessimistic value. For example, if the target character set is ZHS16GBK, the maximum safe source string length is $\text{floor}(32767/2) = 16383$ bytes. For single-byte target character sets, no truncation is ever necessary.

276.3.19 COPIES Function

This function returns *n* copies of *r* concatenated together.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.COPIES (
  r IN RAW,
  n IN NUMBER)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(copies, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-30 COPIES Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|------------|--|
| r | RAW to be copied |
| n | Number of times to copy the RAW (must be positive) |

Return Values

This returns the RAW copied n times.

Exceptions

Table 276-31 COPIES Function Exceptions

| Error | Description |
|-------------|--|
| VALUE_ERROR | Either: - r is missing, NULL or 0 length - n < 1 - Length of result exceeds maximum length of a RAW |

276.3.20 LENGTH Function

This function returns the length in bytes of a RAW r.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.LENGTH (
    r IN RAW)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(length, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-32 LENGTH Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| r | RAW byte stream to be measured |

Return Values

Table 276-33 LENGTH Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|---------------------------|
| NUMBER | Current length of the RAW |

276.3.21 OVERLAY Function

This function overlays the specified portion of `target RAW` with `overlay_str RAW`, starting from byte position `pos` of `target` and proceeding for `len` bytes.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.OVERLAY (
  overlay_str IN RAW,
  target      IN RAW,
  pos         IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  len         IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  pad         IN RAW             DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(overlay, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-34 OVERLAY Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>overlay_str</code> | Byte-string used to overlay target |
| <code>target</code> | Byte-string which is to be overlaid |
| <code>pos</code> | Position in target (numbered from 1) to start overlay |
| <code>len</code> | The number of target bytes to overlay |
| <code>pad</code> | Pad byte used when <code>overlay len</code> exceeds <code>overlay_str length</code> or <code>pos</code> exceeds <code>target length</code> |

Defaults and Optional Parameters

Table 276-35 OVERLAY Function Optional Parameters

| Optional Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <code>pos</code> | 1 |
| <code>len</code> | To the length of <code>overlay_str</code> |
| <code>pad</code> | <code>x'00'</code> |

Return Values

Table 276-36 OVERLAY Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|------------------|--|
| <code>RAW</code> | The target <code>byte_string</code> overlaid as specified. |

Usage Notes

If `overlay_str` has less than `len` bytes, then it is extended to `len` bytes using the `pad` byte. If `overlay_str` exceeds `len` bytes, then the extra bytes in `overlay_str` are ignored. If `len` bytes beginning at position `pos` of `target` exceeds the length of `target`, then `target` is extended to contain the entire length of `overlay_str`.

If `len` is specified, it must be greater than or equal to 0. If `pos` is specified, it must be greater than or equal to 1. If `pos` exceeds the length of `target`, then `target` is padded with `pad` bytes to position `pos`, and `target` is further extended with `overlay_str` bytes.

Exceptions

Table 276-37 OVERLAY Function Exceptions

| Error | Description |
|-------------|--|
| VALUE_ERROR | Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <code>Overlay_str</code> is NULL or has 0 length - <code>Target</code> is missing or undefined - Length of <code>target</code> exceeds maximum length of a RAW - <code>len</code> < 0 - <code>pos</code> < 1 |

276.3.22 REVERSE Function

This function reverses a byte sequence in RAW `r` from end to end.

For example, `x'0102F3'` would be reversed to `x'F30201'`, and `'xyz'` would be reversed to `'zyx'`. The result length is the same as the input RAW length.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.REVERSE (
    r IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(reverse, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-38 REVERSE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|----------------|
| <code>r</code> | RAW to reverse |

Return Values

Table 276-39 REVERSE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| RAW | Containing the "reverse" of <i>r</i> |

Exceptions

Table 276-40 REVERSE Function Exceptions

| Error | Description |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| VALUE_ERROR | <i>R</i> is NULL or has 0 length |

276.3.23 SUBSTR Function

This function returns *len* bytes, starting at *pos* from RAW *r*.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.SUBSTR (
  r      IN RAW,
  pos   IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  len   IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(substr, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-41 SUBSTR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| <i>r</i> | RAW byte-string from which a portion is extracted |
| <i>pos</i> | Byte position in <i>r</i> at which to begin extraction |
| <i>len</i> | Number of bytes from <i>pos</i> to extract from <i>r</i> (optional) |

Defaults and Optional Parameters

Table 276-42 SUBSTR Function Optional Parameter

| Optional Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>len</i> | Position <i>pos</i> through to the end of <i>r</i> |

Return Values

Table 276-43 SUBSTR Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| portion of <i>r</i> | Beginning at <i>pos</i> for <i>len</i> bytes long |
| NULL | <i>r</i> input parameter was NULL |

Usage Notes

- If *pos* is positive, then `SUBSTR` counts from the beginning of *r* to find the first byte. If *pos* is negative, then `SUBSTR` counts backward from the end of the *r*. The value *pos* cannot be 0.
- If *len* is omitted, then `SUBSTR` returns all bytes to the end of *r*. The value *len* cannot be less than 1.

Exceptions

Table 276-44 SUBSTR Function Exceptions

| Error | Description |
|-------------|--|
| VALUE_ERROR | VALUE_ERROR is returned if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>pos</i> = 0 or > length of <i>r</i> • <i>len</i> < 1 or > length of <i>r</i> - (<i>pos</i>-1) |

276.3.24 TRANSLATE Function

This function translates the bytes in the input RAW *r* according to the bytes in the translation RAWs *from_set* and *to_set*.

If a byte in *r* has a matching byte in *from_set*, then it is replaced by the byte in the corresponding position in *to_set*, or deleted.

Bytes in *r*, but undefined in *from_set*, are copied to the result. Only the first (leftmost) occurrence of a byte in *from_set* is used. Subsequent duplicates are not scanned and are ignored.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.TRANSLATE (
  r          IN RAW,
  from_set  IN RAW,
  to_set    IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```



Note:

Be aware that *to_set* and *from_set* are reversed in the calling sequence compared to `TRANSLITERATE`.

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(translate, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-45 TRANSLATE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>r</code> | RAW source byte-string to be translated |
| <code>from_set</code> | RAW byte-codes to be translated, if present in <code>r</code> |
| <code>to_set</code> | RAW byte-codes to which corresponding <code>from_str</code> bytes are translated |

Return Values

Table 276-46 TRANSLATE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|------------------------|
| RAW | Translated byte-string |

Usage Notes

- If `to_set` is shorter than `from_set`, the extra `from_set` bytes have no corresponding translation bytes. Bytes from the input RAW that match any such `from_set` bytes are not translated or included in the result. They are effectively translated to NULL.
- If `to_set` is longer than `from_set`, the extra `to_set` bytes are ignored.
- If a byte value is repeated in `from_set`, the repeated occurrence is ignored.

Note:

Differences from the [TRANSLITERATE Function](#):

- The `from_set` parameter comes before the `to_set` parameter in the calling sequence.
- Bytes from `r` that appear in `from_set` but have no corresponding values in `to_set` are not translated or included in the result.
- The resulting RAW value may be shorter than the input RAW value.

Note that `TRANSLATE` and `TRANSLITERATE` only differ in functionality when `to_set` has fewer bytes than `from_set`.

Exceptions

Table 276-47 TRANSLATE Function Exceptions

| Error | Description |
|-------------|--|
| VALUE_ERROR | Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - r is NULL or has 0 length - from_set is NULL or has 0 length - to_set is NULL or has 0 length |

276.3.25 TRANSLITERATE Function

This function converts the bytes in the input RAW *r* according to the bytes in the transliteration RAWs *from_set* and *to_set*.

Successive bytes in *r* are looked up in the *from_set*, and, if not found, copied unaltered to the result RAW. If found, then they are replaced in the result RAW by either corresponding bytes in the *to_set*, or the *pad* byte when no correspondence exists.

Bytes in *r*, but undefined in *from_set*, are copied to the result. Only the first (leftmost) occurrence of a byte in *from_set* is used. Subsequent duplicates are not scanned and are ignored. The result RAW is always the same length as *r*.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.TRANSLITERATE (
    r          IN RAW,
    to_set     IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
    from_set   IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
    pad       IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```



Note:

Be aware that *to_set* and *from_set* are reversed in the calling sequence compared to TRANSLATE.

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(transliterate, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-48 TRANSLITERATE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| <i>r</i> | RAW input byte-string to be converted |
| <i>to_set</i> | RAW byte-codes to which corresponding <i>from_set</i> bytes are converted (any length) |

Table 276-48 (Cont.) TRANSLITERATE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>from_set</code> | RAW byte-codes to be converted, if presenting <code>r</code> (any length) |
| <code>pad</code> | 1 byte used when <code>to_set</code> is shorter than the <code>from_set</code> |

Defaults and Optional Parameters**Table 276-49 TRANSLITERATE Function Optional Parameters**

| Optional Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>to_set</code> | To the NULL string and effectively extended with <code>pad</code> to the length of <code>from_set</code> as necessary |
| <code>from_set</code> | x'00' through x'fff' |
| <code>pad</code> | x'00' |

Return Values**Table 276-50 TRANSLITERATE Function Return Values**

| Return | Description |
|--------|------------------------|
| RAW | Converted byte-string. |

Usage Notes

- If `to_set` is shorter than `from_set`, the extra `from_set` bytes have no corresponding conversion bytes. Bytes from the input RAW that match any such `from_set` bytes are converted in the result to the `pad` byte instead.
- If `to_set` is longer than `from_set`, the extra `to_set` bytes are ignored.
- If a byte value is repeated in `from_set`, the repeated occurrence is ignored.

 **Note:**

Differences from the [TRANSLATE Function](#):

- The `to_set` parameter comes before the `from_set` parameter in the calling sequence.
- Bytes from `r` that appear in `from_set` but have no corresponding values in `to_set` are replaced by `pad` in the result.
- The resulting RAW value always has the same length as the input RAW value.

Note that `TRANSLATE` and `TRANSLITERATE` only differ in functionality when `to_set` has fewer bytes than `from_set`.

Exceptions

Table 276-51 TRANSLITERATE Function Exceptions

| Error | Description |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| VALUE_ERROR | R is NULL or has 0 length |

276.3.26 XRANGE Function

This function returns a RAW value containing the succession of one-byte encodings beginning and ending with the specified byte-codes. The specified byte-codes must be single-byte RAW values. If the `start_byte` value is greater than the `end_byte` value, then the succession of resulting bytes begins with `start_byte`, wraps through `x'FF'` back to `x'00'`, then ends at `end_byte`.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.XRANGE (
    start_byte IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
    end_byte   IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(xrange, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

Parameters

Table 276-52 XRANGE Function Parameters

| Parameters | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>start_byte</code> | Beginning byte-code value of resulting sequence. The default is <code>x'00'</code> . |
| <code>end_byte</code> | Ending byte-code value of resulting sequence. The default is <code>x'FF'</code> . |

Return Values

Table 276-53 XRANGE Function Return Values

| Return | Description |
|--------|---|
| RAW | Containing succession of 1-byte hexadecimal encodings |

UTL_RECOMP

The UTL_RECOMP package recompiles invalid PL/SQL modules, invalid views, Java classes, indextypes and operators in a database, either sequentially or in parallel.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of UTL_RECOMP Subprograms](#)

277.1 UTL_RECOMP Overview

This script is particularly useful after a major-version upgrade that typically invalidates all PL/SQL and Java objects. Although invalid objects are recompiled automatically on use, it is useful to run this script prior to operation because this will either eliminate or minimize subsequent latencies due to on-demand automatic recompilation at runtime.

Parallel recompilation can exploit multiple CPUs to reduce the time taken to recompile invalid objects. The degree of parallelism is specified by the first argument to [RECOMP_PARALLEL Procedure](#).

In general, a parallelism setting of one thread for each available CPU provides a good initial setting. However, please note that the process of recompiling an invalid object writes a significant amount of data to system tables and is fairly I/O intensive. A slow disk system may be a significant bottleneck and limit speedups available from a higher degree of parallelism.

277.2 UTL_RECOMP Operational Notes

UTL_RECOMP has several operational notes.

- This package uses the job queue for parallel recompilation.
- This package must be run using `SQL*PLUS`.
- You must be connected `AS SYSDBA` to run this script.
- This package expects the following packages to have been created with `VALID` status:
 - `STANDARD` (`standard.sql`)
 - `DBMS_STANDARD` (`dbmsstdx.sql`)
 - `DBMS_JOB` (`dbmsjob.sql`)
 - `DBMS_RANDOM` (`dbmsrand.sql`)
- There should be no other DDL on the database while running entries in this package. Not following this recommendation may lead to deadlocks.

277.3 UTL_RECOMP Examples

These examples show various ways that UTL_RECOMP can recompile objects.

- Recompile all objects sequentially:

```
EXECUTE UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_SERIAL();
```

- Recompile objects in schema SCOTT sequentially:

```
EXECUTE UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_SERIAL('SCOTT');
```

- Recompile all objects using 4 parallel threads:

```
EXECUTE UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_PARALLEL(4);
```

- Recompile objects in schema JOE using the number of threads specified in the parameter JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES:

```
EXECUTE UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_PARALLEL(NULL, 'JOE');
```

277.4 Summary of UTL_RECOMP Subprograms

This table lists the UTL_RECOMP subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 277-1 UTL_RECOMP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| RECOMP_PARALLEL Procedure | Recompiles invalid objects in a given schema, or all invalid objects in the database, in parallel |
| RECOMP_SERIAL Procedure | Recompiles invalid objects in a given schema or all invalid objects in the database |

277.4.1 RECOMP_PARALLEL Procedure

This procedure uses the information exposed in the DBA_Dependencies view to recompile invalid objects in the database, or in a given schema, in parallel.

Syntax

```
UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_PARALLEL(
  threads IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  flags IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters

Table 277-2 RECOMP_PARALLEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| threads | The number of recompile threads to run in parallel. If NULL, use the value of 'job_queue_processes'. |

Table 277-2 (Cont.) RECOMP_PARALLEL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| schema | The schema in which to recompile invalid objects. If NULL, all invalid objects in the database are recompiled. |
| flags | Flag values are intended for internal testing and diagnosability only. |

Usage Notes

The UTL_RECOMP_COMPILED table is updated with objects that RECOMP_PARALLEL has attempted to compile, or that it has compiled so far. If you monitor the progress of the recompilation, then the number of objects should increase with time. These tables are used internally by RECOMP_PARALLEL to prevent an object from being compiled more than once.

Table 277-3 Tables Generated by UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_PARALLEL

| Table | Purpose |
|----------------------|--|
| UTL_RECOMP_ERRORS | A table of objects that are sorted into groups, based on dependencies. It is used internally by RECOMP_PARALLEL to guide parallel recompilation. |
| UTL_RECOMP_COMPILED | A table of objects that RECOMP_PARALLEL has attempted to compile. It is used internally by recomp_parallel to prevent an object from being compiled more than once. |
| UTL_RECOMP_COMP_IDX1 | An index created on UTL_RECOMP_COMPILED, which uses object number as the primary key. |
| UTL_RECOMP_SKIP_LIST | A table of objects that RECOMP_PARALLEL will not attempt to compile. Typical usage is for RECOMP_PARALLEL to call UTL_RECOMP.POPULATE_UTL_RECOMP_SKIP_LIST before the update starts so that this table is filled with previously identified invalid objects. Afterward, when RECOMP_PARALLEL is run after upgrade, it will not attempt to compile those previously identified invalid objects. |

Table 277-4 Views Generated by UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_PARALLEL

| View | Purpose |
|-----------------------------|---|
| UTL_RECOMP_ALL_OBJECTS | A view that includes all objects that can be compiled. |
| UTL_RECOMP_INVALID_ALL | A view that selects invalid objects from UTL_RECOMP_ALL_OBJECTS that have not been compiled and are not on the skip list. |
| UTL_RECOMP_INVALID_SEQ | A view that selects objects from UTL_RECOMP_INVALID_ALL that must be compiled sequentially. |
| UTL_RECOMP_INVALID_PARALLEL | A view that selects objects from UTL_RECOMP_INVALID_ALL that can be compiled in parallel. |
| UTL_RECOMP_INVALID_JAVA_SYN | A view that selects from UTL_RECOMP_ALL_OBJECTS objects that are invalid JAVA synonyms. |

Table 277-4 (Cont.) Views Generated by UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_PARALLEL

| View | Purpose |
|------------------------|---|
| UTL_RECOMP_CIRCULAR_MV | A view that selects from UTL_RECOMP_ALL_OBJECTS materialized view objects that have a circular dependency chain. |
| UTL_RECOMP_INVALID_MV | A view that selects from UTL_RECOMP_ALL_OBJECTS materialized view objects that are invalid but don't have a circular dependency chain. |
| UTL_RECOMP_ALL_STUBS | A view that includes all stub objects that have not been compiled, and are not on the skip list. When this view is used in RECOMP_PARALLEL, it is restricted to show only stubs in the current edition. |

277.4.2 RECOMP_SERIAL Procedure

This procedure recompiles invalid objects in a given schema or all invalid objects in the database.

Syntax

```
UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_SERIAL(
    schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    flags  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters

Table 277-5 RECOMP_SERIAL Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| schema | The schema in which to recompile invalid objects. If NULL, all invalid objects in the database are recompiled. |
| flags | Flag values are intended for internal testing and diagnosability only. |

UTL_REF

The `UTL_REF` package provides PL/SQL procedures to support reference-based operations. Unlike `SQL`, `UTL_REF` procedures enable you to write generic type methods without knowing the object table name.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of UTL_REF Subprograms](#)

278.1 UTL_REF Overview

`UTL_REF` procedures enable you to write generic type methods without knowing the object table name.

Oracle supports user-defined composite type or object type. Any instance of an object type is called an object. An object type can be used as the type of a column or as the type of a table.

In an object table, each row of the table stores an object. You can uniquely identify an object in an object table with an object identifier.

A reference is a persistent pointer to an object, and each reference can contain an object identifier. The reference can be an attribute of an object type, or it can be stored in a column of a table. Given a reference, an object can be retrieved.

278.2 UTL_REF Security Model

The procedural option is needed to use this package. This package must be created under `SYS` (`CONNECT /AS SYSDBA`). Operations provided by this package are performed under the current calling user, not under the package owner `SYS`.

You can use the `UTL_REF` package from stored PL/SQL procedures/packages on the server, as well as from client/side PL/SQL code.

When invoked from PL/SQL procedures/packages on the server, `UTL_REF` verifies that the invoker has the appropriate privileges to access the object pointed to by the `REF`.

 **Note:**

This is in contrast to PL/SQL packages/procedures on the server which operate with definer's privileges, where the package owner must have the appropriate privileges to perform the desired operations.

Thus, if `UTL_REF` is defined under user `SYS`, and user `A` invokes `UTL_REF.SELECT` to select an object from a reference, then user `A` (the invoker) requires the privileges to check.

When invoked from client-side PL/SQL code, `UTL_REF` operates with the privileges of the client session under which the PL/SQL execution is being done.

278.3 UTL_REF Types

An object type is a composite datatype defined by the user or supplied as a library type.

You can create the object type `employee_type` using the following syntax:

```
CREATE TYPE employee_type AS OBJECT (  
    name    VARCHAR2(20),  
    id      NUMBER,  
  
    member function GET_ID  
        (name VARCHAR2)  
        RETURN MEMBER);
```

The object type `employee_type` is a user-defined type that contains two attributes, `name` and `id`, and a member function, `GET_ID()`.

You can create an object table using the following SQL syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE employee_table OF employee_type;
```

278.4 UTL_REF Exceptions

Exceptions can be returned during execution of `UTL_REF` functions for various reasons.

For example, the following scenarios would result in exceptions:

- The object selected does not exist. This could be because either:
 1. The object has been deleted, or the given reference is dangling (invalid).
 2. The object table was dropped or does not exist.
- The object cannot be modified or locked in a serializable transaction. The object was modified by another transaction after the serializable transaction started.
- You do not have the privilege to select or modify the object. The caller of the `UTL_REF` subprogram must have the proper privilege on the object that is being selected or modified.

Table 278-1 UTL_REF Exceptions

| Exceptions | Description |
|----------------|--|
| errnum == 942 | Insufficient privileges. |
| errnum == 1031 | Insufficient privileges. |
| errnum == 8177 | Unable to serialize, if in a serializable transaction. |
| errnum == 60 | Deadlock detected. |
| errnum == 1403 | No data found (if the REF is NULL, and so on.). |

The UTL_REF package does not define any named exceptions. You may define exception handling blocks to catch specific exceptions and to handle them appropriately.

278.5 Summary of UTL_REF Subprograms

This table lists the UTL_REF subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 278-2 UTL_REF Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| DELETE_OBJECT Procedure | Deletes an object given a reference |
| LOCK_OBJECT Procedure | Locks an object given a reference |
| SELECT_OBJECT Procedure | Selects an object given a reference |
| UPDATE_OBJECT Procedure | Updates an object given a reference |

278.5.1 DELETE_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure deletes an object given a reference.

The semantic of this subprogram is similar to the following SQL statement:

```
DELETE FROM object_table
WHERE REF(t) = reference;
```

Unlike the preceding SQL statement, this subprogram does not require you to specify the object table name where the object resides.

Syntax

```
UTL_REF.DELETE_OBJECT (
    reference IN REF "<typename>");
```

Parameters

Table 278-3 DELETE_OBJECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| reference | Reference of the object to delete. |

Exceptions

May be raised.

Examples

The following example illustrates usage of the `UTL_REF` package to implement this scenario: if an employee of a company changes their address, their manager should be notified.

... declarations of `Address_t` and others...

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE Person_t (
    name    VARCHAR2(64),
    gender  CHAR(1),
    address Address_t,
    MEMBER PROCEDURE setAddress(addr IN Address_t)
);

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE BODY Person_t (
    MEMBER PROCEDURE setAddress(addr IN Address_t) IS
    BEGIN
        address := addr;
    END;
);

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE Employee_t (
```

Under `Person_t`: Simulate implementation of inheritance using a `REF` to `Person_t` and delegation of `setAddress` to it.

```
    thePerson REF Person_t,
    empno     NUMBER(5),
    deptREF   Department_t,
    mgrREF    Employee_t,
    reminders StringArray_t,
    MEMBER PROCEDURE setAddress(addr IN Address_t),
    MEMBER procedure addReminder(reminder VARCHAR2);
);

CREATE TYPE BODY Employee_t (
    MEMBER PROCEDURE setAddress(addr IN Address_t) IS
        myMgr Employee_t;
        meAsPerson Person_t;
    BEGIN
```

Update the address by delegating the responsibility to `thePerson`. Lock the `Person` object from the reference, and also select it:

```
UTL_REF.LOCK_OBJECT(thePerson, meAsPerson);
meAsPerson.setAddress(addr);
```

Delegate to `thePerson`:

```
UTL_REF.UPDATE_OBJECT(thePerson, meAsPerson);
if mgr is NOT NULL THEN
```

Give the manager a reminder:


```

        UTL_REF.LOCK_OBJECT(mgr);
        UTL_REF.SELECT_OBJECT(mgr, myMgr);
        myMgr.addReminder
        ('Update address in the employee directory for' ||
         thePerson.name || ', new address: ' || addr.asString);
        UTL_REF.UPDATE_OBJECT(mgr, myMgr);
    END IF;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        errnum := SQLCODE;
        errmsg := SUBSTR(SQLERRM, 1, 200);

```

278.5.2 LOCK_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure locks an object given a reference. In addition, this procedure lets the program select the locked object.

The semantic of this subprogram is similar to the following SQL statement:

```

SELECT VALUE(t)
  INTO object
  FROM object_table t
 WHERE REF(t) = reference
 FOR UPDATE;

```

Unlike the preceding SQL statement, this subprogram does not require you to specify the object table name where the object resides. It is not necessary to lock an object before updating/deleting it.

Syntax

```

UTL_REF.LOCK_OBJECT (
    reference IN REF "<typename>");

UTL_REF.LOCK_OBJECT (
    reference IN REF "<typename>",
    object    IN OUT "<typename>");

```

Parameters

Table 278-4 LOCK_OBJECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| reference | Reference of the object to lock. |
| object | The PL/SQL variable that stores the locked object. This variable should be of the same object type as the locked object. |

Exceptions

May be raised.

278.5.3 SELECT_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure selects an object given its reference. The selected object is retrieved from the database and its value is put into the PL/SQL variable 'object'.

The semantic of this subprogram is similar to the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT VALUE(t)
INTO object
FROM object_table t
WHERE REF(t) = reference;
```

Unlike the preceding SQL statement, this subprogram does not require you to specify the object table name where the object resides.

Syntax

```
UTL_REF.SELECT_OBJECT (
    reference IN REF "<typename>",
    object    IN OUT "<typename>");
```

Parameters

Table 278-5 SELECT_OBJECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| reference | Reference to the object to select or retrieve. |
| object | The PL/SQL variable that stores the selected object; this variable should be of the same object type as the referenced object. |

Exceptions

May be raised.

278.5.4 UPDATE_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure updates an object given a reference. The referenced object is updated with the value contained in the PL/SQL variable 'object'.

The semantic of this subprogram is similar to the following SQL statement:

```
UPDATE object_table t
SET VALUE(t) = object
WHERE REF(t) = reference;
```

Unlike the preceding SQL statement, this subprogram does not require you to specify the object table name where the object resides.

Syntax

```
UTL_REF.UPDATE_OBJECT (
    reference IN REF "<typename>",
    object    IN    "<typename>");
```

Parameters

Table 278-6 UPDATE_OBJECT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| reference | Reference of the object to update. |
| object | The PL/SQL variable that contains the new value of the object. This variable should be of the same object type as the object to update. |

Exceptions

May be raised.

UTL_RPADV

The `UTL_RPADV` package provides subprograms to collect and analyze statistics for the Oracle Replication components in a distributed database environment. This package uses the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor to gather statistics.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [UTL_RPADV Overview](#)
- [DBMS_COMPARISON Security Model](#)
- [UTL_RPADV Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of UTL_RPADV Subprograms](#)

279.1 UTL_RPADV Overview

This package enables you to collect and analyze statistics about the performance of Oracle Replication components. You can either collect statistics on demand or you can create a monitoring job that continually monitors Oracle Replication performance.

When this package is used on an Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) database, it can monitor Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2) and later databases. It cannot monitor databases before release 10.2.

279.2 DBMS_COMPARISON Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by either granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles, or by granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

To ensure that the user who runs the subprograms in this package has the necessary privileges, configure an Oracle Replication administrator and connect as the Oracle Replication administrator when using this package.

279.3 UTL_RPADV Operational Notes

To use this package, you must connect to an Oracle database as an Oracle Replication administrator and run the `utlrpadv.sql` script in the `rdbms/admin` directory in `ORACLE_HOME`.

The `utlrpadv.sql` script creates the following tables:

- [STREAMS\\$_PA_COMPONENT Table](#)
- [STREAMS\\$_PA_COMPONENT_LINK Table](#)
- [STREAMS\\$_PA_COMPONENT_PROP Table](#)

- STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT_STAT Table
- STREAMS\$_PA_CONTROL Table
- STREAMS\$_PA_DATABASE Table
- STREAMS\$_PA_DATABASE_PROP Table
- STREAMS\$_PA_MONITORING Table
- STREAMS\$_PA_PATH_BOTTLENECK Table
- STREAMS\$_PA_PATH_STAT Table
- STREAMS\$_PA_SHOW_COMP_STAT Table
- STREAMS\$_PA_SHOW_PATH_STAT Table

The Oracle Replication Performance Advisor populates these tables when it is run.

STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT Table

The STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT table displays information about the Oracle Replication components at each database.

Table 279-1 STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|------------------------|----------------|----------|---|
| COMPONENT_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL | Identification number assigned to the component by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |
| COMPONENT_NAME | VARCHAR2 (194) | | Name of the component |
| COMPONENT_DB | VARCHAR2 (128) | | Name of the database that contains the component |
| COMPONENT_TYPE | VARCHAR2 (20) | | Type of the component The following types are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAPTURE for a capture process • PROPAGATION SENDER for a propagation sender • PROPAGATION RECEIVER for a propagation receiver • APPLY for an apply process • QUEUE for a queue |
| COMPONENT_CHANGED_TIME | DATE | | Time when the component was last changed |

STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT_LINK Table

The STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT_LINK table displays information about how information flows between Oracle Replication components.

Table 279-2 STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT_LINK Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|--|
| PATH_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL | Identification number assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |
| PATH_KEY | VARCHAR2 (4000) | | Unique key assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |
| SOURCE_COMPONENT_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL | Source component ID for the path The path starts with this component. |
| DESTINATION_COMPONENT_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL | Destination component ID for the path The path ends with this component. |
| POSITION | NUMBER | | Position of the component in the path |

STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT_PROP Table

The `STREAMS$_PA_COMPONENT_PROP` table displays information about capture processes and apply processes necessary for analysis by the Replication Performance Advisor.

Table 279-3 STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT_PROP Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|--------------|----------|----------|---|
| COMPONENT_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL | Identification number assigned to the component by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |

Table 279-3 (Cont.) STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT_PROP Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|------------|---------------|------|---|
| PROP_NAME | VARCHAR2 (30) | | Property name For a capture process, the component properties include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOURCE_DATABASE - The source database for the changes captured by the capture process • PARALLELISM - The setting for the parallelism capture process parameter • OPTIMIZATION_MODE - Indicates whether the capture process uses combined capture and apply (greater than zero) or does not use combined capture and apply (0) For an apply process, the component properties include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOURCE_DATABASE - The source database for the messages applied by the apply process • PARALLELISM - The setting for the parallelism apply process parameter • APPLY_CAPTURED - Indicates whether the apply process applies captured messages (YES) persistent messages (NO) • MESSAGE_DELIVERY_MODE - Either buffered or persistent |
| PROP_VALUE | VARCHAR2 (30) | | Property value |

STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT_STAT Table

The STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT_STAT table displays performance statistics and session statistics about each Oracle Replication component.

Table 279-4 STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT_STAT Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|----------------|----------|------|---|
| ADVISOR_RUN_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number of the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run |

Table 279-4 (Cont.) STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT_STAT Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|------------------------|---------------|------|--|
| ADVISOR_RUN_TIME | DATE | | Time when the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor was run for the advisor run ID |
| COMPONENT_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number assigned to the component by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |
| STATISTIC_TIME | DATE | | Time when the statistic was recorded |
| STATISTIC_NAME | VARCHAR2 (64) | | Name of the statistic |
| STATISTIC_VALUE | NUMBER | | Value recorded for the statistic |
| STATISTIC_UNIT | VARCHAR2 (64) | | Unit of measurement for the statistic |
| SUB_COMPONENT_TYP E | VARCHAR2 (64) | | Type of the subcomponent Only capture processes and apply processes have subcomponents. The following capture process subcomponent types are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOGMINER READER for a builder server of a capture process • LOGMINER PREPARER for a preparer server of a capture process • LOGMINER BUILDER for a reader server of a capture process • CAPTURE SESSION for a capture process session The following apply process subcomponent types are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROPAGATION SENDER+RECEIVER for sending LCRs from a capture process directly to an apply process in a combined capture and apply configuration in which both the capture process and apply process run on a single database • APPLY READER for a reader server of an apply process • APPLY COORDINATOR for a coordinator process of an apply process • APPLY SERVER for a reader server of an apply process |
| SESSION_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number of the session for the component. Query the V\$SESSION view for information about the session. |

Table 279-4 (Cont.) STREAMS\$_PA_COMPONENT_STAT Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|-----------------|----------|------|--|
| SESSION_SERIAL# | NUMBER | | Session serial number of the session for the component. Query the V\$SESSION view for information about the session. |

STREAMS\$_PA_CONTROL Table

The STREAMS\$_PA_CONTROL table displays the parameters set for the COLLECT_STATS procedure in this package. The parameters control the monitoring behavior.

Table 279-5 STREAMS\$_PA_CONTROL Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|------------------|-----------------|------|---|
| ADVISOR_RUN_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number of the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run |
| ADVISOR_RUN_TIME | DATE | | Time when the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor was last run |
| PARAM_NAME | VARCHAR2 (30) | | The name of the parameter |
| PARAM_VALUE | VARCHAR2 (4000) | | The value set for the parameter |
| PARAM_UNIT | VARCHAR2 (30) | | The unit of the parameter |

STREAMS\$_PA_DATABASE Table

The STREAMS\$_PA_DATABASE table displays information about each database that contains Oracle Replication components.

Table 279-6 STREAMS\$_PA_DATABASE Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|---------------|-----------------|----------|--|
| GLOBAL_NAME | VARCHAR2 (128) | NOT NULL | Global name of the database analyzed by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |
| LAST_QUERIED | DATE | | The time when the Performance Advisor successfully collected information from a database in its last run |
| ERROR_NUMBER | NUMBER | | The error number of the error encountered when the database was last queried |
| ERROR_MESSAGE | VARCHAR2 (4000) | | The error message of the error encountered when the database was last queried |

STREAMS\$_PA_DATABASE_PROP Table

The STREAMS\$_PA_DATABASE_PROP table displays Oracle Replication database property information necessary for analysis by the Replication Performance Advisor.

Table 279-7 STREAMS\$_PA_DATABASE_PROP Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|-------------|----------------|----------|--|
| GLOBAL_NAME | VARCHAR2 (128) | NOT NULL | Global name of the database analyzed by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |
| PROP_NAME | VARCHAR2 (30) | | Property name The database properties include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VERSION • COMPATIBILITY • MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS • DB_UNIQUE_NAME |
| PROP_VALUE | VARCHAR2 (30) | | Property value |

STREAMS\$_PA_MONITORING Table

The `STREAMS$_PA_MONITORING` table displays information about each monitoring job running in a database.

Table 279-8 STREAMS\$_PA_MONITORING Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|------------------|---------------|----------|---|
| JOB_NAME | VARCHAR2 (30) | NOT NULL | Name of the monitoring job |
| CLIENT_NAME | VARCHAR2 (30) | | Name of the client that submitted the job See Also: " Full Monitoring Job Names " |
| QUERY_USER_NAME | VARCHAR2 (30) | | User granted privileges to view the monitoring results |
| SHOW_STATS_TABLE | VARCHAR2 (30) | | Name of the table used by the <code>SHOW_STATS</code> procedure to display statistics |
| STARTED_TIME | TIMESTAMP | | Time the monitoring job started |
| STOPPED_TIME | TIMESTAMP | | Time the monitoring job last stopped |
| ALTERED_TIME | TIMESTAMP | | Time the monitoring job was last altered |
| STATE | VARCHAR2 (30) | | State of the monitoring job, either <code>ENABLED</code> or <code>STOPPED</code> |

STREAMS\$_PA_PATH_BOTTLENECK Table

The `STREAMS$_PA_PATH_BOTTLENECK` table displays information about Oracle Replication components that might be slowing down the flow of messages.

Table 279-9 STREAMS\$_PA_PATH_BOTTLENECK Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|------------------|----------|------|---|
| ADVISOR_RUN_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number of the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run |
| ADVISOR_RUN_TIME | DATE | | Time when the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor was last run |

Table 279-9 (Cont.) STREAMS\$_PA_PATH_BOTTLENECK Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------|--|
| ADVISOR_RUN_REASON | VARCHAR2 (4000) | | Reason for the bottleneck |
| PATH_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |
| PATH_KEY | VARCHAR2 (4000) | | Unique key assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |
| COMPONENT_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number assigned to the component by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |
| TOP_SESSION_ID | NUMBER | | Session ID of the top component. Query the V\$SESSION view for information about the session. |
| TOP_SESSION_SERIAL# | NUMBER | | Session serial number of the top component. Query the V\$SESSION view for information about the session. |
| ACTION_NAME | VARCHAR2 (32) | | Action name for the top session |
| BOTTLENECK_IDENTIFIED | VARCHAR2 (30) | | Whether a bottleneck was identified |

STREAMS\$_PA_PATH_STAT Table

The STREAMS\$_PA_PATH_STAT table displays performance statistics about each stream path.

Table 279-10 STREAMS\$_PA_PATH_STAT Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|------------------|-----------------|------|--|
| ADVISOR_RUN_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number of the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run |
| ADVISOR_RUN_TIME | DATE | | Time when the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor was run for the advisor run ID |
| PATH_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |
| PATH_KEY | VARCHAR2 (4000) | | Unique key assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |
| STATISTIC_TIME | DATE | | Time when the statistic was recorded |
| STATISTIC_NAME | VARCHAR2 (64) | | Name of the statistic |
| STATISTIC_VALUE | NUMBER | | Value recorded for the statistic |
| STATISTIC_UNIT | VARCHAR2 (64) | | Unit of measurement for the statistic |

STREAMS\$_PA_SHOW_COMP_STAT Table

The `STREAMS$_PA_SHOW_COMP_STAT` table displays statistics for Oracle Replication components.

Table 279-11 STREAMS\$_PA_SHOW_COMP_STAT Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|------------------|----------------|------|---|
| ADVISOR_RUN_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number of the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run |
| ADVISOR_RUN_TIME | DATE | | Time when the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor was last run |
| PATH_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |
| POSITION | NUMBER | | Position of the component in the path |
| COMPONENT_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number assigned to the component by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |
| COMPONENT_NAME | VARCHAR2 (194) | | Name of the component |
| COMPONENT_TYPE | VARCHAR2 (30) | | Type of the component The following types are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CAPTURE for a capture process• PROPAGATION SENDER for a propagation sender• PROPAGATION RECEIVER for a propagation receiver• APPLY for an apply process• QUEUE for a queue |

Table 279-11 (Cont.) STREAMS\$_PA_SHOW_COMP_STAT Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|------------------------|----------------|------|--|
| SUB_COMPONENT_TY PE | VARCHAR2 (30) | | Type of the subcomponent Only capture processes and apply processes have subcomponents. The following capture process subcomponent types are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LOGMINER READER for a builder server of a capture process LOGMINER PREPARER for a preparer server of a capture process LOGMINER BUILDER for a reader server of a capture process CAPTURE SESSION for a capture process session The following apply process subcomponent types are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROPAGATION SENDER+RECEIVER for sending LCRs from a capture process directly to an apply process in a combined capture and apply configuration in which both the capture process and apply process run on a single database APPLY READER for a reader server of an apply process APPLY COORDINATOR for a coordinator process of an apply process APPLY SERVER for a reader server of an apply process |
| SESSION_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number of the session for the component. Query the V\$SESSION view for information about the session. |
| SESSION_SERIAL# | NUMBER | | Session serial number of the session for the component. Query the V\$SESSION view for information about the session. |
| STATISTIC_ALIAS | VARCHAR2 (30) | | Name of the statistic |
| STATISTIC_NAME | VARCHAR2 (128) | | Name of the statistic |
| STATISTIC_VALUE | NUMBER | | Value recorded for the statistic |
| STATISTIC_UNIT | VARCHAR2 (128) | | Unit of measurement for the statistic |

STREAMS\$_PA_SHOW_PATH_STAT Table

The STREAMS\$_PA_SHOW_PATH_STAT table displays statistics for the stream paths in an Oracle Replication configuration. A monitoring job uses this table as the default table for the statistics collected for stream paths.

Table 279-12 STREAMS\$_PA_SHOW_PATH_STAT Table

| Column | Datatype | NULL | Description |
|--------------------|-----------------|------|--|
| PATH_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor |
| ADVISOR_RUN_ID | NUMBER | | Identification number of the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run |
| ADVISOR_RUN_TIME | DATE | | Time when the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor was last run |
| SETTING | VARCHAR2 (2000) | | Setting for the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor Run |
| STATISTICS | VARCHAR2 (4000) | | Component-level statistics |
| SESSION_STATISTICS | VARCHAR2 (4000) | | Session-level statistics |
| OPTIMIZATION | NUMBER | | Whether the path uses the combined capture and apply optimization 0 (zero) means that the path does not use the combined capture and apply optimization. 1 means that the path uses the combined capture and apply optimization. |

279.4 Summary of UTL_RPADV Subprograms

This table lists the UTL_RPADV subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 279-13 UTL_RPADV Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ALTER_MONITORING Procedure | Alters the monitoring job submitted by the current user. |
| COLLECT_STATS Procedure | Uses the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor to gather statistics about the Oracle Replication components and subcomponents in a distributed database environment. |
| IS_MONITORING Function | Checks whether a monitoring job is currently running. |
| SHOW_STATS Procedure | Generates output that includes the statistics gathered by the COLLECT_STATS procedure. |
| SHOW_STATS_HTML Procedure | Generates HTML output that includes the statistics gathered by the COLLECT_STATS procedure. |
| START_MONITORING Procedure | Starts a monitoring job. |
| STOP_MONITORING Procedure | Stops a monitoring job. |

279.4.1 ALTER_MONITORING Procedure

This procedure alters the monitoring job submitted by the current user.

Syntax

```
UTL_RPADV.ALTER_MONITORING(
    interval                IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
    top_event_threshold     IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
    bottleneck_idle_threshold IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
    bottleneck_flowctrl_threshold IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
    retention_time          IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 279-14 ALTER_MONITORING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| interval | The amount of time, in seconds, between each Performance Advisor run. The maximum is 3600 seconds. If NULL, then the current value is not changed. |
| top_event_threshold | A percentage that determines whether a top wait event statistic is collected. The percentage for a wait event must be greater than the value specified in this parameter for the procedure to collect the wait event statistic. For example, if 15 is specified, then only wait events with a value larger than 15% are collected. If NULL, then the current value is not changed. |
| bottleneck_idle_threshold | A percentage that determines whether an Oracle Replication component session is eligible for bottleneck analysis based on its IDLE percentage. The IDLE percentage must be less than or equal to the value specified in this parameter for the Oracle Replication component session to be eligible for bottleneck analysis. For example, if 50 is specified, then only components that are idle 50% of the time or less are eligible for bottleneck analysis. If NULL, then the current value is not changed. |
| bottleneck_flowctrl_threshold | A percentage that determines whether an Oracle Replication component session is eligible for bottleneck analysis based on its FLOW CONTROL percentage. The FLOW CONTROL percentage must be less than or equal to the value specified in this parameter for the Oracle Replication component session to be eligible for bottleneck analysis. For example, if 50 is specified, then only components that are paused for flow control 50% of the time or less are eligible for bottleneck analysis. If NULL, then the current value is not changed. |

Table 279-14 (Cont.) ALTER_MONITORING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>retention_time</code> | The number of hours to retain monitoring results. If NULL, then the current value is not changed. |

Exceptions**Table 279-15 ALTER_MONITORING Procedure Exceptions**

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| ORA-20113 | no active monitoring job found |

279.4.2 COLLECT_STATS Procedure

This procedure uses the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor to gather statistics about the Oracle Replication components and subcomponents in a distributed database environment.

**Note:**

This procedure commits.

Syntax

```
UTL_RPADV.COLLECT_STATS (
    interval                IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 60,
    num_runs                IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 10,
    comp_stat_table        IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'STREAMS$_ADVISOR_COMP_STAT',
    path_stat_table        IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'STREAMS$_ADVISOR_PATH_STAT',
    top_event_threshold    IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 15,
    bottleneck_idle_threshold IN NUMBER  DEFAULT 50,
    bottleneck_flowctrl_threshold IN NUMBER DEFAULT 50);
```

Parameters**Table 279-16 COLLECT_STATS Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>interval</code> | The amount of time, in seconds, between each Performance Advisor run. The maximum is 3600 seconds. |
| <code>num_runs</code> | The number of times that the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor is run by the procedure. |

Table 279-16 (Cont.) COLLECT_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| comp_stat_table | <p>The name of the table that stores the statistics collected for Oracle Replication components and subcomponents. Specify the table name as <i>[schema_name.]object_name</i>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>The procedure creates the specified table if it does not exist.</p> <p>Oracle recommends that you use the default table <code>STREAMS\$_ADVISOR_COMP_STAT</code>.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter.</p> |
| path_stat_table | <p>The name of the table that stores the statistics collected for stream paths. Specify the table name as <i>[schema_name.]object_name</i>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>The procedure creates the specified table if it does not exist.</p> <p>Oracle recommends that you use the default table <code>STREAMS\$_ADVISOR_PATH_STAT</code>.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter.</p> |
| top_event_threshold | <p>A percentage that determines whether a top wait event statistic is collected.</p> <p>The percentage for a wait event must be greater than the value specified in this parameter for the procedure to collect the wait event statistic. For example, if 15 is specified, then only wait events with a value larger than 15% are collected.</p> |
| bottleneck_idle_threshold | <p>A percentage that determines whether an Oracle Replication component session is eligible for bottleneck analysis based on its <code>IDLE</code> percentage.</p> <p>The <code>IDLE</code> percentage must be less than or equal to the value specified in this parameter for the Oracle Replication component session to be eligible for bottleneck analysis. For example, if 50 is specified, then only components that are idle 50% of the time or less are eligible for bottleneck analysis.</p> |
| bottleneck_flowctrl_threshold | <p>A percentage that determines whether an Oracle Replication component session is eligible for bottleneck analysis based on its <code>FLOW CONTROL</code> percentage.</p> <p>The <code>FLOW CONTROL</code> percentage must be less than or equal to the value specified in this parameter for the Oracle Replication component session to be eligible for bottleneck analysis. For example, if 50 is specified, then only components that are paused for flow control 50% of the time or less are eligible for bottleneck analysis.</p> |

Usage Notes

The table specified in the `path_stat_table` parameter stores stream path statistics. This table also concatenates the component and subcomponent statistics stored in the table specified in the `comp_stat_table` parameter. The `SHOW_STATS` procedure in this package shows only the statistics stored in the table specified in the `path_stat_table` parameter.

279.4.3 IS_MONITORING Function

This function checks whether a monitoring job is currently running. This function either returns `TRUE` if a monitoring job is currently running or `FALSE` if a monitoring job is not currently running.

A monitoring job is submitted using the `START_MONITORING` procedure.



See Also:

["START_MONITORING Procedure"](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_RPADV.IS_MONITORING(  
    job_name      IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'STREAMS$_MONITORING_JOB',  
    client_name   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 279-17 IS_MONITORING Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>job_name</code> | The name of the job for which to check. |
| <code>client_name</code> | The name of the client that submitted the job. |

279.4.4 SHOW_STATS Procedure

This procedure generates output that includes the statistics gathered by the `COLLECT_STATS` and `START_MONITORING` procedures.

The output is formatted so that it can be imported into a spreadsheet for analysis.



Note:

This procedure does not commit.

 See Also:

- "COLLECT_STATS Procedure"
- "START_MONITORING Procedure"

Syntax

```
UTL_RPADV.SHOW_STATS(
  path_stat_table IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STREAMS$_ADVISOR_PATH_STAT',
  path_id         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  bgn_run_id     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT -1,
  end_run_id     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT -10,
  show_path_id   IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  show_run_id    IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  show_run_time  IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  show_optimization IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  show_setting   IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  show_stat      IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  show_sess     IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  show_legend    IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 279-18 *SHOW_STATS Procedure Parameters*

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| path_stat_table | <p>The name of the table that contains the stream path statistics. Specify the table name as <i>[schema_name.]object_name</i>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>When you gather statistics using the COLLECT_STATS procedure, this table is specified in the path_stat_table parameter in the COLLECT_STATS procedure. The default table is STREAMS\$_ADVISOR_PATH_STAT.</p> <p>When you gather statistics using the START_MONITORING procedure, you can determine the name for this table by querying the SHOW_STATS_TABLE column in the STREAMS\$_PA_MONITORING view. The default table for a monitoring job is STREAMS\$_PA_SHOW_PATH_STAT.</p> |
| path_id | <p>A stream path ID.</p> <p>If non-NULL, then the procedure shows output for the specified stream path only.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure shows output for all active stream paths.</p> |
| bgn_run_id | <p>The first Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run ID to show in the range of runs.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter.</p> |
| end_run_id | <p>The last Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run ID to show in the range of runs.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter.</p> |

Table 279-18 (Cont.) SHOW_STATS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| show_path_id | If TRUE, then the path ID for each stream path is included in the output. If FALSE, then the path ID for each stream path is not included in the output. |
| show_run_id | If TRUE, then the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run ID is included in the output. If FALSE, then the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run ID is not included in the output. |
| show_run_time | If TRUE, then the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run time is included in the output. If FALSE, then the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run time is not included in the output. |
| show_optimization | If TRUE, then path output includes information pertaining to the combined capture and apply optimization. If FALSE, then path output does not include information pertaining to the combined capture and apply optimization. |
| show_setting | If TRUE, then the settings for the threshold parameters are included in the output. The threshold parameters are the top_event_threshold, bottleneck_idle_threshold, and bottleneck_flowctrl_threshold parameters in the COLLECT_STATS procedure. If FALSE, then the settings for the threshold parameters are not included in the output. |
| show_stat | If TRUE, then the component-level and subcomponent-level statistics are included in the output. These components include capture processes, queues, propagation senders, propagation receivers, and apply processes. The subcomponents are the subcomponents for capture processes and apply processes. If FALSE, then the component-level and subcomponent-level statistics are not included in the output. |
| show_sess | If TRUE, then the session-level statistics are included in the output. Session-level statistics include IDLE, FLOW CONTROL, and EVENT statistics. If FALSE, then the session-level statistics are not included in the output. |
| show_legend | If TRUE, then the legend is included in the output. The legend describes the abbreviations used in the output. If FALSE, then the legend is not included in the output. |

Usage Notes

Use the `bgn_run_id` and `end_run_id` together to specify the range of Oracle Replication Performance Advisor runs to display. Positive numbers show statistics from an earlier run forward. Negative numbers show statistics from a later run backward.

For example, if `bgn_run_id` is set to 1 and `end_run_id` is set to 10, then the procedure shows statistics for the first ten Oracle Replication Performance Advisor runs.

However, if `bgn_run_id` is set to `-1` and `end_run_id` is set to `-10`, then the procedure shows statistics for the last ten Oracle Replication Performance Advisor runs.

279.4.5 SHOW_STATS_HTML Procedure

This procedure generates HTML output that includes the statistics gathered by the `COLLECT_STATS` and `START_MONITORING` procedures.



Note:

This procedure does not commit.



See Also:

- ["COLLECT_STATS Procedure"](#)
- ["START_MONITORING Procedure"](#)

Syntax

```
UTL_RPADV.SHOW_STATS_HTML (
  directory          IN VARCHAR2,
  reportname        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'RPADVREPORT.HTML',
  comp_stat_table   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'STREAMS$_ADVISOR_COMP_STAT',
  path_id           IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  bgn_run_id        IN NUMBER     DEFAULT -1,
  end_run_id        IN NUMBER     DEFAULT -10,
  detailed          IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Parameters

Table 279-19 SHOW_STATS_HTML Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>directory</code> | The directory object for the directory on the local computer system into which the generated HTML report is placed The specified directory object must be created using the SQL statement <code>CREATE DIRECTORY</code> , and the user who invokes the procedure must have <code>READ</code> and <code>WRITE</code> privilege on each one. |
| <code>reportname</code> | The name of the HTML report |

Table 279-19 (Cont.) SHOW_STATS_HTML Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| comp_stat_table | <p>The name of the table that stores the statistics collected for Oracle Replication components and subcomponents. Specify the table name as <i>[schema_name.]object_name</i>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>When you gather statistics using the <code>COLLECT_STATS</code> procedure, this table is specified in the <code>comp_stat_table</code> parameter in the <code>COLLECT_STATS</code> procedure. The default table is <code>STREAMS\$_ADVISOR_COMP_STAT</code>.</p> <p>When you gather statistics using the <code>START_MONITORING</code> procedure, you can determine the name for this table by querying the <code>SHOW_STATS_TABLE</code> column in the <code>STREAMS\$_PA_MONITORING</code> view. The default table for a monitoring job is <code>STREAMS\$_PA_SHOW_PATH_STAT</code>.</p> <p>Oracle recommends that you start a monitoring job with the <code>START_MONITORING</code> procedure in this package and use the appropriate the <code>STREAMS\$_PA_SHOW_PATH_STAT</code> table.</p> |
| path_id | <p>A stream path ID.</p> <p>If non-NULL, then the procedure shows output for the specified stream path only.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure shows output for all active stream paths.</p> |
| bgn_run_id | <p>The first Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run ID to show in the range of runs.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter.</p> |
| end_run_id | <p>The last Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run ID to show in the range of runs.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter.</p> |
| detailed | <p>If TRUE, then the procedure generates component-level statistics.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure does not generate component-level statistics.</p> |

Usage Notes

Use the `bgn_run_id` and `end_run_id` together to specify the range of Oracle Replication Performance Advisor runs to display. Positive numbers show statistics from an earlier run forward. Negative numbers show statistics from a later run backward.

For example, if `bgn_run_id` is set to 1 and `end_run_id` is set to 10, then the procedure shows statistics for the first ten Oracle Replication Performance Advisor runs.

However, if `bgn_run_id` is set to -1 and `end_run_id` is set to -10, then the procedure shows statistics for the last ten Oracle Replication Performance Advisor runs.

279.4.6 START_MONITORING Procedure

This procedure starts a monitoring job.

This procedure runs the `COLLECT_STATS` procedure to gather statistics about the Oracle Replication components and subcomponents in a distributed database environment.

 **Note:**

This procedure commits.

 **See Also:**

- ["COLLECT_STATS Procedure"](#)

Syntax

```

UTL_RPADV.START_MONITORING(
    job_name           IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'STREAMS$_MONITORING_JOB',
    client_name        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    query_user_name    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    interval           IN NUMBER     DEFAULT 60,
    top_event_threshold IN NUMBER     DEFAULT 15,
    bottleneck_idle_threshold IN NUMBER DEFAULT 50,
    bottleneck_flowctrl_threshold IN NUMBER DEFAULT 50,
    retention_time     IN NUMBER     DEFAULT 24);

```

Parameters**Table 279-20 START_MONITORING Procedure Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| job_name | The name of the monitoring job to create. |
| client_name | The name of the client. |
| query_user_name | The user who will query the result tables. This procedure grants privileges to the specified user to enable the user to query the result tables. |
| interval | The amount of time, in seconds, between each Performance Advisor run. The maximum is 3600 seconds. The specified interval is used for the interval parameter in the COLLECT_STATS procedure. |
| top_event_threshold | A percentage that determines whether a top wait event statistic is collected. The percentage for a wait event must be greater than the value specified in this parameter for the procedure to collect the wait event statistic. For example, if 15 is specified, then only wait events with a value larger than 15% are collected. |

Table 279-20 (Cont.) START_MONITORING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| bottleneck_idle_threshold | A percentage that determines whether an Oracle Replication component session is eligible for bottleneck analysis based on its IDLE percentage. The IDLE percentage must be less than or equal to the value specified in this parameter for the Oracle Replication component session to be eligible for bottleneck analysis. For example, if 50 is specified, then only components that are idle 50% of the time or less are eligible for bottleneck analysis. |
| bottleneck_flowctrl_threshold | A percentage that determines whether an Oracle Replication component session is eligible for bottleneck analysis based on its FLOW CONTROL percentage. The FLOW CONTROL percentage must be less than or equal to the value specified in this parameter for the Oracle Replication component session to be eligible for bottleneck analysis. For example, if 50 is specified, then only components that are paused for flow control 50% of the time or less are eligible for bottleneck analysis. |
| retention_time | The number of hours to retain monitoring results. |

Exceptions

Table 279-21 START_MONITORING Procedure Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ORA-20111 | cannot start monitoring due to active EM monitoring job Stop the Oracle Enterprise Manager (EM) monitoring job, and run the START_MONITORING procedure again. |
| ORA-20112 | cannot start monitoring due to active Replication monitoring job Stop the Replication monitoring job, and run the START_MONITORING procedure again. |

Usage Notes

The following are usage notes for the START_MONITORING procedure:

- [Requirements for the User Running the Procedure](#)
- [Full Monitoring Job Names](#)
- [Restrictions on Monitoring Jobs](#)

Requirements for the User Running the Procedure

The user who runs the START_MONITORING procedure must meet the following requirements:

- The user must have access to a database link to each database that contains Oracle Replication components.

- The user must have been granted privileges using the `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH.GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE` procedure, and each database link must connect to a user at the remote database that has been granted privileges using the `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH.GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE` procedure.

Full Monitoring Job Names

When you submit a monitoring job, the client name and job name are concatenated to form the full monitoring job name. You specify the client name using the `client_name` parameter and the job name using the `job_name` parameter when you run the `START_MONITORING` procedure. The client name for a monitoring job submitted by Oracle Enterprise Manager is always `EM`.

The following table show examples of full monitoring job names:

| Setting for <code>client_name</code> Parameter | Setting for <code>job_name</code> parameter | Full Monitoring Job Name |
|--|---|---|
| <code>NULL</code> | <code>STREAMS\$_MONITORING_JOB</code> | <code>STREAMS\$_MONITORING_JOB</code> |
| <code>EM</code> | <code>STREAMS\$_MONITORING_JOB</code> | <code>EMSTREAMS\$_MONITORING_JOB</code> |
| <code>strm</code> | <code>STREAMS\$_MONITORING_JOB</code> | <code>strmSTREAMS\$_MONITORING_JOB</code> |
| <code>strm</code> | <code>mjob1</code> | <code>strmmjob1</code> |

Restrictions on Monitoring Jobs

The following restrictions apply to monitoring jobs:

- The limit for the length of the full monitoring job name is 30 bytes.
- Two monitoring jobs cannot have the same full monitoring job name, even if the monitoring jobs were submitted by different schemas. The name check is not case-sensitive. For example, `strmSTREAMS$_MONITORING_JOB` and `STRMSTREAMS$_MONITORING_JOB` are considered to be the same name.
- Oracle Enterprise Manager can have at most one monitoring job for each database.
- Each schema can have at most one monitoring job.

279.4.7 STOP_MONITORING Procedure

This procedure stops a monitoring job that was submitted by the current user.

Syntax

```
UTL_RPADV.STOP_MONITORING(
    purge IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 279-22 STOP_MONITORING Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| purge | If <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure purges information about the monitoring job from the result tables. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure retains information about the monitoring job in the result tables. |

UTL_SMTP

The `UTL_SMTP` package is designed for sending electronic mails (e-mails) over Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) as specified by RFC821.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Reply Codes](#)
- [UTL_SMTP Operational Notes](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of UTL_SMTP Subprograms](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Development Guide

280.1 UTL_SMTP Overview

The `UTL_SMTP` protocol consists of a set of commands for an e-mail client to dispatch e-mails to an SMTP server. The `UTL_SMTP` package provides interfaces to the SMTP commands.

For many of the commands, the package provides both a procedural and a functional interface. The functional form returns the reply from the server for processing by the client. The procedural form checks the reply and raises an exception if the reply indicates a transient (400-range reply code) or permanent error (500-range reply code). Otherwise, it discards the reply.

Note that the original SMTP protocol communicates using 7-bit ASCII. Using `UTL_SMTP`, all text data (in other words, those in `VARCHAR2`) is converted to US7ASCII before it is sent to the server. Some implementations of SMTP servers that support SMTP extension 8BITMIME [RFC1652] support full 8-bit communication between client and server. The body of the DATA command can be transferred in full 8 bits, but the rest of the SMTP command and response must be in 7 bits. When the target SMTP server supports 8BITMIME extension, users of multibyte databases may convert their non-US7ASCII, multibyte `VARCHAR2` data to RAW and use the `WRITE_RAW_DATA` subprogram to send multibyte data using 8-bit MIME encoding.

UTL_SMTP provides for SMTP communication as specified in RFC821, but does not provide an API to format the content of the message according to RFC 822 (for example, setting the subject of an electronic mail). You must format the message appropriately. In addition, UTL_SMTP does not have the functionality to implement an SMTP server for an e-mail clients to send e-mails using SMTP.

280.2 UTL_SMTP Security Model

This package is an invoker's rights package. The invoking user must have the `connect` privilege granted in the access control list assigned to the remote network host to which the user must connect.



Note:

For more information on managing fine-grained access, see *Oracle Database Security Guide*

280.3 UTL_SMTP Constants

UTL_SMTP defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These are shown in the following table.

Table 280-1 UTL_SMTP Constants

| Name | Type | Value | Description |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--|
| ALL_SCHEMES | VARCHAR2 (256) | 'CRAM-MD5 PLAIN LOGIN' | List of all authentication schemes UTL_SMTP supports, in order of their relative security strength. The subset of the schemes in ALL_SCHEMES (namely, PLAIN and LOGIN) in which cleartext passwords are sent over SMTP must be used only in SMTP connections that are secured by Secure Socket Layer / Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS). |
| NON_CLEARTEXT_PASSWORD_SCHEMES | VARCHAR2 (256) | 'CRAM-MD5' | List of authentication schemes that UTL_SMTP supports and in which no cleartext passwords are sent over SMTP. They can be used in SMTP connections that are not secured by SSL/TLS. Note that these schemes may still be weak when used in an insecure SMTP connection. |

280.4 UTL_SMTP Types

UTL_SMTP uses a CONNECTION record type and REPLY_REPLIES record types.

CONNECTION Record Type

This is a PL/SQL record type used to represent an SMTP connection.

Syntax

```
TYPE connection IS RECORD (  
    host          VARCHAR2(255),  
    port          PLS_INTEGER,  
    tx_timeout    PLS_INTEGER,  
    private_tcp_con utl_tcp.connection,  
    private_state PLS_INTEGER);
```

Fields

Table 280-2 CONNECTION Record Type Fields

| Field | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| host | Name of the remote host when connection is established. NULL when no connection is established. |
| port | Port number of the remote SMTP server connected. NULL when no connection is established. |
| tx_timeout | Time in seconds that the UTL_SMTP package waits before timing out in a read or write operation in this connection. In read operations, this package times out if no data is available for reading immediately. In write operations, this package times out if the output buffer is full and no data is to be sent into the network without being blocked. 0 indicates not to wait at all. NULL indicates to wait forever. |
| private_tcp_con | Private, for implementation use only. You should not modify this field. |
| private_state | Private, for implementation use only. You should not modify this field. |

Usage Notes

The read-only fields in a connection record are used to return information about the SMTP connection after the connection is successfully made with the [OPEN_CONNECTION Functions](#). Changing the values of these fields has no effect on the connection. The fields `private_tcp_con` and `private_state` for implementation use only. You should not modify these fields.

REPLY_REPLIES Record Types

These are PL/SQL record types used to represent an SMTP reply line. Each SMTP reply line consists of a reply code followed by a text message. While a single reply line is expected for most SMTP commands, some SMTP commands expect multiple reply lines. For those situations, a PL/SQL table of reply records is used to represent multiple reply lines.

Syntax

```
TYPE reply IS RECORD (
  code    PLS_INTEGER,
  text    VARCHAR2(508));
```

```
TYPE replies IS TABLE OF reply INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Fields**Table 280-3 REPLY, REPLIES Record Type Fields**

| Field | Description |
|-------|---------------------------|
| code | 3-digit reply code |
| text | Text message of the reply |

280.5 UTL_SMTP Reply Codes

SMTP servers send reply codes that indicate message or server status.

The following is a list of the SMTP reply codes.

Table 280-4 SMTP Reply Codes

| Reply Code | Meaning |
|------------|---|
| 211 | System status, or system help reply |
| 214 | Help message [Information on how to use the receiver or the meaning of a particular non-standard command; this reply is useful only to the human user] |
| 220 | <domain> Service ready |
| 221 | <domain> Service closing transmission channel |
| 250 | Requested mail action okay, completed |
| 251 | User not local; forwards to <forward-path> |
| 252 | OK, pending messages for node <node> started. Cannot VRFY user (for example, info is not local), but takes message for this user and attempts delivery. |
| 253 | OK, <messages> pending messages for node <node> started |
| 354 | Start mail input; end with <CRLF.CRLF> |
| 355 | Octet-offset is the transaction offset |
| 421 | <domain> Service not available, closing transmission channel (This can be a reply to any command if the service knows it must shut down.) |
| 450 | Requested mail action not taken: mailbox unavailable [for example, mailbox busy] |
| 451 | Requested action terminated: local error in processing |
| 452 | Requested action not taken: insufficient system storage |
| 453 | You have no mail. |

Table 280-4 (Cont.) SMTP Reply Codes

| Reply Code | Meaning |
|------------|--|
| 454 | TLS not available due to temporary reason. Encryption required for requested authentication mechanism. |
| 458 | Unable to queue messages for node <node> |
| 459 | Node <node> not allowed: reason |
| 500 | Syntax error, command unrecognized (This may include errors such as command line too long.) |
| 501 | Syntax error in parameters or arguments |
| 502 | Command not implemented |
| 503 | Bad sequence of commands |
| 504 | Command parameter not implemented |
| 521 | <Machine> does not accept mail. |
| 530 | Must issue a STARTTLS command first. Encryption required for requested authentication mechanism. |
| 534 | Authentication mechanism is too weak. |
| 538 | Encryption required for requested authentication mechanism. |
| 550 | Requested action not taken: mailbox unavailable [for, mailbox not found, no access] |
| 551 | User not local; please try <forward-path> |
| 552 | Requested mail action terminated: exceeded storage allocation |
| 553 | Requested action not taken: mailbox name not allowed [for example, mailbox syntax incorrect] |
| 554 | Transaction failed |

280.6 UTL_SMTP Operational Notes

An SMTP connection is initiated by a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION` Functions which returns a SMTP connection.

After a connection is established, the following calls are required to send a mail:

[HELO Function and Procedure](#) - identify the domain of the sender

[MAIL Function and Procedure](#)- start a mail, specify the sender

[RCPT Function](#) - specify the recipient

[OPEN_DATA Function and Procedure](#)- start the mail body

[WRITE_RAW_DATA Procedure](#) - write the mail body (multiple calls allowed)

[CLOSE_DATA Function and Procedure](#) - close the mail body and send the mail

The SMTP connection is closed by calling the `QUIT` Function and Procedure.

Related Topics

- [OPEN_CONNECTION Functions](#)
These functions open a connection to an SMTP server.
- [QUIT Function and Procedure](#)
This subprogram terminates an SMTP session and disconnects from the server.

280.7 UTL_SMTP Exceptions

This table lists the exceptions that can be raised by the interface of the UTL_SMTP package.

The network error is transferred to a reply code of 421- service not available.

Table 280-5 UTL_SMTP Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| INVALID_OPERATION | Raised when an invalid operation is made. In other words, calling API other than the WRITE_DATA Procedure , the WRITE_RAW_DATA Procedure or the CLOSE_DATA Function and Procedure after the OPEN_DATA Function and Procedure is called, or calling <code>WRITE_DATA</code> , <code>WRITE_RAW_DATA</code> or <code>CLOSE_DATA</code> without first calling <code>OPEN_DATA</code> . |
| TRANSIENT_ERROR | Raised when receiving a reply code in 400 range |
| PERMANENT_ERROR | Raised when receiving a reply code in 500 range |

280.8 UTL_SMTP Rules and Limits

The API imposes no imitation or range-checking. However, you must be aware of the limitations on various elements of SMTP. Sending data that exceed these limits may result in errors returned by the server.

The following table describes the size limitations encountered by the UTL_SMTP subprograms.

Table 280-6 SMTP Size Limitation

| Element | Size Limitation |
|--------------|--|
| user | Maximum total length of a user name is 64 characters |
| domain | Maximum total length of a domain name or number is 64 characters |
| path | Maximum total length of a reverse-path or forward-path is 256 characters (including the punctuation and element separators) |
| command line | Maximum total length of a command line including the command word and the <CRLF> is 512 characters |
| reply line | Maximum total length of a reply line including the reply code and the <CRLF> is 512 characters |
| text line | Maximum total length of a text line including the <CRLF> is 1000 characters (but not counting the leading dot duplicated for transparency) |

Table 280-6 (Cont.) SMTP Size Limitation

| Element | Size Limitation |
|-------------------|--|
| recipients buffer | Maximum total number of recipients that must be buffered is 100 recipients |

280.9 UTL SMTP Examples

This example illustrates how UTL SMTP is used by an application to send e-mail. The application connects to an SMTP server at port 25 and sends a simple text message.

```

DECLARE
  c UTL SMTP.CONNECTION;

  PROCEDURE send_header(name IN VARCHAR2, header IN VARCHAR2) AS
  BEGIN
    UTL SMTP.WRITE_DATA(c, name || ': ' || header || UTL_TCP.CRLF);
  END;

BEGIN
  c := UTL SMTP.OPEN_CONNECTION('smtp-server.acme.com');
  UTL SMTP.HELO(c, 'foo.com');
  UTL SMTP.MAIL(c, 'sender@foo.com');
  UTL SMTP.RCPT(c, 'recipient@foo.com');
  UTL SMTP.OPEN_DATA(c);
  send_header('From',      '"Sender" <sender@foo.com>');
  send_header('To',       '"Recipient" <recipient@foo.com>');
  send_header('Subject', 'Hello');
  UTL SMTP.WRITE_DATA(c, UTL_TCP.CRLF || 'Hello, world!');
  UTL SMTP.CLOSE_DATA(c);
  UTL SMTP.QUIT(c);
EXCEPTION
  WHEN utl_smtp.transient_error OR utl_smtp.permanent_error THEN
  BEGIN
    UTL SMTP.QUIT(c);
  EXCEPTION
    WHEN UTL SMTP.TRANSIENT_ERROR OR UTL SMTP.PERMANENT_ERROR THEN
      NULL; -- When the SMTP server is down or unavailable, we don't have
           -- a connection to the server. The QUIT call raises an
           -- exception that we can ignore.
  END;
  raise_application_error(-20000,
    'Failed to send mail due to the following error: ' || sqlerrm);
END;

```

280.10 Summary of UTL SMTP Subprograms

This table lists the UTL SMTP subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 280-7 UTL SMTP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| AUTH Function and Procedure | Sends the AUTH command to authenticate to the SMTP server |

Table 280-7 (Cont.) UTL_SMTP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| CLOSE_CONNECTION Procedure | Closes the SMTP connection, causing the current SMTP operation to terminate |
| CLOSE_DATA Function and Procedure | Closes the data session |
| COMMAND Function and Procedure | Performs a generic SMTP command |
| COMMAND_REPLIES Function | Performs a generic SMTP command and retrieves multiple reply lines |
| DATA Function and Procedure | Sends the e-mail body |
| EHLO Function and Procedure | Performs the initial handshake with SMTP server using the <code>EHLO</code> command |
| HELO Function and Procedure | Performs the initial handshake with SMTP server using the <code>HELO</code> command |
| HELP Function | Sends <code>HELP</code> command |
| MAIL Function and Procedure | Initiates an e-mail transaction with the server, the destination is a mailbox |
| NOOP Function and Procedure | <code>NULL</code> command |
| OPEN_CONNECTION Functions | Opens a connection to an SMTP server |
| OPEN_DATA Function and Procedure | Sends the <code>DATA</code> command |
| QUIT Function and Procedure | Terminates an SMTP session and disconnects from the server |
| RCPT Function | Specifies the recipient of an e-mail message |
| RSET Function and Procedure | Terminates the current e-mail transaction |
| STARTTLS Function and Procedure | Sends <code>STARTTLS</code> command to secure the SMTP connection using SSL/TLS |
| VRFY Function | Verifies the validity of a destination e-mail address |
| WRITE_DATA Procedure | Writes a portion of the e-mail message |
| WRITE_RAW_DATA Procedure | Writes a portion of the e-mail message with <code>RAW</code> data |

280.10.1 AUTH Function and Procedure

This subprogram sends the `AUTH` command to authenticate to the SMTP server. The `UTL_SMTP` package goes through the user's choices of authentication schemes, skips any that is not supported by the SMTP server and uses the first supported.

To determine the schemes the SMTP server supports from its `EHLO` reply, the user must call the [EHLO Function and Procedure](#). Otherwise, `UTL_SMTP` uses the first scheme in the list.

Syntax

```

UTL_SMTP.AUTH (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  username   IN          VARCHAR2,
  password   IN          VARCHAR2,
  schemes    IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NON_CLEARTEXT_PASSWORD_SCHEMES)
RETURN reply;

```

```

UTL_SMTP.AUTH (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  username   IN          VARCHAR2,
  password   IN          VARCHAR2,
  schemes    IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NON_CLEARTEXT_PASSWORD_SCHEMES);

```

Parameters

Table 280-8 AUTH Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | SMTP connection |
| username | Username |
| password | Password |
| schemes | Space-separated list of authentication schemes UTL_SMTP is allowed to use in the preferred order. See the <code>ALL_SCHEMES</code> and <code>NON_CLEARTEXT_PASSWORD_SCHEMES</code> constants for suggestions. |

Return Values

Table 280-9 AUTH Function and Procedure Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|---|
| reply | Reply of the command (see <code>REPLY_REPLIES</code> Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned. |

Usage Notes

- Currently only `PLAIN`, `LOGIN` and `CRAM-MD5` authentication schemes are supported by `UTL_SMTP`.
- Since the SMTP server may change the authentication schemes it supports after the SMTP connection is secured by SSL/TLS after the `STARTTLS` command (for example, adding `PLAIN` and `LOGIN`), the caller must call the [EHLO Function and Procedure](#) again for `UTL_SMTP` to update the list after the [STARTTLS Function and Procedure](#) is called.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  c utl_smtp.connection;
BEGIN
  c := utl_smtp.open_connection(
    host => 'smtp.example.com',
    port => 25,

```

```

        wallet_path => 'file:/oracle/wallets/smtp_wallet',
        wallet_password => 'password',
        secure_connection_before_smtp => FALSE);
UTL_SMTP.STARTTLS(c);
UTL_SMTP.AUTH(
    c => c,
    username => 'scott',
    password => 'password'
    schemes => utl_smtp.all_schemes);
END;
```

280.10.2 CLOSE_CONNECTION Procedure

This procedure closes the SMTP connection, causing the current SMTP operation to terminate. Use this procedure only to cancel an e-mail in the middle of the data session.

To end the SMTP connection properly, use the [QUIT Function and Procedure](#).

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.CLOSE_CONNECTION (
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection);
```

Parameters

Table 280-10 CLOSE_CONNECTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| c | SMTP connection |

280.10.3 CLOSE_DATA Function and Procedure

This subprogram ends the e-mail message by sending the sequence <CR><LF>.<CR><LF> (a single period at the beginning of a line).

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.CLOSE_DATA (
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection)
RETURN reply;

UTL_SMTP.CLOSE_DATA (
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection);
```

Parameters

Table 280-11 CLOSE_DATA Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| c | SMTP connection |

Return Values

Table 280-12 CLOSE_DATA Function and Procedure Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|---|
| reply | Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned. |

Usage Notes

The calls to OPEN_DATA, WRITE_DATA, WRITE_RAW_DATA and CLOSE_DATA must be made in the right order. A program calls OPEN_DATA to send the DATA command to the SMTP server. After that, it can call WRITE_DATA or WRITE_RAW_DATA repeatedly to send the actual data. The data is terminated by calling CLOSE_DATA. After OPEN_DATA is called, the only subprograms that can be called are WRITE_DATA, WRITE_RAW_DATA, or CLOSE_DATA. A call to other subprograms results in an INVALID_OPERATION exception being raised.

CLOSE_DATA must be called only after OPEN_CONNECTION, HELO or EHLO, MAIL, and RCPT have been called. The connection to the SMTP server must be open and a mail transaction must be active when this routine is called.

Note that there is no function form of WRITE_DATA because the SMTP server does not respond until the data-terminator is sent during the call to CLOSE_DATA.

280.10.4 COMMAND Function and Procedure

This subprogram performs a generic SMTP command.

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.COMMAND (
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY    connection,
    cmd    IN               VARCHAR2,
    arg    IN               VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN reply;

UTL_SMTP.COMMAND (
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY    connection,
    cmd    IN               VARCHAR2,
    arg    IN               VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 280-13 COMMAND Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | SMTP connection |
| cmd | SMTP command to send to the server |
| arg | Optional argument to the SMTP argument. A space is inserted between cmd and arg. |

Return Values

Table 280-14 COMMAND Function and Procedure Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|---|
| reply | Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned. |

Usage Notes

This function is used to invoke generic SMTP commands. Use `COMMAND` if only a single reply line is expected. Use `COMMAND_REPLIES` if multiple reply lines are expected.

For `COMMAND`, if multiple reply lines are returned from the SMTP server, it returns the last reply line only.

280.10.5 COMMAND_REPLIES Function

This function performs a generic SMTP command and retrieves multiple reply lines.

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.COMMAND_REPLIES (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY  connection,
  cmd    IN              VARCHAR2,
  arg    IN              VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN replies;
```

Parameters

Table 280-15 COMMAND_REPLIES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | SMTP connection |
| cmd | SMTP command to send to the server |
| arg | Optional argument to the SMTP argument. A space is inserted between cmd and arg. |

Return Values

Table 280-16 COMMAND_REPLIES Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|---|
| replies | Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types) |

Usage Notes

This function is used to invoke generic SMTP commands. Use `COMMAND` if only a single reply line is expected. Use `COMMAND_REPLIES` if multiple reply lines are expected.

For `COMMAND`, if multiple reply lines are returned from the SMTP server, it returns the last reply line only.

280.10.6 DATA Function and Procedure

This subprogram specifies the body of an e-mail message.

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.DATA (
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection
    body  IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN reply;
```

```
UTL_SMTP.DATA (
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection
    body  IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

Parameters

Table 280-17 DATA Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | SMTP Connection |
| body | Text of the message to be sent, including headers, in [RFC822] format |

Return Values

Table 280-18 DATA Function and Procedure Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|--|
| reply | Reply of the command (see <code>REPLY_ REPLIES</code> Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned. |

Usage Notes

The application must ensure that the contents of the body parameter conform to the MIME(RFC822) specification. The `DATA` routine terminates the message with a `<CR><LF>.<CR><LF>` sequence (a single period at the beginning of a line), as required by RFC821. It also translates any sequence of `<CR><LF>.<CR><LF>` (single period) in body to `<CR><LF>..<CR><LF>` (double period). This conversion provides the transparency as described in Section 4.5.2 of RFC821.

The `DATA` subprogram must be called only after `OPEN_CONNECTION`, `HELO` or `EHLO`, `MAIL` and `RCPT` have been called. The connection to the SMTP server must be open, and a mail transaction must be active when this routine is called.

The expected response from the server is a message beginning with status code 250. The 354 response received from the initial `DATA` command is not returned to the caller.

280.10.7 EHLO Function and Procedure

This subprogram performs the initial handshake with SMTP server using the `EHLO` command.

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.EHLO (  
    c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,  
    domain IN)  
RETURN replies;  
  
UTL_SMTP.EHLO (  
    c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,  
    domain IN);
```

Parameters

Table 280-19 EHLO Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>c</code> | SMTP connection |
| <code>domain</code> | Domain name of the local (sending) host. Used for identification purposes. |

Return Values

Table 280-20 EHLO Function and Procedure Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>replies</code> | Reply of the command (see <code>REPLY_ REPLIES</code> Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types). |

Usage Notes

The `EHLO` interface is identical to `HELO` except that it allows the server to return more descriptive information about its configuration. [RFC1869] specifies the format of the information returned, which the PL/SQL application can retrieve using the functional form of this call. For compatibility with `HELO`, each line of text returned by the server begins with status code 250.

Related Functions

[HELO Function and Procedure](#)

280.10.8 HELO Function and Procedure

This subprogram performs the initial handshake with SMTP server using the `HELO` command.

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.HELO (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY  connection,
  domain    IN              VARCHAR2)
RETURN reply;
```

```
UTL_SMTP.HELO (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY  connection,
  domain    IN              VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 280-21 HELO Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>c</code> | SMTP connection |
| <code>domain</code> | Domain name of the local (sending) host. Used for identification purposes. |

Return Values

Table 280-22 HELO Function and Procedure Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <code>reply</code> | Reply of the command (see <code>REPLY_ REPLIES</code> Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned. |

Usage Notes

RFC 821 specifies that the client must identify itself to the server after connecting. This routine performs that identification. The connection must have been opened through a call to [OPEN_CONNECTION Functions](#) before calling this routine.

The expected response from the server is a message beginning with status code 250.

Related Functions

[EHLO Function and Procedure](#)

280.10.9 HELP Function

This function sends the `HELP` command.

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.HELP (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY  connection,
```

```

    command IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN replies;

```

Parameters

Table 280-23 HELP Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| c | SMTP connection |
| command | Command to get the help message |

Return Values

Table 280-24 HELP Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|---|
| replies | Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types) |

280.10.10 MAIL Function and Procedure

This subprogram initiate a mail transaction with the server. The destination is a mailbox.

Syntax

```

UTL_SMTP.MAIL (
    c          IN OUT NOCOPY   connection,
    sender     IN              VARCHAR2,
    parameters IN              VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN reply;

```

```

UTL_SMTP.MAIL (
    c          IN OUT NOCOPY   connection,
    sender     IN              VARCHAR2,
    parameters IN              VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 280-25 MAIL Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| c | SMTP connection |
| sender | E-mail address of the user sending the message. |
| parameters | Additional parameters to mail command as defined in Section 6 of [RFC1869]. It must follow the format of "XXX=XXX (XXX=XXX ...)". |

Return Values

Table 280-26 MAIL Function and Procedure Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|--|
| reply | Reply of the command (see <code>REPLY_ REPLIES</code> Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned. |

Usage Notes

This command does not send the message; it simply begins its preparation. It must be followed by calls to `RCPT` and `DATA` to complete the transaction. The connection to the SMTP server must be open and a `HELO` or `EHLO` command must have already been sent.

The expected response from the server is a message beginning with status code 250.

280.10.11 NOOP Function and Procedure

This subprogram issues the `NULL` command.

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.NOOP (
    c IN OUT NOCOPY connection)
RETURN reply;

UTL_SMTP.NOOP (
    c IN OUT NOCOPY connection);
```

Parameter

Table 280-27 NOOP Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| c | SMTP connection |

Return Values

Table 280-28 NOOP Function and Procedure Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|--|
| reply | Reply of the command (see <code>REPLY_ REPLIES</code> Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned. |

Usage Notes

- This command has no effect except to elicit a successful reply from the server. It can be issued at any time after the connection to the server has been established with `OPEN_CONNECTION`. The `NOOP` command can be used to verify that the server is still connected and is listening properly.

- This command replies with a single line beginning with status code 250.

280.10.12 OPEN_CONNECTION Functions

These functions open a connection to an SMTP server.

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.OPEN_CONNECTION (
    host          IN VARCHAR2,
    port         IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 25,
    c            OUT connection,
    tx_timeout   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_path  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_password IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    secure_connection_before_smtp IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    secure_host  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN reply;
```

```
UTL_SMTP.OPEN_CONNECTION (
    host          IN VARCHAR2,
    port         IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 25,
    tx_timeout   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_path  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_password IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    secure_connection_before_smtp IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    secure_host  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN connection;
```

Parameters

Table 280-29 OPEN_CONNECTION Functions Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| host | Name of the SMTP server host |
| port | Port number on which SMTP server is listening (usually 25) |
| c | SMTP connection |
| tx_timeout | Time in seconds that the UTL_SMTP package waits before timing out in a read or write operation for this connection. In read operations, this package times out if no data is available for reading immediately. In write operations, this package times out if the output buffer is full and no data is to be sent into the network without being blocked. 0 indicates not to wait at all. NULL indicates to wait forever. |
| wallet_path | Directory path that contains the Oracle wallet for SSL/TLS. The format is file: <directory-path> |
| wallet_password | Password to open the wallet. When the wallet is auto-login enabled, the password can be set to NULL. |
| secure_connection_before_smtp | If TRUE, a secure connection with SSL/TLS is made before SMTP communication. If FALSE, no connection is made. |
| secure_host | The host name to be matched against the common name (CN) of the SMTP server's certificate when a secure connection is used. It can also be a domain name like "*.example.com". If NULL, the SMTP host name to connect to will be used. |

Return Values

Table 280-30 OPEN_CONNECTION Functions Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|---|
| reply | Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned. |

Usage Notes

- The expected response from the server is a message beginning with status code 220.
- The version of `OPEN_CONNECTION` that returns `UTL_SMTP.CONNECTION` record checks the reply code returned by an SMTP server when the connection is first established. It raises an exception when the reply indicates an error. Otherwise, it discards the reply. If you want to examine the reply, invoke the version of `OPEN_CONNECTION` that returns `REPLY`.
- `tx_timeout` is intended to govern both the read operations and the write operations. However, an implementation restriction prevents `tx_timeout` from governing write operations in the current release.

Examples

```

DECLARE
  c utl_smtp.connection;
BEGIN
  c := UTL_SMTP.OPEN_CONNECTION(
    host => 'smtp.example.com',
    port => 465,
    wallet_path => 'file:/oracle/wallets/smtp_wallet',
    wallet_password => 'password',
    secure_connection_before_smtp => TRUE);
END;

```

280.10.13 OPEN_DATA Function and Procedure

This subprogram sends the `DATA` command after which you can use `WRITE_DATA` and `WRITE_RAW_DATA` to write a portion of the e-mail message.

Syntax

```

UTL_SMTP.OPEN_DATA (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection)
RETURN reply;

UTL_SMTP.OPEN_DATA (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection);

```

Parameters

Table 280-31 OPEN_DATA Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | SMTP connection |
| data | Portion of the text of the message to be sent, including headers, in RFC822 format. |

Return Values

Table 280-32 OPEN_DATA Function and Procedure Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|---|
| reply | Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned. |

Usage Notes

- The calls to `OPEN_DATA`, `WRITE_DATA`, `WRITE_RAW_DATA` and `CLOSE_DATA` must be made in the right order. A program calls `OPEN_DATA` to send the `DATA` command to the SMTP server. After that, it can call `WRITE_DATA` or `WRITE_RAW_DATA` repeatedly to send the actual data. The data is terminated by calling `CLOSE_DATA`. After `OPEN_DATA` is called, the only subprograms that can be called are `WRITE_DATA`, `WRITE_RAW_DATA`, or `CLOSE_DATA`. A call to other subprograms results in an `INVALID_OPERATION` exception being raised.
- `OPEN_DATA` must be called only after `OPEN_CONNECTION`, `HELO` or `EHLO`, `MAIL`, and `RCPT` have been called. The connection to the SMTP server must be open and a mail transaction must be active when this routine is called.

280.10.14 QUIT Function and Procedure

This subprogram terminates an SMTP session and disconnects from the server.

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.QUIT (
    c IN OUT NOCOPY connection)
RETURN reply;

UTL_SMTP.QUIT (
    c IN OUT NOCOPY connection);
```

Parameter

Table 280-33 QUIT Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| c | SMTP connection |

Return Values

Table 280-34 QUIT Function and Procedure Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|--|
| reply | Reply of the command (see <code>REPLY_ REPLIES</code> Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned. |

Usage Notes

The `QUIT` command informs the SMTP server of the client's intent to terminate the session. It then closes the connection established by `OPEN_CONNECTION` which must have been called before executing this command. If a mail transaction is in progress when `QUIT` is issued, it is canceled in the same manner as `RSET`.

The function form of this command returns a single line beginning with the status code 221 on successful termination. In all cases, the connection to the SMTP server is closed. The fields `REMOTE_HOST` and `REMOTE_PORT` of `c` are reset.

Related Functions

[RSET Function and Procedure](#)

280.10.15 RCPT Function

This subprogram specifies the recipient of an e-mail message.

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.RCPT (
    c          IN OUT NOCOPY    connection,
    recipient  IN              VARCHAR2,
    parameters IN              VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN reply;

UTL_SMTP.RCPT (
    c          IN OUT NOCOPY    connection,
    recipient  IN              VARCHAR2,
    parameters IN              VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Table 280-35 RCPT Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>c</code> | SMTP connection |
| <code>recipient</code> | E-mail address of the user to which the message is being sent |
| <code>parameters</code> | Additional parameters to <code>RCPT</code> command as defined in Section 6 of [RFC1869]. It must follow the format of "XXX=XXX (XXX=XXX)". |

Return Values

Table 280-36 RCPT Function and Procedure Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|---|
| reply | Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in UTI_SMTP Types). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned. |

Usage Notes

To send a message to multiple recipients, call this routine multiple times. Each invocation schedules delivery to a single e-mail address. The message transaction must have been begun by a prior call to `MAIL`, and the connection to the mail server must have been opened and initialized by prior calls to `OPEN_CONNECTION` and `HELO` or `EHLO` respectively.

The expected response from the server is a message beginning with status code 250 or 251.

280.10.16 RSET Function and Procedure

This subprogram terminates the current mail transaction.

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.RSET (
    c IN OUT NOCOPY connection)
RETURN reply;

UTL_SMTP.RSET (
    c IN OUT NOCOPY connection);
```

Parameters

Table 280-37 RSET Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|
| c | SMTP connection |

Return Values

Table 280-38 RSET Function and Procedure Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|---|
| reply | Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in UTI_SMTP Types). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned. |

Usage Notes

- This command allows the client to cancel an e-mail message it was in the process of composing. No mail is sent. The client can call `RSET` at any time after the connection to the SMTP server has been opened by means of `OPEN_CONNECTION` until `DATA` or `OPEN_DATA` is called. Once the e-mail data has been sent, it is too late to prevent the e-mail from being sent.
- The server responds to `RSET` with a message beginning with status code 250.

Related Functions

[QUIT Function and Procedure](#)

280.10.17 STARTTLS Function and Procedure

This subprogram sends the `STARTTLS` command to secure the SMTP connection using SSL/TLS.

SSL/TLS requires an Oracle wallet which must be specified when the connection was opened by the [OPEN_CONNECTION Functions](#).

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.STARTTLS (
    c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
    secure_host IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN reply;

UTL_SMTP.STARTTLS (
    c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
    secure_host IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 280-39 STARTTLS Function and Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>c</code> | SMTP connection |
| <code>secure_host</code> | The host name to be matched against the common name (CN) of the SMTP server's certificate. It can also be a domain name like <code>"*.example.com"</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , the SMTP host name to connect to will be used. |

Return Values

Table 280-40 STARTTLS Function and Procedure Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------------|-------------|
| <code>reply</code> | SMTP reply |

Usage Notes

The `STARTTLS` command must only be issued on an unencrypted connection and when the SMTP server indicates the support of the command in the reply of the `EHLO` command. The wallet to be used for encryption must have been specified when the initial SMTP connection was opened by the `OPEN_CONNECTION` function.

Examples

```
DECLARE
  c utl_smtp.connection;
BEGIN
  c := utl_smtp.open_connection(
    host => 'smtp.example.com',
    port => 25,
    wallet_path => 'file:/oracle/wallets/smtp_wallet',
    wallet_password => 'password',
    secure_connection_before_smtp => FALSE);
  utl_smtp.starttls(c);
END
```

280.10.18 VRFY Function

This function verifies the validity of a destination e-mail address.

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.VRFY (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection
  recipient IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN reply;
```

Parameters

Table 280-41 VRFY Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| c | SMTP connection |
| recipient | E-mail address to be verified |

Return Values

Table 280-42 VRFY Function Return Values

| Return Value | Description |
|--------------|---|
| reply | Reply of the command (see <code>REPLY_REPLIES</code> Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned. |

Usage Notes

The server attempts to resolve the destination address `recipient`. If successful, it returns the recipient's full name and fully qualified mailbox path. The connection to the

server must have already been established by means of `OPEN_CONNECTION` and `HELO` or `EHLO` before making this request.

Successful verification returns one or more lines beginning with status code 250 or 251.

280.10.19 WRITE_DATA Procedure

This procedure writes a portion of the e-mail message. A repeat call to `WRITE_DATA` appends data to the e-mail message.

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.WRITE_DATA (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  data  IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

Parameters

Table 280-43 WRITE_DATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | SMTP connection |
| data | Portion of the text of the message to be sent, including headers, in [RFC822] format |

Usage Notes

- The calls to the [OPEN_DATA Function and Procedure](#), [WRITE_DATA Procedure](#), [WRITE_RAW_DATA Procedure](#) and [CLOSE_DATA Function and Procedure](#) must be made in the correct order. A program calls `OPEN_DATA` to send the `DATA` command to the SMTP server. After that, it can call `WRITE_DATA` or `WRITE_RAW_DATA` repeatedly to send the actual data. The data is terminated by calling `CLOSE_DATA`. After `OPEN_DATA` is called, the only subprograms that can be called are `WRITE_DATA`, `WRITE_RAW_DATA`, or `CLOSE_DATA`. A call to other subprograms results in an `INVALID_OPERATION` exception being raised.
- The application must ensure that the contents of the body parameter conform to the MIME(RFC822) specification. The `DATA` routine terminates the message with a `<CR><LF>.<CR><LF>` sequence (a single period at the beginning of a line), as required by RFC821. It also translates any sequence of `<CR><LF>.<CR><LF>` (single period) in the body to `<CR><LF>..<CR><LF>` (double period). This conversion provides the transparency as described in Section 4.5.2 of RFC821.
- The [OPEN_DATA Function and Procedure](#), [WRITE_DATA Procedure](#), [WRITE_RAW_DATA Procedure](#) and [CLOSE_DATA Function and Procedure](#) must be called only after [OPEN_CONNECTION Functions](#), [HELO Function and Procedure](#), or [EHLO Function and Procedure](#), [MAIL Function and Procedure](#), and [RCPT Function](#) have been called. The connection to the SMTP server must be open and a mail transaction must be active when this routine is called.
- Note that there is no function form of the [WRITE_DATA Procedure](#) because the SMTP server does not respond until the data-terminator is sent during the call to [CLOSE_DATA Function and Procedure](#).
- Text (`VARCHAR2`) data sent using `WRITE_DATA` is converted to US7ASCII before it is sent. If the text contains multibyte characters, each multibyte character in the text that cannot be converted to US7ASCII is replaced by a '?' character. If 8BITMIME extension is

negotiated with the SMTP server using the `EHLO` subprogram, multibyte `VARCHAR2` data can be sent by first converting the text to `RAW` using the `UTL_RAW` package, and then sending the `RAW` data using `WRITE_RAW_DATA`.

280.10.20 WRITE_RAW_DATA Procedure

This procedure writes a portion of the e-mail message. A repeat call to `WRITE_RAW_DATA` appends data to the e-mail message.

Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.WRITE_RAW_DATA (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection
  data  IN RAW);
```

Parameters

Table 280-44 WRITE_RAW_DATA Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | SMTP connection |
| data | Portion of the text of the message to be sent, including headers, in [RFC822] format |

Usage Notes

- The calls to the [OPEN_DATA Function and Procedure](#), [WRITE_DATA Procedure](#), [WRITE_RAW_DATA Procedure](#) and [CLOSE_DATA Function and Procedure](#) must be made in the correct order. A program calls `OPEN_DATA` to send the `DATA` command to the SMTP server. After that, it can call `WRITE_DATA` or `WRITE_RAW_DATA` repeatedly to send the actual data. The data is terminated by calling `CLOSE_DATA`. After `OPEN_DATA` is called, the only subprograms that can be called are `WRITE_DATA`, `WRITE_RAW_DATA`, or `CLOSE_DATA`. A call to other subprograms results in an `INVALID_OPERATION` exception being raised.
- The application must ensure that the contents of the body parameter conform to the MIME(RFC822) specification. The `DATA` routine terminates the message with a `<CR><LF>.<CR><LF>` sequence (a single period at the beginning of a line), as required by RFC821. It also translates any sequence of `<CR><LF>.<CR><LF>` (single period) in the body to `<CR><LF>..<CR><LF>` (double period). This conversion provides the transparency as described in Section 4.5.2 of RFC821.
- The [OPEN_DATA Function and Procedure](#), [WRITE_DATA Procedure](#), [WRITE_RAW_DATA Procedure](#) and [CLOSE_DATA Function and Procedure](#) must be called only after [OPEN_CONNECTION Functions](#), [HELO Function and Procedure](#), or [EHLO Function and Procedure](#), [MAIL Function and Procedure](#), and [RCPT Function](#) have been called. The connection to the SMTP server must be open and a mail transaction must be active when this routine is called.
- Note that there is no function form of the [WRITE_DATA Procedure](#) because the SMTP server does not respond until the data-terminator is sent during the call to [CLOSE_DATA Function and Procedure](#).

UTL_TCP

With the `UTL_TCP` package and its procedures and functions, PL/SQL applications can communicate with external TCP/IP-based servers using TCP/IP. Because many Internet application protocols are based on TCP/IP, this package is useful to PL/SQL applications that use Internet protocols and e-mail.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of UTL_TCP Subprograms](#)

281.1 UTL_TCP Overview

The `UTL_TCP` package provides TCP/IP client-side access functionality in PL/SQL.

281.2 UTL_TCP Security Model

This package is an invoker's rights package and the invoking user needs the connect privilege granted in the access control list assigned to the remote network host to which he wants to connect.

**Note:**

For more information about managing fine-grained access, see *Oracle Database Security Guide*

281.3 UTL_TCP Types

The `UTL_TCP` package includes a `CONNECTION` type and a carriage-return line-feed (CRLF) type.

CONNECTION Type

This is a PL/SQL record type used to represent a TCP/IP connection.

Syntax

```

TYPE connection IS RECORD (
    remote_host    VARCHAR2(255),
    remote_port    PLS_INTEGER,
    local_host     VARCHAR2(255),
    local_port     PLS_INTEGER,
    charset        VARCHAR2(30),
    newline        VARCHAR2(2),
    tx_timeout     PLS_INTEGER,
    private_sd     PLS_INTEGER);

```

Fields

Table 281-1 Connection Record Type Fields

| Field | Description |
|-------------|---|
| remote_host | Name of the remote host when connection is established. NULL when no connection is established. |
| remote_port | Port number of the remote host connected. NULL when no connection is established. |
| local_host | Name of the local host used to establish the connection. NULL when no connection is established. |
| local_port | Port number of the local host used to establish the connection. NULL when no connection is established. |
| charset | The on-the-wire character set. Since text messages in the database may be encoded in a character set that is different from the one expected on the wire (that is, the character set specified by the communication protocol, or the one stipulated by the other end of the communication), text messages in the database are converted to and from the on-the-wire character set as they are sent and received on the network. |
| newline | Newline character sequence. This newline character sequence is appended to the text line sent by <code>WRITE_LINE</code> API. |
| tx_timeout | Time in seconds that the UTL_TCP package waits before giving up in a read or write operation in this connection. In read operations, this package gives up if no data is available for reading immediately. In write operations, this package gives up if the output buffer is full and no data is to be sent in the network without being blocked. Zero (0) indicates not to wait at all. NULL indicates to wait forever. |

Usage Notes

The fields in a connection record are used to return information about the connection, which is often made using `OPEN_CONNECTION`. Changing the values of those fields has no effect on the connection. The fields `private_XXXX` are for implementation use only. You should not modify the values.

In the current release of the UTL_TCP package, the parameters `local_host` and `local_port` are ignored when `open_connection` makes a TCP/IP connection. It does not attempt to use the specified local host and port number when the connection is made. The `local_host` and `local_port` fields are not set in the connection record returned by the function.

Time out on write operations is not supported in the current release of the UTL_TCP package.

CRLF

The character sequence carriage-return line-feed. It is the newline sequence commonly used by many communication standards.

Syntax

```
CRLF CONSTANT VARCHAR2(2 CHAR);
```

Usage Notes

This package variable defines the newline character sequence commonly used in many Internet protocols. This is the default value of the newline character sequence for `WRITE_LINE`, specified when a connection is opened. While such protocols use `<CR><LF>` to denote a new line, some implementations may choose to use just line-feed to denote a new line. In such cases, users can specify a different newline character sequence when a connection is opened.

281.4 UTL_TCP Exceptions

UTL_TCP will raise an exception when it encounters a processing issue.

The exceptions raised by the TCP/IP package are listed in the following table.

Table 281-2 TCP/IP Exceptions

| Exception | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| BUFFER_TOO_SMALL | Buffer is too small for input that requires look-ahead |
| END_OF_INPUT | Raised when no more data is available to read from the connection |
| NETWORK_ERROR | Generic network error |
| BAD_ARGUMENT | Bad argument passed in an API call (for example, a negative buffer size) |
| TRANSFER_TIMEOUT | No data is read and a read time out occurred |
| PARTIAL_MULTIBYTE_CHAR | No complete character is read and a partial multibyte character is found at the end of the input |

281.5 UTL_TCP Rules and Limits

The interface provided in the package only allows connections to be initiated by the PL/SQL program. It does not allow the PL/SQL program to accept connections initiated outside the program.

281.6 UTL_TCP Examples

Some possible uses for UTL_TCP include retrieving a Web page over HTTP or sending an e-mail.

The following code example illustrates how the TCP/IP package can be used to retrieve a Web page over HTTP. It connects to a Web server listening at port 80 (standard port for HTTP) and requests the root document.

```
DECLARE
  c      utl_tcp.connection; -- TCP/IP connection to the Web server
  ret_val pls_integer;
BEGIN
  c := utl_tcp.open_connection(remote_host => 'www.acme.com',
                              remote_port => 80,
                              charset    => 'US7ASCII'); -- open connection
  ret_val := utl_tcp.write_line(c, 'GET / HTTP/1.0'); -- send HTTP request
  ret_val := utl_tcp.write_line(c);
  BEGIN
    LOOP
      dbms_output.put_line(utl_tcp.get_line(c, TRUE)); -- read result
    END LOOP;
  EXCEPTION
    WHEN utl_tcp.end_of_input THEN
      NULL; -- end of input
  END;
  utl_tcp.close_connection(c);
END;
```

The following code example illustrates how the TCP/IP package can be used by an application to send e-mail (also known as email from PL/SQL). The application connects to an SMTP server at port 25 and sends a simple text message.

```
PROCEDURE send_mail (sender      IN VARCHAR2,
                    recipient IN VARCHAR2,
                    message   IN VARCHAR2) IS
  mailhost  VARCHAR2(30) := 'mailhost.mydomain.com';
  smtp_error EXCEPTION;
  mail_conn utl_tcp.connection;
  PROCEDURE smtp_command(command IN VARCHAR2,
                          ok      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '250')
  IS
    response varchar2(3);
    len pls_integer;
  BEGIN
    len := utl_tcp.write_line(mail_conn, command);
    response := substr(utl_tcp.get_line(mail_conn), 1, 3);
    IF (response <> ok) THEN
      RAISE smtp_error;
    END IF;
  END;
END;

BEGIN
  mail_conn := utl_tcp.open_connection(remote_host => mailhost,
                                      remote_port => 25,
                                      charset    => 'US7ASCII');
  smtp_command('HELO ' || mailhost);
  smtp_command('MAIL FROM: ' || sender);
  smtp_command('RCPT TO: ' || recipient);
```



```

smtp_command('DATA', '354');
smtp_command(message);
smtp_command('QUIT', '221');
utl_tcp.close_connection(mail_conn);
EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    -- Handle the error
END;
```

281.7 Summary of UTL_TCP Subprograms

This table lists the UTL_TCP subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 281-3 UTL_TCP Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| AVAILABLE Function | Determines the number of bytes available for reading from a TCP/IP connection |
| CLOSE_ALL_CONNECTIONS Procedure | Closes all open TCP/IP connections |
| CLOSE_CONNECTION Procedure | Closes an open TCP/IP connection |
| FLUSH Procedure | Transmits immediately to the server all data in the output buffer, if a buffer is used |
| GET_LINE Function | Returns the line of data read |
| GET_LINE_NCHAR Function | Returns the line of data read in NCHAR form |
| GET_RAW Function | Return the data read instead of the amount of data read |
| GET_TEXT Function | Returns the text data read |
| GET_TEXT_NCHAR Function | Returns the text data read in NCHAR form |
| OPEN_CONNECTION Function | Opens a TCP/IP connection to a specified service |
| READ_LINE Function | Receives a text line from a service on an open connection |
| READ_RAW Function | Receives binary data from a service on an open connection |
| READ_TEXT Function | Receives text data from a service on an open connection |
| SECURE_CONNECTION Procedure | Secures a TCP/IP connection using SSL/TLS |
| WRITE_LINE Function | Transmits a text line to a service on an open connection |
| WRITE_RAW Function | Transmits a binary message to a service on an open connection |
| WRITE_TEXT Function | Transmits a text message to a service on an open connection |

281.7.1 AVAILABLE Function

This function determines the number of bytes available for reading from a TCP/IP connection. It is the number of bytes that can be read immediately without blocking. Determines if data is ready to be read from the connection.

Syntax

```

UTL_TCP.AVAILABLE (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
```

```

    timeout IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

```

Parameters

Table 281-4 AVAILABLE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | TCP connection to determine the amount of data that is available to be read |
| timeout | Time in seconds to wait before giving up and reporting that no data is available. Zero (0) indicates not to wait at all. NULL indicates to wait forever. |

Return Values

The number of bytes available for reading without blocking

Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`. Users may use this API to determine if data is available to be read before calling the read API so that the program are not blocked because data is not ready to be read from the input.

The number of bytes available for reading returned by this function may be less than what is actually available. On some platforms, this function may only return 1, to indicate that some data is available. If you are concerned about the portability of your application, then assume that this function returns a positive value when data is available for reading, and 0 when no data is available. This function returns a positive value when all the data at a particular connection has been read and the next read result in the `END_OF_INPUT` exception.

The following example illustrates using this function in a portable manner:

```

DECLARE
  c    utl_tcp.connection
  data VARCHAR2(256);
  len  PLS_INTEGER;
BEGIN
  c := utl_tcp.open_connection(...);
  LOOP
    IF (utl_tcp.available(c) > 0) THEN
      len := utl_tcp.read_text(c, data, 256);
    ELSE
      ---do some other things
      . . . .
    END IF
  END LOOP;
END;

```

281.7.2 CLOSE_ALL_CONNECTIONS Procedure

This procedure closes all open TCP/IP connections.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.CLOSE_ALL_CONNECTIONS;
```

Usage Notes

This call is provided to close all connections before a PL/SQL program ends to avoid dangling connections.

281.7.3 CLOSE_CONNECTION Procedure

This procedure closes an open TCP/IP connection.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.CLOSE_CONNECTION (  
    c IN OUT NOCOPY connection);
```

Parameters

Table 281-5 CLOSE_CONNECTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| c | TCP connection to close |

Usage Notes

Connection must have been opened by a previous call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`. The fields `remote_host`, `remote_port`, `local_host`, `local_port` and `charset` of `c` are reset after the connection is closed.

An open connection must be closed explicitly. An open connection remains open when the PL/SQL record variable that stores the connection goes out-of-scope in the PL/SQL program. Failing to close unwanted connections may result in unnecessary tying up of local and remote system resources.

281.7.4 FLUSH Procedure

This procedure transfers immediately to the server all data in the output buffer, if a buffer is used.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.FLUSH (  
    c IN OUT NOCOPY connection);
```

Parameters

Table 281-6 FLUSH Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| c | TCP connection to which to send data |

Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`.

281.7.5 GET_LINE Function

This function returns the line of data read.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.GET_LINE (
    c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
    remove_crlf IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    peek       IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 281-7 GET_LINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| c | TCP connection from which to receive data |
| remove_crlf | If <code>TRUE</code> , then one or more trailing CRLF characters are removed from the received message. |
| peek | Normally, you want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, you may just want to look ahead at the data, that is, peek at it, without removing it from the input queue, so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to <code>TRUE</code> and set up an input buffer before the connection is opened. The amount of data you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer. |

Return Values

The text line read

Usage Notes

- The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`.
- See `READ_LINE` for the read time out, character set conversion, buffer size, and multibyte character issues.

281.7.6 GET_LINE_NCHAR Function

This function returns the line of data read in NCHAR form.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.GET_LINE_NCHAR (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  remove_crlf IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  peek      IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN NVARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 281-8 GET_LINE_NCHAR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| c | TCP connection from which to receive data |
| remove_crlf | If TRUE, then one or more trailing CRLF characters are removed from the received message. |
| peek | Normally, you want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, you may just want to look ahead at the data, that is, peek at it, without removing it from the input queue, so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to TRUE and set up an input buffer before the connection is opened. The amount of data you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer. |

Return Values

The text line read

Usage Notes

- The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`.
- See `READ_LINE` for the read time out, character set conversion, buffer size, and multibyte character issues.

281.7.7 GET_RAW Function

This function returns the data read instead of the amount of data read.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.GET_RAW (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  len      IN          PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  peek     IN          BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 281-9 GET_RAW Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| c | TCP connection from which to receive data |
| len | The number of bytes (or characters for VARCHAR2) of data to receive. Default is 1. |
| peek | Normally, you want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, you may just want to look ahead at the data, that is, peek at it, without removing it from the input queue, so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to TRUE and set up an input buffer before the connection is opened. The amount of data you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer. |
| remove_crlf | If TRUE, then one or more trailing CRLF characters are removed from the received message. |

Return Values

The binary data read

Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to OPEN_CONNECTION.

For all the get_* APIs described in this section, see the corresponding READ_* API for the read time out issue. For GET_TEXT and GET_LINE, see the corresponding READ_* API for character set conversion, buffer size, and multibyte character issues.

281.7.8 GET_TEXT Function

This function returns the text data read.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.GET_TEXT (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  len   IN          PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  peek  IN          BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 281-10 GET_TEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | TCP connection from which to receive data |
| len | Number of bytes (or characters for VARCHAR2) of data to receive. Default is 1. |

Table 281-10 (Cont.) GET_TEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| peek | Normally, you want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, you may just want to look ahead at the data, that is, peek at it, without removing it from the input queue, so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to <code>TRUE</code> and set up an input buffer before the connection is opened. The amount of data you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer. |
| remove_crlf | If <code>TRUE</code> , then one or more trailing CRLF characters are removed from the received message. |

Return Values

The text data read

Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`.

For all the `get_*` APIs described in this section, see the corresponding `read_*` API for the read time out issue. For `GET_TEXT` and `GET_LINE`, see the corresponding `READ_*` API for character set conversion, buffer size, and multibyte character issues.

281.7.9 GET_TEXT_NCHAR Function

This function returns the text data read in NCHAR form.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.GET_TEXT_NCHAR (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  len   IN          PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  peek  IN          BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN NVARCHAR2;
```

Parameters**Table 281-11 GET_TEXT_NCHAR Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| c | TCP connection from which to receive data |
| len | The number of bytes (or characters for <code>VARCHAR2</code>) of data to receive. Default is 1. |

Table 281-11 (Cont.) GET_TEXT_NCHAR Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| peek | Normally, you want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, you may just want to look ahead at the data, that is, peek at it, without removing it from the input queue, so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to <code>TRUE</code> and set up an input buffer before the connection is opened. The amount of data you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer. |
| remove_crlf | If <code>TRUE</code> , then one or more trailing CRLF characters are removed from the received message. |

Return Values

The text data read

Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`.

For all the `get_*` APIs described in this section, see the corresponding `read_*` API for the read time out issue. For `GET_TEXT` and `GET_LINE`, see the corresponding `READ_*` API for character set conversion, buffer size, and multibyte character issues.

281.7.10 OPEN_CONNECTION Function

This function opens a TCP/IP connection to a specified service.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.OPEN_CONNECTION (
    remote_host      IN VARCHAR2,
    remote_port     IN PLS_INTEGER,
    local_host      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    local_port      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    in_buffer_size  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    out_buffer_size IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    charset         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    newline         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT CRLF,
    tx_timeout      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_path     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_password IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    RETURN connection;
```

Parameters

Table 281-12 OPEN_CONNECTION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| remote_host | Name of the host providing the service. When <code>remote_host</code> is <code>NULL</code> , it connects to the local host. |

Table 281-12 (Cont.) OPEN_CONNECTION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>remote_port</code> | Port number on which the service is listening for connections |
| <code>local_host</code> | Name of the host providing the service. <code>NULL</code> means does not care. |
| <code>local_port</code> | Port number on which the service is listening for connections. <code>NULL</code> means don't care. |
| <code>in_buffer_size</code> | The size of input buffer. The use of an input buffer can speed up execution performance in receiving data from the server. The appropriate size of the buffer depends on the flow of data between the client and the server, and the traffic/latency on the network. A zero value means no buffer should be used. A <code>NULL</code> value means the caller does not care if a buffer is used or not. The maximum size of the input buffer is 32767 bytes. |
| <code>out_buffer_size</code> | The size of output buffer. The use of an output buffer can speed up execution performance in sending data to the server. The appropriate size of buffer depends on the flow of data between the client and the server, and the network condition. A zero value means no buffer should be used. A <code>NULL</code> value means the caller does not care if a buffer is used or not. The maximum size of the output buffer is 32767 bytes. |
| <code>charset</code> | The on-the-wire character set. Since text messages in the database may be encoded in a character set that is different from the one expected on the wire (that is, the character set specified by the communication protocol, or the one stipulated by the other end of the communication), text messages in the database are converted to and from the on-the-wire character set as they are sent and received on the network using <code>READ_TEXT</code> , <code>READ_LINE</code> , <code>WRITE_TEXT</code> and <code>WRITE_LINE</code> . Set this parameter to <code>NULL</code> when no conversion is needed. |
| <code>newline</code> | Newline character sequence. This newline character sequence is appended to the text line sent by <code>WRITE_LINE</code> API. |
| <code>tx_timeout</code> | Time in seconds that the <code>UTL_TCP</code> package should wait before giving up in a read or write operations in this connection. In read operations, this package gives up if no data is available for reading immediately. In write operations, this package gives up if the output buffer is full and no data is to be sent in the network without being blocked. Zero (0) indicates not to wait at all. <code>NULL</code> indicates to wait forever. |
| <code>wallet_path</code> | Directory path that contains the Oracle wallet for SSL/TLS. The format is <code>file:directory-path</code> |
| <code>wallet_password</code> | Password to open the wallet. When the wallet is auto-login enabled, the password may be set to <code>NULL</code> . |

Return Values

A connection to the targeted TCP/IP service

Usage Notes

- Note that connections opened by this `UTL_TCP` package can remain open and be passed from one database call to another in a shared server configuration. However, the

connection must be closed explicitly. The connection remains open when the PL/SQL record variable that stores the connection goes out-of-scope in the PL/SQL program. Failing to close unwanted connections may result in unnecessary tying up of local and remote system resources.

- In the current release of the UTL_TCP package, the parameters `local_host` and `local_port` are ignored when `open_connection` makes a TCP/IP connection. It does not attempt to use the specified local host and port number when the connection is made. The `local_host` and `local_port` fields is not set in the connection record returned by the function.
- `tx_timeout` is intended to govern both the read operations and the write operations. However, an implementation restriction prevents `tx_timeout` from governing write operations in the current release.

Examples

```
DECLARE
  c UTL_TCP.CONNECTION;
BEGIN
  c := UTL_TCP.OPEN_CONNECTION(
    host      => 'www.example.com',
    port      => 443,
    wallet_path => 'file:/oracle/wallets/smtp_wallet',
    wallet_password => '****');
  UTL_TCP.SECURE_CONNECTION (c => c);
END;
```

281.7.11 READ_LINE Function

This function receives a text line from a service on an open connection.

A line is terminated by a line-feed, a carriage-return or a carriage-return followed by a line-feed.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.READ_LINE (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  data       IN OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  peek       IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 281-13 READ_LINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>c</code> | TCP connection from which to receive data |
| <code>data</code> | Data received. |
| <code>remove_crlf</code> | If TRUE, then one ore more trailing CRLF characters are removed from the received message. |

Table 281-13 (Cont.) READ_LINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| peek | Normally, you want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, you may just want to look ahead at the data, that is, peek at it, without removing it from the input queue, so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to <code>TRUE</code> and set up an input buffer before the connection is opened. The amount of data you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer. |

Return Values

The number of characters of data received

Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`. This function does not return until the end-of-line have been reached, or the end of input has been reached. Text messages is converted from the on-the-wire character set, specified when the connection was opened, to the database character set before they are returned to the caller.

If transfer time out is set when the connection is opened, then this function waits for each data packet to be ready to read until time out occurs. If it occurs, then this function stops reading and returns all the data read successfully. If no data is read successfully, then the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

If a partial multibyte character is found at the end of input, then this function stops reading and returns all the complete multibyte characters read successfully. If no complete character is read successfully, then the `partial_multibyte_char` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the bytes of that partial multibyte character can be read as binary by the `READ_RAW` function. If a partial multibyte character is seen in the middle of the input because the remaining bytes of the character have not arrived and read time out occurs, then the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised instead. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

281.7.12 READ_RAW Function

This function receives binary data from a service on an open connection.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.READ_RAW (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  data   IN OUT NOCOPY RAW,
  len    IN          PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  peek   IN          BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 281-14 READ_RAW Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| c | TCP connection from which to receive data |
| data (IN OUT COPY) | Data received |
| len | Number of bytes of data to receive |
| peek | Normally, you want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, you may just want to look ahead at the data, that is, peek at it, without removing it from the input queue, so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to <code>TRUE</code> and set up an input buffer before the connection is opened. The amount of data you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer. |

Return Values

The number of bytes of data received

Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`. This function does not return until the specified number of bytes have been read, or the end of input has been reached.

If transfer time out is set when the connection is opened, then this function waits for each data packet to be ready to read until time out occurs. If it occurs, then this function stops reading and returns all the data read successfully. If no data is read successfully, then the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

281.7.13 READ_TEXT Function

This function receives text data from a service on an open connection.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.READ_TEXT (  
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection,  
  data  IN OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,  
  len   IN           PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,  
  peek  IN           BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 281-15 READ_TEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>c</code> | TCP connection from which to receive data |
| <code>data</code> | Data received |
| <code>len</code> | Number of characters of data to receive |
| <code>peek</code> | Normally, users want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, users may just want to look ahead at the data without removing it from the input queue so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to <code>TRUE</code> and an input buffer must be set up when the connection is opened. The amount of data that you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer. |

Return Values

The number of characters of data received

Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`. This function does not return until the specified number of characters has been read, or the end of input has been reached. Text messages is converted from the on-the-wire character set, specified when the connection was opened, to the database character set before they are returned to the caller.

Unless explicitly overridden, the size of a `VARCHAR2` buffer is specified in terms of bytes, while the parameter `len` refers to the maximum number of characters to be read. When the database character set is multibyte, where a single character may consist of more than 1 byte, you should ensure that the buffer can hold the maximum of characters. In general, the size of the `VARCHAR2` buffer should equal the number of characters to be read, multiplied by the maximum number of bytes of a character of the database character set.

If transfer time out is set when the connection is opened, then this function waits for each data packet to be ready to read until time out occurs. If it occurs, then this function stops reading and returns all the data read successfully. If no data is read successfully, then the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

If a partial multibyte character is found at the end of input, then this function stops reading and returns all the complete multibyte characters read successfully. If no complete character is read successfully, then the `partial_multibyte_char` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the bytes of that partial multibyte character can be read as binary by the `READ_RAW` function. If a partial multibyte character is seen in the middle of the input because the remaining bytes of the character have not arrived and read time out occurs, then the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised instead. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

281.7.14 SECURE_CONNECTION Procedure

This procedure secures a TCP/IP connection using SSL/TLS.

SSL/TLS requires an Oracle wallet which must be specified when the connection was opened by the [OPEN_CONNECTION Function](#).

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.SECURE_CONNECTION (  
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection);
```

Parameters

Table 281-16 SECURE_CONNECTION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | TCP connection from which to receive data |

281.7.15 WRITE_LINE Function

This function transmits a text line to a service on an open connection. The `newline` character sequence is appended to the message before it is transmitted.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.WRITE_LINE (  
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection,  
    data IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 281-17 WRITE_LINE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| c | TCP connection to which to send data |
| data | Buffer containing the data to be sent |

Return Values

The actual number of characters of data transmitted

Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`. Text messages are converted to the on-the-wire character set, specified when the connection was opened, before they are transmitted on the wire.

281.7.16 WRITE_RAW Function

This function transmits a binary message to a service on an open connection. The function does not return until the specified number of bytes have been written.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.WRITE_RAW (  
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection,  
    data  IN          RAW,  
    len   IN          PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 281-18 WRITE_RAW Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| c | TCP connection to which to send data |
| data | Buffer containing the data to be sent |
| len | The number of bytes of data to transmit. When len is NULL, the whole length of data is written. |

Return Values

The number of bytes of data transmitted

Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`.

281.7.17 WRITE_TEXT Function

This function transmits a text message to a service on an open connection.

Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.WRITE_TEXT (  
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection,  
    data  IN          VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,  
    len   IN          PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN num_chars PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 281-19 WRITE_TEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| c | TCP connection to which to send data |
| data | Buffer containing the data to be sent |

Table 281-19 (Cont.) WRITE_TEXT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| len | The number of characters of data to transmit. When len is NULL, the whole length of data is written. The actual amount of data written may be less because of network condition. |

Return Values

The actual number of characters of data transmitted

Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`. Text messages are converted to the on-the-wire character set, specified when the connection was opened, before they are transmitted on the wire.

UTL_URL

The `UTL_URL` package has two functions: `ESCAPE` and `UNESCAPE`.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of UTL_URL Subprograms](#)



See Also:

[UTL_HTTP](#)

282.1 UTL_URL Overview

A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is a string that identifies a Web resource, such as a page or a picture. Use a URL to access such resources by way of the HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

For example, the URL for Oracle's Web site is:

```
http://www.oracle.com
```

Normally, a URL contains English alphabetic characters, digits, and punctuation symbols. These characters are known as the *unreserved characters*. Any other characters in URLs, including multibyte characters or binary octet codes, must be escaped to be accurately processed by Web browsers or Web servers. Some punctuation characters, such as dollar sign (\$), question mark (?), colon (:), and equals sign (=), are reserved as delimiters in a URL. They are known as the *reserved characters*. To literally process these characters, instead of treating them as delimiters, they must be escaped.

The unreserved characters are:

- A through Z, a through z, and 0 through 9
- Hyphen (-), underscore (_), period (.), exclamation point (!), tilde (~), asterisk (*), accent ('), left parenthesis ((), right parenthesis ())

The reserved characters are:

- Semi-colon (;) slash (/), question mark (?), colon (:), at sign (@), ampersand (&), equals sign (=), plus sign (+), dollar sign (\$), percentage sign (%), and comma (,)

The `UTL_URL` package has two functions that provide escape and unescape mechanisms for URL characters. Use the escape function to escape a URL before the URL is used fetch a

Web page by way of the UTL_HTTP package. Use the unescape function to unescape an escaped URL before information is extracted from the URL.

For more information, refer to the Request For Comments (RFC) document RFC2396. Note that this URL escape and unescape mechanism is different from the x-www-form-urlencoded encoding mechanism described in the HTML specification:

```
http://www.w3.org/TR/html
```

282.2 UTL_URL Exceptions

UTL_URL raises an exception when it encounter a processing issue.

The following table lists the exceptions that can be raised when the UTL_URL package API is invoked.

Table 282-1 UTL_URL Exceptions

| Exception | Error Code | Reason |
|-----------------------------|------------|--|
| BAD_URL | 29262 | The URL contains badly formed escape code sequences |
| BAD_FIXED_WIDT H_CHARSET | 29274 | Fixed-width multibyte character set is not allowed as a URL character set. |

282.3 UTL_URL Examples

UTL_URL can be used for encoding and decoding.

You can implement the x-www-form-urlencoded encoding using the UTL_URL.ESCAPE function as follows:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION form_url_encode (
    data    IN VARCHAR2,
    charset IN VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2 AS
BEGIN
    RETURN utl_url.escape(data, TRUE, charset); -- note use of TRUE
END;
```

For decoding data encoded with the form-URL-encode scheme, the following function implements the decoding scheme:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION form_url_decode (
    data    IN VARCHAR2,
    charset IN VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2 AS
BEGIN
    RETURN utl_url.unescape(
        replace(data, '+', ' '),
        charset);
END;
```

282.4 Summary of UTL_URL Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the UTL_URL subprograms.

Table 282-2 UTL_URL Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| ESCAPE Function | Returns a URL with illegal characters (and optionally reserved characters) escaped using the %2-digit-hex-code format |
| UNESCAPE Function | Unescapes the escape character sequences to their original forms in a URL. Convert the %XX escape character sequences to the original characters |

282.4.1 ESCAPE Function

This function returns a URL with illegal characters (and optionally reserved characters) escaped using the %2-digit-hex-code format.

Syntax

```
UTL_URL.ESCAPE (
    url                IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    escape_reserved_chars IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    url_charset        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT utl_http.body_charset)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 282-3 ESCAPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <code>url</code> | The original URL |
| <code>escape_reserved_chars</code> | Indicates whether the URL reserved characters should be escaped. If set to <code>TRUE</code> , both the reserved and illegal URL characters are escaped. Otherwise, only the illegal URL characters are escaped. The default value is <code>FALSE</code> . |
| <code>url_charset</code> | When escaping a character (single-byte or multibyte), determine the target character set that character should be converted to before the character is escaped in %hex-code format. If <code>url_charset</code> is <code>NULL</code> , the database charset is assumed and no character set conversion will occur. The default value is the current default body character set of the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package, whose default value is <code>ISO-8859-1</code> . The character set can be named in Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) or in the Oracle naming convention. |

Usage Notes

Use this function to escape URLs that contain illegal characters as defined in the URL specification RFC 2396. The legal characters in URLs are:

- A through Z, a through z, and 0 through 9
- Hyphen (-), underscore (_), period (.), exclamation point (!), tilde (~), asterisk (*), accent ('), left parenthesis ((), right parenthesis ())

The reserved characters consist of:

- Semi-colon (;) slash (/), question mark (?), colon (:), at sign (@), ampersand (&), equals sign (=), plus sign (+), dollar sign (\$), and comma (,)

Many of the reserved characters are used as delimiters in the URL. You should escape characters beyond those listed here by using `escape_url`. Also, to use the reserved characters in the name-value pairs of the query string of a URL, those characters must be escaped separately. An `escape_url` cannot recognize the need to escape those characters because once inside a URL, those characters become indistinguishable from the actual delimiters. For example, to pass a name-value pair `$logon=HR/<password>` into the query string of a URL, escape the `$` and `/` separately as `%24logon=HR%2F<password>` and use it in the URL.

Normally, you will escape the entire URL, which contains the reserved characters (delimiters) that should not be escaped. For example:

```
utl_url.escape('http://www.acme.com/a url with space.html')
```

Returns:

```
http://www.acme.com/a%20url%20with%20space.html
```

In other situations, you may want to send a query string with a value that contains reserved characters. In that case, escape only the value fully (with `escape_reserved_chars` set to `TRUE`) and then concatenate it with the rest of the URL. For example:

```
url := 'http://www.acme.com/search?check=' || utl_url.escape
('Is the use of the "$" sign okay?', TRUE);
```

This expression escapes the question mark (?), dollar sign (\$), and space characters in 'Is the use of the "\$" sign okay?' but not the ? after search in the URL that denotes the use of a query string.

The Web server that you intend to fetch Web pages from may use a character set that is different from that of your database. In that case, specify the `url_charset` as the Web server character set so that the characters that need to be escaped are escaped in the target character set. For example, a user of an EBCDIC database who wants to access an ASCII Web server should escape the URL using `US7ASCII` so that a space is escaped as `%20` (hex code of a space in ASCII) instead of `%40` (hex code of a space in EBCDIC).

This function does not validate a URL for the proper URL format.

282.4.2 UNESCAPE Function

This function unescapes the escape character sequences to its original form in a URL, to convert the `%XX` escape character sequences to the original characters.

Syntax

```
UTL_URL.UNESCAPE (
    url          IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    url_charset  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT utl_http.body_charset)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 282-4 UNESCAPE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>url</code> | The URL to unescape |
| <code>url_charset</code> | After a character is unescaped, the character is assumed to be in the <code>source_charset</code> character set and it will be converted from the <code>source_charset</code> to the database character set before the URL is returned. If <code>source_charset</code> is NULL, the database charset is assumed and no character set conversion occurred. The default value is the current default body character set of the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package, whose default value is "ISO-8859-1". The character set can be named in Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) or Oracle naming convention. |

Usage Notes

The Web server that you receive the URL from may use a character set that is different from that of your database. In that case, specify the `url_charset` as the Web server character set so that the characters that need to be unescaped are unescaped in the source character set. For example, a user of an EBCDIC database who receives a URL from an ASCII Web server should unescape the URL using `US7ASCII` so that `%20` is unescaped as a space (0x20 is the hex code of a space in ASCII) instead of a `?` (because 0x20 is not a valid character in EBCDIC).

This function does not validate a URL for the proper URL format.

WPG_DOCLOAD

The `WPG_DOCLOAD` package provides an interface to download files, BLOBs and BFILES.



See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- [Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server](#)
- [Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod_plsql](#)

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of WPG_DOCLOAD Subprograms](#)

283.1 WPG_DOCLOAD Constants

`WPG_DOCLOAD` defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

The `WPG_DOCLOAD` constants are listed below:

- `NAME_COL_LEN`
- `MIMET_COL_LEN`
- `MAX_DOCTABLE_NAME_LEN`

NAME_COL_LEN

The `NAME` column in your document table must be the same as the value of `name_col_len`.

```
name_col_len CONSTANT pls_integer := 64;
```

MIMET_COL_LEN

The `MIME_TYPE` column in your document table must be the same as the value of `mimet_col_len`.

```
mimet_col_len CONSTANT pls_integer := 48;
```

MAX_DOCTABLE_NAME_LEN

The name length of your document table must be less than `max_doctable_name_len`.

```
max_doctable_name_len CONSTANT pls_integer := 256;
```

283.2 Summary of WPG_DOCLOAD Subprograms

The WPG_DOCLOAD package uses one subprogram, the `DOWNLOAD_FILE` procedure.

Table 283-1 WPG_DOCLOAD Package Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| DOWNLOAD_FILE Procedures | Downloads files, BLOBS and BFILES |

283.2.1 DOWNLOAD_FILE Procedures

There are three versions of this download file procedure.

- The first version downloads files and is invoked from within a document download procedure to signal the PL/SQL Gateway that `p_filename` is to be downloaded from the document table to the client's browser.
- The second version can be called from within any procedure to signal the PL/SQL Gateway that `p_blob` is to be downloaded to the client's browser.
- The third version can be called from within any procedure to signal the PL/SQL Gateway that `p_bfile` is to be downloaded to the client's browser.

Syntax

```
WPG_DOCLOAD.DOWNLOAD_FILE (
  p_filename      IN          VARCHAR2,
  p_bcaching      IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

```
WPG_DOCLOAD.DOWNLOAD_FILE (
  p_blob          IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB);
```

```
WPG_DOCLOAD.DOWNLOAD_FILE (
  p_bfile         IN OUT      BFILE);
```

Parameters

Table 283-2 DOWNLOAD_FILE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>p_filename</code> | The file to download from the document table. |
| <code>p_blob</code> | The BLOB to download. |
| <code>p_bfile</code> | The BFILE to download (see Usage Notes). |
| <code>p_bcaching</code> | Whether browser caching is enabled (see Usage Notes). |

Usage Notes

- Normally, a document will be downloaded to the browser unless the browser sends an 'If-Modified-Since' header to the gateway indicating that it has the requested document in its cache. In that case, the gateway will determine if the browser's cached copy is up to date, and if it is, it will send an HTTP 304 status

message to the browser indicating that the browser should display the cached copy. However, because a document URL and a document do not necessarily have a one-to-one relationship in the PL/SQL Web Gateway, in some cases it may be undesirable to have the cached copy of a document displayed. In those cases, the `p_bcaching` parameter should be set to `FALSE` to indicate to the gateway to ignore the 'If-Modified-Since' header, and download the document.

- `p_bfile` and `p_blob` are declared as `IN OUT` because the locator is initially opened to check for file accessibility and existence. The open operation can only be performed if the locator is writable and readable.

ANYDATA TYPE

An ANYDATA TYPE contains an instance of a given type, plus a description of the type. In this sense, an ANYDATA is self-describing. An ANYDATA can be persistently stored in the database.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Restrictions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of ANYDATA Subprograms](#)

284.1 ANYDATA TYPE Restrictions

Persistent storage of ANYDATA instances whose type contains embedded LOBs other than BFILES is not currently supported.

284.2 ANYDATA TYPE Operational Notes

This section contains notes related to ANYDATA TYPE construction and access.

Construction

There are 2 ways to construct an ANYDATA. The CONVERT* calls enable construction of the ANYDATA in its entirety with a single call. They serve as explicit CAST functions from any type in the Oracle ORDBMS to ANYDATA.

```

STATIC FUNCTION ConvertBDouble(dbl IN BINARY_DOUBLE) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertBfile(b IN BFILE) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertBFloat(fl IN BINARY_FLOAT) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertBlob(b IN BLOB) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertChar(c IN CHAR) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertClob(c IN CLOB) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertCollection(col IN "collection_type") RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertDate(dat IN DATE) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertIntervalDS(inv IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertIntervalYM(inv IN INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertNchar(nc IN NCHAR) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertNClob(nc IN NCLOB) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertNumber(num IN NUMBER) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertNVarchar2(nc IN NVARCHAR2) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertObject(obj IN "<object_type>") RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertRaw(r IN RAW) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertRef(rf IN REF "<object_type>") RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertTimestamp(ts IN TIMESTAMP) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertTimestampTZ(ts IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertTimestampLTZ(ts IN TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE) return
ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertURowid(rid IN UROWID) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertVarchar(c IN VARCHAR) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertVarchar2(c IN VARCHAR2) RETURN ANYDATA,

```

The second way to construct an ANYDATA is a piece by piece approach. The [BEGINCREATE Static Procedure](#) call begins the construction process and [ENDCREATE Member Procedure](#) call finishes the construction process. In between these two calls, the individual attributes of an object type or the elements of a collection can be set using SET* calls. For piece by piece access of the attributes of objects and elements of collections, the [PIECEWISE Member Procedure](#) should be invoked prior to GET* calls.

Note: The ANYDATA has to be constructed or accessed sequentially starting from its first attribute (or collection element). The BEGINCREATE call automatically begins the construction in a piece-wise mode. There is no need to call PIECEWISE immediately after BEGINCREATE. ENDCREATE should be called to finish the construction process (before which any access calls can be made).

Access

Access functions are available based on SQL. These functions do not throw exceptions on type-mismatch. Instead, they return NULL if the type of the ANYDATA does not correspond to the type of access. If you wish to use only ANYDATA functions of the appropriate types returned in a query, you should use a WHERE clause which uses GETTYPENAME and choose the type you are interested in (say "SYS.NUMBER"). Each of these functions returns the value of a specified datatype inside a SYS.ANYDATA wrapper.

```
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessBDouble(self IN ANYDATA) return BINARY_DOUBLE
    DETERMINISTIC,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessBfile(self IN ANYDATA) return BFILE,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessBFloat(self IN ANYDATA) return BINARY_FLOAT
    DETERMINISTIC,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessBlob(self IN ANYDATA) return BLOB,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessChar(self IN ANYDATA) return CHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessClob(self IN ANYDATA) return CLOB,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessDate(self IN ANYDATA) return DATE,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessIntervalYM(self IN ANYDATA) return INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessIntervalDS(self IN ANYDATA) return INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessNchar(self IN ANYDATA) return NCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessNClob(self IN ANYDATA) return NCLOB
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessNumber(self IN ANYDATA) return NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessNvarchar2(self IN ANYDATA) return NVARCHAR2,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessRaw(self IN ANYDATA) return RAW,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessTimestamp(self IN ANYDATA) return TIMESTAMP,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessTimestampLTZ(self IN ANYDATA) return TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL
    TIMEZONE,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessTimestampTZ(self IN ANYDATA) return TIMESTAMP WITH
    TIMEZONE,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessUrowid(self IN ANYDATA) return UROWID DETERMINISTIC
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessVarchar(self IN ANYDATA) return VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessVarchar2(self IN ANYDATA) return VARCHAR2,
```

284.3 Summary of ANYDATA Subprograms

This table lists the ANYDATA subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 284-1 ANYDATA Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| BEGINCREATE Static Procedure | Begins creation process on a new ANYDATA |
| ENDCREATE Member Procedure | Ends creation of an ANYDATA |
| GET* Member Functions | Gets the current data value (which should be of appropriate type) |
| GETTYPE Member Function | Gets the Type of the ANYDATA |
| GETTYPENAME Member Function | Get the fully qualified type name for the ANYDATA |
| PIECEWISE Member Procedure | Sets the MODE of access of the current data value to be an attribute at a time (if the data value is of TYPECODE_OBJECT) |
| SET* Member Procedures | Sets the current data value. |

284.3.1 BEGINCREATE Static Procedure

This procedure begins the creation process on a new ANYDATA.

Syntax

```
STATIC PROCEDURE BeginCreate(
    dtype          IN OUT NOCOPY AnyType,
    adata         OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA);
```

Parameters

Table 284-2 BEGINCREATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| dtype | The type of the ANYDATA. (Should correspond to OCI_TYPECODE_OBJECT or a Collection typecode.) |
| adata | ANYDATA being constructed. |

Exception

DBMS_TYPES.INVALID_PARAMETERS: dtype is invalid (not fully constructed, and similar deficits.)

Usage Notes

There is no need to call `PIECEWISE` immediately after this call. The construction process begins in a piece-wise manner automatically.

284.3.2 ENDCREATE Member Procedure

This procedure ends creation of an ANYDATA. Other creation functions cannot be called after this call.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE EndCreate(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA);
```

Parameters

Table 284-3 ENDCREATE Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| self | An ANYDATA. |

284.3.3 GET* Member Functions

These functions get the current data value (which should be of appropriate type).

The type of the current data value depends on the MODE by which it is accessed (depending on whether the PIECEWISE call is invoked).

If PIECEWISE has NOT been called, the ANYDATA is accessed in its entirety and the type of the data value should match the type of the ANYDATA.

If PIECEWISE has been called, the ANYDATA is accessed piece-wise. The type of the data value should match the type of the attribute (or collection element) at the current position.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GetBDouble(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    dbl          OUT NOCOPY BINARY_DOUBLE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GetBfile(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    b            OUT NOCOPY BFILE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GetBFloat(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    fl           OUT NOCOPY BINARY_FLOAT)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GetBlob(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    b            OUT NOCOPY BLOB)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GetChar(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    c            OUT NOCOPY CHAR)
```

```
        RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetClob(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    c             OUT NOCOPY CLOB)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetCollection(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    col          OUT NOCOPY "<collection_type>")
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetDate(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    dat          OUT NOCOPY DATE)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetIntervalDS(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    inv          OUT NOCOPY INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetIntervalYM(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    inv          OUT NOCOPY INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetNchar(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    nc           OUT NOCOPY NCHAR)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetNClob(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    nc           OUT NOCOPY NCLOB)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetNumber(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    num          OUT NOCOPY NUMBER)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetNVarchar2(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    nc           OUT NOCOPY NVARCHAR2)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetObject(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    obj          OUT NOCOPY "<object_type>")
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetRaw(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    r            OUT NOCOPY RAW)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetRef(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    rf           OUT NOCOPY REF "<object_type>")
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;
```

```

MEMBER FUNCTION GetTimestamp(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    ts            OUT NOCOPY TIMESTAMP)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetTimestampTZ(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    ts            OUT NOCOPY TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetTimestampLTZ(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    ts            OUT NOCOPY TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetVarchar(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    c             OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetVarchar2(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    c             OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

```

Parameters

Table 284-4 GET* Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| self | An ANYDATA. |
| num | The number to be obtained. |

Return Values

DBMS_TYPES.SUCCESS or DBMS_TYPES.NO_DATA

The return value is relevant only if `PIECEWISE` has been already called (for a collection). In such a case, `DBMS_TYPES.NO_DATA` signifies the end of the collection when all elements have been accessed.

Exceptions

DBMS_TYPES.TYPE_MISMATCH: When the expected type is different from the passed in type.

DBMS_TYPES.INVALID_PARAMETERS: Invalid Parameters (if it is not appropriate to add a number at this point in the creation process).

DBMS_TYPES.INCORRECT_USAGE: Incorrect usage.

284.3.4 GETTYPE Member Function

This function gets the typecode of the ANYDATA.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETTYPE (  
    self          IN ANYDATA,  
    typ           OUT NOCOPY AnyType)  
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 284-5 GETTYPE Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| self | An ANYDATA. |
| typ | The AnyType corresponding to the ANYDATA. May be NULL if it does not represent a user-defined type. |

Return Values

The typecode corresponding to the type of the ANYDATA.

284.3.5 GETTYPENAME Member Function

This function gets the fully qualified type name for the ANYDATA.

If the ANYDATA is based on a built-in type, this function will return NUMBER and other relevant information.

If it is based on a user defined type, this function will return *schema_name.type_name*, for example, SCOTT.FOO.

If it is based on a transient anonymous type, this function will return NULL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETTYPENAME (  
    self          IN ANYDATA)  
RETURN          VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 284-6 GETTYPENAME Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| self | An ANYDATA. |

Return Values

Type name of the ANYDATA.

284.3.6 PIECEWISE Member Procedure

This procedure sets the **MODE** of access of the current data value to be an attribute at a time (if the data value is of `TYPECODE_OBJECT`).

It sets the **MODE** of access of the data value to be a collection element at a time (if the data value is of collection type). Once this call has been made, subsequent calls to `SET*` and `GET*` will sequentially obtain individual attributes or collection elements.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE PIECEWISE (
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA);
```

Parameters

Table 284-7 PIECEWISE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <code>self</code> | The current data value. |

Exceptions

- `DBMS_TYPES.INVALID_PARAMETERS`
- `DBMS_TYPES.INCORRECT_USAGE`: On incorrect usage.

Usage Notes

The current data value must be of an `OBJECT` or `COLLECTION` type before this call can be made.

Piece-wise construction and access of nested attributes that are of object or collection types is not supported.

284.3.7 SET* Member Procedures

This procedure sets the current data value.

This is a list of procedures that should be called depending on the type of the current data value. The type of the data value should be the type of the attribute at the current position during the piece-wise construction process.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBDOUBLE (
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
    dbl           IN BINARY_DOUBLE,
    last_elem     IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);
```

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBFILE (
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
    b             IN BFILE,
    last_elem     IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);
```

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBFLOAT (
```



```
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
fl        IN          BINARY_FLOAT,  
last_elem IN          boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBLOB(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
b         IN BLOB,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETCHAR(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
c         IN CHAR,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETCLOB(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
c         IN CLOB,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETCOLLECTION(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
col       IN "<collection_type>",  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETDATE(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
dat       IN DATE,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETINTERVALS(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
inv       IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETINTERVALYM(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
inv       IN INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNCHAR(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
nc        IN NCHAR,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNCLOB(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
nc        IN NClob,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNUMBER(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
num       IN NUMBER,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNVARCHAR2(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
nc        IN NVarchar2,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE),  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETOBJECT(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
```

```

obj          IN "<object_type>",
last_elem   IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETRAW(
  self       IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  r          IN RAW,
  last_elem  IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETREF(
  self       IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  rf         IN REF "<object_type>",
  last_elem  IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETTIMESTAMP(
  self       IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  ts         IN TIMESTAMP,
  last_elem  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETTIMESTAMPtz(self IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  ts         IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  last_elem  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETTIMESTAMPtz(
  self IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  ts IN TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE,
  last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE),

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETVARCHAR(
  self       IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  c          IN VARCHAR,
  last_elem  IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETVARCHAR2(
  self       IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  c          IN VARCHAR2,
  last_elem  IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);

```

Parameters

Table 284-8 SET* Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| self | An ANYDATA. |
| num | The number, and associated information, that is to be set. |
| last_elem | Relevant only if ANYDATA represents a collection. Set to TRUE if it is the last element of the collection, FALSE otherwise. |

Exceptions

- DBMS_TYPES.INVALID_PARAMETERS: Invalid Parameters (if it is not appropriate to add a number at this point in the creation process).
- DBMS_TYPES.INCORRECT_USAGE: Incorrect usage.
- DBMS_TYPES.TYPE_MISMATCH: When the expected type is different from the passed in type.

Usage Notes

When `BEGINCREATE` is called, construction has already begun in a piece-wise fashion. Subsequent calls to `SET*` will set the successive attribute values.

If the `ANYDATA` is a standalone collection, the `SET*` call will set the successive collection elements.

ANYDATASET TYPE

An `ANYDATASET TYPE` contains a description of a given type plus a set of data instances of that type. An `ANYDATASET` can be persistently stored in the database if desired, or it can be used as interface parameters to communicate self-descriptive sets of data, all of which belong to a certain type.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Construction](#)
- [Summary of ANYDATASET TYPE Subprograms](#)

285.1 ANYDATASET TYPE Construction

The `ANYDATASET` needs to be constructed value by value, sequentially.

For each data instance (of the type of the `ANYDATASET`), the `ADDINSTANCE` function must be invoked. This adds a new data instance to the `ANYDATASET`. Subsequently, `SET*` can be called to set each value in its entirety.

The `MODE` of construction/access can be changed to attribute/collection element wise by making calls to `PIECEWISE`.

- If the type of the `ANYDATASET` is `TYPECODE_OBJECT`, individual attributes will be set with subsequent `SET*` calls. Likewise on access.
- If the type of the current data value is a collection type individual collection elements will be set with subsequent `SET*` calls. Likewise on access. This call is very similar to `ANYDATA.PIECEWISE` call defined for the type `ANYDATA`.

Note that there is no support for piece-wise construction and access of nested (not top level) attributes that are of object types or collection types.

`ENDCREATE` should be called to finish the construction process (before which no access calls can be made).

285.2 Summary of ANYDATASET TYPE Subprograms

This table lists the `ANYDATASET` Type subprograms and briefly describes them.

Table 285-1 *ANYDATASET Type Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ADDINSTANCE Member Procedure | Adds a new data instance to an <code>ANYDATASET</code> . |
| BEGINCREATE Static Procedure | Creates a new <code>ANYDATASET</code> which can be used to create a set of data values of the given <code>ANYTYPE</code> . |

Table 285-1 (Cont.) ANYDATASET Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|---|
| ENDCREATE Member Procedure | Ends Creation of a ANYDATASET. Other creation functions cannot be called after this call. |
| GET* Member Functions | Gets the current data value (which should be of appropriate type). |
| GETCOUNT Member Function | Gets the number of data instances in an ANYDATASET. |
| GETINSTANCE Member Function | Gets the next instance in an ANYDATASET. |
| GETTYPE Member Function | Gets the ANYTYPE describing the type of the data instances in an ANYDATASET. current data value (which should be of appropriate type). |
| GETTYPENAME Member Function | Gets the AnyType describing the type of the data instances in an ANYDATASET. |
| PIECEWISE Member Procedure | Sets the MODE of construction, access of the data value to be an attribute at a time (if the data value is of TYPECODE_OBJECT). |
| SET* Member Procedures | Sets the current data value. |

285.2.1 ADDINSTANCE Member Procedure

This procedure adds a new data instance to an ANYDATASET.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE AddInstance(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET);
```

Parameters

Table 285-2 ADDINSTANCE Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| self | The ANYDATASET being constructed. |

Exceptions

DBMS_TYPES.invalid_parameters: Invalid parameters.
DBMS_TYPES.incorrect_usage: On incorrect usage.

Usage Notes

The data instances have to be added sequentially. The previous data instance must be fully constructed (or set to NULL) before a new one can be added.

This call DOES NOT automatically set the mode of construction to be piece-wise. The user has to explicitly call `PIECEWISE` if a piece-wise construction of the instance is intended.

285.2.2 BEGINCREATE Static Procedure

This procedure creates a new `ANYDATASET` which can be used to create a set of data values of the given `ANYTYPE`.

Syntax

```
STATIC PROCEDURE BeginCreate(
    typecode    IN PLS_INTEGER,
    rtype       IN OUT NOCOPY AnyType,
    aset        OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET);
```

Parameters

Table 285-3 BEGINCREATE Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| typecode | The typecode for the type of the <code>ANYDATASET</code> . |
| dtype | The type of the data values. This parameter is a must for user-defined types like <code>TYPECODE_OBJECT</code> , Collection typecodes, and similar others. |
| aset | The <code>ANYDATASET</code> being constructed. |

Exceptions

`DBMS_TYPES.invalid_parameters`: dtype is invalid (not fully constructed, and like errors.)

285.2.3 ENDCREATE Member Procedure

This procedure ends creation of a `ANYDATASET`. Other creation functions cannot be called after this call.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE ENDCREATE(
    self        IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET);
```

Parameters

Table 285-4 ENDCREATE Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| self | The <code>ANYDATASET</code> being constructed. |

285.2.4 GET* Member Functions

These functions get the current data value (which should be of the appropriate type).

The type of the current data value depends on the `MODE` used for accessing it (depending on how the `PIECEWISE` call is invoked). If `PIECEWISE` has not been called, the instance is

accessed in its entirety, and the type of the data value should match the type of the ANYDATASET.

If `PIECEWISE` has been called, the instance is accessed piece-wise. The type of the data value should match the type of the attribute (or collection element) at the current position.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETBDOUBLE(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    dbl          OUT NOCOPY BINARY_DOUBLE)  
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETBFLOAT(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    fl           OUT NOCOPY BINARY_FLOAT)  
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETBFILE(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    b             OUT NOCOPY BFILE)  
    RETURN       PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETBLOB(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    b             OUT NOCOPY BLOB)  
    RETURN       PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETCHAR(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    c             OUT NOCOPY CHAR)  
    RETURN       PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETCLOB(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    c             OUT NOCOPY CLOB)  
    RETURN       PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETCOLLECTION(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    col          OUT NOCOPY "<collection_type>")  
    RETURN       PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETDATE(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    dat          OUT NOCOPY DATE)  
    RETURN       PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETINTERVALDS(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    inv          IN OUT NOCOPY INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND)  
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETINTERVALYM(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    inv IN OUT NOCOPY INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH)  
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETNCHAR(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
```

```

        nc          OUT NOCOPY NCHAR)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETNCLOB(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    nc          OUT NOCOPY NCLOB)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETNUMBER(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    num          OUT NOCOPY NUMBER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETNVARCHAR2(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    nc          OUT NOCOPY NVARCHAR2)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETOBJECT(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    obj          OUT NOCOPY "<object_type>")
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETRAW(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    r          OUT NOCOPY RAW)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETREF(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    rf          OUT NOCOPY REF "<object_type>")
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETTIMESTAMP(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETTIMESTAMPPLTZ(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    ts          OUT NOCOPY TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETTIMESTAMPPTZ(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    ts          OUT NOCOPY TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETUROWID(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    rid          OUT NOCOPY UROWID)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETVARCHAR(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    c          OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETVARCHAR2(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    c          OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

```


Parameters

Table 285-5 GET* Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| self | The ANYDATASET being accessed. |
| num | The number, and associated information., that is to be obtained. |

Return Values

DBMS_TYPES.SUCCESS or DBMS_TYPES.NO_DATA

The return value is relevant only if `PIECEWISE` has been already called (for a collection). In such a case, `DBMS_TYPES.NO_DATA` signifies the end of the collection when all elements have been accessed.

Exceptions

DBMS_TYPES.INVALID_PARAMETERS: Invalid Parameters (if it is not appropriate to add a number at this point in the creation process).

DBMS_TYPES.INCORRECT_USAGE: Incorrect usage

DBMS_TYPES.TYPE_MISMATCH: When the expected type is different from the passed in type.

285.2.5 GETCOUNT Member Function

This function gets the number of data instances in an ANYDATASET.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GetCount(
    self          IN ANYDATASET)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameter

Table 285-6 GETCOUNT Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| self | The ANYDATASET being accessed. |

Return Values

The number of data instances.

285.2.6 GETINSTANCE Member Function

This function gets the next instance in an `ANYDATASET`. Only sequential access to the instances in an `ANYDATASET` is allowed.

After this function has been called, the `GET*` functions can be invoked on the `ANYDATASET` to access the current instance. If `PIECEWISE` is called before doing the `GET*` calls, the individual attributes (or collection elements) can be accessed.

It is an error to invoke this function before the `ANYDATASET` is fully created.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETINSTANCE (
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 285-7 GETINSTANCE Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>self</code> | The <code>ANYDATASET</code> being accessed. |

Return Values

`DBMS_TYPES.SUCCESS` or `DBMS_TYPES.NO_DATA`

`DBMS_TYPES.NO_DATA` signifies the end of the `ANYDATASET` (all instances have been accessed).

Usage Notes

This function should be called even before accessing the first instance.

285.2.7 GETTYPE Member Function

This function gets the `AnyType` describing the type of the data instances in an `ANYDATASET`.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETTYPE (
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    typ           OUT NOCOPY AnyType)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 285-8 GETTYPE Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>self</code> | The <code>ANYDATASET</code> . |
| <code>typ</code> | The <code>ANYTYPE</code> corresponding to the <code>AnyData</code> . May be <code>NULL</code> if it does not represent a user-defined function. |

Return Values

The typecode corresponding to the type of the `ANYDATA`.

285.2.8 GETTYPENAME Member Function

This procedure gets the fully qualified type name for the `ANYDATASET`.

If the `ANYDATASET` is based on a built-in, this function will return `NUMBER` and associated information.

If it is based on a user defined type, this function will return `schema_name.type_name`. for example, `SCOTT.FOO`.

If it is based on a transient anonymous type, this function will return `NULL`.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETTYPENAME (
    self          IN ANYDATASET)
RETURN          VARCHAR2;
```

Parameter

Table 285-9 GETTYPENAME Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| <code>self</code> | The <code>ANYDATASET</code> being constructed. |

Return Values

Type name of the `ANYDATASET`.

285.2.9 PIECEWISE Member Procedure

This procedure sets the `MODE` of construction, access of the data value to be an attribute at a time (if the data value is of `TYPECODE_OBJECT`).

It sets the `MODE` of construction, access of the data value to be a collection element at a time (if the data value is of a collection `TYPE`). Once this call has been made, subsequent `SET*` and `GET*` calls will sequentially obtain individual attributes or collection elements.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE PIECEWISE (
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET);
```

Parameters

Table 285-10 PIECEWISE Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| self | The ANYDATASET being constructed. |

Exceptions

DBMS_TYPES.INVALID_PARAMETERS: Invalid parameters.

DBMS_TYPES.INCORRECT_USAGE: On incorrect usage.

Usage Notes

The current data value must be of an object or collection type before this call can be made. There is no support for piece-wise construction or access of embedded object type attributes or nested collections.

285.2.10 SET* Member Procedures

This procedure sets the current data value.

The type of the current data value depends on the `MODE` with which we are constructing (depending on how we have invoked the `PIECEWISE` call). The type of the current data should be the type of the `ANYDATASET` if `PIECEWISE` has NOT been called. The type should be the type of the attribute at the current position if `PIECEWISE` has been called.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBDOUBLE(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    dbl           IN BINARY_DOUBLE,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBFLOAT(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    fl           IN BINARY_FLOAT,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBFILE(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    b             IN BFILE,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBLOB(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    b             IN BLOB,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETCHAR(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    c             IN CHAR,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETCLOB(
```

```

    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    c             IN CLOB,
    last_elem     BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETCOLLECTION(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    col           IN "<collection_type>",
    last_elem     BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETDATE(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    dat           IN DATE,
    last_elem     BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETINTERVALDS(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    inv           IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETINTERVALYM(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    inv           IN INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNCHAR(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    nc           IN NCHAR,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNCLOB(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    nc           IN NCLOB,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNUMBER(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    num          IN NUMBER,
    last_elem     BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNVARCHAR2(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    nc           IN NVARCHAR2,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETOBJECT(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    obj          IN "<object_type>",
    last_elem     BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETRAW(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    r            IN RAW,
    last_elem     BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETREF(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    rf           IN REF "<object_type>",
    last_elem     BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETTIMESTAMP(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,

```

```

        ts                IN TIMESTAMP,
        last_elem IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETTIMESTAMPPLTZ (
    self                IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    ts                IN TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE,
    last_elem          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETTIMESTAMPPTZ (
    self                IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    ts                IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
    last_elem          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETUROWID (
    self                IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    rid                IN UROWID,
    last_elem IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETVARIABLE (
    self                IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    c                IN VARCHAR,
    last_elem BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETVARIABLE2 (
    self                IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    c                IN VARCHAR2,
    last_elem BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

```

Parameters

Table 285-11 SET* Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| self | The ANYDATASET being accessed. |
| num | The number, and associated information, that is to be set. |
| last_elem | Relevant only if <code>PIECEWISE</code> has been already called (for a collection). Set to <code>TRUE</code> if it is the last element of the collection, <code>FALSE</code> otherwise. |

Exceptions

- `DBMS_TYPES.INVALID_PARAMETERS`: Invalid parameters (if it is not appropriate to add a number at this point in the creation process).
- `DBMS_TYPES.INCORRECT_USAGE`: Incorrect usage.
- `DBMS_TYPES.TYPE_MISMATCH`: When the expected type is different from the passed in type.

ANYTYPE TYPE

An `ANYTYPE TYPE` can contain a type description of any persistent SQL type, named or unnamed, including object types and collection types. It can also be used to construct new transient type descriptions.

New persistent types can only be created using the `CREATE TYPE` statement. Only new transient types can be constructed using the `ANYTYPE` interfaces.

Starting with Oracle Database 19c, the `GETANYTYPEFROMPERSISTENT` function replaces the `GETPERSISTENT` static function.

This chapter discusses the following:

- [Summary of ANYTYPE Subprograms](#)

286.1 Summary of ANYTYPE Subprograms

This table lists the `ANYTYPE` subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

Table 286-1 *ANYTYPE Subprograms*

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| BEGINCREATE Static Procedure | Creates a new instance of <code>ANYTYPE</code> which can be used to create a transient type description. |
| SETINFO Member Procedure | Sets any additional information required for constructing a <code>COLLECTION</code> or builtin type. |
| ADDATTR Member Procedure | Adds an attribute to an <code>ANYTYPE</code> (of typecode <code>DBMS_TYPES.TYPECODE_OBJECT</code>). |
| ENDCREATE Member Procedure | Ends creation of a transient <code>ANYTYPE</code> . Other creation functions cannot be called after this call. |
| GETINFO Member Function | Gets the type information for the <code>ANYTYPE</code> . |
| GETATTRELEMINFO Member Function | Gets the type information for an attribute of the type (if it is of <code>TYPECODE_OBJECT</code>). Gets the type information for a collection's element type if the <i>self</i> parameter is of a collection type. |
| GETANYTYPEFROMPERSISTENT Function | This standalone function replaces the old static function <code>GETPERSISTENT</code> . This returns an <code>ANYTYPE</code> corresponding to a persistent type created earlier using the <code>CREATE TYPE SQL</code> statement. |

286.1.1 BEGINCREATE Static Procedure

This procedure creates a new instance of ANYTYPE which can be used to create a transient type description.

Syntax

```
STATIC PROCEDURE BEGINCREATE (
    typecode      IN          PLS_INTEGER,
    atype         OUT NOCOPY ANYTYPE);
```

Parameters

Table 286-2 BEGINCREATE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| typecode | Use a constant from DBMS_TYPES package. Typecodes for user-defined type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_TYPES.TYPECODE_OBJECT DBMS_TYPES.TYPECODE_VARRAY or DBMS_TYPES.TYPECODE_TABLE Typecodes for builtin types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_TYPES.TYPECODE_NUMBER, and similar types. |
| atype | ANYTYPE for a transient type |

286.1.2 SETINFO Member Procedure

This procedure sets any additional information required for constructing a COLLECTION or builtin type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETINFO (
    self         IN OUT NOCOPY ANYTYPE,
    prec         IN PLS_INTEGER,
    scale        IN PLS_INTEGER,
    len          IN PLS_INTEGER,
    csid         IN PLS_INTEGER,
    csfrm        IN PLS_INTEGER,
    atype        IN ANYTYPE DEFAULT NULL,
    elem_tc      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    elem_count   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters

Table 286-3 SETINFO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| self | The transient ANYTYPE that is being constructed. |
| prec | Optional. Required if typecode represents a NUMBER. Give precision and scale. Ignored otherwise. |

Table 286-3 (Cont.) SETINFO Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| scale | Optional. Required if typecode represents a NUMBER. Give precision and scale. Ignored otherwise. |
| len | Optional. Required if typecode represents a RAW, CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2 type. Gives length. |
| csid | Required if typecode represents types requiring character information such as CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2. |
| csfrm | Required if typecode represents types requiring character information such as CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2. |
| atype | Optional. Required if collection element typecode is a user-defined type such as TYPECODE_OBJECT, and similar others. It is also required for a built-in type that needs user-defined type information such as TYPECODE_REF. This parameter is not needed otherwise. |

The Following Parameters Are Required For Collection Types

Table 286-4 SETINFO Procedure Parameters - Collection Types

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| elem_tc | Must be of the collection element's typecode (from DBMS_TYPES package). |
| elem_count | Pass 0 for elem_count if the self represents a nested table (TYPECODE_TABLE). Otherwise pass the collection count if self represents a VARRAY. |

Exceptions

- DBMS_TYPES.INVALID_PARAMETER: Invalid Parameters (typecode, typeinfo)
- DBMS_TYPES.INCORRECT_USAGE: Incorrect usage (cannot call after calling ENDCREATE, and similar actions.)

Usage Notes

It is an error to call this function on an ANYTYPE that represents a persistent user defined type.

286.1.3 ADDATTR Member Procedure

This procedure adds an attribute to an ANYTYPE (of typecode DBMS_TYPES.TYPECODE_OBJECT).

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE ADDATTR(
  self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYTYPE,
  aname     IN VARCHAR2,
  typecode  IN PLS_INTEGER,
  prec      IN PLS_INTEGER,
  scale     IN PLS_INTEGER,
  len       IN PLS_INTEGER,
```

```

csid          IN PLS_INTEGER,
csfrm         IN PLS_INTEGER,
attr_type     IN ANYTYPE DEFAULT NULL);

```

Parameters

Table 286-5 ADDATTR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| self | The transient ANYTYPE that is being constructed. Must be of type DBMS_TYPES.TYPECODE_OBJECT. |
| aname | Optional. Attribute's name. Could be NULL. |
| typecode | Attribute's typecode. Can be built-in or user-defined typecode (from DBMS_TYPES package). |
| prec | Optional. Required if typecode represents a NUMBER. Give precision and scale. Ignored otherwise. |
| scale | Optional. Required if typecode represents a NUMBER. Give precision and scale. Ignored otherwise. |
| len | Optional. Required if typecode represents a RAW, CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2 type. Give length. |
| csid | Optional. Required if typecode represents a type requiring character information, such as CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2. |
| csfrm | Optional. Required if typecode represents a type requiring character information, such as CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2. |
| attr_type | Optional. ANYTYPE corresponding to a user-defined type. This parameter is required if the attribute is a user defined type. |

Exceptions

- DBMS_TYPES.INVALID_PARAMETERS: Invalid Parameters (typecode, typeinfo)
- DBMS_TYPES.INCORRECT_USAGE: Incorrect usage (cannot call after calling EndCreate, and similar actions.)

286.1.4 ENDCREATE Member Procedure

This procedure ends creation of a transient ANYTYPE. Other creation functions cannot be called after this call.

Syntax

```

MEMBER PROCEDURE ENDCREATE(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYTYPE);

```

Parameter

Table 286-6 ENDCREATE Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| self | The transient ANYTYPE that is being constructed. |

286.1.5 GETINFO Member Function

This function gets the type information for the ANYTYPE.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETINFO (  
    self          IN ANYTYPE,  
    prec          OUT PLS_INTEGER,  
    scale         OUT PLS_INTEGER,  
    len           OUT PLS_INTEGER,  
    csid          OUT PLS_INTEGER,  
    csfrm        OUT PLS_INTEGER,  
    schema_name  OUT VARCHAR2,  
    type_name     OUT VARCHAR2,  
    version       OUT varchar2,  
    numelems     OUT PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 286-7 GETINFO Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| self | The ANYTYPE. |
| prec | If typecode represents a number. Gives precision and scale. Ignored otherwise. |
| scale | If typecode represents a number. Gives precision and scale. Ignored otherwise. |
| len | If typecode represents a RAW, CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2 type. Gives length. |
| csid | If typecode represents a type requiring character information such as: CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2. |
| csid | If typecode represents a type requiring character information such as: CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2. |
| schema_name | Type's schema (if persistent). |
| type_name | Type's typename. |
| version | Type's version. |
| numelems | If <i>self</i> is a TYPECODE_VARRAY, this gives the VARRAY count. If <i>self</i> is of TYPECODE_OBJECT, this gives the number of attributes. |

Return Values

The typecode of *self*.

Exceptions

- DBMS_TYPES.INVALID_PARAMETERS: Invalid Parameters (position is beyond bounds or the ANYTYPE is not properly Constructed).

286.1.6 GETATTRELEMINFO Member Function

This function gets the type information for an attribute of the type (if it is of TYPECODE_OBJECT). Gets the type information for a collection's element type if the *self* parameter is of a collection type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETATTRELEMINFO (
    self          IN ANYTYPE,
    pos           IN PLS_INTEGER,
    prec         OUT PLS_INTEGER,
    scale        OUT PLS_INTEGER,
    len          OUT PLS_INTEGER,
    csid         OUT PLS_INTEGER,
    csfrm        OUT PLS_INTEGER,
    attr_elt_type OUT ANYTYPE
    aname        OUT VARCHAR2)
RETURN         PLS_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 286-8 GETATTRELEMINFO Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <i>self</i> | The ANYTYPE. |
| <i>pos</i> | If <i>self</i> is of TYPECODE_OBJECT, this gives the attribute position (starting at 1). It is ignored otherwise. |
| <i>prec</i> | If attribute/collection element typecode represents a NUMBER. Gives precision and scale. Ignored otherwise. |
| <i>scale</i> | If attribute/collection element typecode represents a NUMBER. Gives precision and scale. Ignored otherwise. |
| <i>len</i> | If typecode represents a RAW, CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2 type. Gives length. |
| <i>csid</i> , <i>csfrm</i> | If typecode represents a type requiring character information such as: CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2. Gives character set ID, character set form. |
| <i>attr_elt_type</i> | If attribute/collection element typecode represents a user-defined type, this returns the ANYTYPE corresponding to it. User can subsequently describe the <i>attr_elt_type</i> . |
| <i>aname</i> | Attribute name (if it is an attribute of an object type, NULL otherwise). |

Return Values

The typecode of the attribute or collection element.

Exceptions

DBMS_TYPES.INVALID_PARAMETERS: Invalid Parameters (position is beyond bounds or the ANYTYPE is not properly constructed).

286.1.7 GETANYTYPEFROMPERSISTENT Function

This standalone function returns an `ANYTYPE` corresponding to a persistent type created earlier using the `CREATE TYPE SQL` statement. Starting with Oracle Database 19c, the `GETANYTYPEFROMPERSISTENT` function replaces the `GETPERSISTENT` static function.

Syntax

```
GETANYTYPEFROMPERSISTENT (  
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,  
    type_name        IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN               ANYTYPE;
```

Parameters

Table 286-9 GETANYTYPEFROMPERSISTENT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <code>schema_name</code> | Schema name of the type. |
| <code>type_name</code> | Type name. |

Return Values

An `ANYTYPE` corresponding to a persistent type created earlier using the `CREATE TYPE SQL` statement.

Oracle Database Advanced Queuing (AQ) Types

This chapter describes the types used with Oracle Database Advanced Queuing (AQ) packages for PL/SQL, `DBMS_AQ`, and `DBMS_AQADM`.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of Types](#)



See Also:

Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide for information about using Oracle Database Advanced Queuing.

287.1 Advanced Queuing (AQ) Types Security Model

`PUBLIC` is granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the types described in this chapter.

287.2 Oracle Database Advanced Queuing (AQ) Types — Summary of Types

Oracle Database Advanced Queuing (AQ) uses types to specify certain types of information.

- [AQ\\$_AGENT](#) Type
- [AQ\\$_AGENT_LIST_T](#) Type
- [AQ\\$_DESCRIPTOR](#) Type
- [AQ\\$_NTFN_DESCRIPTOR](#) Type
- [AQ\\$_NTFN_MSGID_ARRAY](#) Type
- [AQ\\$_POST_INFO](#) Type
- [AQ\\$_POST_INFO_LIST](#) Type
- [AQ\\$_PURGE_OPTIONS_T](#) Type
- [AQ\\$_RECIPIENT_LIST_T](#) Type
- [AQ\\$_REG_INFO](#) Type
- [AQ\\$_REG_INFO_LIST](#) Type
- [AQ\\$_SUBSCRIBER_LIST_T](#) Type
- [DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T](#) Type

- ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Type
- QUEUE_PROPS_T Type
- SEEK_INPUT_T Type
- SEEK_OUTPUT_T Type
- SYS.MSG_PROP_T Type
- MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T Type
- MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_ARRAY_T Type
- MSGID_ARRAY_T Type

287.2.1 AQ\$_AGENT Type

This type identifies a producer or a consumer of a message.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_AGENT IS OBJECT (
  name      VARCHAR2(512),
  address   VARCHAR2(1024),
  protocol  NUMBER);
```

Attributes

Table 287-1 AQ\$_AGENT Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|--|
| name | Name of a producer or consumer of a message. The name must follow object name guidelines in the <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> with regard to reserved characters. |
| address | Protocol-specific address of the recipient. If the protocol is 0, then the address is of the form <code>[schema.] queue[@dblink]</code> . For example, a queue named <code>emp_messages</code> in the HR queue at the site <code>dbs1.net</code> has the address: <code>hr.emp_messages@dbs1.net</code> |
| protocol | Protocol to interpret the address and propagate the message. Protocols 1-127 are reserved for internal use. If the protocol number is in the range 128 - 255, the address of the recipient is not interpreted by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing. |

287.2.2 AQ\$_AGENT_LIST_T Type

This type identifies the list of agents for which `DBMS_AQ.LISTEN` listens.



See Also:

"AQ\$_AGENT Type"

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_AGENT_LIST_T IS TABLE OF SYS.AQ$_AGENT
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

287.2.3 AQ\$_DESCRIPTOR Type

This type specifies the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing descriptor received by the AQ PL/SQL callbacks upon notification.

**See Also:**

"MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T Type"

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_DESCRIPTOR IS OBJECT (
  queue_name      VARCHAR2(261),
  consumer_name   VARCHAR2(512),
  msg_id          RAW(16),
  msg_prop        MSG_PROP_T,
  gen_desc        AQ$_NTFN_DESCRIPTOR,
  msgid_array     SYS.AQ$_NTFN_MSGID_ARRAY,
  ntfnsRecdInGrp NUMBER);
```

Attributes**Table 287-2 AQ\$_DESCRIPTOR Attributes**

| Attribute | Description |
|----------------|--|
| queue_name | Name of the queue in which the message was enqueued which resulted in the notification |
| consumer_name | Name of the consumer for the multiconsumer queue |
| msg_id | Identification number of the message |
| msg_prop | Message properties specified by the MSG_PROP_T type |
| gen_desc | Indicates the timeout specifications |
| msgid_array | Group notification message ID list |
| ntfnsRecdInGrp | Notifications received in group |

287.2.4 AQ\$_NTFN_DESCRIPTOR Type

This type is for storing a generic notification descriptor regarding PL/SQL notification flags.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_NTFN_DESCRIPTOR IS OBJECT( ntfn_flags NUMBER)
```


Attributes

Table 287-3 AQ\$_NTFN_DESCRIPTOR Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|------------|---|
| ntfn_flags | Set to 1 if the notifications are already removed after a stipulated timeout. Set 2 to denote grouping. Default is 0. |

287.2.5 AQ\$_NTFN_MSGID_ARRAY Type

This type is for storing grouping notification data for AQ namespace, value 2³⁰ which is the max varray size.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_NTFN_MSGID_ARRAY AS VARRAY(1073741824) OF RAW(16);
```

287.2.6 AQ\$_POST_INFO Type

This type specifies anonymous subscriptions to which you want to post messages.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_POST_INFO IS OBJECT (
    name          VARCHAR2(512),
    namespace     NUMBER,
    payload       RAW(32767));
```


Attributes

Table 287-4 AQ\$_POST_INFO Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | Name of the anonymous subscription to which you want to post |
| namespace | To receive notifications from other applications through DBMS_AQ.POST or OCISubscriptionPost(), the namespace must be DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_ANONYMOUS |
| payload | The payload to be posted to the anonymous subscription |

287.2.7 AQ\$_POST_INFO_LIST Type

This type identifies the list of anonymous subscriptions to which you want to post messages.

 **See Also:**
[AQ\\$_POST_INFO Type](#)

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_POST_INFO_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.AQ$_POST_INFO;
```

287.2.8 AQ\$_PURGE_OPTIONS_T Type

This type specifies the options available for purging a queue table.

 **See Also:**
[PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure.](#)

Syntax


```
TYPE AQ$_PURGE_OPTIONS_T is RECORD (
    block          BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE
    delivery_mode  PLS_INTEGER      DEFAULT PERSISTENT);
```

Table 287-5 AQ\$_PURGE_OPTIONS_T Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|---------------|--|
| block | TRUE/FALSE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If block is TRUE, then an exclusive lock on all the queues in the queue table is held while purging the queue table. This will cause concurrent enqueueers and dequeuers to block while the queue table is purged. The purge call always succeeds if block is TRUE. The default for block is FALSE. This will not block enqueueers and dequeuers, but it can cause the purge to fail with an error during high concurrency times. |
| delivery_mode | Kind of messages to purge, either DBMS_AQ.BUFFERED or DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT |

287.2.9 AQ\$_RECIPIENT_LIST_T Type

Identifies the list of agents that receive the message. This type can be used only when the queue is enabled for multiple dequeues.

 **See Also:**
"AQ\$_AGENT Type"

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_RECIPIENT_LIST_T IS TABLE OF SYS.AQ$_AGENT
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

287.2.10 AQ\$_REG_INFO Type

This type identifies a producer or a consumer of a message.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO IS OBJECT (
    name                VARCHAR2(512),
    namespace           NUMBER,
    callback            VARCHAR2(4000),
    context             RAW(2000) DEFAULT NULL,
    anyctx              ANYDATA,
    ctxtype             NUMBER,
    payloadcbk         VARCHAR2(4000),
    timeout             NUMBER,
    ntfn_grouping_class NUMBER,
    ntfn_grouping_value NUMBER DEFAULT 600,
    ntfn_grouping_type  NUMBER,
    ntfn_grouping_start_time  TIMESTAMP(6) WITH TIME ZONE,
    ntfn_grouping_repeat_count  NUMBER);
```

Attributes

Table 287-6 AQ\$_REG_INFO Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | Specifies the name of the subscription. The subscription name is of the form <i>schema.queue</i> if the registration is for a single consumer queue or <i>schema.queue:consumer_name</i> if the registration is for a multiconsumer queues. |

Table 287-6 (Cont.) AQ\$_REG_INFO Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| namespace | Specifies the namespace of the subscription. To receive notification from Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queues, the namespace must be <code>DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_AQ</code> . To receive notifications from other applications through <code>DBMS_AQ.POST</code> or <code>OCISubscriptionPost()</code> , the namespace must be <code>DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_ANONYMOUS</code> . |
| callback | Specifies the action to be performed on message notification. For HTTP notifications, use <code>http://www.company.com:8080</code> . For e-mail notifications, use <code>mailto://xyz@company.com</code> . For raw message payload for the <code>PLSQLCALLBACK</code> procedure, use <code>plsql://schema.procedure?PR=0</code> . For user-defined type message payload converted to XML for the <code>PLSQLCALLBACK</code> procedure, use <code>plsql://schema.procedure?PR=1</code> . |
| context | Specifies the context that is to be passed to the callback function |
| anyctx | Specifies the <code>ANYDATA</code> type context that is passed to the callback function |
| ctxtype | Specifies the context type. Valid values are 0 (<code>RAW</code>) or 1 (<code>ANYDATA</code>) |
| payloadcbk | Specifies payload for the callback function |
| timeout | Specifies the time in seconds |
| ntfn_grouping_class | Currently, only the following flag can be set to specify criterion for grouping. The default value will be 0. If <code>ntfn_grouping_class</code> is 0, all other notification grouping attributes must be 0. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>NTFN_GROUPING_CLASS_TIME</code> - Notifications grouped by time, that is, the user specifies a time value and a single notification gets published at the end of that time. |
| ntfn_grouping_value | Time-period of grouping notifications specified in seconds, meaning the time after which grouping notification would be sent periodically until <code>ntfn_grouping_repeat_count</code> is exhausted. |
| ntfn_grouping_type | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_SUMMARY</code> - Summary of all notifications that occurred in the time interval. (Default) <code>NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_LAST</code> - Last notification that occurred in the interval. |

Table 287-6 (Cont.) AQ\$_REG_INFO Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| ntfn_grouping_start_time | Notification grouping start time. Notification grouping can start from a user-specified time that should be a valid timestamp with time zone. If ntnfn_grouping_start_time is not specified when using grouping, the default is to current timestamp with time zone |
| ntfn_grouping_repeat_count | Grouping notifications will be sent as many times as specified by the notification grouping repeat count and after that revert to regular notifications. The ntnfn_grouping_repeat_count, if not specified, will default to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTFN_GROUPING_FOREVER - Keep sending grouping notifications forever. |

Usage Notes

You can use the following notification mechanisms:

- OCI callback
- e-mail callback
- PL/SQL callback

[Table 287-7](#) shows the actions performed for nonpersistent queues for different notification mechanisms when RAW presentation is specified. [Table 287-8](#) shows the actions performed when XML presentation is specified.

Table 287-7 Actions Performed for Nonpersistent Queues When RAW Presentation Specified

| Queue Payload Type | OCI Callback | E-mail | PL/SQL Callback |
|--------------------|--|---------------|---|
| RAW | OCI callback receives the RAW data in the payload. | Not supported | PL/SQL callback receives the RAW data in the payload. |
| Oracle object type | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported |

Table 287-8 Actions Performed for Nonpersistent Queues When XML Presentation Specified

| Queue Payload Type | OCI Callback | E-mail | PL/SQL Callback |
|--------------------|--|--|---|
| RAW | OCI callback receives the XML data in the payload. | XML data is formatted as a SOAP message and e-mailed to the registered e-mail address. | PL/SQL callback receives the XML data in the payload. |
| Oracle object type | OCI callback receives the XML data in the payload. | XML data is formatted as a SOAP message and e-mailed to the registered e-mail address. | PL/SQL callback receives the XML data in the payload. |

287.2.11 AQ\$_REG_INFO_LIST Type

Identifies the list of registrations to a queue.


 **See Also:**
"AQ\$_REG_INFO Type"

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO;
```

287.2.12 AQ\$_SUBSCRIBER_LIST_T Type

This type identifies the list of subscribers that subscribe to a queue.

 **See Also:**
"AQ\$_AGENT Type"

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_SUBSCRIBER_LIST_T IS TABLE OF SYS.AQ$_AGENT  
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

287.2.13 DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Type

DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T specifies the options available for the dequeue operation.

Syntax

```
TYPE DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T IS RECORD (  
    consumer_name    VARCHAR2(30)    DEFAULT NULL,  
    dequeue_mode     BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT REMOVE,  
    navigation       BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NEXT_MESSAGE,  
    visibility       BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT ON_COMMIT,  
    wait             BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT FOREVER,  
    msgid            RAW(16)         DEFAULT NULL,  
    correlation      VARCHAR2(128)   DEFAULT NULL,  
    deq_condition    VARCHAR2(4000)  DEFAULT NULL,  
    signature        aq$_sig_prop    DEFAULT NULL,  
    transformation   VARCHAR2(61)    DEFAULT NULL,  
    delivery_mode    PLS_INTEGER     DEFAULT PERSISTENT);
```

Attributes

Table 287-9 DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|---------------|--|
| consumer_name | <p>Name of the consumer. Only those messages matching the consumer name are accessed. If a queue is not set up for multiple consumers, then this field should be set to NULL.</p> <p>For secure queues, consumer_name must be a valid AQ agent name, mapped to the database user performing the dequeue operation, through dbms_aqadm.enable_db_access procedure call.</p> |
| dequeue_mode | <p>Specifies the locking behavior associated with the dequeue. Possible settings are:</p> <p>BROWSE: Read the message without acquiring any lock on the message. This specification is equivalent to a select statement.</p> <p>LOCKED: Read and obtain a write lock on the message. The lock lasts for the duration of the transaction. This setting is equivalent to a select for update statement.</p> <p>REMOVE: Read the message and delete it. This setting is the default. The message can be retained in the queue table based on the retention properties.</p> <p>REMOVE_NODATA: Mark the message as updated or deleted. The message can be retained in the queue table based on the retention properties.</p> |
| navigation | <p>Specifies the position of the message that will be retrieved. First, the position is determined. Second, the search criterion is applied. Finally, the message is retrieved. Possible settings are:</p> <p>NEXT_MESSAGE: Retrieve the next message that is available and matches the search criteria. If the previous message belongs to a message group, then AQ retrieves the next available message that matches the search criteria and belongs to the message group. This setting is the default.</p> <p>NEXT_TRANSACTION: Skip the remainder of the current transaction group (if any) and retrieve the first message of the next transaction group. This setting can only be used if message grouping is enabled for the current queue.</p> <p>FIRST_MESSAGE: Retrieves the first message which is available and matches the search criteria. This setting resets the position to the beginning of the queue.</p> <p>FIRST_MESSAGE_MULTI_GROUP: indicates that a call to DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_ARRAY will reset the position to the beginning of the queue and dequeue messages (possibly across different transaction groups) that are available and match the search criteria, until reaching the ARRAY_SIZE limit. Refer to the TRANSACTION_GROUP attribute for the message to distinguish between transaction groups.</p> <p>NEXT_MESSAGE_MULTI_GROUP: indicates that a call to DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_ARRAY will dequeue the next set of messages (possibly across different transaction groups) that are available and match the search criteria, until reaching the ARRAY_SIZE limit. Refer to the TRANSACTION_GROUP attribute for the message to distinguish between transaction groups.</p> |

Table 287-9 (Cont.) DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|----------------|---|
| visibility | <p>Specifies whether the new message is dequeued as part of the current transaction. The visibility parameter is ignored when using the <code>BROWSE</code> dequeue mode. Possible settings are:</p> <p><code>ON_COMMIT</code>: The dequeue will be part of the current transaction. This setting is the default.</p> <p><code>IMMEDIATE</code>: The dequeue operation is not part of the current transaction, but an autonomous transaction which commits at the end of the operation.</p> |
| wait | <p>Specifies the wait time if there is currently no message available which matches the search criteria. Possible settings are:</p> <p><code>FOREVER</code>: Wait forever. This setting is the default.</p> <p><code>NO_WAIT</code>: Do not wait.</p> <p><code>NUMBER</code>: Wait time in seconds.</p> |
| msgid | Specifies the message identifier of the message to be dequeued. |
| correlation | <p>Specifies the correlation identifier of the message to be dequeued. Special pattern matching characters, such as the percent sign (%) and the underscore (_) can be used. If more than one message satisfies the pattern, then the order of dequeuing is undetermined.</p> |
| deq_condition | <p>A conditional expression based on the message properties, the message data properties, and PL/SQL functions.</p> <p>A <code>deq_condition</code> is specified as a Boolean expression using syntax similar to the <code>WHERE</code> clause of a SQL query. This Boolean expression can include conditions on message properties, user data properties (object payloads only), and PL/SQL or SQL functions (as specified in the <code>WHERE</code> clause of a SQL query). Message properties include <code>priority</code>, <code>corrid</code> and other columns in the queue table</p> <p>To specify dequeue conditions on a message payload (object payload), use attributes of the object type in clauses. You must prefix each attribute with <code>tab.user_data</code> as a qualifier to indicate the specific column of the queue table that stores the payload. The <code>deq_condition</code> parameter cannot exceed 4000 characters. If more than one message satisfies the dequeue condition, then the order of dequeuing is undetermined.</p> |
| signature | Currently not implemented |
| transformation | Specifies a transformation that will be applied after dequeuing the message. The source type of the transformation must match the type of the queue. |
| delivery_mode | The dequeuer specifies the delivery mode of the messages it wishes to dequeue in the dequeue options. It can be <code>BUFFERED</code> or <code>PERSISTENT</code> or <code>PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED</code> . The message properties of the dequeued message indicate the delivery mode of the dequeued message. Array dequeue is only supported for buffered messages with an array size of '1'. |

287.2.14 ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Type

ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Type specifies the options available for the enqueue operation.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T IS RECORD (
  visibility          BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT ON_COMMIT,
  relative_msgid     RAW(16)          DEFAULT NULL,
  sequence_deviation BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NULL,
  transformation      VARCHAR2(61)    DEFAULT NULL,
  delivery_mode      PLS_INTEGER     NOT NULL DEFAULT PERSISTENT);
```

Attributes

Table 287-10 ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| visibility | Specifies the transactional behavior of the enqueue request. Possible settings are: ON_COMMIT: The enqueue is part of the current transaction. The operation is complete when the transaction commits. This setting is the default. IMMEDIATE: The enqueue operation is not part of the current transaction, but an autonomous transaction which commits at the end of the operation. This is the only value allowed when enqueueing to a non-persistent queue. |
| relative_msgid | Specifies the message identifier of the message which is referenced in the sequence deviation operation. This field is valid only if BEFORE is specified in sequence_deviation. This parameter is ignored if sequence deviation is not specified. |
| sequence_deviation | Specifies whether the message being enqueued should be dequeued before other messages already in the queue. Possible settings are: BEFORE: The message is enqueued ahead of the message specified by relative_msgid. TOP: The message is enqueued ahead of any other messages. |
| transformation | Specifies a transformation that will be applied before enqueueing the message. The return type of the transformation function must match the type of the queue. |
| delivery_mode | The enqueuer specifies the delivery mode of the messages it wishes to enqueue in the enqueue options. It can be BUFFERED or PERSISTENT. The message properties of the enqueued message indicate the delivery mode of the enqueued message. Array enqueue is only supported for buffered messages with an array size of '1'. |

287.2.15 QUEUE_PROPS_T Type

This type specifies the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing descriptor received by the AQ PL/SQL callbacks upon notification.

Syntax

```
TYPE QUEUE_PROPS_T IS RECORD (
  retry_delay      NUMBER          DEFAULT 0,
  retention_time   NUMBER          DEFAULT 0,
  sort_list        VARCHAR2(30)    DEFAULT NULL,
  cache_hint       BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT AUTO,
  retention_type   BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_TIME
);
```

Attributes

Table 287-11 QUEUE_PROPS_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|----------------|--|
| retry_delay | Specifies the number of seconds after which this message is scheduled for processing again after an application rollback |
| retention_time | Specifies the number of seconds a message is retained in the queue table after being dequeued from the queue |
| sort_list | Sharded queues can be sorted by ENQ_TIME or PRIORITY, ENQ_TIME . |
| cache_hint | Specifies a hint to sharded queue whether to cache messages or not. User can specify following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCACHED: Message cache will not cache messages CACHED: Message cache will cache messages and give preference to those queues with CACHED hint. AUTO: Message cache does best effort based on available memory |
| retention_type | Specifies the type of retention. DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_TIME (default): The retention time starts after a subshard is dequeued by all the subscribers. If a new subscriber seeks back before or to this subshard, then the retention clock is reset. |

287.2.16 SEEK_INPUT_T Type

This type specifies the seek input per shard.

Syntax

```
TYPE SEEK_INPUT_T IS RECORD(
  shard              binary_integer DEFAULT DBMS_AQ.ALL_SHARDS,
  priority           binary_integer DEFAULT DBMS_AQ.ALL_PRIORITIES,
  seek_msgid         raw(16)        DEFAULT NULL,
  seek_time          TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL
);
```

Attributes

Table 287-12 SEEK_INPUT_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|------------|---|
| shard | Shard identifier on which seek operation needs to be performed. Possible values are DBMS_AQ.ALL_SHARDS or a specific shard on which seek is to be performed If value is DBMS_AQ.ALL_SHARDS, then seek is performed on requested shards, otherwise it is performed on the specific shard mentioned in this field. |
| priority | Seek is performed on all priorities of the shard individually. If value is DBMS_AQ.ALL_PRIORITIES, then seek is performed on all priorities, otherwise it is performed on the specific priority mentioned in this field |
| seek_msgid | Input message id when seek_type is DBMS_AQ.MESSAGE. |
| seek_time | Specifies the input time when seek_type is DBMS_AQ.TIME. |

287.2.17 SEEK_OUTPUT_T Type

This type specifies the seek output of a seek call.

Syntax

```
TYPE SEEK_OUTPUT_T IS RECORD(
    shard          binary_integer,
    priority       binary_integer,
    seeked_from    raw(16),
    seeked_to      raw(16));
```

Attributes

Table 287-13 SEEK_OUTPUT_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-------------|--|
| shard | Specifies the shard identifier on which the seek operation is performed for the subscriber. |
| priority | Specifies the priority of the shard, which is applicable only for priority queues, else value is null. |
| seeked_from | Secifies the message id of dequeue position before seek. NULL value signifies seeking from end of shard. |
| seeked_to | Specifies the message id of dequeue position after seek. NULL value signifies seeking to end of shard. |

287.2.18 SYS.MSG_PROP_T Type

This type is used in PL/SQL notification, as one field in `aq$_descriptor`, to pass message properties of an AQ message to the PL/SQL notification client callback.

Syntax

```
CREATE or replace TYPE sys.msg_prop_t AS OBJECT (
  priority          NUMBER,
  delay             NUMBER,
  expiration        NUMBER,
  correlation       VARCHAR2(128),
  attempts          NUMBER,
  exception_queue   VARCHAR2(51),
  enqueue_time     DATE,
  state             NUMBER,
  sender_id         aq$_agent,
  original_msgid    RAW(16),
  delivery_mode     NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 287-14 SYS.MSG_PROP_T Type Attributes

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| priority | Specifies the priority of the message. A smaller number indicates higher priority. The priority can be any number, including negative numbers. |
| delay | Specifies the delay of the enqueued message. The delay represents the number of seconds after which a message is available for dequeuing. Dequeuing by <code>msgid</code> overrides the delay specification. A message enqueued with <code>delay</code> set is in the <code>WAITING</code> state, and when the delay expires, the message goes to the <code>READY</code> state. <code>DELAY</code> processing requires the queue monitor to be started. However the queue monitor is started automatically by the system if needed. Delay is set by the producer who enqueues the message. The possible settings follow: <code>NO_DELAY</code> : The message is available for immediate dequeuing number: The number of seconds to delay the message |
| expiration | Specifies the expiration of the message. It determines, in seconds, the duration the message is available for dequeuing. This parameter is an offset from the time the message is ready for dequeue. Expiration processing requires the queue monitor to be running. However the queue monitor is started automatically by the system if needed. The possible settings follow: <code>NEVER</code> : The message does not expire number: The number of seconds message remains in <code>READY</code> state. If the message is not dequeued before it expires, then it is moved to the exception queue in the <code>EXPIRED</code> state. |
| correlation | Returns the identifier supplied by the producer of the message at enqueue time. |
| attempts | Returns the number of attempts that have been made to dequeue the message. This parameter cannot be set at enqueue time. |

Table 287-14 (Cont.) SYS.MSG_PROP_T Type Attributes

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| exception_queue | <p>Specifies the name of the queue into which the message is moved if it cannot be processed successfully.</p> <p>Messages are moved automatically into the exception queue. Messages are moved into the exception queue in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>RETRY_COUNT</code>, the number of unsuccessful dequeue attempts, has exceeded the specification for the <code>MAX_RETRIES</code> parameter in the <code>DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE</code> procedure during queue creation. <p>For multiconsumer queues, the message becomes eligible to be moved to the exception queue even if failed dequeue attempts exceeds the <code>MAX_RETRIES</code> parameter for only one of the consumers. But the message will not be moved until either all other consumers have successfully consumed the message or failed more than <code>MAX_RETRIES</code>. You can view <code>MAX_RETRIES</code> for a queue in the <code>ALL_QUEUES</code> data dictionary view.</p> <p>If a dequeue transaction fails because the server process dies (including <code>ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION</code>) or <code>SHUTDOWN ABORT</code> on the instance, then <code>RETRY_COUNT</code> is not incremented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A message was not dequeued before the expiration time elapsed. • Message propagation to the specified destination queue failed with one of the following errors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * There were no recipients for the multiconsumer destination queue. * Recipients were specified for a single-consumer destination queue. * Destination queue was an exception queue * There was an error when applying transformation. <p>The default is the exception queue associated with the queue table. If the exception queue specified does not exist at the time of the move, then the message is moved to the default exception queue associated with the queue table, and a warning is logged in the alert log. If the default exception queue is specified, then the parameter returns a <code>NULL</code> value at dequeue time.</p> |
| enqueue_time | <p>Specifies the time the message was enqueued. This value is determined by the system and cannot be set by the user at enqueue time.</p> |
| state | <p>Specifies the state of the message at the time of the dequeue. This parameter cannot be set at enqueue time. The possible states follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>DBMS_AQ.READY</code>: The message is ready to be processed. • <code>DBMS_AQ.WAITING</code>: The message delay has not yet been reached. • <code>DBMS_AQ.PROCESSED</code>: The message has been processed and is retained. • <code>DBMSAQ.EXPIRED</code>: The message has been moved to the exception queue. |

Table 287-14 (Cont.) SYS.MSG_PROP_T Type Attributes

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| sender_id | The application-sender identification specified at enqueue time by the message producer. Sender id is of type aq\$_agent. Sender name is required for secure queues at enqueue time. This must be a valid AQ agent name, mapped to the database user performing the enqueue operation, through dbms_aqadm.enable_db_access procedure call. Sender address and protocol should not be specified. The Sender id in the message properties returned at dequeue time may have a sender address if the message was propagated from another queue. The value of the address is the source_queue, source database name if it was a remote database [format source_queue@source_database_name] |
| original_msgid | This parameter is used by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing for propagating messages. |
| delivery_mode | DBMS_AQ.BUFFERED or DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT. |

287.2.19 MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T Type

This type is defined inside the DBMS_AQ package, and describes the information that AQ uses to convey the state of individual messages. These are set at enqueue time, and their values are returned at dequeue time.



See Also:

[AQ\\$_RECIPIENT_LIST_T Type](#)

Syntax

```
TYPE message_properties_t IS RECORD (
    priority          BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
    delay            BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL DEFAULT NO_DELAY,
    expiration       BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL DEFAULT NEVER,
    correlation      VARCHAR2(128)   DEFAULT NULL,
    attempts         BINARY_INTEGER,
    recipient_list   AQ$_RECIPIENT_LIST_T,
    exception_queue  VARCHAR2(61)   DEFAULT NULL,
    enqueue_time     DATE,
    state            BINARY_INTEGER,
    sender_id        SYS.AQ$_AGENT   DEFAULT NULL,
    original_msgid   RAW(16)         DEFAULT NULL,
    signature        aq$_sig_prop    DEFAULT NULL,
    transaction_group VARCHAR2(30)   DEFAULT NULL,
    user_property    SYS.ANYDATA     DEFAULT NULL,
    delivery_mode    PLS_INTEGER     NOT NULL DEFAULT DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT);
```

Attributes

Table 287-15 MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|----------------|---|
| priority | Specifies the priority of the message. A smaller number indicates higher priority. The priority can be any number, including negative numbers. |
| delay | <p>Specifies the delay of the enqueued message. The delay represents the number of seconds after which a message is available for dequeuing. Dequeuing by <code>msgid</code> overrides the delay specification. A message enqueued with <code>delay</code> set is in the <code>WAITING</code> state, and when the delay expires, the message goes to the <code>READY</code> state. <code>DELAY</code> processing requires the queue monitor to be started. However the queue monitor is started automatically by the system if needed. Delay is set by the producer who enqueues the message.</p> <p>The possible settings follow:</p> <p><code>NO_DELAY</code>: The message is available for immediate dequeuing</p> <p>number: The number of seconds to delay the message</p> |
| expiration | <p>Specifies the expiration of the message. It determines, in seconds, the duration the message is available for dequeuing. This parameter is an offset from the time the message is ready for dequeue. Expiration processing requires the queue monitor to be running. However the queue monitor is started automatically by the system if needed.</p> <p>The possible settings follow:</p> <p><code>NEVER</code>: The message does not expire</p> <p>number: The number of seconds message remains in <code>READY</code> state. If the message is not dequeued before it expires, then it is moved to the exception queue in the <code>EXPIRED</code> state.</p> |
| correlation | Returns the identifier supplied by the producer of the message at enqueue time. |
| attempts | Returns the number of attempts that have been made to dequeue the message. This parameter cannot be set at enqueue time. |
| recipient_list | <p>This parameter is only valid for queues that allow multiple consumers. The default recipients are the queue subscribers. This parameter is not returned to a consumer at dequeue time.</p> <p>For type definition, see the "AQ\$_AGENT Type".</p> |

Table 287-15 (Cont.) MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| exception_queue | <p>Specifies the name of the queue into which the message is moved if it cannot be processed successfully.</p> <p>Messages are moved automatically into the exception queue. Messages are moved into the exception queue in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RETRY_COUNT, the number of unsuccessful dequeue attempts, has exceeded the specification for the MAX_RETRIES parameter in the DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE procedure during queue creation. <p>For multiconsumer queues, the message becomes eligible to be moved to the exception queue even if failed dequeue attempts exceeds the MAX_RETRIES parameter for only one of the consumers. But the message will not be moved until either all other consumers have successfully consumed the message or failed more than MAX_RETRIES. You can view MAX_RETRIES for a queue in the ALL_QUEUES data dictionary view.</p> <p>If a dequeue transaction fails because the server process dies (including ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION) or SHUTDOWN ABORT on the instance, then RETRY_COUNT is not incremented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A message was not dequeued before the expiration time elapsed. Message propagation to the specified destination queue failed with one of the following errors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * There were no recipients for the multiconsumer destination queue. * Recipients were specified for a single-consumer destination queue. * Destination queue was an exception queue * There was an error when applying transformation. <p>The default is the exception queue associated with the queue table. If the exception queue specified does not exist at the time of the move, then the message is moved to the default exception queue associated with the queue table, and a warning is logged in the alert log. If the default exception queue is specified, then the parameter returns a NULL value at dequeue time.</p> |
| enqueue_time | <p>The enqueue_time attribute specifies the time the message was enqueued. This value is always in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC), and is determined by the system and cannot be set by the user at enqueue time.</p> |
| state | <p>Specifies the state of the message at the time of the dequeue. This parameter cannot be set at enqueue time. The possible states follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_AQ.READY: The message is ready to be processed. DBMS_AQ.WAITING: The message delay has not yet been reached. DBMS_AQ.PROCESSED: The message has been processed and is retained. DBMSAQ.EXPIRED: The message has been moved to the exception queue. |

Table 287-15 (Cont.) MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| sender_id | The application-sender identification specified at enqueue time by the message producer. Sender id is of type aq\$_agent. Sender name is required for secure queues at enqueue time. This must be a valid AQ agent name, mapped to the database user performing the enqueue operation, through dbms_aqadm.enable_db_access procedure call. Sender address and protocol should not be specified. The Sender id in the message properties returned at dequeue time may have a sender address if the message was propagated from another queue. The value of the address is the source_queue, source database name if it was a remote database [format source_queue@source_database_name] |
| original_msgid | This parameter is used by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing for propagating messages. |
| signature | Currently not implemented |
| transaction_group | Specifies the transaction_group for the dequeued message. Messages belonging to the same transaction group will have the same value for this attribute. This attribute is only set by the DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_ARRAY. This attribute cannot be used to set the transaction group of a message through DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE or DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_ARRAY calls. |
| user_property | This optional attribute is used to store additional information about the payload. |
| delivery_mode | The message publisher specifies the delivery mode in the message_properties. This can be DBMS_AQ.BUFFERED or DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT. Array enqueue is only supported for buffered messages with an array size of '1'. |

287.2.20 MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_ARRAY_T Type

This type is used by dbms_aq.enqueue_array and dbms_aq.dequeue_array calls to hold the set of message properties.

Each element in the payload_array should have a corresponding element in the MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_ARRAY_T VARRAY.



See Also:

["MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T Type"](#)

Syntax

```
TYPE MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_ARRAY_T IS VARRAY (2147483647)
OF MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T;
```

287.2.21 MSGID_ARRAY_T Type

The `msgid_array_t` type is used in `dbms_aq.enqueue_array` and `dbms_aq.dequeue_array` calls to hold the set of message IDs that correspond to the enqueued or dequeued messages.

Syntax

```
TYPE MSGID_ARRAY_T IS TABLE OF RAW(16) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER
```

DBFS Content Interface Types

DBFS Content Interface Types are public types that support the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Data Structures](#)

Related Topics

- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT](#)
The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package provides an interface comprising a file system-like abstraction backed by one or more Store Providers.

288.1 DDBFS Content Interface Types Overview

The type definitions described in this chapter support the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface in implementing metadata tables, packages, views, dependent application-side entities, and service-provider entities.

288.2 DBFS Content Interface Types Security Model

The user can access the content operational and administrative interfaces (packages, types, tables, and so on) with the `DBFS_ROLE`. This role can be granted to users as needed.

288.3 DBFS Content Interface Types —Data Structures

Types that support the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface include both Object and Table types.

Object Types

- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T](#) Object Type
- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEM_T](#) Object Type
- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTY_T](#) Object Type

Table Types

- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEMS_T](#) Table Type
- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T](#) Table Type
- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_RAW_T](#) Table Type

288.3.1 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type

This type describes the execution context for the providers. It provides the user performing the operation with the Access Control List, the owner of the item(s), a timestamp for doing `asof` queries, and whether or not the item(s) are `read_only`. This type can be used both as input, in the case of path item creation functions, and output, in the case of path item query, or both.

Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE dbms_dbfs_content_context_t
  AUTHID DEFINER
AS OBJECT (
  principal    VARCHAR2(32),
  acl          VARCHAR2(1024),
  owner        VARCHAR2(32),
  asof         TIMESTAMP,
  read_only    INTEGER);
```

Fields

Table 288-1 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <code>principal</code> | File system user |
| <code>acl</code> | Access control list |
| <code>owner</code> | Path item owner |
| <code>asof</code> | Timestamp |
| <code>read_only</code> | Nonzero if the path item is read-only |

288.3.2 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEM_T Object Type

This type describes a type to assist in listing the contents of a directory.

Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE dbms_dbfs_content_list_item_t
  AUTHID DEFINER
AS OBJECT (
  path          VARCHAR2(1024),
  item_name     VARCHAR2(256),
  item_type     INTEGER);
```

Fields

Table 288-2 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEM_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <code>path</code> | Path to the path item |
| <code>item_name</code> | Name of the path item |

Table 288-2 (Cont.) DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEM_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|-----------|--|
| item_type | Type of path item. (See Table 57-4) |

288.3.3 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTY_T Object Type

This type describes a single (name, value, typecode) property tuple. All properties (standard, optional, and user-defined) are described using such tuples.

The type is used by both the client-facing interfaces and by store providers for the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT interface.

Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE dbms_dbfs_content_property_t
  AUTHID DEFINER
AS OBJECT (
  propname      VARCHAR2(32),
  propvalue     VARCHAR2(1024),
  typecode      INTEGER);
```

Fields

Table 288-3 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTY_T Fields

| Field | Description |
|------------|---|
| prop_name | Name of property |
| prop_value | Value of property |
| typecode | Property type (See Constants in DBMS_TYPES) |

288.3.4 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEMS_T Table Type

This type is a variable-sized array of DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEM_T Object Type. It is used by both the client-facing interfaces and by store providers for the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT interface.

Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE dbms_dbfs_content_list_items_t AS
  TABLE OF dbms_dbfs_content_list_item_t;
```

Related Topics

- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEM_T Object Type](#)
This type describes a type to assist in listing the contents of a directory.
- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT](#)
The DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT package provides an interface comprising a file system-like abstraction backed by one or more Store Providers.

288.3.5 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type

This type is a variable-sized array of property tuples of `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTY_T` Object Type. It is used by both the client-facing interfaces and by store providers for the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface.

Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE dbms_dbfs_content_properties_t AS
  TABLE OF dbms_dbfs_content_property_t;
```

Related Topics

- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTY_T Object Type](#)
This type describes a single (name, value, typecode) property tuple. All properties (standard, optional, and user-defined) are described using such tuples.

288.3.6 DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_RAW_T Table Type

This type is an array of `RAW`. It is to enable `RAW` data transport for batch interfaces in the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface.

Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE dbms_dbfs_content_raw_t AS
  TABLE OF RAW(32767);
```

Related Topics

- [DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT](#)
The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package provides an interface comprising a file system-like abstraction backed by one or more Store Providers.

Database URI TYPEs

Oracle supports the `UriType` family of types that can be used to store and query Uri-refs inside the database. The `UriType` itself is an abstract object type and the `HTTPURITYPE`, `XDBURITYPE` and `DBURITYPE` are subtypes of it.

You can create a `UriType` column and store instances of the `DBURITYPE`, `XDBURITYPE` or the `HTTPURITYPE` inside of it. You can also define your own subtypes of the `UriType` to handle different URL protocols.

Oracle also provides a `UriFactory` package that can be used as a factory method to automatically generate various instances of these `UriTypes` by scanning the prefix, such as `http://` or `/oradb`. You can also register your subtype and provide the prefix that you support. For instance, if you have written a subtype to handle the gopher protocol, you can register the prefix `gopher://` to be handled by your subtype. The `UriFactory` will then generate your subtype instance for any URL starting with that prefix.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Summary of URITYPE Supertype Subprograms](#)
- [Summary of HTTPURITYPE Subtype Subprograms](#)
- [Summary of DBURITYPE Subtype Subprograms](#)
- [Summary of XDBURITYPE Subtype Subprograms](#)
- [Summary of URIFACTORY Package Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

289.1 Summary of URITYPE Supertype Subprograms

The `UriType` is the abstract super type. It provides a standard set of functions to get the value pointed to by the URI. The actual implementation of the protocol must be defined by the subtypes of this type.

Instances of this type cannot be created directly. However, you can create columns of this type and store subtype instances in it, and also select from columns without knowing the instance of the URL stored.

Table 289-1 URITYPE Type Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>GETBLOB</code> | Returns the <code>BLOB</code> located at the address specified by the URL. |

Table 289-1 (Cont.) URITYPE Type Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| GETCLOB | Returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the URL. |
| GETCONTENTTYPE | Returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the UriType instance. |
| GETEXTERNALURL | Returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the UriType instance. |
| GETURL | Returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the UriType instance. |
| GETXML | Returns the XMLType located at the address specified by the URL. |

289.1.1 UriType Supertype GETBLOB

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL.

This function can be overridden in the subtype instances. The options are described below.

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob()
    RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
    RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL in the specified character set.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION getBlob(csid IN NUMBER)
    RETURN BLOB;
```

Table 289-2 UriType Supertype GETBLOB Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| content | (OUT) | Content type of the document to which URI is pointing. |
| csid | (IN) | Character set id of the document. Must be a valid Oracle id and greater than 0; otherwise returns an error |

289.1.2 UriType Supertype GETCLOB

This function returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the URL.

This function can be overridden in the subtype instances. This function returns either a permanent CLOB or a temporary CLOB. If a temporary CLOB is returned, it must be freed. The options are described below.

This function returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the URL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob()  
    RETURN CLOB;
```

This function returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob(content OUT VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN CLOB;
```

Table 289-3 UriType Supertype GETCLOB Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| content | (OUT) | Content type of the document to which URI is pointing. |

289.1.3 UriType Supertype GETCONTENTTYPE

This function returns the content type of the document pointed to by the URI.

This function can be overridden in the subtype instances. This function returns the content type as VARCHAR2.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getContentType()  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

289.1.4 UriType Supertype GETEXTERNALURL

This function returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the UriType instance.

The subtype instances override this member function to provide additional semantics. For instance, the HTTPURITYPE function does not store the prefix `http://` in the URL itself. When generating the external URL, it appends the prefix and generates it. For this reason, use the `getExternalUrl` function or the `getUrl` function to get to the URL value instead of using the attribute present in the UriType instance.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getExternalUrl()  
    RETURN varchar2;
```

289.1.5 UriType Supertype GETURL

This function returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the `UriType` instance.

The subtype instances override this member function to provide additional semantics. For instance, the `HTTPURITYPE` function does not store the prefix `http://` in the URL itself. When generating the external URL, it appends the prefix and generates it. For this reason, use the `getExternalUrl` function or the `getUrl` function to get to the URL value instead of using the attribute present in the `UriType` instance.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getUrl()
RETURN varchar2;
```

289.1.6 UriType Supertype GETXML

This function returns the `XMLType` located at the address specified by the URL.

This function can be overridden in the subtype instances. The options are described below.

This function returns the `XMLType` located at the address specified by the URL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML()
RETURN XMLType;
```

This function returns the `XMLType` located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML(content OUT VARCHAR2)
RETURN XMLType;
```

Table 289-4 UriType Supertype GETXML Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| content | (OUT) | Content type of the document to which URI is pointing. |

289.2 Summary of HTTPURITYPE Subtype Subprograms

The `HTTPURITYPE` is a subtype of the `UriType` that provides support for the HTTP protocol. This uses the `UTL_HTTP` package underneath to access the HTTP URLs. Proxy and secure wallets are not supported in this release.

Table 289-5 HTTPURITYPE Type Subprorgams

| Method | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| CREATEURI | Creates an instance of <code>HTTPURITYPE</code> from the given URI. |
| GETBLOB | Returns the <code>BLOB</code> located at the address specified by the URL. |
| GETCLOB | Returns the <code>CLOB</code> located at the address specified by the URL. |
| GETCONTENTTYPE | Returns the content type of the document pointed to by the URI. |
| GETEXTERNALURL | Returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the <code>UriType</code> instance. |
| GETURL | Returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the <code>UriType</code> instance. |
| GETXML | Returns the <code>XMLType</code> located at the address specified by the URL. |
| HTTPURITYPE | Creates an instance of <code>HTTPURITYPE</code> from the given URI. |

289.2.1 HttpUriType Subtype CREATEURI

This static function constructs a `HTTPURITYPE` instance. The `HTTPURITYPE` instance does not contain the prefix `http://` in the stored URL.

Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION createUri(
    url IN varchar2)
RETURN HTTPURITYPE;
```

Table 289-6 HttpUriType Subtype CREATEURI Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|------------------|----------|---|
| <code>url</code> | (IN) | The URL string containing a valid HTTP URL; escaped format. |

289.2.2 HttpUriType Subtype GETBLOB

This function returns the `BLOB` located at the address specified by the HTTP URL.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype `HTTPURITYPE` member subprogram `GETBLOB` are described below.

This function returns the `BLOB` located at the address specified by the HTTP URL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob()
RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the `BLOB` located at the address specified by the HTTP URL and the content type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
  RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the `BLOB` located at the address specified by the URL in the specified character set.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION getBlob(csid IN NUMBER)
  RETURN BLOB;
```

Table 289-7 HttpUriType Subtype GETBLOB Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|---|
| content | (OUT) | Content type of the document to which URI is pointing. |
| csid | (IN) | Character set id of the document. Must be a valid Oracle id and greater than 0; otherwise returns an error. |

289.2.3 HttpUriType Subtype GETCLOB

This function returns the `CLOB` located by the HTTP URL address. If a temporary `CLOB` is returned, it must be freed.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype HTTPURITYPE member subprogram GETCLOB are described below.

Returns the `CLOB` located at the address specified by the HTTP URL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob()
  RETURN CLOB;
```

Returns the `CLOB` located at the address specified by the HTTP URL and the content type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
  RETURN CLOB;
```

Table 289-8 HttpUriType Subtype GETCLOB Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| content | (OUT) | Content type of the document to which URI is pointing. |

289.2.4 HttpUriType Subtype GETCONTENTTYPE

This function returns the content type of the document pointed to by the URI.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getContentTypes()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

289.2.5 HttpUriType Subtype GETEXTERNALURL

This function returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the HTTPURITYPE instance. The subtype instances override this member function.

The HTTPURITYPE function does not store the prefix `http://`, but generates it for the external URL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getExternalUrl()  
RETURN varchar2;
```

289.2.6 HttpUriType Subtype GETURL

This function returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the HTTPURITYPE instance.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getUrl()  
RETURN varchar2;
```

289.2.7 HttpUriType Subtype GETXML

This function returns the XMLType located at the address specified by the URL. An error is thrown if the address does not point to a valid XML document.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype HttpUriType member subprogram GETXML are described below.

This function returns the XMLType located at the address specified by the URL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML()  
RETURN XMLType;
```

This function returns the XMLType located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML(content OUT VARCHAR2)  
RETURN XMLType;
```

Table 289-9 HttpUriType Subtype GETXML Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| content | (OUT) | Content type of the document to which URI is pointing. |

289.2.8 HttpUriType Subtype HTTPURITYPE

This constructs a `HTTPURITYPE` instance. The `HTTPURITYPE` instance does not contain the prefix `http://` in the stored URL.

Syntax

```
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION HTTPURITYPE (
    url IN VARCHAR2);
```

Table 289-10 HttpUriType Subtype HTTPURITYPE Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| url | (IN) | The URL string containing a valid HTTP URL. The URL string is expected in escaped format. For example, non-url characters are represented as the hexadecimal value for the UTF-8 encoding of those characters. |

289.3 Summary of DBURITYPE Subtype Subprograms

The `DBURITYPE` is a subtype of the `UriType` that provides support for `DBUri-refs`. A `DBUri-ref` is an intra-database URL that can be used to reference any row or row-column data in the database.

The URL is specified as an XPath expression over a XML visualization of the database. The schemas become elements which contain tables and views. These tables and views further contain the rows and columns inside them.

Table 289-11 DBURITYPE Type Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>CREATEURI</code> | Constructs a <code>DBURITYPE</code> instance. |
| <code>DBURITYPE</code> | Creates an instance of <code>DBURITYPE</code> from the given URI. |
| <code>GETBLOB</code> | Returns the <code>BLOB</code> located at the address specified by the <code>DBURITYPE</code> instance. |
| <code>GETCLOB</code> | Returns the <code>CLOB</code> located at the address specified by the <code>DBURITYPE</code> instance. |
| <code>GETCONTENTTYPE</code> | Returns the content type of the document pointed to by the URI. |
| <code>GETEXTERNALURL</code> | Returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the <code>DBURITYPE</code> instance. |
| <code>GETURL</code> | Returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the <code>DBURITYPE</code> instance. |

Table 289-11 (Cont.) DBURITYPE Type Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| GETXML | Returns the <code>XMLType</code> located at the address specified by the URL |

289.3.1 DBUriType Subtype CREATEURI

This static function constructs a `DBURITYPE` instance. Parses the URL given and creates a `DBURITYPE` instance.

Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION createUri(
    url IN varchar2)
RETURN DBURITYPE;
```

Table 289-12 DBUriType Subtype CREATEURI Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|------------------|----------|--|
| <code>url</code> | (IN) | The URL string, in escaped format, containing a valid <code>DBURITYPE</code> . |

289.3.2 DBUriType Subtype DBURITYPE

This constructs a `DBURITYPE` instance.

Syntax

```
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION DBURITYPE(
    url IN varchar2);
```

Table 289-13 DBUriType Subtype DBURITYPE Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|------------------|----------|---|
| <code>url</code> | (IN) | The URL string containing a valid <code>DBURITYPE</code> . The URL string is expected in escaped format. For example, non-URL characters are represented as the hexadecimal value for the UTF-8 encoding of those characters. |

289.3.3 DBUriType Subtype GETBLOB

This function returns the `BLOB` located at the address specified by the URL.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype `DBURITYPE` member subprogram `GETBLOB` are described below. The options are described in the following table.

This function returns the `BLOB` located at the address specified by the URL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob()
    RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the `BLOB` located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
    RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the `BLOB` located at the address specified by the URL in the specified character set.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION getBlob(csid IN NUMBER)
    RETURN BLOB;
```

Table 289-14 DBUriType Subtype GETBLOB Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|---|
| content | (OUT) | Content type of the document to which URI is pointing. |
| csid | (IN) | Character set id of the document. Must be a valid Oracle id and greater than 0; otherwise returns an error. |

289.3.4 DBUriType Subtype GETCLOB

This function returns the `CLOB` located at the address specified by the `DBURITYPE` instance.

If a temporary `CLOB` is returned, it must be freed. The document returned may be an XML document or a text document. When the `DBUri-ref` identifies an element in the XPath, the result is a well-formed XML document. On the other hand, if it identifies a text node, then what is returned is only the text content of the column or attribute. The options are described below.

The following function returns the `CLOB` located at the address specified by the `DBURITYPE` instance.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob()
    RETURN CLOB;
```

The following function returns the `CLOB` located at the address specified by the `DBURITYPE` instance and the content type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
    RETURN CLOB;
```


Table 289-15 DBUriType Subtype GETCLOB Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| content | (OUT) | Content type of the document to which URI is pointing. |

289.3.5 DBUriType Subtype GETCONTENTTYPE

This function returns the content type of the document pointed to by the URI.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getContentType()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

289.3.6 DBUriType Subtype GETEXTERNALURL

This function returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the `DBURITYPE` instance. The `DBUri` servlet URL that processes the `DBURITYPE` has to be appended before using the escaped URL in Web pages.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getExternalUrl()  
RETURN varchar2;
```

289.3.7 DBUriType Subtype GETURL

This function returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the `DBURITYPE` instance.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getUrl()  
RETURN varchar2;
```

289.3.8 DBUriType Subtype GETXML

This function returns the `XMLType` located at the address specified by the URL.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype `DBPURITYPE` member subprogram `GETXML` are described below. The options are described in the following table.

This function returns the `XMLType` located at the address specified by the URL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML()  
RETURN XMLType;
```

This function returns the `XMLType` located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML(content OUT VARCHAR2)
  RETURN XMLType;
```

Table 289-16 DBUriType Subtype GETXML Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| content | (OUT) | Content type of the document to which URI is pointing. |

289.4 Summary of XDBURITYPE Subtype Subprograms

XDBURITYPE is a new subtype of URITYPE. It provides a way to expose documents in the Oracle XML DB hierarchy as URIs that can be embedded in any URITYPE column in a table.

The URL part of the URI is the hierarchical name of the XML document it refers to. The optional fragment part uses the XPath syntax, and is separated from the URL part by '#'. The more general XPointer syntax for specifying a fragment is not currently supported.

Table 289-17 XDBURITYPE Type Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| CREATEURI | Returns the <code>UriType</code> corresponding to the specified URL. |
| GETBLOB | Returns the <code>BLOB</code> corresponding to the contents of the document specified by the <code>XDBURITYPE</code> instance. |
| GETCLOB | Returns the <code>CLOB</code> corresponding to the contents of the document specified by the <code>XDBURITYPE</code> instance. |
| GETCONTENTTYPE | Returns the content type of the document pointed to by the URI. |
| GETEXTERNALURL | Returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the <code>XDBURITYPE</code> instance. |
| GETURL | Returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the <code>XDBURITYPE</code> instance. |
| GETXML | Returns the <code>XMLType</code> corresponding to the contents of the document specified by the URL. |
| XDBURITYPE | Creates an instance of <code>XDBURITYPE</code> from the given URI. |

289.4.1 XDBUriType Subtype CREATEURI

This static function constructs a `XDBURITYPE` instance. It parses the given URL and creates a `XDBURITYPE` instance.

Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION createUri(
  url IN varchar2)
  RETURN XDBURITYPE
```

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|---|
| url | (IN) | The URL string, in escaped format, containing a valid XDBURITYPE. |

289.4.2 XDBUriType Subtype GETBLOB

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the XDBURITYPE instance.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype XDBURITYPE member subprogram GETBLOB are described below. The options are described in the following table.

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob()
    RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
    RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL in the specified character set.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION getBlob(csId IN NUMBER)
    RETURN BLOB;
```

Table 289-18 XDBUriType Subtype GETBLOB Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|---|
| content | (OUT) | Content type of the document to which URI is pointing. |
| csid | (IN) | Character set id of the document. Must be a valid Oracle id and greater than 0; otherwise returns an error. |

289.4.3 XDBUriType Subtype GETCLOB

This function returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the XDBURITYPE instance. If a temporary CLOB is returned, it must be freed.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype XDBURITYPE member subprogram GETCLOB are described below. The options are described in the following table.

Returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the XDBUriType instance.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob()
    RETURN CLOB;
```

Returns the `CLOB` located at the address specified by the `XDBUriType` instance and the content type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
  RETURN CLOB;
```

Table 289-19 XDBUriType Subtype GETCLOB Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| content | (OUT) | Content type of the document to which URI is pointing. |

289.4.4 XDBUriType Subtype GETCONTENTTYPE

This function returns the content type of the document pointed to by the URI. This function returns the content type as `VARCHAR2`.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getContentType()
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

289.4.5 XDBUriType Subtype GETEXTERNALURL

This function returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the `XDBURITYPE` instance.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getExternalUrl()
  RETURN varchar2;
```

289.4.6 XDBUriType Subtype GETURL

This function returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the `XDBURITYPE` instance.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getUrl()
  RETURN varchar2;
```

289.4.7 XDBUriType Subtype GETXML

This function returns the `XMLType` located at the address specified by the URL.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype `XDBURITYPE` member subprogram `GETXML` are described below. The options are described in the following table.

This function returns the `XMLType` located at the address specified by the URL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML()
  RETURN XMLType;
```

This function returns the XMLType located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML(content OUT VARCHAR2)
  RETURN XMLType;
```

Table 289-20 XDBUriType Subtype GETXML Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| content | (OUT) | Content type of the document to which URI is pointing. |

289.4.8 XDBUriType subtype XDBURITYPE

This constructs a XDBURITYPE instance.

Syntax

```
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION XDBURITYPE(
  url      IN  VARCHAR2,
  flags    IN  RAW := NULL)
  RETURN self AS RESULT;
```

Table 289-21 XDBUriType subtype XDBURITYPE Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|---|
| url | (IN) | The URL string containing a valid XDBUriType. The URL string is expected in escaped format. For example, non-URL characters are represented as the hexadecimal value for the UTF-8 encoding of those characters. |
| flags | (IN) | Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 - Expand all XInclude elements before returning the result contents. If any XInclude element cannot be successfully resolved according to the XInclude fallback semantics, then an error is raised. • 2 - Indicates that any errors during document retrieval should be suppressed • 3 - Both flag bits (1, 2) are enabled |

289.5 Summary of URIFACTORY Package Subprograms

The `UriFactory` package contains factory methods that can be used to generate the appropriate instance of the URI types without having to hard code the implementation in the program.

The `UriFactory` package also provides the ability to register new subtypes of the `UriType` to handle various other protocols. For example, you can invent a new protocol `ecom://` and define a subtype of the `UriType` to handle that protocol and register it with `UriFactory`. After that any factory method would generate the new subtype instance if it sees the `ecom://` prefix.

Table 289-22 URIFACTORY Type Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| GETURI | Returns the correct URL handler for the given URL string. |
| ESCAPEURI | Returns a URL in escaped format. |
| UNESCAPEURI | Returns a URL in unescaped format. |
| REGISTERURLHANDLER | Registers a particular type name for handling a particular URL. |
| UNREGISTERURLHANDLER | Unregisters a URL handler. |

289.5.1 UriFactory Package GETURI

This factory method returns the correct URI handler for the given URI string.

It returns a subtype instance of the `UriType` that can handle the protocol. By default, it always creates an `XDBURITYPE` instance, if it cannot resolve the URL. A URL handler can be registered for a particular prefix using the [REGISTERURLHANDLER](#) function. If the prefix matches, [GETURI](#) would then use that subtype.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION getUri(
    url IN Varchar2)
RETURN UriType;
```

Table 289-23 UriFactory Package GETURI Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|------------------|----------|---|
| <code>uri</code> | (IN) | The URL string, in escaped format, containing a valid HTTP URL. |

289.5.2 UriFactory Package ESCAPEURI

This function returns a URL in escaped format.

The subtype instances override this member function to provide additional semantics. For instance, the `HTTPURITYPE` does not store the prefix `http://` in the URL itself. When generating the external URL, it appends the prefix and generates it. For this

reason, use the [GETEXTERNALURL](#) function or the [GETURI](#) function to get to the URL value instead of using the attribute present in the `UriType`.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION escapeUri()
RETURN varchar2;
```

Table 289-24 UriFactory Package ESCAPEURI Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|------------------|----------|--|
| <code>url</code> | (IN) | The URL string to be returned in escaped format. |

289.5.3 UriFactory Package UNESCAPEURI

This function returns a URL in unescaped format.

This function is the reverse of the [ESCAPEURI](#) function. This function scans the string and converts any non-URL hexadecimal characters into the equivalent UTF-8 characters. Since the return type is a `VARCHAR2`, the characters would be converted into the equivalent characters as defined by the database character set.

Syntax

```
FUNCTION unescapeUri()
RETURN varchar2;
```

Table 289-25 UriFactory Package UNESCAPEURI Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|------------------|----------|--|
| <code>url</code> | (IN) | The URL string to be returned in unescaped format. |

289.5.4 UriFactory Package REGISTERURLHANDLER

This package registers a particular type name for handling a particular URL.

The type specified must be valid and must be a subtype of the `UriType` or one of its subtypes. It must also implement the `createUri` static member function. This function is called by the [GETURI](#) function to generate an instance of the type. The `striprefix` parameter indicates that the prefix must be stripped off before calling this function.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE registerUrlHandler(
  prefix IN varchar2,
  schemaName IN varchar2,
  typename IN varchar2,
  ignoreCase IN boolean := true,
  striprefix IN boolean := true);
```

Table 289-26 UriFactory Package REGISTERURLHANDLER Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-------------|----------|--|
| prefix | (IN) | The prefix to handle; for example, <code>http://</code> . |
| schemaName | (IN) | Name of the schema where the type resides; case sensitive. |
| typename | (IN) | The name of the type to handle the URL; case sensitive. |
| ignoreCase | (IN) | Ignore case when matching prefixes. |
| stripprefix | (IN) | Strip prefix before generating the instance of the type. |

289.5.5 UriFactory Package UNREGISTERURLHANDLER

This procedure unregisters a URL handler. This only unregisters user registered handler prefixes and not predefined system prefixes such as `http://`.

Syntax

```
PROCEDURE unregisterUrlHandler(  
    prefix IN VARCHAR2);
```

Table 289-27 UriFactory Package UNREGISTERURLHANDLER Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--------------------------------|
| prefix | (IN) | The prefix to be unregistered. |

JMS Types

PL/SQL users can use the `DBMS_AQ` package to enqueue and dequeue messages from JMS queues.

The JMS types member and static functions and procedures in this chapter are needed to populate JMS messages for enqueueing or to interpret a dequeued JMS message.

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Java Versus PL/SQL Datatypes](#)
- [More on Bytes_ Stream and Map Messages](#)
- [Upcasting and Downcasting Between General and Specific Messages](#)
- [JMS Types Error Reporting](#)
- [Oracle JMS Type Constants](#)
- [JMS Types Error Reporting](#)
- [Oracle JMS Type Constants](#)
- [CONVERT_JMS_SELECTOR](#)
- [Summary of JMS Types](#)

290.1 JMS Types Overview

Java Message Service (JMS) is a well known public standard interface for accessing messaging systems. Oracle JMS (OJMS) implements JMS based on Oracle Advanced Queuing (AQ) and a relational database system (RDBMS). Messages are stored in queues as OJMS specific ADTs. Java clients use OJMS packages to enqueue, dequeue, and manipulate these messages.

PL/SQL users, on the other hand, use the `DBMS_AQ` package to enqueue and dequeue JMS messages and the member functions in this chapter to populate and interpret them. Oracle Database Advanced Queuing offers such member functions for the following JMS ADTs:

- `aq$_jms_header`
- `aq$_jms_message`
- `aq$_jms_text_message`
- `aq$_jms_bytes_message`
- `aq$_jms_map_message`
- `aq$_jms_stream_message`

In addition to these populating and interpreting member functions, Oracle Database Advanced Queuing offers:

- Casting between `aq$_jms_message` and other message ADTs.
- PL/SQL stored procedures for converting JMS selectors to equivalent Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rules

290.2 JMS Types Security Model

`PUBLIC` is granted `EXECUTE` privilege in these JMS types.

- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_MAP_MESSAGE` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_OBJECT_MESSAGE` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_NAMEARRAY` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_VALUE` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_EXCEPTION` Type

290.3 Java Versus PL/SQL Datatypes

Datatypes do not map one-to-one between PL/SQL and Java.

Some Java types, such as `BYTE` and `SHORT`, are not present in PL/SQL. PL/SQL type `INT` was chosen to represent these types. If a PL/SQL `INT` value intended to hold a Java `BYTE` or `SHORT` value exceeds the corresponding range Java enforces, an out-of-range error is thrown.

Other Java types have more than one counterpart in PL/SQL with different capabilities. A Java String can be represented by both `VARCHAR2` and `CLOB`, but `VARCHAR2` has a maximum limit of 4000 bytes. When retrieving `TEXT` data from map, stream, and bytes message types, a `CLOB` is always returned. When updating the map, stream and bytes message types, users can submit either a `VARCHAR2` or `CLOB`.

Similarly, a Java `BYTE ARRAY` can be represented by both `RAW` and `BLOB`, with `RAW` having a maximum size of 32767. When retrieving `BYTE ARRAY` data from map, stream, and bytes message types, a `BLOB` is always returned. When updating the map, stream and bytes message types, users can submit either a `RAW` or `BLOB`.



See Also:

JMS specification 3.11.3, Conversion Provided by `StreamMessage` and `MapMessage`

New JMS Support in Oracle Database 10g

In Oracle Database 10g, a new `AQ$_JMS_VALUE` ADT has been added in the `SYS` schema for OJMS PL/SQL users. It is specifically used to implement the `read_object`

procedure of `aq$_jms_stream_message` and `get_object` procedure of `aq$_jms_map_message`, to mimic the Java general object class `Object`. `AQ$_JMS_VALUE` ADT can represent any datatype that JMS `StreamMessage` and `MapMessage` can hold.

The collection ADT `AQ$_JMS_NAMEARRAY` was added for the `getNames` method of `MapMessage`. It holds an array of names.

In this release the ADT `AQ$_JMS_EXCEPTION` was added to represent a Java exception thrown in an OJMS JAVA stored procedure on the PL/SQL side. Now you can retrieve a Java exception thrown by an OJMS stored procedure and analyze it on the PL/SQL side.

290.4 More on Bytes, Stream and Map Messages

Oracle uses Java stored procedure to implement some of the procedures of `AQ$_MAP_MESSAGE`, `AQ$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE`, and `AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE` types. These types have some common functionality that are different from `AQ$_JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE` type. This section discusses this common functionality.

This section contains these topics:

- Using Java Stored Procedures to Encode and Decode Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Messages
- Initialize the `Jserv` Static Variable
- Get the Payload Data Back to PL/SQL
- Garbage Collect the Static Variable
- Use a Message Store: A Static Variable Collection
- Typical Calling Sequences
- Read-Only and Write-Only Modes Enforced for Stream and Bytes Messages
- Differences Between Bytes and Stream Messages
- Getting and Setting Bytes, Map, and Stream Messages as RAW Bytes

Using Java Stored Procedures to Encode and Decode Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Messages

The major difference between map, stream, bytes, and other messages is that the message payload is encoded as a byte stream by JAVA. Retrieving and updating these payloads in PL/SQL therefore requires Oracle JAVA stored procedures.

A message payload is stored in two places during processing. On the PL/SQL side it is stored as the data members of a JMS message ADT, and on the `Jserv` side it is stored as a static variable. (`Jserv` is the JVM inside Oracle Database.) When the payload is processed, the payload data is first transformed to a static variable on the `Jserv` side. Once the static variable is initialized, all later updates on the message payload are performed on this static variable. At the end of processing, payload data is flushed back to the PL/SQL side.

Oracle provides member procedures that maintain the status of the `Jserv` static variable and enforce rules when calling these member procedures. These procedures are in the following ADTs:

- `aq$_jms_bytes_message`
- `aq$_jms_map_message`

- `aq$_jms_stream_message`

Initialize the Jserv Static Variable

Before you make any other calls to manipulate the payload data, the Jserv static variable must be properly initialized. This is done by calling the `prepare` or `clear_body` procedure. The `prepare` procedure uses the payload data in PL/SQL ADTs to initialize the static variable, while `clear_body` initializes the static variable to an empty payload (empty hashtable or stream).

Note:

It is important to call the `prepare` or `clear_body` procedure before any other calls to properly initialize the Jserv static variables. Usually these two methods are called once at the beginning. But they can be called multiple times for one message. Any call of these two methods without first calling the `flush` procedure wipes out all updates made to the messages.

Get the Payload Data Back to PL/SQL

Calling the `flush` procedure synchronizes changes made to the Jserv static variable back to the PL/SQL ADTs. The `flush` call is required when you want the changes made to be reflected in the ADT payload. It is important to synchronize the changes back to the ADT, because it is the ADT payload that matters.

Garbage Collect the Static Variable

The `clean` procedure forces garbage collection of the static variable. It is there to do cleanup and free JVM memory. You can avoid memory leaks by doing it immediately after finishing processing the message.

Use a Message Store: A Static Variable Collection

Instead of a single static variable, Oracle uses a collection of static variables to process the message payload on the Jserv side. This collection is called the message store. Each map, bytes, or stream message type has its own message store within one session.

Oracle uses the operation ID parameter to locate the correct static variable to work on within the message store. Initialization calls such as `prepare` and `clear_body` give users an operation ID, which is used in later message access.

After users complete message processing, they must call the `clean` procedure with the operation ID to clean up the message store. This avoids possible memory leaks. The `clean_all` static procedures of message ADTs `aq$_jms_bytes_message`, `aq$_jms_map_message`, and `aq$_jms_stream_message` clean up all static variables of their corresponding message stores.

Typical Calling Sequences

This section describes typical procedures for retrieving and populating messages.

Here is a typical procedure for retrieving messages

1. Call `prepare` for a message.

This call also gives you an operation ID if you do not specify one.

2. Call multiple retrieving procedures with the provided operation ID.
3. Call the `clean` procedure with the provided operation ID.

Here is a typical procedure for populating messages:

1. Call `clear_body` for a message.

For `aq$_jms_map_message`, you can also call `prepare` to update the message based on the existing payload. This call also gives you an operation ID if you do not specify one.

2. Call multiple updating procedures with the provided operation ID.
3. Call the `flush` method with the provided operation ID.
4. Call the `clean` procedure with the provided operation ID.

Read-Only and Write-Only Modes Enforced for Stream and Bytes Messages

According to the JMS specification, when a message is received, its body is read-only. Users can call the `clear_body` method to make the body writable. This method erases the current message body and sets the message body to be empty.

The OJMS JAVA API follows the rule set by JMS specification. In updating the JMS message ADTs in PL/SQL, however, Oracle enforces the rule selectively:

- Map messages

The restriction is relaxed, because adding more entries on top of a existing map payload is a convenient way for users to update the payload. Therefore there are no read-only or write-only modes for map messages.

- Stream and bytes messages

The restriction is not relaxed, because these payloads use a stream when reading and writing data. It is difficult to update the payload while in the middle of a stream. Oracle enforces read-only and write-only modes in processing stream and bytes message payloads. Calling the `prepare` procedure initializes the message payload in read-only mode. Calling the `clear_body` procedure initializes the message payload in write-only mode.

Calling the `reset` procedure resets the pointer to the beginning of the stream and switches the mode from write-only to read-only. The `reset` procedure keeps the updates made to the message payload in the `Jserv` static variable.

The `prepare` procedure, on the other hand, overwrites the message payload in the `Jserv` static variable with the payload in the PL/SQL ADT.

Oracle provides member function `get_mode` for users to query the mode.

Differences Between Bytes and Stream Messages

Member functions of bytes messages are not exactly the same as those of stream messages. Stream messages are encoded using `Java ObjectOutputStream` and bytes messages are encoded using `Java DataOutputStream`. In stream messages each primitive type is written and read as a `Java Object`, but in a bytes message they are written and read as raw bytes according to the encoding mechanism of `DataOutputStream`.

For stream messages, the `read_bytes` method works on a stream of bytes to the end of the byte array field written by the corresponding `write_bytes` method. The `read_bytes` method

of bytes message works on a stream of bytes to the end of the whole byte stream. This is why the `read_bytes` member procedure of `aq$_bytes_message` also requires a `length` parameter to tell how long it is to read.

You will not see a type conversion error raised by bytes message, because bytes messages do not support type conversion.

Methods `get_unsigned_byte` and `get_unsigned_short` are available for bytes messages, but not for stream messages. This is because stream messages read Java objects, and there are no Java objects as unsigned bytes or unsigned shorts.

Methods `read_string` and `write_string` methods are not available for bytes messages. The bytes message ADT must enforce some character encoding. It has methods `read_utf` and `write_utf` which support utf-8 encoding.

Note:

All data written by bytes messages use `DataOutputStream` as the basis. See JDK API documentation JavaSoft.com for details on how the data is encoded into bytes.

Getting and Setting Bytes, Map, and Stream Messages as RAW Bytes

The payloads of bytes, map, and stream message types are stored as either `RAW` or `BLOB` in the database. In this release Oracle Database Advanced Queuing provides the following member functions to set and get these payloads as raw bytes without interpreting them:

```
set_bytes(payload IN BLOB)
set_bytes(payload IN RAW)
get_bytes(payload OUT BLOB)
get_bytes(payload OUT RAW)
```

These functions were provided for bytes messages in Oracle9i Release 2 (9.2).

290.5 Upcasting and Downcasting Between General and Specific Messages

OJMS ADT `aq$_jms_message` is used to represent a general message, so that different types of messages can reside on the same Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue. Oracle Database Advanced Queuing supports retrieving and populating of `aq$_jms_message` by supporting upcasting and downcasting between this ADT and ADTs of specific message types.

To read an `aq$_jms_message`, you must first downcast it to a specific message type according to its `message_type` field

To populate an `aq$_jms_message`, you must first populate a specific message and upcast it to `aq$_jms_message`. This avoids copying all member functions of other specific message ADTs to this ADT. It also guarantees that the manipulation of this ADT is consistent with other specific message ADTs.

290.6 JMS Types Error Reporting

This table lists Oracle JMS types related errors.

Table 290-1 Oracle JMS Types Errors

| ORA error number | dbms_jms_plsql package constants | Explanation |
|------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| ORA-24190 | ERROR_DATA_OVERFLOW | The payload data exceeds the size that an out parameter can hold. For example, the <code>get_text</code> procedure with a <code>VARCHAR2</code> parameter of <code>aq\$_jms_text_message</code> or <code>get_bytes</code> procedure with a <code>RAW</code> parameter of <code>aq\$_jms_bytes_message</code> . |
| ORA-24191 | ERROR_PROP_NAME_EXIST | Setting a property that is previous set |
| ORA-24192 | ERROR_PROP_NAME_NULL | Occurs when setting a property with null property name. |
| ORA-24193 | ERROR_EXCEED_RANGE | PL/SQL number type exceeds the valid range of the respective Java type. For example <code>set_byte_property</code> , <code>set_short_property</code> of <code>aq\$_jms_head</code> ADT; <code>set_byte</code> and <code>set_short</code> of <code>aq\$_jms_map_message</code> ADT; <code>write_byte</code> and <code>write_short</code> of <code>aq\$_jms_stream_message</code> and <code>aq\$_jms_bytes_message</code> ADT. |
| ORA-24194 | ERROR_TYPE_MISMATCH | The type conversion between the Java type of the retrieving method and the Java type of a field of the payload is not valid. |
| ORA-24195 | ERROR_MAP_TOO_LARGE | The size of the map exceeds the <code>aq\$_jms_namearray</code> ADT capacity. The current size limit is 1024. You can use the <code>get_names</code> function with <code>offset</code> and <code>length</code> parameters to retrieve the name array in multiple small chunks. |
| ORA-24196 | ERROR_WRONG_MODE | The message payload is being accessed with a wrong access mode. For example, trying to read a message payload with write-only mode or trying to write a message payload with the read-only mode. |
| ORA-24197 | ERROR_JAVA_EXCEPTION | ORA-24197 error is raised when a Java exception is raised that does not fit in any of the other error categories. You can use the <code>get_exception</code> static procedure of <code>aq\$_jms_map_message</code> , <code>aq\$_jms_bytes_message</code> , and <code>aq\$_jms_stream_message</code> to retrieve the exception information last thrown by the Java stored procedure. A single static variable is used to store the last exception and is overwritten if another exception is thrown before you retrieve it. A new ADT <code>aq\$_jms_exception</code> is created to represent the exception information on the PL/SQL side. |
| ORA-24198 | ERROR_INVALID_ID | An invalid operation ID is being provided to access a message. |
| ORA-24199 | ERROR_STORE_OVERFLOW | The number of messages (with the same type) that users are trying to manipulate exceeds the size of the message store on the Java stored procedure side. The current size of the store is 20. It unusual to need to manipulate more than 20 messages at the same time. A common mistake is to forget to call the <code>clean</code> procedure after using one message. The <code>clean</code> procedure frees the message slot for use by other messages attempting access. |

290.7 Oracle JMS Type Constants

These constants can be useful when dealing with message type functions.

DBMS_AQ Package Constants

DBMS_AQ package constants specify different types of JMS messages. They are useful when dealing with general message types during upcasting and downcasting or constructing a general message with a specific message type:

```
JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE      CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER;
JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE     CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER;
JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE    CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER;
JMS_MAP_MESSAGE       CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER;
JMS_OBJECT_MESSAGE    CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER;
```

SYS.DBMS_JMS_PLSQL Package Constants

SYS.DBMS_JMS_PLSQL package constants are new in Oracle Database 10g.

These constants specify the mode of message payload. They are useful when interpreting the mode of the message payload returned from the `get_mode` function:

```
MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
MESSAGE_ACCESS_WRITEONLY CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
```

These constants specify the ADT type of an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue. They are useful during the conversion of JMS selectors to Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rules:

```
DESTPLOAD_JMSTYPE CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DESTPLOAD_USERADT  CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DESTPLOAD_ANYDATA  CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
```

These constants specify the type of data that can be held by a `aq$_jms_value` type. They are useful when interpreting the `aq$_jms_value` returned by the `get_object` method of `AQ$_JMS_MAP_MESSAGE` or `read_object` method of `AQ$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE`:

```
DATA_TYPE_BYTE          CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_SHORT         CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_INTEGER       CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_LONG          CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_FLOAT         CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_DOUBLE        CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_BOOLEAN       CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_CHARACTER     CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_STRING        CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_BYTES         CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_UNSIGNED_BYTE CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_UNSIGNED_SHORT CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
```

These constants specify the error number of the ORA errors that can be raised by the functions of message type ADTs. They are useful in user error handlers:

```
ERROR_DATA_OVERFLOW    CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24190;
ERROR_PROP_NAME_EXIST  CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24191;
ERROR_PROP_NAME_NULL   CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24192;
ERROR_EXCEED_RANGE     CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24193;
ERROR_TYPE_MISMATCH    CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24194;
```



```
ERROR_MAP_TOO_LARGE    CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24195;  
ERROR_WRONG_MODE       CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24196;  
ERROR_JAVA_EXCEPTION   CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24197;  
ERROR_INVALID_ID       CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24198;  
ERROR_STORE_OVERFLOW   CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24199;
```

290.8 CONVERT_JMS_SELECTOR

Oracle Database includes three stored procedures to help users convert JMS selectors into Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rules. These rules can be used in `ADD_SUBSCRIBER` operations as subscriber rules or in `DEQUEUE` operations as dequeue conditions. These procedures are in the `SYS.dbms_jms_plsql` package.

Convert with Minimal Specification

The first procedure assumes the destination payload type is one of the JMS ADTs whose corresponding constant is `dbms_jms_plsql.DESTLOAD_JMSTYPE` and also assumes that the J2EE compliant mode is true.

Syntax

```
Function convert_jms_selector(selector IN VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2
```

Returns

The converted Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rule or null if there is any conversion error.

Exceptions

ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution.

Convert with Destination Payload Type Specified

The second procedure takes one more parameter: `dest_pload_type`. The conversion of a JMS selector to an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rule happens only if this parameter is `SYS.dbms_jms_plsql.DESTLOAD_JMSTYPE` or `SYS.dbms_jms_plsql.DESTLOAD_ANYDATA`. The function returns exactly the same `VARCHAR2` value as the selector parameter if the `dest_pload_type` parameter is `SYS.dbms_jms_plsql.DESTLOAD_USERADT`. The function returns null if `dest_pload_type` parameter is none of these three constants.

This function assumes that the J2EE compliant mode is true.

Syntax

```
Function convert_jms_selector(  
    selector IN VARCHAR2,  
    dest_pload_type IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2
```

Returns

The converted Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rule or null if there is any conversion error.

Exceptions

ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution.

Convert with Destination Payload Type and Compliant Mode Specified

The third procedure takes a `dest_pload_type` parameter and a `compliant` parameter. The conversion of a JMS selector to an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rule happens only if the `dest_pload_type` parameter is

`SYS.dbms_jms_plsql.DESTPLOAD_JMSTYPE` or `SYS.dbms_jms_plsql.DESTPLOAD_ANYDATA`. The function returns exactly the same `VARCHAR2` value as the selector parameter if the `dest_pload_type` parameter is `SYS.dbms_jms_plsql.DESTPLOAD_USERADT`. The function returns null if the `dest_pload_type` parameter is none of these three constants.

The `compliant` parameter controls if the conversion is in J2EE compliant mode or not. The noncompliant conversion of a JMS selector is for backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
Function convert_jms_selector(  
    selector          IN  VARCHAR2,  
    dest_pload_type  IN  PLS_INTEGER,  
    compliant        IN  BOOLEAN )
```

Returns

The converted Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rule or null if there is any conversion error.

Exceptions

ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution.

290.9 Summary of JMS Types

This lists shows the JMS types.

- [SYS.AQ\\$_JMS_MESSAGE Type](#)
- [SYS.AQ\\$_JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE Type](#)
- [SYS.AQ\\$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE Type](#)
- [SYS.AQ\\$_JMS_MAP_MESSAGE Type](#)
- [SYS.AQ\\$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE Type](#)
- [SYS.AQ\\$_JMS_OBJECT_MESSAGE Type](#)
- [SYS.AQ\\$_JMS_NAMEARRAY Type](#)
- [SYS.AQ\\$_JMS_VALUE Type](#)
- [SYS.AQ\\$_JMS_EXCEPTION Type](#)

290.9.1 SYS.AQ\$_JMS_MESSAGE Type

This ADT type can represent any of five different JMS message types: text message, bytes message, stream message, map message, or object message. Queues created using this ADT can therefore store all five types of JMS messages.

This section contains these topics:

- [CONSTRUCT Static Functions](#)
- [Cast Methods](#)
- [JMS Header Methods](#)
- [System Properties Methods](#)
- [User Properties Methods](#)
- [Payload Methods](#)

Syntax

```

TYPE AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE AS OBJECT(
  header          aq$_jms_header,
  senderid        varchar2(100),
  message_type    INT,
  text_len        INT,
  bytes_len       INT,
  text_vc         varchar2(4000),
  bytes_raw       raw(2000),
  text_lob        clob,
  bytes_lob       blob,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct (mtype      IN INT)
    RETURN aq$_jms_message,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct (text_msg   IN aq$_jms_text_message)
    RETURN aq$_jms_message,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct (bytes_msg  IN aq$_jms_bytes_message)
    RETURN aq$_jms_message,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct (stream_msg IN aq$_jms_stream_message)
    RETURN aq$_jms_message,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct (map_msg    IN aq$_jms_map_message)
    RETURN aq$_jms_message,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct (object_msg IN aq$_jms_object_message)
    RETURN aq$_jms_message,
  MEMBER FUNCTION cast_to_bytes_msg RETURN aq$_jms_bytes_message,
  MEMBER FUNCTION cast_to_map_msg   RETURN aq$_jms_map_message,
  MEMBER FUNCTION cast_to_object_msg RETURN aq$_jms_object_message,
  MEMBER FUNCTION cast_to_stream_msg RETURN aq$_jms_stream_message,
  MEMBER FUNCTION cast_to_text_msg   RETURN aq$_jms_text_message,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq$_agent),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_type     (type    IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_userid   (userid  IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_appid    (appid   IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupid  (groupid IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupseq (groupseq IN INT),
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_replyto   RETURN sys.aq$_agent,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_type      RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_userid    RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_appid     RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupid   RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupseq  RETURN INT,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_properties,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN BOOLEAN),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_byte_property   (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_float_property  (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN FLOAT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_int_property    (property_name IN VARCHAR,

```

```

    property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_long_property    (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN NUMBER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_short_property   (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_string_property  (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER FUNCTION get_boolean_property  (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_byte_property     (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_double_property   (property_name IN VARCHAR)
    RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_float_property    (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_int_property      (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_long_property     (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_short_property    (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_string_property   (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_text             (payload IN VARCHAR2),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_text             (payload IN CLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes            (payload IN RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes            (payload IN BLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_text             (payload OUT VARCHAR2),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_text            (payload OUT CLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes            (payload OUT RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes            (payload OUT BLOB));

```

CONSTRUCT Static Functions

There are six `CONSTRUCT` static functions in this type.

STATIC FUNCTION construct (mtype IN INT) RETURN aq\$_jms_message

Creates an instance of `aq$_jms_message`, which can hold a specific type of JMS message (`TextMessage`, `BytesMessage`, `MapMessage`, `StreamMessage` or `ObjectMessage`). The message type of the created `aq$_jms_message` instance depends on the `mtype` parameter passed to the `construct` method. Once a message has been constructed, it can be used to store JMS messages of the type it has been constructed to hold.

The `mtype` parameter must be one of the following constants described in "[Oracle JMS Type Constants](#)":

```

DBMS_AQ.JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE
DBMS_AQ.JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE
DBMS_AQ.JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE
DBMS_AQ.JMS_MAP_MESSAGE
DBMS_AQ.JMS_OBJECT_MESSAGE

```

STATIC FUNCTION construct (text_msg IN aq\$_jms_text_message) RETURN aq\$_jms_message

Creates an `aq$_jms_message` from an `aq$_jms_text_message`.

STATIC FUNCTION construct (bytes_msg IN aq\$_jms_bytes_message) RETURN aq\$_jms_message;

Creates an `aq$_jms_message` from an `aq$_jms_bytes_message`.

STATIC FUNCTION construct (stream_msg IN aq\$_jms_stream_message) RETURN aq\$_jms_message;

Creates an `aq$_jms_message` from an `aq$_jms_stream_message`.

STATIC FUNCTION construct (map_msg IN aq\$_jms_map_message) RETURN aq\$_jms_message;

Creates an aq\$_jms_message from an aq\$_jms_map_message.

STATIC FUNCTION construct (object_msg IN aq\$_jms_object_message) RETURN aq\$_jms_message;

Creates an aq\$_jms_message from an aq\$_jms_object_message.

Cast Methods

cast_to_bytes_msg RETURN aq\$_jms_bytes_message

Casts an aq\$_jms_message to an aq\$_jms_bytes_message. Returns an aq\$_jms_bytes_message or null if the message_type attribute of the aq\$_jms_message is not DBMS_AQ.JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE. This function raises ORA-24198 if the message_type field of the aq\$_jms_message is not DBMS_AQJMS.JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE.

cast_to_map_msg RETURN aq\$_jms_map_message

Casts an aq\$_jms_message to an aq\$_jms_map_message. Returns an aq\$_jms_map_message or null if the message_type attribute of the aq\$_jms_message is not DBMS_AQ.JMS_MAP_MESSAGE. This function raises ORA-24198 if the message_type field of the aq\$_jms_message is not DBMS_AQJMS.JMS_MAP_MESSAGE.

cast_to_object_msg RETURN aq\$_jms_object_message

Casts an aq\$_jms_message to an aq\$_jms_object_message. Returns an aq\$_jms_object_message or null if the message_type attribute of the aq\$_jms_message is not DBMS_AQ.JMS_OBJECT_MESSAGE. This function raises ORA-24198 if the message_type field of the aq\$_jms_message is not DBMS_AQJMS.JMS_OBJECT_MESSAGE.

cast_to_stream_msg RETURN aq\$_jms_stream_message

Casts an aq\$_jms_message to an aq\$_jms_stream_message. Returns an aq\$_jms_stream_message or null if the message_type attribute of the aq\$_jms_message is not DBMS_AQ.JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE. This function raises ORA-24198 if the message_type field of the aq\$_jms_message is not DBMS_AQJMS.JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE.

cast_to_text_msg RETURN aq\$_jms_text_message

Casts an aq\$_jms_message to an aq\$_jms_text_message. Returns an aq\$_jms_text_message or null if the message_type attribute of the aq\$_jms_message is not DBMS_AQ.JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE. This function raises ORA-24198 if the message_type field of the aq\$_jms_message is not DBMS_AQJMS.JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE.

JMS Header Methods

set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq\$_agent)

Sets the replyto parameter, which corresponds to JMSReplyTo.

get_replyto RETURN sys.aq\$_agent

Returns replyto, which corresponds to JMSReplyTo.

set_type (type IN VARCHAR)

Sets the JMS type, which can be any text and corresponds to JMSType.

get_type RETURN VARCHAR

Returns type, which corresponds to JMSType.

System Properties Methods

set_userid (userid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID`.

set_appid (appid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID`.

set_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID`.

set_groupseq (groupseq IN INT)

Sets `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq`.

get_userid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID`.

get_appid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID`.

get_groupid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID`.

get_groupseq RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq`.

User Properties Methods

clear_properties

Clears all user properties. This procedure does not affect system properties.

set_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN BOOLEAN)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure stores `property_value` in an internal representation (a `NUMBER` type). Raises exception `ORA-24191` if the property name exists or `ORA-24192` if the property name is null.

set_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -128 to 127 (8-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `byte` datatype. Raises exception `ORA-24191` if the property name exists, `ORA-24192` if the property name is null, or `ORA-24193` if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception `ORA-24191` if the property name exists or `ORA-24192` if the property name is null.

set_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN FLOAT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception `ORA-24191` if the property name exists or `ORA-24192` if the property name is null.

set_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -2147483648 to 2147483647 (32-bits). This check is necessary because the `INT` datatype is 38 bits in PL/SQL and Oracle Database. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN NUMBER)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure stores `property_value`. In PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `NUMBER` datatype is 38 bits. In Java, the long datatype is 64 bits. Therefore, no range check is needed. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -32768 to 32767 (16-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `short` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN VARCHAR)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

get_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BOOLEAN` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BYTE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `DOUBLE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `FLOAT` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `Integer` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `long` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `short` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `STRING` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

Payload Methods**set_text (payload IN VARCHAR2)**

Sets the payload, a `VARCHAR2` value, to an internal representation.

set_text (payload IN CLOB),

Sets the payload, a `CLOB` value, to an internal representation.

set_bytes (payload IN RAW)

Sets the payload, a `RAW` value, to an internal representation.

set_bytes (payload IN BLOB)

Sets the payload, a `BLOB` value, to an internal representation.

get_text (payload OUT VARCHAR2)

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a `VARCHAR2` variable payload.

get_text (payload OUT CLOB)

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a `CLOB` variable payload.

get_bytes (payload OUT RAW)

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a `RAW` variable payload.

get_bytes (payload OUT BLOB)

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a `BLOB` variable payload.

290.9.2 SYS.AQ\$_JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE Type

This type is the ADT used to store a `TextMessage` in an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.

This section contains these topics:

- [CONSTRUCT aq\\$_jms_text_message Function](#)
- [JMS Header Methods](#)
- [System Properties Methods](#)
- [User Properties Methods](#)
- [Payload Methods](#)

Syntax

```
TYPE AQ$_JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE AS OBJECT (  
  header    aq$_jms_header,  
  text_len  INT,  
  text_vc   varchar2(4000),  
  text_lob  clob,  
  STATIC FUNCTION construct      RETURN aq$_jms_text_message,  
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq$_agent),  
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_type    (type    IN VARCHAR),  
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_replyto  RETURN sys.aq$_agent,
```



```

MEMBER FUNCTION get_type      RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_userid   (userid   IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_appid    (appid    IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupid  (groupid  IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupseq (groupseq IN INT),
MEMBER FUNCTION get_userid    RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_appid     RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupid   RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupseq  RETURN INT,
MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_properties,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_boolean_property(property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN BOOLEAN),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN FLOAT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN NUMBER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER FUNCTION get_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR)
    RETURN BOOLEAN,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR)
    RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR)
    RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_text (payload IN VARCHAR2),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_text (payload IN CLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_text (payload OUT VARCHAR2),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_text (payload OUT CLOB);

```

CONSTRUCT aq\$_jms_text_message Function**STATIC FUNCTION construct RETURN aq\$_jms_text_message**

Creates an empty aq\$_jms_text_message.

JMS Header Methods**set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq\$_agent)**

Sets the replyto parameter, which corresponds to JMSReplyTo in JMS.

set_type (type IN VARCHAR)

Sets the JMS type, which can be any text, and which corresponds to JMSType in JMS.

get_replyto RETURN sys.aq\$_agent

Returns replyto, which corresponds to JMSReplyTo.

get_type RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `type`, which corresponds to `JMSType`.

System Properties Methods

set_userid (userid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID` in JMS.

set_appid (appid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID` in JMS.

set_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID` in JMS.

set_groupseq (groupseq IN INT)

Sets `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq` in JMS.

get_userid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID`.

get_appid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID`.

get_groupid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID`.

get_groupseq RETURN INT

Returns `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq`.

User Properties Methods

clear_properties

Clears all user properties. This procedure does not affect system properties.

set_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN BOOLEAN)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value` in an internal representation. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -128 to 127 (8-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `BYTE` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN FLOAT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -2147483648 to 2147483647 (32-bits). This check is necessary because in PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `INT` datatype is 38 bits. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN NUMBER)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. In PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `NUMBER` datatype is 38 bits. In Java, the `long` datatype is 64 bits. Therefore, no range check is needed. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -32768 to 32767 (16-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `short` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN VARCHAR)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

get_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BOOLEAN` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BYTE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `DOUBLE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `FLOAT` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `Integer` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `long` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `short` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `STRING` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

Payload Methods**set_text (payload IN VARCHAR2)**

Sets the payload, a `VARCHAR2` value, to an internal representation.

set_text (payload IN CLOB)

Sets the payload, a `CLOB` value, to an internal representation.

get_text (payload OUT VARCHAR2)

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a `VARCHAR2` variable payload.

get_text (payload OUT CLOB)

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a `CLOB` variable payload.

290.9.3 SYS.AQ\$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE Type

The `SYS.AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE` type is the ADT used to store a `BytesMessage` in an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.

This section contains these topics:

- [CONSTRUCT aq\\$_jms_bytes_message Function](#)
- [JMS Header Methods](#)
- [System Properties Methods](#)
- [User Properties Methods](#)
- [Payload Methods](#)

Syntax

```
TYPE AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE AS OBJECT(
  header      aq$_jms_header,
  bytes_len   INT,
  bytes_raw   raw(2000),
  bytes_lob   blob,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct RETURN aq$_jms_bytes_message,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq$_agent),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_type    (type    IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_replyto  RETURN sys.aq$_agent,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_type     RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_userid  (userid  IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_appid   (appid   IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupseq (groupseq IN INT),
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_userid   RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_appid    RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupid  RETURN VARCHAR,
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupseq RETURN INT,
MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_properties,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_boolean_property(property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN BOOLEAN),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN FLOAT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN NUMBER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER FUNCTION get_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR)
    RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes (payload IN RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes (payload IN BLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes (payload OUT RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes (payload OUT BLOB),
MEMBER FUNCTION prepare (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER PROCEDURE reset (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE flush (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_body (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE clean (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
STATIC PROCEDURE clean_all,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_mode (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN BOOLEAN,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER,
    value OUT NOCOPY BLOB, length IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN CHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN FLOAT,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_unsigned_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_unsigned_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_utf (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value OUT NOCOPY CLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BOOLEAN),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN RAW,
    offset IN PLS_INTEGER, length IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BLOB,
    offset IN INT, length IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN CHAR),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER,
```

```

    value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_float      (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN FLOAT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_int       (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_long      (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN NUMBER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_short     (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_utf       (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN VARCHAR2),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_utf       (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN CLOB));

```

CONSTRUCT aq\$_jms_bytes_message Function

STATIC FUNCTION construct RETURN aq\$_jms_bytes_message

Creates an empty aq\$_jms_bytes_message.

JMS Header Methods

set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq\$_agent)

Sets the `replyto` parameter, which corresponds to `JMSReplyTo` in JMS.

set_type (type IN VARCHAR)

Sets the JMS type, which can be any text, and which corresponds to `JMSType` in JMS.

get_replyto RETURN sys.aq\$_agent

Returns `replyto`, which corresponds to `JMSReplyTo`.

get_type RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `type`, which corresponds to `JMSType`.

System Properties Methods

set_userid (userid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID` in JMS.

set_appid (appid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID` in JMS.

set_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID` in JMS.

set_groupseq (groupseq IN INT)

Sets `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq` in JMS.

get_userid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID`.

get_appid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID`.

get_groupid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID`.

get_groupseq RETURN NUMBER

Returns `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq`.

User Properties Methods

clear_properties

Clears all user properties. This procedure does not affect system properties.

set_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN BOOLEAN)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value` in an internal representation. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -128 to 127 (8-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `BYTE` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN FLOAT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -2147483648 to 2147483647 (32-bits). This check is necessary because in PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `INT` datatype is 38 bits. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN NUMBER)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. In PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `NUMBER` datatype is 38 bits. In Java, the `long` datatype is 64 bits. Therefore, no range check is needed. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -32768 to 32767 (16-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `short` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN VARCHAR)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

get_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BOOLEAN` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BYTE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `DOUBLE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `FLOAT` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `Integer` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `long` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `short` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `STRING` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

Payload Methods

set_bytes (payload in RAW)

Sets the payload, a `RAW` value, to an internal representation.

set_bytes (payload in BLOB)

Sets the payload, a `BLOB` value, to an internal representation.

get_bytes (payload out RAW)

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a `RAW` variable payload. Raises exception ORA-24190 if the length of the internal payload is more than 32767 (the maximum length of `RAW` in PL/SQL).

get_bytes (payload out BLOB)

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a `BLOB` variable payload.

prepare (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Takes the byte array stored in `aq$_jms_bytes_message` and decodes it as a Java object in the Java stored procedure. The result of the decoding is stored as a static variable in `Jserv` session memory. Parameter `id` is used to identify the slot where the Java object is stored in the Oracle Database JVM session memory. If `id` is null, then a new slot is created for this PL/SQL object. Subsequent JMS operations on the payload need to provide this operation ID.

This function also sets the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY`.

Subsequent calls of `write_XXX` procedure raise an ORA-24196 error. Users can call the `clear_body` procedure to set the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY`.

This function raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid, or ORA-24199 if the Java stored procedure message store overflows.

reset (id IN PLS_INTEGER)

Resets the starting position of the stream to the beginning and puts the bytes message in read-only mode. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

flush (id IN PLS_INTEGER)

Takes the static variable in `Jserv` and synchronizes the content back to the `aq$_jms_bytes_message`. This procedure will not affect the underlying access mode. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

clear_body (id IN PLS_INTEGER)

Sets the Java stored procedure static variable to empty payload. Parameter `id` is used to identify the slot where the Java object is stored in the Oracle Database JVM session memory. If `id` is null, a new slot is created for this PL/SQL object. Subsequent JMS operations on the payload need to provide this operation ID.

It also sets the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_WRITEONLY`. Later calls of `read_XXX` procedure raise ORA-24196 error. Users can call the `reset` or `prepare` procedures to set the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY`. Write-only and read-only modes affect only the payload functions of `AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE`. They do not affect the header functions.

This function raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid, or ORA-24199 if the Java stored procedure message store overflows.

clean (id IN PLS_INTEGER)

Closes and cleans up the `DataInputStream` or `DataOutputStream` at the Java stored procedure side corresponding to the operation ID. It is very important to call this procedure to avoid memory leaks. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

clean_all

Closes and cleans up all the messages in the corresponding type of message store at the Java stored procedure side. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution.

get_mode (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Returns the current mode of this message. The return value is either `SYS.dbms_jms.plsql.MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY` or `SYS.dbms_jms.plsql.MESSAGE_ACCESS_WRITEONLY`. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN BOOLEAN

Reads a Boolean value from the bytes message and returns the Boolean value read. Null is returned if the end of the message stream has been reached. Parameter `id` is the operation ID. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Reads a `BYTE` value from the bytes message and returns the `BYTE` value read. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Because there is no `BYTE` type in PL/SQL, Oracle Database uses `PLS_INTEGER` to represent a `BYTE`. Although PL/SQL users get a `PLS_INTEGER`, they are guaranteed that the value is in the Java `BYTE` value range. If this value is issued with a `write_byte` function, then there will not be an out of range error. Parameter `id` is the operation ID. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value OUT NO COPY BLOB, length IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Reads length of the bytes from bytes message stream into value and returns the total number of bytes read. If there is no more data (because the end of the stream has been reached), then it returns -1. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN CHAR

Reads a character value from the bytes message and returns the character value read. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION

Reads a double from the bytes message and returns the character value read. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN FLOAT

Reads a float from the bytes message and returns the float read. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN INT

Reads an `INT` from the bytes message and returns the `INT` read. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes

message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN NUMBER

Reads a long from the bytes message and returns the long read. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Reads a short value from the bytes message and returns the short value read. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Because there is no short type in PL/SQL, `PLS_INTEGER` is used to represent a `SHORT`. Although PL/SQL users get an `PLS_INTEGER`, they are guaranteed that the value is in the Java short value range. If this value is issued with a `write_short` function, then there will not be an out of range error. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_unsigned_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Reads an unsigned 8-bit number from the bytes message stream and returns the next byte from the bytes message stream, interpreted as an unsigned 8-bit number. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_unsigned_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Reads an unsigned 16-bit number from the bytes message stream and returns the next two bytes from the bytes message stream, interpreted as an unsigned 16-bit integer. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_utf (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value OUT NOCOPY CLOB)

Reads a string that has been encoded using a UTF-8 format from the bytes message. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BOOLEAN)

Writes a Boolean to the bytes message stream as a 1-byte value. The value `true` is written as the value (byte)1. The value `false` is written as the value (byte)0. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER)

Writes a byte to the bytes message. Because there is no `BYTE` type in PL/SQL, `PLS_INTEGER` is used to represent a `BYTE`. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN RAW)

Writes an array of bytes to the bytes message. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BLOB)

Writes an array of bytes to the bytes message. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN RAW, offset IN PLS_INTEGER, length IN PLS_INTEGER)

Writes a portion of a byte array to the bytes message stream. Parameter *offset* is the initial offset within the byte array. If the range [*offset*, *offset*+*length*] exceeds the boundary of the byte array value, then a Java IndexOutOfBoundsException exception is thrown in the Java stored procedure and this procedure raises error ORA-24197. The index starts from 0. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BLOB, offset IN INT, length IN INT)

Writes a portion of a byte array to the bytes message stream. Parameter *offset* is the initial offset within the byte array. If the range [*offset*, *offset*+*length*] exceeds the boundary of the byte array value, then a Java IndexOutOfBoundsException exception is thrown in the Java stored procedure and this procedure raises error ORA-24197. The index starts from 0. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN CHAR)

Writes a character value to the bytes message. If this value has multiple characters, it is the first character that is written. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)

Writes a double to the bytes message. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN FLOAT)

Writes a float to the bytes message. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER)

Writes an `INT` to the bytes message. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN NUMBER)

Writes a long to the bytes message. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER)

Writes a short to the bytes message as two bytes, high byte first. Because there is no short type in PL/SQL, `INT` is used to represent a short. Raises exception ORA-24193 if the parameter value exceeds the valid range, ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in

read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_utf (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN VARCHAR2)

Writes a string to the bytes message stream using UTF-8 encoding in a machine-independent manner. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_utf (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN CLOB)

Writes a string to the bytes message stream using UTF-8 encoding in a machine-independent manner. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

290.9.4 SYS.AQ\$_JMS_MAP_MESSAGE Type

This type is the ADT used to store a `MapMessage` in an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.

This section contains these topics:

- [CONSTRUCT aq\\$_jms_map_message Function](#)
- [JMS Header Methods](#)
- [System Properties Methods](#)
- [User Properties Methods](#)
- [Payload Methods](#)

Syntax

```
TYPE aq$_jms_map_message AS object(
  header      aq$_jms_header,
  bytes_len   int,
  bytes_raw   raw(2000),
  bytes_lob   blob,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct RETURN aq$_jms_map_message,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq$_agent),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_type (type IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_replyto RETURN sys.aq$_agent,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_type RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_userid (userid IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_appid (appid IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupseq (groupseq IN INT),
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_userid RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_appid RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupid RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupseq RETURN INT,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_properties,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_boolean_property(property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN BOOLEAN),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN FLOAT),
```

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_int_property    (property_name IN VARCHAR,  
    property_value IN INT),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_long_property   (property_name IN VARCHAR,  
    property_value IN NUMBER),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_short_property  (property_name IN VARCHAR,  
    property_value IN INT),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,  
    property_value IN VARCHAR),  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_byte_property    (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_double_property  (property_name IN VARCHAR)  
    RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_float_property   (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_int_property      (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_long_property     (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_short_property    (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_string_property   (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR,  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes           (payload IN RAW),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes           (payload IN BLOB),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes           (payload OUT RAW),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes           (payload OUT BLOB),  
MEMBER FUNCTION prepare              (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,  
MEMBER PROCEDURE flush               (id IN PLS_INTEGER),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_body          (id IN PLS_INTEGER),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE clean               (id IN PLS_INTEGER),  
STATIC PROCEDURE clean_all,  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_boolean         (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value IN BOOLEAN),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_byte            (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value IN PLS_INTEGER),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes           (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value IN RAW),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes           (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value IN RAW, offset IN INT, length IN INT),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes           (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value IN BLOB),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes           (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value IN BLOB, offset IN INT, length IN INT),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_char            (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value IN CHAR),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_double          (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_float           (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value IN FLOAT),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_int             (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value IN PLS_INTEGER),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_long            (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value IN NUMBER),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_short           (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value IN PLS_INTEGER),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_string          (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value IN VARCHAR2),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_string          (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value IN CLOB),  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_boolean          (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN BOOLEAN,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_byte             (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER,  
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes           (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
    value OUT NOCOPY BLOB),  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_char             (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN CHAR,
```



```

MEMBER FUNCTION get_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2)
    RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN FLOAT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2)
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2)
    RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2)
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,
    value OUT NOCOPY CLOB),
MEMBER FUNCTION get_names (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN aq$_jms_namearray,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_names (id IN PLS_INTEGER, names OUT aq$_jms_namearray,
    offset IN PLS_INTEGER, length IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_object (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,
    value OUT NOCOPY AQ$_JMS_VALUE),
MEMBER FUNCTION get_size (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION item_exists (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2)
    RETURN BOOLEAN);

```

CONSTRUCT aq\$_jms_map_message Function

STATIC FUNCTION construct RETURN aq\$_jms_map_message

Creates an empty aq\$_jms_map_message object.

JMS Header Methods

set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq\$_agent)

Sets the `replyto` parameter, which corresponds to `JMSReplyTo` in JMS.

set_type (type IN VARCHAR)

Sets the JMS type, which can be any text, and which corresponds to `JMSType` in JMS.

get_replyto RETURN sys.aq\$_agent

Returns `replyto`, which corresponds to `JMSReplyTo`.

get_type RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `type`, which corresponds to `JMSType`.

System Properties Methods

set_userid (userid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID` in JMS.

set_appid (appid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID` in JMS.

set_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID` in JMS.

set_groupseq (groupseq IN INT)

Sets `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq` in JMS.

get_userid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID`.

get_appid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID`.

get_groupid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID`.

get_groupseq RETURN NUMBER

Returns `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq`.

User Properties Methods**clear_properties**

Clears all user properties. This procedure does not affect system properties.

set_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN BOOLEAN)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value` in an internal representation. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -128 to 127 (8-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `BYTE` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN FLOAT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -2147483648 to 2147483647 (32-bits). This check is necessary because in PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `INT` datatype is 38 bits. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN NUMBER)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. In PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `NUMBER` datatype is 38 bits. In Java, the `long` datatype is 64 bits. Therefore, no range check is needed. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -32768 to 32767 (16-bits). This check is necessary because

neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `short` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN VARCHAR)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

get_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BOOLEAN` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BYTE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `DOUBLE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `FLOAT` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `Integer` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `long` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `short` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `STRING` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

Payload Methods

set_bytes (payload IN RAW)

Sets the internal payload as a `RAW` variable without any interpretation. The payload of `aq$_jms_map_message` is stored as either `RAW` or `BLOB` in the database. This member function sets a payload as a `RAW` variable without interpreting it.

set_bytes (payload IN BLOB)

Sets the internal payload as a `BLOB` variable without any interpretation. The payload of `aq$_jms_map_message` is stored as either `RAW` or `BLOB` in the database. This member function sets a payload as a `BLOB` variable without interpreting it.

get_bytes (payload OUT RAW)

Puts the internal payload into a `RAW` variable without any interpretation. The payload of `aq$_jms_map_message` is stored as either `RAW` or `BLOB` in the database. This member function gets a payload as raw bytes without interpreting it. Raises exceptions `ORA-24190` if the length of internal payload is more than 32767.

get_bytes (payload OUT BLOB)

Puts the internal payload into a `BLOB` variable without any interpretation. The payload of `aq$_jms_map_message` is stored as either `RAW` or `BLOB` in the database. This member function gets a payload as a `BLOB` without interpreting it.

prepare (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Takes the byte array stored in `aq$_jms_map_message` and decodes it as a Java object in the Java stored procedure. The result of the decoding is stored as a static variable in Jserv session memory. Parameter `id` is used to identify the slot where the Java object is stored in the Oracle Database JVM session memory. If `id` is null, then a new slot is created for this PL/SQL object. Subsequent JMS operations on the payload need to provide this operation ID.

This function raises `ORA-24197` if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, `ORA-24198` if the operation ID is invalid, or `ORA-24199` if the Java stored procedure message store overflows.

flush (id IN PLS_INTEGER)

Takes the static variable in Jserv and synchronizes the content back to `aq$_jms_map_message`. This procedure raises `ORA-24197` if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or `ORA-24198` if the operation ID is invalid.

clear_body (id IN PLS_INTEGER)

Sets the Java stored procedure static variable to empty payload. Parameter `id` is used to identify the slot where the Java object is stored in the Oracle Database JVM session memory. If `id` is null, a new slot is created for this PL/SQL object. Subsequent JMS operations on the payload need to provide this operation ID.

This function raises `ORA-24197` if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, `ORA-24198` if the operation ID is invalid, or `ORA-24199` if the Java stored procedure message store overflows.

clean (id IN PLS_INTEGER)

Closes and cleans up the `DataInputStream` or `DataOutputStream` at the Java stored procedure side corresponding to the operation ID. It is very important to call this procedure to avoid memory leaks. This procedure raises `ORA-24197` if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or `ORA-24198` if the operation ID is invalid.

clean_all

Closes and cleans up all the messages in the corresponding type of message store at the Java stored procedure side. This procedure raises `ORA-24197` if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution.

set_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN BOOLEAN)

Sets the Boolean value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception `ORA-24197` if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or `ORA-24198` if the operation ID is invalid.

set_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN PLS_INTEGER)

Sets the `BYTE` value with the specified name in the map. Because there is no `BYTE` type in PL/SQL, `PLS_INTEGER` is used to represent a byte. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

set_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN RAW)

Sets the byte array value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

set_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN RAW, offset IN INT, length IN INT)

Sets a portion of the byte array value with the specified name in the map. Parameter `offset` is the initial offset within the byte array, and parameter `length` is the number of bytes to use. If the range [`offset ... offset+length`] exceeds the boundary of the byte array value, then a Java `IndexOutOfBoundsException` exception is thrown in the Java stored procedure and this procedure raises an ORA-24197 error. The index starts from 0. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

set_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN BLOB)

Sets the byte array value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

set_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN BLOB, offset IN INT, length IN INT)

Sets a portion of the byte array value with the specified name in the map. Parameter `offset` is the initial offset within the byte array, and parameter `length` is the number of bytes to use. If the range [`offset ... offset+length`] exceeds the boundary of the byte array value, then a Java `IndexOutOfBoundsException` exception is thrown in the Java stored procedure, and this procedure raises an ORA-24197 error. The index starts from 0. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

set_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN CHAR)

Sets the character value with the specified name in the map. If this value has multiple characters, then it is the first character that is used. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

set_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)

Sets the double value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

set_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN FLOAT)

This procedure is to set the float value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

set_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN PLS_INTEGER)

Sets the int value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

set_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN NUMBER)

Sets the long value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

set_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN PLS_INTEGER)

Sets the short value with the specified name in the map. Because there is no short type in PL/SQL, `PLS_INTEGER` is used to represent a short. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

set_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN VARCHAR2)

Sets the string value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

set_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN CLOB)

Sets the string value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

get_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN BOOLEAN

Retrieves the Boolean value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

get_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Retrieves the `BYTE` value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Because there is no `BYTE` type in PL/SQL, `PLS_INTEGER` is used to represent a byte. Although the PL/SQL users get an `PLS_INTEGER`, they are guaranteed that the value is in the Java `BYTE` value range. If this value is issued with a `set_byte` function, then there will not be an out of range error. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

get_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value OUT NOCOPY BLOB)

Retrieves the byte array value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Because the size of the array might be larger than the limit of PL/SQL `RAW` type, a `BLOB` is always returned here. The `BLOB` returned is a copy, which means it can be modified without affecting the message payload. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

get_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN CHAR

Retrieves and returns the character value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid.

get_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION

Retrieves and returns the double value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid.

get_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN FLOAT

Retrieves the float value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

get_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Retrieves the `INT` value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

get_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN NUMBER

Retrieves the long value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

get_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Retrieves the short value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Because there is no `short` type in PL/SQL, `INT` is used to represent a `short`. Although the PL/SQL users get an `PLS_INTEGER`, they are guaranteed that the value is in the Java short value range. If this value is issued with a `set_short` function, then there will not be an out of range error. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

get_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value OUT NOCOPY CLOB)

Retrieves the string value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

get_names (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN aq\$_jms_namearray

Retrieves all the names within the map message and returns them in a varray. Because `aq$_jms_namearray` has a size as 1024 and each element is a `VARCHAR(200)`, this function will return an error if the size of the name array of the payload exceeds the limit. Raises exception ORA-24195 if the size of the name array or the size of a name exceeds the limit.

get_names (id IN PLS_INTEGER, names OUT aq\$_jms_namearray, offset IN PLS_INTEGER, length IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Retrieves a portion of the names within the map message. Because `aq$_jms_namearray` has a size as 1024 and each element is a `VARCHAR(200)`, this function will return an error if either limits are exceeded during the retrieval. (This means there is no sense to put a `length`

parameter greater than 1024.) The index of the names of a map messages begins from 0. Parameter `offset` is the offset from which to start retrieving.

The function returns the number of names that have been retrieved. The names retrieved is the intersection of the interval `[offset, offset+length-1]` and interval `[0, size-1]` where `size` is the size of this map message. If the intersection is an empty set, then names will be returned as null and the function returns 0 as the number of names retrieved. If users iterate the names by retrieving in small steps, then this can be used to test that there are no more names to read from map message.

Raises exception ORA-24195 if the size of the name array or the size of a name exceed the limit, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

get_object (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value OUT NOCOPY AQ\$_JMS_VALUE)

Returns a general value ADT `AQ$_JMS_VALUE`. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Users can use the `type` attribute of this ADT to interpret the data. See the map in the `AQ$_JMS_VALUE` ADT for the correspondence among `dbms_jms_plsql` package constants, Java datatype and `AQ$_JMS_VALUE` attribute. Note this member procedure might bring additional overhead compared to other `get` member procedures or functions. It is used only if the user does not know the datatype of the fields within a message before hand. Otherwise it is a good idea to use a specific `get` member procedure or function. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

get_size (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Retrieves the size of the map message. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

item_exists (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN BOOLEAN

Indicates that an item exists in this map message by returning `TRUE`. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

290.9.5 SYS.AQ\$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE Type

This type is the ADT used to store a `StreamMessage` in an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.

This section contains these topics:

- [CONSTRUCT `aq\$_jms_stream_message` Function](#)
- [JMS Header Methods](#)
- [System Properties Methods](#)
- [User Properties Methods](#)
- [Payload Methods](#)

Syntax

```
TYPE aq$_jms_stream_message AS object(
  header      aq$_jms_header,
  bytes_len   int,
  bytes_raw   raw(2000),
```



```
bytes_lob blob,
STATIC FUNCTION construct RETURN aq$_jms_stream_message,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq$_agent),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_type (type IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER FUNCTION get_replyto RETURN sys.aq$_agent,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_type RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_userid (userid IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_appid (appid IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupseq (groupseq IN INT),
MEMBER FUNCTION get_userid RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_appid RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupid RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupseq RETURN INT,
MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_properties,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_boolean_property(property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN BOOLEAN),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN FLOAT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN NUMBER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER FUNCTION get_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR)
RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes (payload IN RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes (payload IN BLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes (payload OUT RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes (payload OUT BLOB),
MEMBER FUNCTION prepare (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER PROCEDURE reset (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE flush (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_body (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE clean (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
STATIC PROCEDURE clean_all,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_mode (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN BOOLEAN,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN BLOB,
MEMBER PROCEDURE read_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value OUT NOCOPY BLOB),
MEMBER FUNCTION read_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN CHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN FLOAT,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
```

```

MEMBER FUNCTION read_string RETURN CLOB,
MEMBER PROCEDURE read_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value OUT NOCOPY CLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE read_object (id IN PLS_INTEGER,
    value OUT NOCOPY AQ$_JMS_VALUE),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BOOLEAN),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN RAW,
    offset IN INT, length IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BLOB,
    offset IN INT, length IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN CHAR),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN FLOAT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN NUMBER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN VARCHAR2),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN CLOB));

```

CONSTRUCT aq\$_jms_stream_message Function**STATIC FUNCTION construct RETURN aq\$_jms_stream_message**

Creates an empty aq\$_jms_stream_message object.

JMS Header Methods**set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq\$_agent)**

Sets the replyto parameter, which corresponds to JMSReplyTo in JMS.

set_type (type IN VARCHAR)

Sets the JMS type, which can be any text, and which corresponds to JMSType in JMS.

get_replyto RETURN sys.aq\$_agent

Returns replyto, which corresponds to JMSReplyTo.

get_type RETURN VARCHAR

Returns type, which corresponds to JMSType.

System Properties Methods**set_userid (userid IN VARCHAR)**

Sets userid, which corresponds to JMSXUserID in JMS.

set_appid (appid IN VARCHAR)

Sets appid, which corresponds to JMSXAppID in JMS.

set_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR)

Sets groupid, which corresponds to JMSXGroupID in JMS.

set_groupseq (groupseq IN INT)

Sets groupseq, which corresponds to JMSXGroupSeq in JMS.

get_userid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns userid, which corresponds to JMSXUserID.

get_appid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID`.

get_groupid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID`.

get_groupseq RETURN NUMBER

Returns `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq`.

User Properties Methods**clear_properties**

Clears all user properties. This procedure does not affect system properties.

set_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN BOOLEAN)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value` in an internal representation. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -128 to 127 (8-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `BYTE` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN FLOAT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -2147483648 to 2147483647 (32-bits). This check is necessary because in PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `INT` datatype is 38 bits. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN NUMBER)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. In PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `NUMBER` datatype is 38 bits. In Java, the `long` datatype is 64 bits. Therefore, no range check is needed. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

set_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN INT)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -32768 to 32767 (16-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `short` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the

property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

set_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR, property_value IN VARCHAR)

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

get_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BOOLEAN` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BYTE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `DOUBLE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `FLOAT` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `Integer` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `long` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `short` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

get_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `STRING` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

Payload Methods

get_bytes (payload OUT RAW)

Puts the internal payload into a `RAW` variable without any interpretation. The payload of type `aq$_jms_stream_message` is stored as either `RAW` or `BLOB` in the database. This

member function gets a payload as raw bytes without interpreting it. Raises exception ORA-24190 if the length of internal payload is more than 32767.

get_bytes (payload OUT BLOB)

Puts the internal payload into a BLOB variable without any interpretation. The payload of type `aq$_jms_stream_message` is stored as either RAW or BLOB in the database. This member function gets a payload as a BLOB variable without interpreting it.

set_bytes (payload IN RAW)

Sets the internal payload as the RAW variable without any interpretation. The payload of type `aq$_jms_stream_message` is stored as either RAW or BLOB in the database. This member function sets a payload as raw bytes without interpreting it.

set_bytes (payload IN BLOB)

Sets the internal payload as the BLOB variable without any interpretation. The payload of type `aq$_jms_stream_message` is stored as either RAW or BLOB in the database. This member function sets a payload as a BLOB variable without interpreting it.

prepare (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Takes the byte array stored in `aq$_jms_stream_message` and decodes it as a Java object in the Java stored procedure. The result of the decoding is stored as a static variable in Jserv session memory. Parameter `id` is used to identify the slot where the Java object is stored in the Oracle Database JVM session memory. If `id` is null, then a new slot is created for this PL/SQL object. Subsequent JMS operations on the payload need to provide this operation ID.

This function also sets the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY`.

Subsequent calls of `write_XXX` procedure raise an ORA-24196 error. Users can call the `clear_body` procedure to set the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY`.

This function raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid, or ORA-24199 if the Java stored procedure message store overflows.

reset (id IN PLS_INTEGER)

Resets the starting position of the stream to the beginning and puts the stream message in `MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY` mode.

flush (id IN PLS_INTEGER)

Takes the static variable in Jserv and synchronizes the content back to `aq$_jms_stream_message`. This procedure will not affect the underlying access mode. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

clear_body (id IN PLS_INTEGER)

Sets the Java stored procedure static variable to empty payload. Parameter `id` is used to identify the slot where the Java object is stored in the Oracle Database JVM session memory. If `id` is null, a new slot is created for this PL/SQL object. Subsequent JMS operations on the payload need to provide this operation ID.

It also sets the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_WRITEONLY`. Later calls of `read_XXX` procedure raise ORA-24196 error. Users can call the `reset` or `prepare` procedures to set the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY`. Write-only and read-only modes affect only the payload functions of `AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE`. They do not affect the header functions.

This function raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid, or ORA-24199 if the Java stored procedure message store overflows.

clean (id IN PLS_INTEGER)

Closes and cleans up the `DataInputStream` or `DataOutputStream` at the Java stored procedure side corresponding to the operation ID. It is very important to call this procedure to avoid memory leaks. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

clean_all

Closes and cleans up all the messages in the corresponding type of message store at the Java stored procedure side. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution.

get_mode (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Returns the current mode of this message. The return value is either `SYS.dbms_aqjms.READ_ONLY` or `SYS.dbms_aqjms.WRITE_ONLY`. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN BOOLEAN

Reads and returns a Boolean value from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Reads and returns a byte value from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Because there is no `BYTE` type in PL/SQL, `INT` is used to represent a byte. Although PL/SQL users get an `INT`, they are guaranteed that the value is in the Java `BYTE` value range. If this value is issued with a `write_byte` function, then there will not be an out of range error. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN BLOB

Reads and returns a byte array from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid or ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode.

read_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value OUT NOCOPY BLOB)

Reads a byte array from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN CHAR

Reads and returns a character value from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION

Reads and returns a double from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN FLOAT

Reads and returns a float from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Reads and returns an `INT` from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN NUMBER

Reads and returns a long from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER

Reads and returns a short value from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Because there is no short type in PL/SQL, `PLS_INTEGER` is used to represent a `SHORT`. Although PL/SQL users get an `INT`, they are guaranteed that the value is in the Java short value range. If this value is issued with a `write_short` function, then there will not be an out of range error. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_string RETURN CLOB

Reads and returns a string from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid or ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode.

read_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value OUT NOCOPY CLOB)

Reads a string from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between

the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

read_object (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value OUT NOCOPY AQ\$_JMS_VALUE)

Returns a general value ADT AQ\$_JMS_VALUE. Users can use the type attribute of this ADT to interpret the data. See [Table 290-2](#) for the correspondence among `dbms_jms_plsql` package constants, Java datatype and AQ\$_JMS_VALUE attribute. This member procedure might bring additional overhead compared to other read member procedures or functions. It is used only if the user does not know the datatype of the fields within a message beforehand. Otherwise it is a good idea to use a specific read member procedure or function.

Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BOOLEAN)

Writes a Boolean to the stream message. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN INT)

Writes a byte to the stream message. Because there is no `BYTE` type in PL/SQL, `INT` is used to represent a byte. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN RAW)

Writes a byte array field to the stream message. Consecutively written byte array fields are treated as two distinct fields when the fields are read. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN RAW, offset IN INT, length IN INT)

Writes a portion of a byte array as a byte array field to the stream message. Consecutively written byte array fields are treated as two distinct fields when the fields are read. Parameter `offset` is the initial offset within the byte array, and parameter `length` is the number of bytes to use. If the range `[offset, offset+length]` exceeds the boundary of the byte array value, then a Java `IndexOutOfBoundsException` exception is thrown in the Java stored procedure. The index starts from 0.

Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BLOB)

Writes a byte array field to the stream message. Consecutively written byte array fields are treated as two distinct fields when the fields are read. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BLOB, offset IN INT, length IN INT)

Writes a portion of a byte array as a byte array field to the stream message. Consecutively written byte array fields are treated as two distinct fields when the fields are read. Parameter `offset` is the initial offset within the byte array, and parameter `length` is the number of bytes to use. If the range `[offset, offset+length]` exceeds the boundary of the byte array value, then a Java `IndexOutOfBoundsException` exception is thrown in the Java stored procedure. The index starts from 0.

Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN CHAR)

Writes a character value to the stream message. If this value has multiple characters, then it is the first character that is written. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)

Writes a double to the stream message. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN FLOAT)

Writes a float to the stream message. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER)

Writes an `INT` to the stream message. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN NUMBER)

Writes a long to the stream message. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER)

Writes a short to the stream message. Because there is no short type in PL/SQL, `INT` is used to represent a short. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN VARCHAR2)

Writes a string to the stream message. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

write_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN CLOB)

Writes a string to the stream message. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

290.9.6 SYS.AQ\$_JMS_OBJECT_MESSAGE Type

This type is the ADT used to store an `ObjectMessage` in an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.

Syntax

```
TYPE aq$_jms_object_message AS object(  
    header      aq$_jms_header,  
    bytes_len   int,  
    bytes_raw   raw(2000),  
    bytes_lob   blob);
```

290.9.7 SYS.AQ\$_JMS_NAMEARRAY Type

This type represents the name array returned by the `get_names` procedure of `aq$_jms_map_message`.

The maximum number of names this type can hold is 1024. The maximum length of each name is 200 characters.

Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE AQ$_JMS_NAMEARRAY AS VARRAY(1024) OF VARCHAR(100);
```

Usage Notes

If the names array in the message payload is greater than 1024, then use the following function to retrieve the names in multiple portions:

```
MEMBER FUNCTION get_names(id IN PLS_INTEGER, names OUT aq$_jms_namearray,  
    offset IN PLS_INTEGER, length IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

290.9.8 SYS.AQ\$_JMS_VALUE Type

This type represents the general data returned by the `get_object` procedure of `aq$_jms_map_message` and the `read_object` procedure of `aq$_jms_stream_message`.

The `type` field in this ADT is used to decide which type of data this object is really holding. The following table lists the mapping between the `sys.dbms_jms_plsql` type constants, the corresponding Java type, and the data field of ADT `aq$_jms_value` which effectively holds the data.

Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE AQ$_JMS_VALUE AS object(  
    type      number(2),  
    num_val   number,  
    char_val  char(1),  
    text_val  clob,  
    bytes_val blob);
```


Table 290-2 AQ\$_JMS_VALUE Type Fields and Java Fields

| Type | Java Type | aq\$_jms_value Data Field |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_BYTE | byte | num_val |
| DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_SHORT | short | num_val |
| DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_INTEGER | int | num_val |
| DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_LONG | long | num_val |
| DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_FLOAT | float | num_val |
| DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_DOUBLE | double | num_val |
| DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_BOOLEAN | boolean | num_val: 0 FALSE, 1 TRUE |
| DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_CHARACTER | char | char_val |
| DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_STRING | java.lang.String | text_val |
| DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_BYTES | byte[] | bytes_val |

290.9.9 SYS.AQ\$_JMS_EXCEPTION Type

This type represents a Java exception thrown on the Java stored procedure side.

The `id` field is reserved for future use. The `exp_name` stores the Java exception name, the `err_msg` field stores the Java exception error message, and the `stack` field stores the stack trace of the Java exception.

Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE AQ$_JMS_EXCEPTION AS OBJECT (
  id          number, -- Reserved and not used. Right now always return 0.
  exp_name    varchar(200),
  err_msg     varchar(500),
  stack       varchar(4000));
```

JSON Data Structures

To work with JSON data in PL/SQL, you can use these data structures.

- [JSON_ELEMENT_T Object Type](#)
- [JSON_OBJECT_T Object Type](#)
- [JSON_ARRAY_T Object Type](#)
- [JSON_SCALAR_T Object Type](#)
- [JSON_KEY_LIST Type](#)

Note:

The time component in the `DATE` value of the `get_Date` function is truncated. If you want to preserve the time component, use `get_Timestamp` and then use `CAST AS DATE` to convert to a SQL date with the time component.

Related Topics

- [Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide](#)
- [The JSON standard](#)

291.1 JSON_ELEMENT_T Object Type

`JSON_ELEMENT_T` is the supertype for the `JSON_OBJECT_T`, `JSON_SCALAR_T`, and `JSON_ARRAY_T` object types.

Description

Note the following:

- To create an instance of `JSON_ELEMENT_T`, use the `parse` or `load` function. See the “Constructors” section below for details.
- You cannot create an empty `JSON_ELEMENT_T` instance. To create an empty JSON container, create it based on one of the subtypes.
- To cast a `JSON_ELEMENT_T` into a subtype (for example, `JSON_OBJECT_T`), you need to perform an explicit cast using `TREAT AS`. For example:

```
TREAT (elem AS JSON_OBJECT_T)
```

Constructors

You create a `JSON_ELEMENT_T` instance using the `parse` or `load` function. The `parse` function takes as input `VARCHAR2`, `CLOB`, or `BLOB` data, and returns a `JSON_ELEMENT_T` instance. Similarly, the `load` function takes JSON type as an input.

```

STATIC FUNCTION parse(jsn VARCHAR2) RETURN JSON_ELEMENT_T
STATIC FUNCTION parse(jsn CLOB)      RETURN JSON_ELEMENT_T
STATIC FUNCTION parse(jsn BLOB)      RETURN JSON_ELEMENT_T
STATIC FUNCTION parse(jsn BLOB, FORMAT IN VARCHAR2) RETURN JSON_ELEMENT_T
STATIC FUNCTION load(jsn JSON)       RETURN JSON_Element_T,

```

Only UTF8-encoded JSON is passed as a BLOB.

The `parse` function takes a JSON string as input and sets up an internal representation of the JSON data. If the provided input is not valid JSON, then an error message is raised. Valid JSON has to pass the lax check of the “IS JSON” SQL condition. The input for the `load` function is a JSON type, therefore, no JSON syntax check is needed.

Serialization and Conversions

A `JSON_ELEMENT_T` instance (and all subtypes) can be serialized to a JSON string, converted to a JSON type or (if it is a scalar value) converted to a SQL value like `Date` or `Number`. Serialization is the inverse of the `parse` function: a string representation of the in-memory representation of the JSON data is being generated and returned as an appropriate SQL type.

The serialization and conversion functions are:

```

MEMBER FUNCTION to_String      RETURN VARCHAR2
MEMBER FUNCTION stringify     RETURN VARCHAR2

MEMBER FUNCTION to_Clob       RETURN CLOB
MEMBER FUNCTION to_Blob      RETURN BLOB
MEMBER PROCEDURE to_Clob(c IN OUT CLOB)
MEMBER PROCEDURE to_Blob(c IN OUT BLOB)

MEMBER FUNCTION to_Json       RETURN JSON

MEMBER FUNCTION to_Number     RETURN NUMBER
MEMBER FUNCTION to_Date      RETURN DATE
MEMBER FUNCTION to_Timestamp RETURN TIMESTAMP
MEMBER FUNCTION to_Boolean   RETURN BOOLEAN

```

The FUNCTION `stringify` is synonym of `to_String`. It has the same functionality.

The `to_Clob` and `to_Blob` *procedures* accept a CLOB or BLOB input and enable you to provide a LOB to be used as the serialization destination. For instance, `EMPTY_LOB` can be provided. The input LOB cannot be `NULL`.

If the `to_Clob` *function* is used, then a new CLOB is created. If you do not want to create a CLOB first, then you can use the `to_Clob` or `to_Blob` *functions*, which take no parameter and generate a temp LOB.

`to_Blob` serializes to UTF8 format only.

Introspection

Introspection enables you to discover properties of JSON objects without modifying them. The introspection functions are:

```

MEMBER FUNCTION has(key VARCHAR2) RETURN BOOLEAN,

```

```

MEMBER FUNCTION is_Object          RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Array          RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Scalar         RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_String         RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Number         RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Boolean        RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_True           RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_False          RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Null           RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Date           RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Timestamp      RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Size          RETURN NUMBER

```

The `has` function checks if a given name exists in the `JSON_OBJECT_T` object.

The return value of the `get_size` function depends on the JSON type:

- For a scalar, it returns 1.
- For an object, it returns the number of keys.
- For an array, it returns the number of items.

Note that textual JSON does not support dates and timestamps natively. Instead they are typically modeled as strings. You can use the JSON type to preserve dates and timestamps natively. The Document Object Model (DOM) interface enables you to add dates and timestamps as scalar values and preserve them until serialization to JSON, where they are printed as string following the ISO 8601 format. If a SQL value of type date or timestamp has been added, then the `is_Date` and `is_Timestamp` functions return true. If a date has been added as a string (e.g. as ISO 8601), then the `is_Date` and `is_Timestamp` functions return false. You can use Oracle conversion function `to_Date` and `to_Timestamp` to convert a string representation of a date, and timestamp to the Oracle representation.

Error Handling

You can set the level of error handling for JSON processing. You might not want an error to be raised for every mismatch. The `on_Error` procedure enables you to specify when errors should be raised:

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE on_Error(value NUMBER)
```

The `on_Error` procedure defines what happens if an error is encountered during a PL/SQL operation, for instance, a `get` call.

The default is to not raise an error but to return NULL instead.

You invoke `On_error` on a `JSON_ELEMENT_T` instance and it sets the error behavior for all subsequent calls. To reset the behavior to the default, you can call `on_Error(0)`.

Values for the `value` parameter are:

Table 291-1 Values for the value Parameter in the ON_ERROR Procedure

| Value | Description |
|-------|---|
| 0 | Reset to the default behavior, which is to return NULL instead of raising an error. |
| 1 | Raise all errors. |
| 2 | Raise an error if no value is detected. |

Table 291-1 (Cont.) Values for the value Parameter in the ON_ERROR Procedure

| Value | Description |
|-------|---|
| 3 | Raise an error if the data types do not match, for example, if you call GET_NUMBER on a string value. |
| 4 | Raise an error if the input is invalid, for example, if the array is out of bounds. |

You can combine values. For example, you can specify 7 to indicate a combination of 3 and 4.

In the following example, an error is raised because the value of "a" is "xyz", which cannot be converted to a number. If the `on_error` procedure had not been called, then NULL would be returned, and no error would be raised.

```
declare
    jo JSON_OBJECT_T;
begin
    jo := JSON_OBJECT_T.parse('{a:"xyz"}');
    jo.On_error(1);
    dbms_output.put_line(jo.get_Number('a'));
end;
/
```

291.2 JSON_OBJECT_T Object Type

JSON_OBJECT_T is a subtype of the JSON_ELEMENT_T object type. It corresponds to the JSON object structure.

Constructors

You can create an empty JSON_OBJECT_T instance using the following constructor.

```
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_OBJECT_T RETURN SELF AS RESULT
```

You can create a JSON_OBJECT_T instance using one of the following `parse` functions:

```
STATIC FUNCTION parse(jsn VARCHAR2) RETURN JSON_OBJECT_T
STATIC FUNCTION parse(jsn CLOB) RETURN JSON_OBJECT_T
STATIC FUNCTION parse(jsn BLOB) RETURN JSON_OBJECT_T
STATIC FUNCTION parse(jsn BLOB, FORMAT IN VARCHAR2) RETURN JSON_OBJECT_T
```

You can also create a JSON_OBJECT_T instance using one of the following constructors:

```
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_OBJECT_T(jsn VARCHAR2) RETURN SELF AS RESULT
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_OBJECT_T(jsn CLOB) RETURN SELF AS RESULT
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_OBJECT_T(jsn BLOB) RETURN SELF AS RESULT
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_Object_T(jsn BLOB, FORMAT IN VARCHAR2) RETURN SELF AS RESULT
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_OBJECT_T(jsn JSON) RETURN SELF AS RESULT
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_OBJECT_T(e JSON_ELEMENT_T) RETURN SELF AS RESULT
```

Only UTF8-encoded JSON is passed as a BLOB.

The `parse` function takes a JSON string as input and sets up an internal representation of the JSON data. If the provided input is not a valid JSON object, then an error message is raised. The input has to specify a JSON object, not an array.

Get Functions and Procedures

The following functions and procedures enable you to retrieve the value of the JSON object:

```
MEMBER FUNCTION get(key VARCHAR2) RETURN JSON_ELEMENT_T
MEMBER FUNCTION get_String(key VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Number(key VARCHAR2) RETURN NUMBER
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Date(key VARCHAR2) RETURN DATE
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Timestamp(key VARCHAR2) RETURN TIMESTAMP
MEMBER FUNCTION get_TimestampTZ(key VARCHAR2) RETURN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Boolean(key VARCHAR2) RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Clob(key VARCHAR2) RETURN CLOB
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Blob(key VARCHAR2) RETURN BLOB
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Object(key VARCHAR2) RETURN JSON_OBJECT_T
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Array(key VARCHAR2) RETURN JSON_ARRAY_T
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Json(key NUMBER) RETURN JSON

MEMBER PROCEDURE get_Json(key NUMBER, j OUT NOCOPY JSON)
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_Clob(key NUMBER, c IN OUT CLOB)
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_Blob(key NUMBER, c IN OUT BLOB)
```

Note:

- The `get` function has reference semantics. This means that if the returned `JSON_ELEMENT_T` is modified, then the containing `JSON_ELEMENT_T` is also changed. See the [Reference Semantics](#) section below for details.
- The `GET_STRING` function converts the value to a string if it is not already a string. Thus, the `GET_STRING` function returns a non-null value even if `IS_STRING` returns false.
- All the “get” functions perform a conversion if possible. If no conversion is possible, then an error might be raised, depending on what `ON_ERROR` is set to.

The `GET_CLOB` and `GET_BLOB` *procedures*, which accept a CLOB or BLOB as input, enable you to provide a LOB to be used as serialization destination. For instance, `EMPTY_LOB` can be provided. If you use the `GET_CLOB` *function* instead, then a new CLOB will be created implicitly. The input LOB cannot be NULL. If you do not want to create a BLOB or CLOB first, you can use the `GET_CLOB` or `GET_BLOB` functions, which take no parameter and generates a temp LOB.

`GET_BLOB` serializes to UTF8 format only.

Set Procedures

The following procedures enable you to set the value of a JSON object. Existing values, if present, will be overwritten.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(key VARCHAR2, val JSON_ELEMENT_T)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(key VARCHAR2, val VARCHAR2)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(key VARCHAR2, val NUMBER)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(key VARCHAR2, val BOOLEAN)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(key VARCHAR2, val DATE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(key VARCHAR2, val TIMESTAMP)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put_Null(key VARCHAR2)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(key VARCHAR2, val JSON)
```

Introspection Functions

Introspection enables you to discover properties of JSON objects without modifying them. The introspection functions are:

```
MEMBER FUNCTION has(key VARCHAR2)          RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Type(key VARCHAR2)     RETURN VARCHAR2
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Keys                   RETURN JSON_KEY_LIST
```

The `get_Keys` function returns an object type of `JSON_KEY_LIST`, which is a varray of `VARCHAR2(4000)`. The varray contains the names of keys in the JSON object. The `get_Keys` function returns at most 32767 field names for a given JSON object. An error is raised if it is applied to an object with more than 32767 fields.

The example below walks through the items of the varray to build a `JSON_ARRAY_T` object that contains all key names.

```
declare
  jo JSON_OBJECT_T;
  ja JSON_ARRAY_T;
  keys JSON_KEY_LIST;
  keys_string VARCHAR2(100);

begin
  ja := new JSON_ARRAY_T;
  jo := JSON_OBJECT_T.parse('{"name":"fred",
                           "jobTitle":"codemonkey",
                           "projects":["json", "xml"]}');

  keys := jo.get_keys;
  for i in 1..keys.count loop
    ja.append(keys(i));
  end loop;

  keys_string := ja.to_string;
  dbms_output.put_line(keys_string);
end;
/
```

The output is:

```
["name","jobTitle","projects"]
```

Modification Procedures

The following procedures enable you to remove or rename keys in a JSON object.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE remove(key VARCHAR2)
MEMBER PROCEDURE rename_Key(keyOld VARCHAR2, keyNew VARCHAR2)
```

Duplicate key names are not supported and will raise an error.

Clone Function

This function makes a copy of the JSON object. Reference semantics is changed to value semantics.

```
MEMBER FUNCTION clone RETURN JSON_OBJECT_T
```

Reference Semantics

Calling the `get` function that returns a `JSON_ELEMENT_T` object always returns a reference to the complex values instead of a copy. This means that changing the returned value affects its container. See the example below.

```
declare
  data      JSON_OBJECT_T;
  address   JSON_OBJECT_T;
  zip       number;

begin

  data := new JSON_OBJECT_T('{
    "first": "John",
    "last": "Doe",
    "address": {
      "country": "USA",
      "zip": "94065"
    }
  }');

  address := data.get_object('address');
  dbms_output.put_line(address.to_string);

  -- 1) VALUE SEMANTICS for scalar values
  -- (changing the value has no effect on container)
  zip := address.get_number('zip');
  dbms_output.put_line(zip);
  zip := 12345;
  dbms_output.put_line(zip);
  -- address is still the same
  dbms_output.put_line(address.to_string);

  -- 2) REFERENCE SEMANTICS for complex values
  -- 'address' is a reference to the complex address values inside 'data'
  address.put('zip', 12345);
  address.put('street', 'Detour Road');
  dbms_output.put_line(data.to_string);
end;
/
```

In cases where you do not want the reference semantics, you can use the `clone` function to create a copy of the returned object. This decouples the value from its container. In the example above, you can create a copy of the “address” object by replacing this line:

```
address := data.get_object('address');
```

with this line:

```
address := data.get_object('address').clone;
```

After this, changing the address will have no effect on the value of the ‘data’ containing object.

Update Example

The following example updates the price of an item by 10%.


```

WITH
  FUNCTION updatePrice(jsonTxt in VARCHAR2 ) RETURN VARCHAR2 IS
    jo JSON_OBJECT_T;
    oldPrice NUMBER;

  BEGIN
    jo := new JSON_OBJECT_T(jsonTxt);
    oldPrice := jo.get_number('price');
    jo.put('price', oldPrice * 1.1);
    RETURN jo.to_string();
  END;
SELECT updatePrice(col)
FROM   t1;

```

291.3 JSON_ARRAY_T Object Type

JSON_ARRAY_T is a subtype of the JSON_ELEMENT_T object type. JSON_ARRAY_T corresponds to the JSON array structure.

Constructors

You can create an empty JSON_ARRAY_T instance using the following constructor.

```
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_ARRAY_T RETURN SELF AS RESULT
```

You can create a JSON_ARRAY_T instance using one the following parse functions:

```

STATIC FUNCTION parse(jsn VARCHAR2)          RETURN JSON_ARRAY_T
STATIC FUNCTION parse(jsn CLOB)             RETURN JSON_ARRAY_T
STATIC FUNCTION parse(jsn BLOB)             RETURN JSON_ARRAY_T
STATIC FUNCTION parse(jsn BLOB, FORMAT IN VARCHAR2) RETURN JSON_ARRAY_T

```

You can also create a JSON_ARRAY_T instance using one the following constructors:

```

CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_Array_T(jsn VARCHAR2) RETURN SELF AS RESULT
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_Array_T(jsn CLOB) RETURN SELF AS RESULT
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_Array_T(jsn BLOB) RETURN SELF AS RESULT
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_Array_T(e JSON_ELEMENT_T) RETURN SELF AS RESULT

```

Only UTF8-encoded JSON is passed as a BLOB.

The parse function takes a JSON string as input and sets up an internal representation of the JSON data. If the provided input is not valid JSON, then an error message is raised. The input has to specify a JSON array, not an object.

Get Functions and Procedures

The following functions and procedures enable you to retrieve the value of the JSON array:

```

MEMBER FUNCTION get(pos NUMBER)          RETURN JSON_ELEMENT_T
MEMBER FUNCTION get_String(pos NUMBER)   RETURN VARCHAR2
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Number(pos NUMBER)   RETURN NUMBER
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Date(pos NUMBER)     RETURN DATE
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Timestamp(pos NUMBER) RETURN TIMESTAMP
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Boolean(pos NUMBER)  RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Clob(pos NUMBER)     RETURN CLOB
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Blob(pos NUMBER)     RETURN BLOB

```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Json(pos NUMBER) RETURN JSON
```

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_Json(pos NUMBER, j IN OUT NOCOPY JSON)
```

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_Clob(pos NUMBER, c IN OUT CLOB)
```

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_Blob(pos NUMBER, c IN OUT BLOB)
```

Note:

- The `get` function has reference semantics. This means that if the returned `JSON_ELEMENT_T` is modified, then the containing `JSON_ELEMENT_T` is changed too.
- The `GET_STRING` function converts the value to a string if it is not already a string. The function returns a non-null value even if `IS_STRING` returns false.
- All the “get” functions perform a conversion if possible. If no conversion is possible, then an error might be raised, depending on what `ON_ERROR` is set to.

The `GET_CLOB` and `GET_BLOB` *procedures*, which accept a `CLOB` or `BLOB` as input, enable you to provide a `LOB` to be used as serialization destination. For instance, `EMPTY_LOB` can be provided. If you use the `GET_CLOB` *function* instead, then a new `CLOB` will be created implicitly. The input `LOB` cannot be `NULL`. If you do not want to create a `BLOB` or `CLOB` first, you can use the `GET_CLOB` or `GET_BLOB` functions, which take no parameter and generates a temp `LOB`.

`GET_BLOB` serializes to UTF8 format only.

Set Procedures

The following procedures enable you to set the value at the specified position in the JSON array. These procedures insert (not overwrite) at the specified position unless overwrite is requested.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(pos NUMBER, val VARCHAR2, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(pos NUMBER, val NUMBER, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(pos NUMBER, val BOOLEAN, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(pos NUMBER, val DATE, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(pos NUMBER, val JSON_ELEMENT_T, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(pos NUMBER, val JSON, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(pos NUMBER, val TIMESTAMP, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put_Null(pos NUMBER, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
```

The following procedures append the specified value to the end of the JSON array:

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE append(val JSON_ELEMENT_T)
MEMBER PROCEDURE append(val VARCHAR2)
MEMBER PROCEDURE append(val NUMBER)
MEMBER PROCEDURE append(val BOOLEAN)
MEMBER PROCEDURE append(val DATE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE append(val JSON)
MEMBER PROCEDURE append(val TIMESTAMP)
MEMBER PROCEDURE append_Null
```

Introspection Function

Introspection enables you to discover properties of the JSON array without modifying them.

```
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Type(pos NUMBER) RETURN VARCHAR2
```

Modification Procedure

The following procedure enables you to remove the value at the specified position in the JSON array.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE remove(pos NUMBER)
```

Clone Function

This function makes a copy of the JSON array. Reference semantics is changed to value semantics.

```
MEMBER FUNCTION clone RETURN JSON_ARRAY_T
```

291.4 JSON_SCALAR_T Object Type

JSON_SCALAR_T is a subtype of the JSON_ELEMENT_T object type.

Description

A JSON_SCALAR_T instance captures one scalar values, for example, the string “fred” or the number 1. This type does not have any functions or procedures other than the ones inherited from JSON_ELEMENT_T. You cannot create an instance of this type directly.

291.5 JSON_KEY_LIST Type

JSON_KEY_LIST is a varray of VARCHAR2(4000).

Description

This type is used by the `get_Keys` function in the [JSON_OBJECT_T Object Type](#).

Logical Change Record TYPEs

This chapter describes the logical change record (LCR) types.

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of Logical Change Record Types](#)
- [Common Subprograms for LCR\\$_DDL_RECORD and LCR\\$_ROW_RECORD](#)

292.1 Logical Change Record TYPEs Overview

In Replication (Oracle GoldenGate and XStream), logical change records (LCRs) are message payloads that contain information about changes to a database. These changes can include changes to the data, which are data manipulation language (DML) changes, and changes to database objects, which are data definition language (DDL) changes.

When you use Replication (Oracle GoldenGate and XStream), the capture process captures changes in the form of LCRs and enqueues them into a queue. Finally, the apply process can apply LCRs at a destination database. You also have the option of creating, enqueueing, and dequeuing LCRs manually.

292.2 Logical Change Record Types Security Model

PUBLIC is granted EXECUTE privilege on the types described in this chapter.

292.3 Summary of Logical Change Record Types

This table lists the Logical Change Record TYPEs and briefly describes them.

Table 292-1 Logical Change Record (LCR) Types

| Type | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| LCR\$_DDL_RECORD Type | Represents a data definition language (DDL) change to a database object |
| LCR\$_ROW_RECORD Type | Represents a data manipulation language (DML) change to a database object |
| LCR\$_ROW_LIST Type | Identifies a list of column values for a row in a table |
| LCR\$_ROW_UNIT Type | Identifies the value for a column in a row |

These logical change record (LCR) types can be used with the following Oracle-supplied PL/SQL packages:

- DBMS_APPLY_ADM

- DBMS_AQ
- DBMS_AQADM
- DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM
- DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM
- DBMS_RULE
- DBMS_RULE_ADM
- DBMS_STREAMS
- DBMS_STREAMS_ADM
- DBMS_TRANSFORM

292.3.1 LCR\$_DDL_RECORD Type

This type represents a data definition language (DDL) change to a database object.

 **Note:**

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

If you create or modify a DDL logical change record (DDL LCR), then make sure the `ddl_text` is consistent with the `base_table_name`, `base_table_owner`, `object_type`, `object_owner`, `object_name`, and `command_type` attributes.

This topic contains information about the constructor for row LCRs and information about the member subprograms for this type.

 **Note:**

- When passing a name as a parameter to an LCR constructor, you can enclose the name in double quotes to handle names that use mixed case or lower case for database objects. For example, if a name contains any lower case characters, then you must enclose it in double quotes.
- The application does not need to specify a transaction identifier or SCN when it creates an LCR because the apply process generates these values and stores them in memory. If a transaction identifier or SCN is specified in the LCR, then the apply process ignores it and assigns a new value.

LCR\$_DDL_RECORD Constructor

Creates a SYS.LCR\$_DDL_RECORD object with the specified information.

```

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT(
    source_database_name IN VARCHAR2,
    command_type         IN VARCHAR2,
    object_owner         IN VARCHAR2,
    object_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    object_type          IN VARCHAR2,
    ddl_text             IN CLOB,
    logon_user           IN VARCHAR2,
    current_schema       IN VARCHAR2,
    base_table_owner     IN VARCHAR2,
    base_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    tag                  IN RAW          DEFAULT NULL,
    transaction_id       IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
    scn                  IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
    position             IN RAW          DEFAULT NULL,
    edition_name         IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
    root_name            IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN SYS.LCR$_DDL_RECORD;

```

LCR\$_DDL_RECORD Constructor Function Parameters

Table 292-2 Constructor Function Parameters for LCR\$_DDL_RECORD

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| source_database_name | <p>The database where the DDL statement occurred</p> <p>If the LCRs originated in a multitenant container database (CDB), then this field specifies the global name of the container where the DDL change occurred.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the function appends the local domain to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the local domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the function specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically. Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p> |

Table 292-2 (Cont.) Constructor Function Parameters for LCR\$_DDL_RECORD

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| command_type | <p>The type of command executed in the DDL statement Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p> <p>See Also: The "SQL Command Codes" table in the <i>Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide</i> for a complete list of command types The following command types <i>are not supported</i> in DDL LCRs:</p> <p>ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG ALTER SUMMARY CREATE SCHEMA CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG CREATE SUMMARY DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG DROP SUMMARY RENAME</p> <p>The snapshot equivalents of the materialized view command types are also not supported.</p> |
| object_owner | The user who owns the object on which the DDL statement was executed |
| object_name | The database object on which the DDL statement was executed |
| object_type | <p>The type of object on which the DDL statement was executed The following are valid object types:</p> <p>CLUSTER FUNCTION INDEX LINK OUTLINE PACKAGE PACKAGE BODY PROCEDURE SEQUENCE SYNONYM TABLE TRIGGER TYPE USER VIEW</p> <p>LINK represents a database link. NULL is also a valid object type. Specify NULL for all object types not listed. The GET_OBJECT_TYPE member procedure returns NULL for object types not listed.</p> |
| ddl_text | <p>The text of the DDL statement Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p> |
| logon_user | The user whose session executed the DDL statement |

Table 292-2 (Cont.) Constructor Function Parameters for LCR\$_DDL_RECORD

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| current_schema | The schema that is used if no schema is specified explicitly for the modified database objects in <code>ddl_text</code> If a schema is specified in <code>ddl_text</code> that differs from the one specified for <code>current_schema</code> , then the function uses the schema specified in <code>ddl_text</code> . Set this parameter to a non-NULL value. |
| base_table_owner | If the DDL statement is a table-related DDL (such as <code>CREATE TABLE</code> and <code>ALTER TABLE</code>), or if the DDL statement involves a table (such as creating a trigger on a table), then <code>base_table_owner</code> specifies the owner of the table involved. Otherwise, <code>base_table_owner</code> is NULL. |
| base_table_name | If the DDL statement is a table-related DDL (such as <code>CREATE TABLE</code> and <code>ALTER TABLE</code>), or if the DDL statement involves a table (such as creating a trigger on a table), then <code>base_table_name</code> specifies the name of the table involved. Otherwise, <code>base_table_name</code> is NULL. |
| tag | A binary tag that enables tracking of the LCR For example, this tag can be used to determine the original source database of the DDL statement if apply forwarding is used. |
| transaction_id | The identifier of the transaction |
| scn | The SCN at the time when the change record for a captured LCR was written to the redo log The SCN value is meaningless for a user-created LCR. |
| position | The position of the LCR LCR position is commonly used in XStream configurations. Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See Also: <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> |
| edition_name | The name of the edition in which the DDL statement was executed |
| root_name | If the LCRs is associated with a CDB, then this field specifies the global name of the root in the CDB. If the LCR is associated with a non-CDB, then this field is NULL. |

Summary of LCR\$_DDL_RECORD Subprograms

Table 292-3 LCR\$_DDL_RECORD Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| EXECUTE Member Procedure | Executes the LCR under the security domain of the current user |
| GET_BASE_TABLE_NAME Member Function | Gets the base (dependent) table name |
| GET_BASE_TABLE_OWNER Member Function | Gets the base (dependent) table owner |
| GET_CURRENT_SCHEMA Member Function | Gets the default schema (user) name |

Table 292-3 (Cont.) LCR\$_DDL_RECORD Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| GET_DDL_TEXT Member Procedure | Gets the DDL text in a CLOB |
| GET_EDITION_NAME Member Function | Gets the name of the edition in which the DDL statement was executed |
| GET_LOGON_USER Member Function | Gets the logon user name |
| GET_OBJECT_TYPE Member Function | Gets the type of the object involved for the DDL |
| SET_BASE_TABLE_NAME Member Procedure | Sets the base (dependent) table name |
| SET_BASE_TABLE_OWNER Member Procedure | Sets the base (dependent) table owner |
| SET_CURRENT_SCHEMA Member Procedure | Sets the default schema (user) name |
| SET_DDL_TEXT Member Procedure | Sets the DDL text |
| SET_EDITION_NAME Member Procedure | Sets the name of the edition in which the DDL statement was executed |
| SET_LOGON_USER Member Procedure | Sets the logon user name |
| SET_OBJECT_TYPE Member Procedure | Sets the object type |
| Common Subprograms | See " Common Subprograms for LCR\$_DDL_RECORD and LCR\$_ROW_RECORD " for a list of subprograms common to the SYS.LCR\$_ROW_RECORD and SYS.LCR\$_DDL_RECORD types |

EXECUTE Member Procedure

Executes the DDL LCR under the security domain of the current user. Apply handlers are not run when the LCR is applied using this procedure.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE EXECUTE;
```

GET_BASE_TABLE_NAME Member Function

Gets the base (dependent) table name.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_BASE_TABLE_NAME ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

GET_BASE_TABLE_OWNER Member Function

Gets the base (dependent) table owner.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_BASE_TABLE_OWNER ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

GET_CURRENT_SCHEMA Member Function

Gets the current schema name.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_CURRENT_SCHEMA()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

GET_DDL_TEXT Member Procedure

Gets the DDL text in a CLOB.

For example, the following PL/SQL code uses this procedure to get the DDL text in a DDL LCR:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE ddl_in_lcr (ddl_lcr IN SYS.LCR$_DDL_RECORD)  
IS  
    ddl_text    CLOB;  
BEGIN  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( ' -----' );  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( ' Displaying DDL text in a DDL LCR: ' );  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( ' -----' );  
    DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY(ddl_text, true);  
    ddl_lcr.GET_DDL_TEXT(ddl_text);  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('DDL text:' || ddl_text);  
    DBMS_LOB.FREETEMPORARY(ddl_text);  
END;  
/
```



Note:

GET_DDL_TEXT is a member procedure and not a member function to make it easier for you to manage the space used by the CLOB. Notice that the previous example creates temporary space for the CLOB and then frees the temporary space when it is no longer needed.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_DDL_TEXT(  
    ddl_text IN/OUT CLOB);
```

Parameter

Table 292-4 GET_DDL_TEXT Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| ddl_text | The DDL text in the DDL LCR |

GET_EDITION_NAME Member Function

Gets the name of the edition in which the DDL statement was executed.



See Also:

Oracle Database Development Guide

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_EDITION_NAME()
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

GET_LOGON_USER Member Function

Gets the logon user name.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_LOGON_USER()
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

GET_OBJECT_TYPE Member Function

Gets the type of the object involved for the DDL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_OBJECT_TYPE()
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

SET_BASE_TABLE_NAME Member Procedure

Sets the base (dependent) table name.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_BASE_TABLE_NAME(
    base_table_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 292-5 SET_BASE_TABLE_NAME Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| base_table_name | The name of the base table |

SET_BASE_TABLE_OWNER Member Procedure

Sets the base (dependent) table owner.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_BASE_TABLE_OWNER(
    base_table_owner IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 292-6 SET_BASE_TABLE_OWNER Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <code>base_table_owner</code> | The name of the base table owner |

SET_CURRENT_SCHEMA Member Procedure

Sets the default schema (user) name.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_CURRENT_SCHEMA(  
    current_schema IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 292-7 SET_CURRENT_SCHEMA Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>current_schema</code> | The name of the schema to set as the current schema Set this parameter to a non-NULL value. |

SET_DDL_TEXT Member Procedure

Sets the DDL text.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_DDL_TEXT(  
    ddl_text IN CLOB);
```

Parameter

Table 292-8 SET_DDL_TEXT Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>ddl_text</code> | The DDL text Set this parameter to a non-NULL value. |

SET_EDITION_NAME Member Procedure

Sets the name of the edition in which the DDL statement was executed.



See Also:

Oracle Database Development Guide

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_EDITION_NAME(  
    edition_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 292-9 SET_EDITION_NAME Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---------------------|
| edition_name | Name of the edition |

SET_LOGON_USER Member Procedure

Sets the logon user name.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_LOGON_USER(  
    logon_user IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 292-10 SET_LOGON_USER Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| logon_user | The name of the schema to set as the logon user |

SET_OBJECT_TYPE Member Procedure

Sets the object type.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_OBJECT_TYPE(  
    object_type IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 292-11 SET_OBJECT_TYPE Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| object_type | <p>The object type</p> <p>The following are valid object types:</p> <p>CLUSTER FUNCTION INDEX LINK OUTLINE PACKAGE PACKAGE BODY PROCEDURE SEQUENCE SYNONYM TABLE TRIGGER TYPE USER VIEW</p> <p>LINK represents a database link.</p> <p>NULL is also a valid object type. Specify NULL for all object types not listed. The GET_OBJECT_TYPE member procedure returns NULL for object types not listed.</p> |

292.3.2 LCR\$_ROW_RECORD Type

This type represents a data manipulation language (DML) change to a row in a table. This type uses the LCR\$_ROW_LIST type.

 **Note:**

A multitenant container database is the only supported architecture in Oracle Database 20c. While the documentation is being revised, legacy terminology may persist. In most cases, "database" and "non-CDB" refer to a CDB or PDB, depending on context. In some contexts, such as upgrades, "non-CDB" refers to a non-CDB from a previous release.

If you create or modify a row logical change record (row LCR), then make sure the `command_type` attribute is consistent with the presence or absence of old column values and the presence or absence of new column values.

This topic contains information about the constructor for DDL LCRs and information about the member subprograms for this type.

 **Note:**

- When passing a name as a parameter to an LCR constructor, you can enclose the name in double quotes to handle names that use mixed case or lower case for database objects. For example, if a name contains any lower case characters, then you must enclose it in double quotes.
- The application does not need to specify a transaction identifier or SCN when it creates an LCR because the apply process generates these values and stores them in memory. If a transaction identifier or SCN is specified in the LCR, then the apply process ignores it and assigns a new value.

 **See Also:**[LCR\\$_ROW_LIST Type](#)**LCR\$_ROW_RECORD Constructor**

Creates a SYS.LCR\$_ROW_RECORD object with the specified information.

```

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT(
  source_database_name IN VARCHAR2,
  command_type         IN VARCHAR2,
  object_owner         IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  tag                  IN RAW           DEFAULT NULL,
  transaction_id       IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
  scn                  IN NUMBER       DEFAULT NULL,
  old_values           IN SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  new_values           IN SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  position             IN RAW           DEFAULT NULL,

  statement            IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,

  bind_variables       IN SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST DEFAULT NULL,

  bind_by_position    IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT 'N',

  root_name            IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN SYS.LCR$_ROW_RECORD;

```

LCR\$_ROW_RECORD Constructor Function Parameters

Table 292-12 Constructor Function Parameters for LCR\$_ROW_RECORD

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| source_database_name | <p>The database where the row change occurred</p> <p>If the LCRs originated in a CDB, then this field specifies the global name of the container where the row change occurred.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the function appends the local domain to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the local domain is <code>EXAMPLE.COM</code>, then the function specifies <code>DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM</code> automatically. Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p> |
| command_type | <p>The type of command executed in the DML statement</p> <p>Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p> <p>Valid values are the following:</p> <p>INSERT UPDATE DELETE LOB ERASE LOB WRITE LOB TRIM</p> <p>If INSERT, then ensure that the LCR has a <code>new_values</code> collection that is not empty and an empty or NULL <code>old_values</code> collection.</p> <p>If UPDATE, then ensure that the LCR has a <code>new_values</code> collection that is not empty and an <code>old_values</code> collection that is not empty.</p> <p>If DELETE, then ensure that the LCR has a NULL or empty <code>new_values</code> collection and an <code>old_values</code> collection that is not empty.</p> <p>If LOB ERASE, LOB WRITE, or LOB TRIM, then ensure that the LCR has a <code>new_values</code> collection that is not empty and an empty or NULL <code>old_values</code> collection.</p> |
| object_owner | <p>The user who owns the table on which the row change occurred</p> <p>Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p> |
| object_name | <p>The table on which the DML statement was executed</p> <p>Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p> |
| tag | <p>A binary tag that enables tracking of the LCR</p> <p>For example, this tag can be used to determine the original source database of the DML change when apply forwarding is used.</p> |
| transaction_id | <p>The identifier of the transaction</p> |
| scn | <p>The SCN at the time when the change record was written to the redo log</p> <p>The SCN value is meaningless for a user-created LCR.</p> |
| old_values | <p>The column values for the row before the DML change</p> <p>If the DML statement is an UPDATE or a DELETE statement, then this parameter contains the values of columns in the row before the DML statement. If the DML statement is an INSERT statement, then there are no old values.</p> |

Table 292-12 (Cont.) Constructor Function Parameters for LCR\$_ROW_RECORD

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| new_values | The column values for the row after the DML change If the DML statement is an UPDATE or an INSERT statement, then this parameter contains the values of columns in the row after the DML statement. If the DML statement is a DELETE statement, then there are no new values. If the LCR reflects a LOB operation, then this parameter contains the supplementally logged columns and any relevant LOB information. |
| position | The position of the LCR LCR position is commonly used in XStream configurations. Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See Also: <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> |
| statement | This parameter is reserved for internal use only. |
| bind_variables | This parameter is reserved for internal use only. |
| bind_by_position | This parameter is reserved for internal use only. |
| root_name | If the LCRs is associated with a CDB, then this field specifies the global name of the root in the CDB. If the LCR is associated with a non-CDB, then this field is NULL. |

Summary of LCR\$_ROW_RECORD Subprograms

Table 292-13 LCR\$_ROW_RECORD Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|--|
| ADD_COLUMN Member Procedure | Adds the value as old or new, depending on the value type specified, for the column |
| CONVERT_LONG_TO_LOB_CHUNK Member Procedure | Converts LONG data in a row LCR into fixed width CLOB, or converts LONG RAW data in a row LCR into a BLOB |
| DELETE_COLUMN Member Procedure | Deletes the old value, the new value, or both, for the specified column, depending on the value type specified |
| EXECUTE Member Procedure | Executes the LCR under the security domain of the current user |
| GET_JSON_INFORMATION Member Function | Gets JSON information. |
| GET_LOB_INFORMATION Member Function | Gets the LOB information for the column |
| GET_LOB_OFFSET Member Function | Gets the LOB offset for the specified column |
| GET_LOB_OPERATION_SIZE Member Function | Gets the operation size for the LOB column |
| GET_LONG_INFORMATION Member Function | Gets the LONG information for the column |
| GET_ROW_TEXT Member Procedure | Gets the SQL statement for the change that is encapsulated in the LCR |

Table 292-13 (Cont.) LCR\$_ROW_RECORD Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| GET_VALUE Member Function | Gets the old or new value for the specified column, depending on the value type specified |
| GET_VALUES Member Function | Gets a list of old or new values, depending on the value type specified |
| GET_WHERE_CLAUSE Member Procedure | Gets a WHERE clause for the change that is encapsulated in the row LCR |
| GET_XML_INFORMATION Member Function | Gets the XML information for the specified column |
| IS_STATEMENT_LCR Member Function | Reserved for internal use only |
| KEEP_COLUMNS Member Procedure | Keeps a list of columns a row LCR |
| RENAME_COLUMN Member Procedure | Renames a column in an LCR |
| SET_JSON_INFORMATION Member Procedure | Sets the JSON information for a column. |
| SET_LOB_INFORMATION Member Procedure | Sets LOB information for the column |
| SET_LOB_OFFSET Member Procedure | Sets the LOB offset for the specified column |
| SET_LOB_OPERATION_SIZE Member Procedure | Sets the operation size for the LOB column |
| SET_ROW_TEXT Member Procedure | Reserved for internal use only |
| SET_VALUE Member Procedure | Overwrites the value of the specified column |
| SET_VALUES Member Procedure | Replaces the existing old or new values for the LCR, depending on the value type specified |
| SET_XML_INFORMATION Member Procedure | Sets the XML information for the column |
| Common Subprograms | See Common Subprograms for LCR\$_DDL_RECORD and LCR\$_ROW_RECORD for a list of subprograms common to the SYS.LCR\$_ROW_RECORD and SYS.LCR\$_DDL_RECORD types |

ADD_COLUMN Member Procedure

Adds the value as old or new, depending on the value type specified, for the column. An error is raised if a value of the same type already exists for the column.

**Note:**

To set a column value that already exists, run `SET_VALUE`.

**See Also:**

[SET_VALUE Member Procedure](#)

Considerations for LOB Columns

When processing a row LCR with LOB columns with a procedure DML handler or error handler and the handler is using LOB assembly (the `assemble_lob` parameter is set to `TRUE` for the handler), you use this member procedure in the handler procedure to add a LOB column to a row LCR. If `assemble_lob` is set to `FALSE` for the handler, then you cannot use this member procedure to add a LOB column to a row LCR.

To use a DML or error handler to add a LOB column, specify the LOB locator for the `column_value` parameter in the member procedure. The `ADD_COLUMN` member procedure verifies that an `ANYDATA` encapsulated LOB locator is processed with a DML or error handler that is using LOB assembly. An error is raised under the following conditions:

- The handler attempts to enqueue a row LCR with an `ANYDATA` encapsulated LOB locator.
- An attempt is made to add an LOB column that is set incorrectly.

If an error is raised because of one of these conditions, then the transaction that includes the row LCR is moved to the error queue, and the LOB is represented by the original (nonassembled) row LCRs.

 **Note:**

- Database compatibility must be 10.2.0 or higher to use LOB assembly.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, you cannot use this member procedure to add a LOB column.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, procedure DML handler, or error handler, you cannot use this member procedure to add a `LONG` or `LONG RAW` column.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE ADD_COLUMN(
    value_type    IN  VARCHAR2,
    column_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
    column_value  IN  ANYDATA);
```

Parameters

Table 292-14 `ADD_COLUMN` Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>value_type</code> | The type of value to add for the column Specify <code>old</code> to add the old value of the column. Specify <code>new</code> to add the new value of the column. |
| <code>column_name</code> | The column name This name is not validated. An error can be raised during application of the LCRs if an invalid name is specified. |

Table 292-14 (Cont.) ADD_COLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>column_value</code> | <p>The value of the column</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then this procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If the member procedure is used in a procedure DML handler or error handler that uses LOB assembly, then a LOB locator can be specified.</p> <p>A <code>NULL</code> column value can be specified by encapsulating the <code>NULL</code> value in an <code>ANYDATA</code> wrapper.</p> |

CONVERT_LONG_TO_LOB_CHUNK Member Procedure

Converts `LONG` data in a row LCR into a `CLOB`, or converts `LONG RAW` data in a row LCR into a `BLOB`.

This procedure can change the operation code from `LONG WRITE` to `LOB WRITE` for the row LCR.

This member procedure can be used in rule-based transformations.

The following restrictions apply to this member procedure:

- This member procedure cannot be used in apply handlers.
- `LONG` data can be sent as a part of a row LCR with one of the following operation codes: `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `LONG_WRITE`. Because `LONG` data can be sent in multiple pieces, make sure that this method is invoked on either none or all `LONG` pieces.
- `LOB` to `LONG` conversion is not supported.
- A row LCR on which this procedure is executed must have been created by a capture process. That is, this procedure does not support persistent row LCRs.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE CONVERT_LONG_TO_LOB_CHUNK;
```

DELETE_COLUMN Member Procedure

Deletes the old value, the new value, or both, for the specified column, depending on the value type specified.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE DELETE_COLUMN(
    column_name IN VARCHAR2,
    value_type  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*');
```

Parameters

Table 292-15 DELETE_COLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>column_name</code> | The column name An error is raised if the column does not exist in the LCR. |
| <code>value_type</code> | The type of value to delete for the column Specify <code>old</code> to delete the old value of the column. Specify <code>new</code> to delete the new value of the column. If <code>*</code> is specified, then the procedure deletes both the old and new values. |

EXECUTE Member Procedure

Executes the row LCR under the security domain of the current user. Any apply handlers that would be run for an LCR are not run when the LCR is applied using this procedure.

This member procedure can be run on a row LCR under any of the following conditions:

- The LCR is being processed by an apply handler.
- The LCR has been constructed using the `LCR$_ROW_RECORD` constructor function but has not been enqueued.
- The LCR is in the error queue.

 **Note:**

Do not run this member procedure in a custom rule-based transformation on a row LCR. Doing so could execute the row LCR outside of its transactional context.

Considerations for LOB Columns

When processing a row LCR with LOB columns with a procedure DML handler or error handler, and the handler is using LOB assembly (the `assemble_lobs` parameter is set to `TRUE` for the handler), this member procedure executes the assembled row LCR. An assembled row LCR represents a LOB value with a LOB locator or `NULL`.

If `assemble_lobs` is set to `FALSE` for the handler, then this member procedure executes the nonassembled row LCRs. Nonassembled row LCRs represent LOB values with `VARCHAR2` and `RAW` data types. These nonassembled row LCRs might have been modified by the handler.

An error is raised under the following conditions:

- A DML or error handler configured with `assemble_lobs` set to `FALSE` attempts to execute a row LCR that contains a LOB locator.

- A DML or error handler configured with `assemble_lob` set to `TRUE` attempts to execute a row LCR that contains one or more LOB values represented with `VARCHAR2` or `RAW` data types.

If an error is raised because of one of these conditions, then the transaction that includes the row LCR is moved to the error queue, and the LOB is represented by the original (nonassembled) row LCRs.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE EXECUTE(
    conflict_resolution IN BOOLEAN);
```

Parameters

Table 292-16 EXECUTE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>conflict_resolution</code> | <p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then any conflict resolution defined for the table using the <code>SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER</code> procedure in the <code>DBMS_APPLY_ADM</code> package is used to resolve conflicts resulting from the execution of the LCR.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then conflict resolution is not used.</p> <p>An error is raised if this parameter is not specified or is set to <code>NULL</code>.</p> |

GET_JSON_INFORMATION Member Function

Gets JSON information.

The return value can be one of the following:

```
DBMS_LCR.NOT_OSON CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;
DBMS_LCR.OSON_DOC CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;
```



Note:

OSON is Oracle binary format for JSON column.

They represent either a column not containing `OSON` data or full `OSON` document.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_JSON_INFORMATION(
    column_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 292-17 GET_JSON_INFORMATION Member Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>column_name</code> | Name of column to obtain JSON information. |

GET_LOB_INFORMATION Member Function

Gets the LOB information for the column.

The return value can be one of the following:

```
DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB          CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;
DBMS_LCR.NULL_LOB         CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;
DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LOB       CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;
DBMS_LCR.EMPTY_LOB        CONSTANT NUMBER := 4;
DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK        CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;
DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK   CONSTANT NUMBER := 6;
```

Returns NULL if the specified column does not exist.

If the command type of the row LCR is UPDATE, then specifying 'Y' for the use_old parameter is a convenient way to get the value of the columns.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_LOB_INFORMATION(
    value_type IN VARCHAR2,
    column_name IN VARCHAR2,
    use_old IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Y')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 292-18 GET_LOB_INFORMATION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| value_type | The type of value to return for the column, either old or new |
| column_name | The name of the column |
| use_old | If Y and value_type is new, and no new value exists, then the function returns the corresponding old value. If N and value_type is new, then the function does not return the old value if no new value exists. If value_type is old or if the command type of the row LCR is not UPDATE, then the function ignores the value of the use_old parameter. NULL is not a valid specification for the use_old parameter. |

GET_LOB_OFFSET Member Function

Gets the LOB offset for the specified column in the number of characters for CLOB columns and the number of bytes for BLOB columns. Returns a non-NULL value only if all of the following conditions are met:

- The value exists for the column
- The column value is an out-of-line LOB. That is, the information is DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK or DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK
- The command type is LOB ERASE or LOB WRITE

Otherwise, returns NULL.

Syntax

```
GET_LOB_OFFSET(
    value_type IN VARCHAR2,
    column_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters**Table 292-19 GET_LOB_OFFSET Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| value_type | The type of value to return for the column Currently, only <code>new</code> can be specified. |
| column_name | The name of the LOB column |

GET_LOB_OPERATION_SIZE Member Function

Gets the operation size for the LOB column in the number of characters for `CLOB` columns and the number of bytes for `BLOB` columns. Returns a non-NULL value only if all of the following conditions are met:

- The value exists for the column
- The column value is an out-of-line LOB
- The command type is `LOB ERASE` or `LOB TRIM`
- The information is `DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK`

Otherwise, returns NULL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_LOB_OPERATION_SIZE(
    value_type IN VARCHAR2,
    column_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER,
```

Parameters**Table 292-20 GET_LOB_OPERATION_SIZE Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| value_type | The type of value to return for the column Currently, only <code>new</code> can be specified. |
| column_name | The name of the LOB column |

GET_LONG_INFORMATION Member Function

Gets the `LONG` information for the column.

The return value can be one of the following:


```
DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LONG          CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;
DBMS_LCR.NULL_LONG         CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;
DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LONG       CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;
DBMS_LCR.LONG_CHUNK        CONSTANT NUMBER := 4;
DBMS_LCR.LAST_LONG_CHUNK   CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;
```

Returns NULL if the specified column does not exist.

If the command type of the row LCR is UPDATE, then specifying 'Y' for the use_old parameter is a convenient way to get the value of the columns.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_LONG_INFORMATION(
    value_type IN VARCHAR2,
    column_name IN VARCHAR2,
    use_old IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Y')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 292-21 GET_LONG_INFORMATION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| value_type | The type of value to return for the column, either old or new |
| column_name | The name of the column |
| use_old | If Y and value_type is new, and no new value exists, then the function returns the corresponding old value. If N and value_type is new, then the function does not return the old value if no new value exists. If value_type is old or if the command_type of the row LCR is not UPDATE, then the function ignores the value of the use_old parameter. NULL is not a valid specification for the use_old parameter. |

GET_ROW_TEXT Member Procedure

Gets the SQL statement for the change that is encapsulated in the row LCR. This method performs SQL generation in PL/SQL.

This method is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definitions.

Syntax

The following procedure returns the SQL statement in a CLOB datatype.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE GET_ROW_TEXT(
    row_text IN/OUT CLOB);
```

The following procedure returns the SQL statement with bind variables in a CLOB datatype.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE GET_ROW_TEXT(
    row_text IN/OUT CLOB,
    variable_list IN/OUT LCR$_ROW_LIST,
    bind_var_syntax IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ':');
```



See Also:

"LCR\$_ROW_LIST Type"

Parameters

Table 292-22 GET_ROW_TEXT Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>row_text</code> | The SQL statement for the change that is encapsulated in the LCR |
| <code>variable_list</code> | The values for the bind variables in the order of the bind variables |
| <code>bind_var_syntax</code> | The syntax for the bind variables One of the following values is valid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify <code>:</code>, the default, for bind values to be in the form <code>:1</code>, <code>:2</code>, and so on. Specify <code>?</code> for bind values to be in the form <code>?.</code> |

GET_VALUE Member Function

Gets the old or new value for the specified column, depending on the value type specified.

If the command type of the row LCR is `UPDATE`, then specifying `'Y'` for the `use_old` parameter is a convenient way to get the value of a column.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_VALUE (
    value_type IN VARCHAR2,
    column_name IN VARCHAR2,
    use_old IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Y')
RETURN ANYDATA;
```

Parameters

Table 292-23 GET_VALUE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>value_type</code> | The type of value to return for the column Specify <code>old</code> to get the old value for the column. Specify <code>new</code> to get the new value for the column. |
| <code>column_name</code> | The column name If the column is present and has a <code>NULL</code> value, then the function returns an <code>ANYDATA</code> instance containing a <code>NULL</code> value. If the column value is absent, then the function returns a <code>NULL</code> . |

Table 292-23 (Cont.) GET_VALUE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| use_old | <p>If Y and value_type is new, and no new value exists, then the function returns the corresponding old value.</p> <p>If N and value_type is new, then the function returns NULL if no new value exists.</p> <p>If value_type is old or if the command_type of the row LCR is not UPDATE, then the function ignores the value of the use_old parameter.</p> <p>NULL is not a valid specification for the use_old parameter.</p> |

GET_VALUES Member Function

Gets a list of old or new values, depending on the value type specified.

If the command type of the row LCR is UPDATE, then specifying 'Y' for the use_old parameter is a convenient way to get the values of all columns.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_VALUES(
    value_type IN VARCHAR2,
    use_old    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Y')
RETURN SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST;
```

Parameters

Table 292-24 GET_VALUES Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| value_type | <p>The type of values to return</p> <p>Specify old to return a list of old values. Specify new to return a list of new values.</p> |
| use_old | <p>If Y and value_type is new, then the function returns a list of all new values in the LCR. If a new value does not exist in the list, then the function returns the corresponding old value. Therefore, the returned list contains all existing new values and the old values where there are no new values.</p> <p>If N and value_type is new, then the function returns a list of all new values in the LCR without returning any old values.</p> <p>If value_type is old or if the command_type of the row LCR is not UPDATE, then the function ignores the value of the use_old parameter.</p> <p>NULL is not a valid specification for the use_old parameter.</p> |

GET_WHERE_CLAUSE Member Procedure

Gets a WHERE clause for the change that is encapsulated in the row LCR.

Use the `WHERE` clause returned by `GET_WHERE_CLAUSE` instead of using the `ROWID`, because the `ROWID` is not ANSI compatible. The generated `WHERE` clause might not match the `WHERE` clause in the original DML operation.

The `ROWID` of an `INSERT` statement is the `ROWID` of the new row created by the `INSERT`. The `WHERE` clause generated for an `INSERT` operation identifies the new row. Therefore, the generated `WHERE` clause includes all of the new values inserted.

For example, consider the following insert into the `hr.departments` table:

```
INSERT INTO hr.departments (
    department_id, department_name, manager_id, location_id)
VALUES (10, 'HR', 20, 40);
```

The generated `WHERE` clause represents the row with the values 10, 'HR', 20, and 40. Hence, the generated `WHERE` clause is the following:

```
WHERE "DEPARTMENT_ID" = 10 AND "DEPARTMENT_NAME" = 'HR' AND
      "MANAGER_ID" = 20 AND "LOCATION_ID" = 40
```

The `ROWID` of an `UPDATE` statement is the `ROWID` of the row that was updated. The `WHERE` clause generated for an `UPDATE` operation identifies the row after the `UPDATE` executes. The generated `WHERE` clause is based on the old and new values of the `UPDATE`.

For example, consider the following update to the `hr.departments` table:

```
UPDATE hr.departments SET department_name='Management'
WHERE department_name='Administration' AND location_id = 20 AND
      manager_id = 30 AND department_id = 10;
```

The values of the row after the `UPDATE` are 10, 'Management', 30, and 20. Hence, the generated `WHERE` clause to identify the row is the following:

```
WHERE "DEPARTMENT_ID" = 10 AND "DEPARTMENT_NAME" = 'MANAGEMENT' AND
      "MANAGER_ID" = 30 AND "LOCATION_ID" = 20
```

Notice that the new value is used for `"DEPARTMENT_NAME"`, because the new value is the value of the column after the `UPDATE`. For the rest of the columns, the old values are used.

The `ROWID` of a `DELETE` operation is the row that existed before it was deleted. The generated `WHERE` clause consists of all the old column values present in the `DELETE` operation.

LOB columns do not appear in generated `WHERE` clauses. The generated `WHERE` clause is not affected by the presence of LOB columns in the LCR.

This method is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definitions.

Syntax


The following procedure returns the `WHERE` clause of a SQL statement in a `CLOB` datatype.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE GET_WHERE_CLAUSE(
    where_clause IN/OUT CLOB);
```

The following procedure returns the `WHERE` clause of a SQL statement with bind variables in a `CLOB` datatype.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE GET_WHERE_CLAUSE(
    where_clause IN/OUT CLOB,
```

```
variable_list    IN/OUT  LCR$_ROW_LIST,
bind_var_syntax IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT ':');
```

 **See Also:**
[LCR\\$_ROW_LIST Type](#)

Parameters

Table 292-25 GET_WHERE_CLAUSE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| where_clause | The WHERE clause of the SQL statement for the change that is encapsulated in the LCR |
| variable_list | The values for the bind variables in the order of the bind variables |
| bind_var_syntax | The syntax for the bind variables One of the following values is valid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify :, the default, for bind values to be in the form :1, :2, and so on. Specify ? for bind values to be in the form ?. |

GET_XML_INFORMATION Member Function

Gets the XML information for the specified column.

The return value can be one of the following:

```
DBMS_LCR.NOT_XML    CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;
DBMS_LCR.XML_DOC    CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;
DBMS_LCR.XML_DIFF   CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;
```

```
DBMS_LCR.XML_DIFF   CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;
```

DBMS_LCR.NOT_XML indicates that the column is not an XMLType column.

DBMS_LCR.XML_DOC indicates that the column contains an XML document.

DBMS_LCR.XML_DIFF indicates that the column contains an XML document that describes a change made by an update operation. This XML document describes the differences in the column's XML document. The entire XML document is not replaced.

DBMS_LCR.XML_DIFF indicates that the column contains differences between old and new XML documents for an update operation.

Returns NULL if the specified column does not exist.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_XML_INFORMATION (
    column_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameter

Table 292-26 GET_XML_INFORMATION Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|-----------------|
| column_name | The column name |

IS_STATEMENT_LCR Member Function

This function is reserved for internal use only.

KEEP_COLUMNS Member Procedure

This procedure keeps a list of columns in a row LCR. The procedure deletes columns that are not in the list from the row LCR.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE KEEP_COLUMNS(
    column_list IN VARCHAR2,
    value_type  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*');
```

Parameters

Table 292-27 KEEP_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| column_list | The names of the columns kept for the row LCR Specify a comma-delimited list of type VARCHAR2. This procedure removes columns that are not in the list from the current row LCR. |
| value_type | The type of value for which to keep the columns Specify <i>old</i> to keep the old values of the columns. An error is raised if the old values do not exist in the LCR. Specify <i>new</i> to keep the new values of the columns. An error is raised if the new values do not exist in the LCR. If <i>*</i> is specified, then the procedure keeps both the old and the new columns. |

RENAME_COLUMN Member Procedure

Renames a column in a row LCR.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE RENAME_COLUMN(
    from_column_name IN VARCHAR2,
    to_column_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    value_type       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*');
```

Parameters

Table 292-28 RENAME_COLUMN Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>from_column_name</code> | The existing column name |
| <code>to_column_name</code> | The new column name An error is raised if a column with the specified name already exists. |
| <code>value_type</code> | The type of value for which to rename the column Specify <code>old</code> to rename the old value of the column. An error is raised if the old value does not exist in the LCR. Specify <code>new</code> to rename the new value of the column. An error is raised if the new value does not exist in the LCR. If <code>*</code> is specified, then the procedure renames the column names for both old and new value. The procedure raises an error if either column value does not exist in the LCR. |

SET_JSON_INFORMATION Member Procedure

Sets the JSON information for a column.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_JSON_INFORMATION(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY LCR$_ROW_RECORD,
    value_type    IN VARCHAR2,
    column_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    json_information IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 292-29 SET_JSON_INFORMATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>self</code> | |
| <code>value_type</code> | The type of value to set for the column. The supported values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEW OLD |
| <code>column_name</code> | The name of the column. An exception is raised if the column does not exist in the LCR. |
| <code>json_information</code> | The supported values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_LCR.NOT_OSON DBMS_LCR.OSON_DOC |

SET_LOB_INFORMATION Member Procedure

Sets LOB information for the column.



Note:

When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, procedure DML handler, or error handler, you cannot use this member procedure.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_LOB_INFORMATION(
    value_type      IN VARCHAR2,
    column_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    lob_information IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 292-30 SET_LOB_INFORMATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| value_type | The type of value to set for the column, either old or new Specify old only if lob_information is set to DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| column_name | The name of the column. An exception is raised if the column value does not exist. You might need to set this parameter for non-LOB columns. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lob_information | Specify one of the following values: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.NULL_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.EMPTY_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 4;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 6;</td> </tr> </table> | DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 1; | DBMS_LCR.NULL_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 2; | DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 3; | DBMS_LCR.EMPTY_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 4; | DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK | CONSTANT NUMBER := 5; | DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK | CONSTANT NUMBER := 6; |
| DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 1; | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DBMS_LCR.NULL_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 2; | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 3; | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DBMS_LCR.EMPTY_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 4; | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK | CONSTANT NUMBER := 5; | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK | CONSTANT NUMBER := 6; | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SET_LOB_OFFSET Member Procedure

Sets the LOB offset for the specified column in the number of characters for CLOB columns and the number of bytes for BLOB columns.



Note:

When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, procedure DML handler, or error handler, you cannot use this member procedure.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_LOB_OFFSET(
    value_type      IN VARCHAR2,
    column_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    lob_offset      IN NUMBER);
```


Parameters

Table 292-31 SET_LOB_OFFSET Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| value_type | The type of value to set for the column Currently, only <code>new</code> can be specified. |
| column_name | The column name An error is raised if the column value does not exist in the LCR. |
| lob_offset | The LOB offset number Valid values are <code>NULL</code> or a positive integer less than or equal to <code>DBMS_LOB.LOBLMAXSIZE</code> . |

SET_LOB_OPERATION_SIZE Member Procedure

Sets the operation size for the LOB column in the number of characters for `CLOB` columns and bytes for `BLOB` columns.

Note:

When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, procedure DML handler, or error handler, you cannot use this member procedure.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_LOB_OPERATION_SIZE (
  value_type      IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
  lob_operation_size IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 292-32 SET_LOB_OPERATION_SIZE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| value_type | The type of value to set for the column Currently, only <code>new</code> can be specified. |
| column_name | The name of the LOB column An exception is raised if the column value does not exist in the LCR. |

Table 292-32 (Cont.) SET_LOB_OPERATION_SIZE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <code>lob_operation_size</code> | If <code>lob_information</code> for the LOB is or will be <code>DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK</code> , then this parameter can be set to either a valid LOB ERASE value or a valid LOB TRIM value. A LOB ERASE value must be a positive integer less than or equal to <code>DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE</code> . A LOB TRIM value must be a nonnegative integer less than or equal to <code>DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE</code> . Otherwise, set to <code>NULL</code> . |

SET_ROW_TEXT Member Procedure

This procedure is reserved for internal use only.

SET_VALUE Member Procedure

Overwrites the old or new value of the specified column.

One reason to overwrite an old value for a column is to resolve an error that resulted from a conflict.

 **Note:**

To add a column to a row LCR, run `ADD_COLUMN`.

 **See Also:**

[ADD_COLUMN Member Procedure](#)

Considerations for LOB Columns

When processing a row LCR with LOB columns with a procedure DML handler or error handler, and the handler is using LOB assembly (the `assemble_lob` parameter is set to `TRUE` for the handler), you can use this member procedure in the handler procedure on a LOB column in a row LCR. If `assemble_lob` is set to `FALSE` for the handler, then you cannot use this member procedure on a LOB column.

To use a DML or error handler to set the value of a LOB column, specify the LOB locator for the `column_value` parameter in the member procedure. The `SET_VALUE` member procedure verifies that an `ANYDATA` encapsulated LOB locator is processed with a DML or error handler that is using LOB assembly. An error is raised under the following conditions:

- The handler attempts to enqueue a row LCR with an `ANYDATA` encapsulated LOB locator.
- An attempt is made to set a LOB column incorrectly.

If an error is raised because of one of these conditions, then the transaction that includes the row LCR is moved to the error queue, and the LOB is represented by the original (nonassembled) row LCRs.

 **Note:**

- Database compatibility must be 10.2.0 or higher to use LOB assembly.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, you cannot use this member procedure on a LOB column.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, procedure DML handler, or error handler, you cannot use this member procedure on a LONG or LONG RAW column.

Considerations for XMLType Columns

When processing a row LCR with XMLType columns with a procedure DML handler or error handler, any XMLType columns and LOB columns in the LCR are always assembled using LOB assembly. You can use this member procedure in the handler procedure on a row LCR that contains one or more XMLType columns.

To use a DML or error handler to set the value an XMLType column, specify the XMLType for the column_value parameter. The SET_VALUE member procedure verifies that an ANYDATA encapsulated XMLType is processed with a DML or error handler. An error is raised under the following conditions:

- The handler attempts to enqueue a row LCR with an ANYDATA encapsulated XMLType.
- An attempt is made to set a XMLType column incorrectly.

If an error is raised because of one of these conditions, then the transaction that includes the row LCR is moved to the error queue, and the XMLType column is represented by the original (nonassembled) row LCRs.

 **Note:**

- Database compatibility must be 11.1.0 or higher to process row LCRs with XMLType columns.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, you cannot use this member procedure on XMLType columns.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_VALUE (  
    value_type    IN  VARCHAR2,  
    column_name   IN  VARCHAR2,  
    column_value  IN  ANYDATA);
```

Parameters

Table 292-33 SET_VALUE Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>value_type</code> | The type of value to set Specify <code>old</code> to set the old value of the column. Specify <code>new</code> to set the new value of the column. |
| <code>column_name</code> | The column name An error is raised if the specified <code>column_value</code> does not exist in the LCR for the specified <code>column_type</code> . |
| <code>column_value</code> | The new value of the column If <code>NULL</code> is specified, then this procedure raises an error. To set the value to <code>NULL</code> , encapsulate the <code>NULL</code> in an <code>ANYDATA</code> instance. If the member procedure is used in a procedure DML handler or error handler that uses LOB assembly, then specify a LOB locator for LOB columns. |

SET_VALUES Member Procedure

Replaces all old values or all new values for the LCR, depending on the value type specified.

Considerations for LOB Columns

You can use this procedure when processing a row LCR with LOB columns with a procedure DML handler or error handler. If the handler is using LOB assembly (the `assemble_lob` parameter is set to `TRUE` for the handler), then you can use this member procedure in the handler procedure. If `assemble_lob` is set to `FALSE` for the handler, then you cannot use this member procedure on a row LCR.

To use a DML or error handler to set the value of one or more LOB columns in a row LCR, specify a LOB locator for each LOB column in the `value_list` parameter. The `SET_VALUES` member procedure verifies that an `ANYDATA` encapsulated LOB locator is processed with a DML or error handler that is using LOB assembly. An error is raised under the following conditions:

- The handler attempts to enqueue a row LCR with an `ANYDATA` encapsulated LOB locator.
- An attempt is made to set a LOB column incorrectly.

If an error is raised because of one of these conditions, then the transaction that includes the row LCR is moved to the error queue, and the LOB columns are represented by the original (nonassembled) row LCRs.

 **Note:**

- Database compatibility must be 10.2.0 or higher to use LOB assembly.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, you cannot use this member procedure on LOB columns.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, procedure DML handler, or error handler, you cannot use this member procedure on LONG or LONG RAW columns.

Considerations for XMLType Columns

When processing a row LCR with XMLType columns with a procedure DML handler or error handler, any XMLType and LOB columns in the LCR are always assembled using LOB assembly. You can use this member procedure in the handler procedure on a row LCR that contains one or more XMLType columns.

To use a DML or error handler to set the value of one or more XMLType columns in a row LCR, specify an XMLType for each XMLType column in the `value_list` parameter. The `SET_VALUES` member procedure verifies that an ANYDATA encapsulated XMLType is processed with a DML or error handler. An error is raised under the following conditions:

- The handler attempts to enqueue a row LCR with an ANYDATA encapsulated XMLType.
- An attempt is made to set a XMLType incorrectly.

If an error is raised because of one of these conditions, then the transaction that includes the row LCR is moved to the error queue, and the XMLType columns are represented by the original (nonassembled) row LCRs.

 **Note:**

- Database compatibility must be 11.1.0 or higher to process row LCRs with XMLType columns.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, you cannot use this member procedure on XMLType columns.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_VALUES(  
    value_type IN VARCHAR2,  
    value_list IN SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST);
```

Parameters

Table 292-34 SET_VALUES Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| value_type | The type of values to replace Specify <code>old</code> to replace the old values. Specify <code>new</code> to replace the new values. |
| value_list | List of values to replace the existing list Use a <code>NULL</code> or an empty list to remove all values. If the member procedure is used in a procedure DML handler or error handler that uses LOB assembly, then specify one or more LOB locators for LOB columns. |

SET_XML_INFORMATION Member Procedure

Sets the XML information for the column.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_XML_INFORMATION(
    column_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    xml_information  IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 292-35 SET_XML_INFORMATION Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| column_name | The name of the column An exception is raised if the column value does not exist in the LCR. |
| xml_information | Specify one of the following values: DBMS_LCR.NOT_XML CONSTANT NUMBER := 1; DBMS_LCR.XML_DOC CONSTANT NUMBER := 2; DBMS_LCR.XML_DIFF CONSTANT NUMBER := 3; DBMS_LCR.XML_DIFF CONSTANT NUMBER := 3; DBMS_LCR.NOT_XML indicates that the column is not an XMLType column. DBMS_LCR.XML_DOC indicates that the column contains an XML document. DBMS_LCR.XML_DIFF indicates that the column contains differences between old and new XML documents for an update operation. DBMS_LCR.XML_DIFF indicates that the column contains an XML document that describes a change made by an update operation. This XML document describes the differences in the column's XML document. The entire XML document is not replaced. |

292.3.3 Common Subprograms for LCR\$_DDL_RECORD and LCR\$_ROW_RECORD

These functions and procedures are common to both the LCR\$_DDL_RECORD and LCR\$_ROW_RECORD type.

See Also:

For descriptions of the subprograms for these types that are exclusive to each type:

- ["LCR\\$_DDL_RECORD Type"](#)
- ["LCR\\$_ROW_RECORD Type"](#)

Table 292-36 Summary of Common Subprograms for DDL and Row LCR Types

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| GET_COMMAND_TYPE Member Function | Gets the command type of the logical change record (LCR) |
| GET_COMMIT_SCN Member Function | Gets the commit system change number (SCN) of the transaction to which the current LCR belongs |
| GET_COMMIT_SCN_FROM_POSITION Static Function | Gets the commit SCN of a transaction from the input position, which is generated by an XStream outbound server |
| GET_COMMIT_TIME | Gets the commit time of the transaction to which the current LCR belongs |
| GET_COMPATIBLE Member Function | Gets the minimal database compatibility required to support the LCR |
| GET_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE Member Function | Gets the value for the specified extra attribute in the LCR |
| GET_OBJECT_NAME Member Function | Gets the name of the object that is changed by the LCR |
| GET_OBJECT_OWNER Member Function | Gets the owner of the object that is changed by the LCR |
| GET_POSITION Member Function | Gets the position of the current LCR |
| GET_ROOT_NAME Member Function | Gets the global name of the root for a CDB. |
| GET_SCN Member Function | Gets the SCN of the LCR |
| GET_SCN_FROM_POSITION Static Function | Gets the SCN from the input position, which is generated by an XStream outbound server |
| GET_SOURCE_DATABASE_NAME Member Function | Gets the source database name. |
| GET_SOURCE_TIME Member Function | Gets the time when the change in an LCR captured by a capture process was generated in the redo log of the source database, or the time when a persistent LCR was created |
| GET_TAG Member Function | Gets the tag for the LCR |

Table 292-36 (Cont.) Summary of Common Subprograms for DDL and Row LCR Types

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| GET_THREAD_NUMBER Member Function | Gets the thread number of the database instance that made the change that is encapsulated in the LCR |
| GET_TRANSACTION_ID Member Function | Gets the transaction identifier of the LCR |
| IS_NULL_TAG Member Function | Returns Y if the tag for the LCR is NULL, or returns N if the tag for the LCR is not NULL |
| SET_COMMAND_TYPE Member Procedure | Sets the command type in the LCR |
| SET_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE Member Procedure | Sets the value for the specified extra attribute in the LCR |
| SET_OBJECT_NAME Member Procedure | Sets the name of the object that is changed by the LCR |
| SET_OBJECT_OWNER Member Procedure | Sets the owner of the object that is changed by the LCR |
| SET_ROOT_NAME Member Procedure | Sets the global name of the root in a CDB. |
| SET_SOURCE_DATABASE_NAME Member Procedure | Sets the source database name of the object that is changed by the LCR |
| SET_TAG Member Procedure | Sets the tag for the LCR |

GET_COMMAND_TYPE Member Function

Gets the command type of the LCR.

 **See Also:**

The "SQL Command Codes" table in the *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* for a complete list of command types

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_COMMAND_TYPE ()
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

GET_COMMIT_SCN Member Function

Gets the commit system change number (SCN) of the transaction to which the current LCR belongs.

The commit SCN for a transaction is available only during apply or during error transaction execution. This function can be used only in a procedure DML handler, DDL handler, or error handler.

The commit SCN might not be available for an LCR that is part of an incomplete transaction. For example, persistent LCRs might not have a commit SCN. If the commit SCN is not available for an LCR, then this function returns NULL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_COMMIT_SCN()
RETURN NUMBER;
```

GET_COMMIT_SCN_FROM_POSITION Static Function

Gets the commit system change number (SCN) of a transaction from the input position, which is generated by an XStream outbound server.

Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION GET_COMMIT_SCN_FROM_POSITION(
    position IN RAW)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters**Table 292-37 GET_COMMIT_SCN_FROM_POSITION Function Parameter**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| position | The position You can obtain the position by using the <code>GET_POSITION</code> member function or by querying the <code>DBA_XSTREAM_OUTBOUND_PROGRESS</code> data dictionary view. |

**Note:**

Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See *Oracle Database XStream Guide*.

GET_COMMIT_TIME

Gets the commit time of the transaction to which the current LCR belongs.

The commit time for a transaction is available only during apply or during error transaction execution. This function can be used only in a procedure DML handler, DDL handler, or error handler.

The commit time might not be available for an LCR that is part of an incomplete transaction. For example, persistent LCRs might not have a commit time. If the commit time is not available for an LCR, then this function returns `NULL`.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_COMMIT_TIME()
RETURN DATE;
```

GET_COMPATIBLE Member Function

Gets the minimal database compatibility required to support the LCR. You control the compatibility of an Oracle database using the `COMPATIBLE` initialization parameter.

The return value for this function can be one of the following:

| Return Value | COMPATIBLE Initialization Parameter Equivalent |
|------------------------------|--|
| DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_9_2 | 9.2.0 |
| DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_10_1 | 10.1.0 |
| DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_10_2 | 10.2.0 |
| DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_11_1 | 11.1.0 |
| DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_11_2 | 11.2.0 |

DDL LCRs always return `DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_9_2`.

You can use the following functions in the `DBMS_STREAMS` package for constant compatibility return values:

- The `COMPATIBLE_9_2` function returns the `DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_9_2` constant.
- The `COMPATIBLE_10_1` function returns `DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_10_1` constant.
- The `COMPATIBLE_10_2` function returns `DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_10_2` constant.
- The `COMPATIBLE_11_1` function returns `DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_11_1` constant.
- The `COMPATIBLE_11_2` function returns `DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_11_2` constant.
- The `MAX_COMPATIBLE` function returns an integer that is greater than the highest possible compatibility constant for the current release of Oracle Database.

You can use these functions with the `GET_COMPATIBLE` member function for an LCR in rule conditions and apply handlers.

See Also:

- *Oracle Database Reference* and *Oracle Database Upgrade Guide* for more information about the `COMPATIBLE` initialization parameter

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_COMPATIBLE ()
RETURN NUMBER;
```

GET_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE Member Function

Gets the value for the specified extra attribute in the LCR. The returned extra attribute is contained within an `ANYDATA` instance. You can use the `INCLUDE_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE` procedure in the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package to instruct a capture process to capture one or more extra attributes.

See Also:

[INCLUDE_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE Procedure](#)

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE(
    attribute_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN ANYDATA;
```

Parameters**Table 292-38 GET_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE Function Parameter**

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| attribute_name | <p>The name of the extra attribute to return</p> <p>Valid names are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • row_id The rowid of the row changed in a row LCR. This attribute is not included in DDL LCRs, nor in row LCRs for index-organized tables. The type is UROWID. • serial# The serial number of the session that performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is NUMBER. • session# The identifier of the session that performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is NUMBER. • thread# The thread number of the instance in which the change captured in the LCR was performed. Typically, the thread number is relevant only in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment. The type is NUMBER. • tx_name The name of the transaction that includes the LCR. The type is VARCHAR2. • username The name of the current user who performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is VARCHAR2. <p>An error is raised if the specified attribute_name is not valid. If no value exists for the specified extra attribute, then the function returns a NULL.</p> <p>See Also: <i>Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference</i> for more information about the current user</p> |

GET_OBJECT_NAME Member Function

Gets the name of the object that is changed by the LCR.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_OBJECT_NAME()
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

GET_OBJECT_OWNER Member Function

Gets the owner of the object that is changed by the LCR.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_OBJECT_OWNER()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

GET_POSITION Member Function

Gets the position of the current LCR. The position uniquely identifies each LCR. The position strictly increases within each transaction and across transactions.

LCR position is commonly used in XStream configurations.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_POSITION()  
RETURN RAW;
```



Note:

Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See *Oracle Database XStream Guide*.

GET_ROOT_NAME Member Function

Gets the global name of the root in a CDB, which is the root name for the LCR.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_ROOT_NAME()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

GET_SCN Member Function

Gets the system change number (SCN) of the LCR.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_SCN()  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

GET_SCN_FROM_POSITION Static Function

Gets the system change number (SCN) from the input position, which is generated by an XStream outbound server.

Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION GET_SCN_FROM_POSITION(  
    position IN RAW)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 292-39 GET_SCN_FROM_POSITION Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| position | The position You can obtain the position by using the GET_POSITION member function or by querying the DBA_XSTREAM_OUTBOUND_PROGRESS data dictionary view. |

 **Note:**

Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See *Oracle Database XStream Guide*.

GET_SOURCE_DATABASE_NAME Member Function

Gets the global name of the source database. The source database is the database where the change occurred.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_SOURCE_DATABASE_NAME ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

GET_SOURCE_TIME Member Function

Gets the time when the change in an LCR captured by a capture process was generated in the redo log of the source database, or the time when a persistent LCR was created.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_SOURCE_TIME ()  
RETURN DATE;
```

GET_TAG Member Function

Gets the tag for the LCR. An LCR tag is a binary tag that enables tracking of the LCR. For example, this tag can be used to determine the original source database of the DML or DDL change when apply forwarding is used.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_TAG ()  
RETURN RAW;
```

GET_THREAD_NUMBER Member Function

Gets the thread number of the database instance that made the change that is encapsulated in the LCR. Typically, the thread number is relevant in an Oracle Real Application Clusters configuration.

**See Also:**

Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_THREAD_NUMBER()  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

GET_TRANSACTION_ID Member Function

Gets the transaction identifier of the LCR.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_TRANSACTION_ID()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

IS_NULL_TAG Member Function

Returns **Y** if the tag for the LCR is **NULL**, or returns **N** if the tag for the LCR is not **NULL**.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION IS_NULL_TAG()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

SET_COMMAND_TYPE Member Procedure

Sets the command type in the LCR. If the command type specified cannot be interpreted, then this procedure raises an error. For example, changing **INSERT** to **GRANT** would raise an error.

**See Also:**

- The description of the `command_type` parameter in [LCR\\$_DDL_RECORD Constructor Function Parameters](#)
- The description of the `command_type` parameter in [LCR\\$_ROW_RECORD Type](#)
- The "SQL Command Codes" table in the *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* for a complete list of command types

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_COMMAND_TYPE(  
    command_type IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 292-40 SET_COMMAND_TYPE Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| command_type | The command type Set this parameter to a non-NULL value. |

SET_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE Member Procedure

Sets the value for the specified extra attribute in the LCR. You can use the `INCLUDE_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE` procedure in the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package to instruct a capture process to capture one or more extra attributes.



See Also:

[INCLUDE_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE Procedure](#)

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE(  
    attribute_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    attribute_value IN ANYDATA);
```

Parameters

Table 292-41 SET_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>attribute_name</code> | <p>The name of the extra attribute to set</p> <p>Valid names are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>row_id</code> The rowid of the row changed in a row LCR. This attribute is not included in DDL LCRs, nor in row LCRs for index-organized tables. The type is <code>VARCHAR2</code>. <code>serial#</code> The serial number of the session that performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is <code>NUMBER</code>. <code>session#</code> The identifier of the session that performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is <code>NUMBER</code>. <code>thread#</code> The thread number of the instance in which the change captured in the LCR was performed. Typically, the thread number is relevant only in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment. The type is <code>NUMBER</code>. <code>tx_name</code> The name of the transaction that includes the LCR. The type is <code>VARCHAR2</code>. <code>username</code> The name of the current user who performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is <code>VARCHAR2</code>. <p>An error is raised if the specified <code>attribute_name</code> is not valid.</p> <p>See Also: <i>Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference</i> for more information about the current user</p> |
| <code>attribute_value</code> | <p>The value to which the specified extra attribute is set</p> <p>If set to <code>NULL</code>, then this procedure removes the specified extra attribute from the LCR. To set to <code>NULL</code>, encapsulate the <code>NULL</code> in an <code>ANYDATA</code> instance.</p> |

SET_OBJECT_NAME Member Procedure

Sets the name of the object that is changed by the LCR.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_OBJECT_NAME (
    object_name IN VARCHAR2);
```


Parameter

Table 292-42 SET_OBJECT_NAME Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|------------------------|
| object_name | The name of the object |

SET_OBJECT_OWNER Member Procedure

Sets the owner of the object that is changed by the LCR.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_OBJECT_OWNER(
    object_owner IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 292-43 SET_OBJECT_OWNER Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| object_owner | The schema that contains the object |

SET_ROOT_NAME Member Procedure

Sets the global name of the root in a CDB. The setting is the root name for the LCR.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_ROOT_NAME(
    root_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 292-44 SET_ROOT_NAME Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| root_name | The global name of the root. |

SET_SOURCE_DATABASE_NAME Member Procedure

Sets the source database name of the object that is changed by the LCR.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_SOURCE_DATABASE_NAME(
    source_database_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameter

Table 292-45 SET_SOURCE_DATABASE_NAME Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| source_database_name | The source database of the change If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends the local domain to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the local domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the procedure specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically. Set this parameter to a non-NULL value. |

SET_TAG Member Procedure

Sets the tag for the LCR. An LCR tag is a binary tag that enables tracking of the LCR. For example, this tag can be used to determine the original source database of the change when apply forwarding is used.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_TAG(
    tag IN RAW);
```

Parameter

Table 292-46 SET_TAG Procedure Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| tag | The binary tag for the LCR The size limit for a tag value is two kilobytes. |

292.3.4 LCR\$_ROW_LIST Type

This type identifies a list of column values for a row in a table.

It uses the LCR\$_ROW_UNIT type and is used in the LCR\$_ROW_RECORD type.

See Also:

- [LCR\\$_ROW_UNIT Type](#)
- [LCR\\$_ROW_RECORD Type](#)

Syntax

```
CREATE TYPE SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST AS TABLE OF SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT
/
```

292.3.5 LCR\$_ROW_UNIT Type

This type identifies the value for a column in a row.

It is used in the LCR\$_ROW_LIST type.



See Also:

[LCR\\$_ROW_LIST Type](#)

Syntax

```
CREATE TYPE LCR$_ROW_UNIT AS OBJECT (
  column_name      VARCHAR2(4000),
  data             ANYDATA,
  lob_information  NUMBER,
  lob_offset       NUMBER,
  lob_operation_size NUMBER
  long_information NUMBER);
/
```

Attributes

Table 292-47 LCR\$_ROW_UNIT Attributes

| Attribute | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| column_name | The name of the column | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| data | The data contained in the column | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lob_information | Contains the LOB information for the column and contains one of the following values: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.NULL_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.EMPTY_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 4;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 6;</td> </tr> </table> | DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 1; | DBMS_LCR.NULL_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 2; | DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 3; | DBMS_LCR.EMPTY_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 4; | DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK | CONSTANT NUMBER := 5; | DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK | CONSTANT NUMBER := 6; |
| DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 1; | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DBMS_LCR.NULL_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 2; | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 3; | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DBMS_LCR.EMPTY_LOB | CONSTANT NUMBER := 4; | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK | CONSTANT NUMBER := 5; | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK | CONSTANT NUMBER := 6; | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lob_offset | The LOB offset specified in the number of characters for CLOB columns and the number of bytes for BLOB columns Valid values are NULL or a positive integer less than or equal to DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lob_operation_size | If lob_information for the LOB is DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK, then this parameter can be set to either a valid LOB ERASE value or a valid LOB TRIM value. A LOB ERASE value must be a positive integer less than or equal to DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE. A LOB TRIM value must be a nonnegative integer less than or equal to DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE. If lob_information is not DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK and for all other operations, is NULL. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 292-47 (Cont.) LCR\$_ROW_UNIT Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>long_information</code> | Contains the LONG information for the column and contains one of the following values: DBMS_LCR.not_a_long CONSTANT NUMBER := 1; DBMS_LCR.null_long CONSTANT NUMBER := 2; DBMS_LCR.inline_long CONSTANT NUMBER := 3; DBMS_LCR.long_chunk CONSTANT NUMBER := 4; DBMS_LCR.last_long_chunk CONSTANT NUMBER := 5; |

MGD_ID Package Types

The `MGD_ID` package provides an extensible framework that supports current radio-frequency ID (RFID) tags with the standard family of EPC bit encodings for the supported encoding types. The `MGD_ID` Package also supports new and evolving tag encodings that are not included in the current EPC standard (EPC v1.1 specification).

The `MGD_ID` package contains several predefined types.



See Also:

Oracle Database Development Guide for more information.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of Types](#)
- [Summary of MGD_ID Subprograms](#)

The method described in this reference chapter show examples based on the examples shown in the constructor functions.

The examples in this chapter assume that the you have run the following set of commands before running the contents of each script:

```
SQL> connect / as sysdba;
Connected.
SQL> create user mgduser identified by mgduser;
SQL> grant connect, resource to mgduser;
SQL> connect mgduser
Enter password: mgduserpassword
Connected.
SQL> set serveroutput on;
```

293.1 MGD_ID Package Types Security Model

You must run the `catmgd.sql` script to load the `DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL` package and create the required Identity Code Package schema objects in the `MGDSYS` schema.

`MGD_ID` is a `MGDSYS`-owned object type. Any `MGD_ID` subprogram called from an anonymous PL/SQL block is run using the privileges of the current user.

A user must be granted connect and resource roles to use the `MGD_ID` object type and its subprograms.

`EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC` for this ADT: `MGD_ID`.

A public synonym, by the same name, is created for this ADT: `MGD_ID`.

293.2 Summary of Types

This table lists and briefly describes the `MGD_ID` Package object types.

Table 293-1 MGD_ID Package Object Types

| Object Type Name | Description |
|---|--|
| MGD_ID_COMPONENT Object Type | Datatype that specifies the name and value pair attributes that define a component |
| MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY Object Type | Datatype that specifies a list of up to 128 components as name-value attribute pairs used in two constructor functions for creating an identity code type object |
| MGD_ID Object Type | Represents an <code>MGD_ID</code> object that specifies the category identifier for the code category for this identity code and its list of components |

293.2.1 MGD_ID_COMPONENT Object Type

The `MGD_ID_COMPONENT` type is a datatype that specifies the name and value pair attributes that define a component.

Syntax

```
MGD_ID_COMPONENT as object (name VARCHAR2(256),
                             value VARCHAR2(1024));
```

Attributes

Table 293-2 MGD_ID_COMPONENT Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| name | Name of component |
| value | Value of the component as a character |

Examples

See the [MGD_ID Constructor Function](#) for an example.

293.2.2 MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY Object Type

The `MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY` type is a datatype that specifies a list of up to 128 components as name-value attribute pairs for use in two constructor functions for creating a product code type object with its list of components.

Syntax

```
MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY is VARRAY (128) of MGD_ID_COMPONENT;
```

Examples

See the [MGD_ID Constructor Function](#) for an example.

293.2.3 MGD_ID Object Type

The `MGD_ID` type represents an identity code in an RFID application. This type represents RFID tags with standard EPC bit encoding as well as tag encodings that are not included in the EPC standard.

Syntax

```
MGD_ID as object (category_id VARCHAR2(256),
                 components  MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY);
```

Attributes

Table 293-3 MGD_ID Object Type Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>category_id</code> | Category identifier for the code category of this code |
| <code>components</code> | List of components as name-value attributes |

Methods

[Table 293-5](#) describes the methods of the `MGD_ID` object type.

Table 293-4 MGD_ID Methods

| Method | Description |
|--|--|
| <code>MGD_ID</code> constructor function | Creates an <code>MGD_ID</code> object based on the parameters passed in and returns self as a result |
| <code>FORMAT</code> function | Returns the string representation of the <code>MGD_ID</code> in the specified format |
| <code>GET_COMPONENT</code> function | Returns the string value of the specified <code>MGD_ID</code> component |
| <code>TO_STRING</code> function | Returns the string value of semicolon (;) separated component name value pairs of the <code>MGD_ID</code> object |
| <code>TRANSLATE</code> function | Returns the result of the conversion of the identifier from one format to the specified format |

Examples

See the [Summary of MGD_ID Subprograms](#) section and the section about using the Identity Code package in Using the Identity Code Package in *Oracle Database Development Guide* for examples.

293.3 Summary of MGD_ID Subprograms

This table describes the subprograms in the `MGD_ID` object type.

All the values and names passed to the procedures defined in the `MGD_ID` object type are case insensitive unless otherwise mentioned. To preserve the case, enclose the values with double quotation marks.

Table 293-5 MGD_ID Object Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|---|--|
| MGD_ID Constructor Function | Creates an <code>MGD_ID</code> object based on the parameters passed in and returns self as a result |
| FORMAT Function | Returns the string representation of the <code>MGD_ID</code> object in the specified format |
| GET_COMPONENT Function | Returns the string value of the specified <code>MGD_ID</code> component |
| TO_STRING Function | Returns the string value of semicolon (;) separated component name value pairs of the <code>MGD_ID</code> object |
| TRANSLATE Function | Returns the result of the conversion of the identifier from one format to the specified format |

293.3.1 MGD_ID Constructor Function

This constructor function constructs an identity code type object, `MGD_ID`. The constructor function is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definitions.

Syntax

Constructs an `MGD_ID` object type based on the category ID and a list of components.

```
MGD_ID (
    category_id      IN VARCHAR2,
    components       IN MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT DETERMINISTIC;
```

Constructs an `MGD_ID` object type based on the category ID, the identifier string, and the list of additional parameters required to create it.

```
MGD_ID (
    category_id      VARCHAR2,
    identifier        VARCHAR2,
    parameter_list   VARCHAR2)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT DETERMINISTIC;
```

Constructs an `MGD_ID` object type based on the category name, category version, and a list of components.

```
MGD_ID (
    category_name    VARCHAR2,
    category_version VARCHAR2,
```



```

    components          MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT DETERMINISTIC;

```

Constructs an `MGD_ID` object type based on the category name, category version, the identifier string, and the list of additional parameters required to create it.

```

MGD_ID (
    category_name      VARCHAR2,
    category_version   VARCHAR2,
    identifier         VARCHAR2,
    parameter_list     VARCHAR2)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT DETERMINISTIC;

```

Parameters

Table 293-6 MGD_ID Constructor Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>category_id</code> | Category identifier |
| <code>components</code> | List of component name value pairs |
| <code>category_name</code> | Category name, such as EPC |
| <code>category_version</code> | Category version. If <code>NULL</code> , the latest version for the specified category name will be used. |
| <code>identifier</code> | <p>Identifier string in any format of an encoding scheme in the specified category. For example, for SGTIN-96 encoding, the identifier can be in the format of <code>BINARY</code>, <code>PURE_IDENTITY</code>, <code>TAG_ENCODING</code>, or <code>LEGACY</code>.</p> <p>Express this identifier as a string according to the appropriate grammar or pattern in the tag data translation (TDT) markup file. For example, a binary string consisting of characters 0 and 1, a URI (either tag-encoding or pure-identity formats), or a serialized legacy code expressed as a string format for input, such as <code>gtin=00037000302414;serial=10419703</code> for a SGTIN coding scheme.</p> |
| <code>parameter_list</code> | <p>List of additional parameters required to create the object in the representation. The list is expressed as a parameter string containing key-value pairs, separated by the semicolon (;) as a delimiter between key-value pairs. For example, for a GTIN code, the parameter string would look as follows:</p> <pre>filter=3;companyprefixlength=7;taglength=96</pre> |

Usage Notes

- Use `MGD_ID_UTL.EPC_ENCODING_CATEGORY_ID` as `category_id`.
- If the category is not already registered, an error is raised.
- If the `bit_length` parameter is `NULL`, the `bit_length` is 8* the length of `bit_encoding`.
- If the component list does not contain all required components, an exception `MGD_ID_UTL.e_LackComponent` will be thrown.

Examples

The following examples construct identity code type objects.

Construct an MGD_ID object (SGTIN-64) passing in the category ID and a list of components.

```
--Contents of constructor11.sql
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category('1');
select MGD_ID('1',
             MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY(
               MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefix','0037000'),
               MGD_ID_COMPONENT('itemref','030241'),
               MGD_ID_COMPONENT('serial','1041970'),
               MGD_ID_COMPONENT('schemes','SGTIN-64')
             )
             ) from dual;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();

SQL> @constructor11.sql
.
.
.
MGD_ID('1', MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY(MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefix', '0037000'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('itemref', '030241'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('serial', '1041970'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('schemes', 'SGTIN-64'))
.
.
.
```

Constructs an MGD_ID object (SGTIN-64) passing in the category ID, the tag identifier, and the list of additional parameters that may be required to create it.

```
--Contents of constructor22.sql
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category('1');
select MGD_ID('1',
             'urn:epc:id:sgtin:0037000.030241.1041970',
             'filter=3;scheme=SGTIN-64') from dual;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();

SQL> @constructor22.sql
.
.
.
MGD_ID('1', MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY(MGD_ID_COMPONENT('filter', '3'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('schemes', 'SGTIN-64'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefixlength', '7'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefix', '0037000'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('scheme', 'SGTIN-64'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('serial', '1041970'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('itemref', '030241'))
.
.
.
```

Construct an MGD_ID object (SGTIN-64) passing in the category name, category version (if NULL, then the latest version will be used), and a list of components.

```
--Contents of constructor33.sql
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL));
select MGD_ID('EPC', NULL,
```

```

        MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY (
        MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefix','0037000'),
        MGD_ID_COMPONENT('itemref','030241'),
        MGD_ID_COMPONENT('serial','1041970'),
        MGD_ID_COMPONENT('schemes','SGTIN-64')
        )
    ) from dual;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();

SQL> @constructor33.sql
.
.
.
MGD_ID('1', MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY (MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefix', '0037000'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('itemref', '030241'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('serial', '1041970'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('schemes', 'SGTIN-64')))
.
.
.

```

Constructs an MGD_ID object (SGTIN-64) passing in the category name and category version, the tag identifier, and the list of additional parameters that may be required to create it.

```

--Contents of constructor44.sql
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL));
select MGD_ID('EPC', NULL,
             'urn:epc:id:sgtin:0037000.030241.1041970',
             'filter=3;scheme=SGTIN-64') from dual;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();

SQL> @constructor4.sql
.
.
.
MGD_ID('1', MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY (MGD_ID_COMPONENT('filter', '3'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('schemes', 'SGTIN-64'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefixlength', '7'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefix', '0037000'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('scheme', 'SGTIN-64'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('serial', '1041970'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('itemref', '030241')))
.
.
.

```

293.3.2 FORMAT Function

This function returns the string representation of the MGD_ID object in the specified format.

Syntax

```

FORMAT (parameter_list IN VARCHAR2,
       output_format   IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;

```

Parameters

Table 293-7 FORMAT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>parameter_list</code> | List of additional parameters required to create the object in the representation. The list is expressed as a parameter string containing key-value pairs, separated by the semicolon (;) as a delimiter between key-value pairs. For example, for a GTIN code, the parameter string would look as follows: <code>filter=3;companyprefixlength=7;taglength=96</code> |
| <code>output_format</code> | One of the supported output formats into which an MGD_ID component is formatted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BINARY • LEGACY • TAG_ENCODING • PURE_IDENTITY • ONS_HOSTNAME |

Examples

See the example for the [GET_COMPONENT Function](#).

293.3.3 GET_COMPONENT Function

This function returns the value of the specified MGD_ID component.

Syntax

```
GET_COMPONENT (
    component_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

Parameters

Table 293-8 GET_COMPONENT Function Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| <code>component_name</code> | Name of component |

Usage Notes

- If the code is an invalid code, meaning its structure is not defined in the metadata table, an error is raised.
- If the code is valid, but it does not contain the required component, NULL is returned.

Examples

The following example returns the general manager, object class, and serial number components for this GID-96 identity component:

```

--Contents of get_components.sql file
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
DECLARE
id MGD_ID;
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_java_logging_level(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.LOGGING_LEVEL_OFF);
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL));
  -----
  --PURE_IDENTIT
  -----
  dbms_output.put_line('..Testing constructor with pure identity');
  -----
  -- PURE_IDENTITY representation can be translated to BINARY and
  -- TAG_ENCODING ONLY when BOTH scheme and filer are provided.
  -----
  id := MGD_ID('EPC', NULL, 'urn:epc:id:sgtin:0037000.030241.1041970', 'scheme=SGTIN-64;filter=3');
  dbms_output.put_line(id.to_string);
  dbms_output.put_line('filter          = ' || id.get_component('filter'));
  dbms_output.put_line('company prefix = ' || id.get_component('companyprefix'));
  dbms_output.put_line('itemref       = ' || id.get_component('itemref'));
  dbms_output.put_line('serial        = ' || id.get_component('serial'));
  dbms_output.put_line('BINARY format = ' || id.format(NULL, 'BINARY'));
  dbms_output.put_line('PURE_IDENTITY format = ' || id.format(NULL, 'PURE_IDENTITY'));
  dbms_output.put_line('TAG_ENCODING format = ' || id.format(NULL, 'TAG_ENCODING'));
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();
SQL> @get_component.sql
.
.
.
..Testing constructor with pure identity
category_id =1;filter = 3;schemes = SGTIN-64;companyprefixlength =
7;companyprefix = 0037000;scheme = SGTIN-64;serial = 1041970;itemref = 030241
filter          = 3
company prefix = 0037000
itemref         = 030241
serial          = 1041970
BINARY format  =1001100000000000001000001110110001000010000011111110011000110010
PURE_IDENTITY format = urn:epc:id:sgtin:0037000.030241.1041970
TAG_ENCODING format = urn:epc:tag:sgtin-64:3.0037000.030241.1041970
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
.
.
.

```

293.3.4 TO_STRING Function

This function returns the semicolon (;) separated component name value pairs of the MGD_ID object.

Syntax

```

TO_STRING
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Examples

The following example converts the MGD_ID object into a string value:

```

-- Contents of toString3.sql file
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
DECLARE
id          MGD_ID;
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL));
  dbms_output.put_line('..Testing to_string');
  id := mgd_id('EPC', NULL, 'urn:epc:id:gid:0037000.30241.1041970', 'scheme=GID-96');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('mgd_id object as a string');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(id.to_string);
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();
connect / as sysdba;
drop user mgduser cascade;

SQL> @toString3.sql
.
.
.
..Testing to_string
mgd_id object as a string
category_id =1;schemes = GID-96;objectclass = 30241;generalmanager =
0037000;scheme = GID-96;1 = 1;serial = 1041970
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
.
.

```

293.3.5 TRANSLATE Function

This static function translates between different representations directly without first constructing an `MGD_ID` object.

This method is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definitions.

Syntax

Converts the identifier in one format to another given the category name, the tag identifier, the parameter list, and the output format.

```

TRANSLATE (
  category_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  identifier        IN VARCHAR2,
  parameter_list   IN VARCHAR2,
  output_format    IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;

```

Converts the identifier in one format to another given the category name, category version, the tag identifier, the parameter list, and the output format.

```

TRANSLATE (
  category_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  category_version IN VARCHAR2,
  identifier        IN VARCHAR2,
  parameter_list   IN VARCHAR2,
  output_format    IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;

```

Parameters

Table 293-9 TRANSLATE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| category_name | Name of category |
| category_version | Category version. If NULL, the latest version of the specified category name will be used. |
| identifier | EPC identifier, expressed as a string in accordance with one of the grammars or patterns in the TDT markup file. For example, a binary string consisting of characters 0 and 1, a URI (either tag-encoding or pure-identity formats), or a serialized legacy code expressed as a string format for input, such as <code>gtin=00037000302414;serial=10419703</code> for a SGTIN coding scheme. |
| parameter_list | List of additional parameters required to create the object in the representation. The list is expressed as a parameter string containing key-value pairs, separated by the semicolon (;) as a delimiter between key-value pairs. For example, for a GTIN code, the parameter string would look as follows: <code>filter=3;companyprefixlength=7;taglength=96</code> |
| output_format | One of the supported output formats into which an MGD_ID component shall be converted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BINARY • LEGACY • TAG_ENCODING • PURE_IDENTITY • ONS_HOSTNAME |

Usage Notes

When converting from a pure identity representation to a binary representation, the filter value must be supplied as a value using the `parameter_list` parameter.

Examples

The following examples translates one GID-96 representation into another:

```
-- Contents of translatel.sql file
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
DECLARE
id          MGD_ID;
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is BINARY, Output format is BINARY');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC',
  NULL,'001101010000000000001001000010001000000000001110110001000010000000000000011111110011000110010'
, NULL, 'BINARY'));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is BINARY, Output format is PURE_IDENTITY');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC',
  NULL,'001101010000000000001001000010001000000000001110110001000010000000000000011111110011000110010'
, NULL, 'PURE_IDENTITY'));
```

```

dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is BINARY, Output format is TAG_ENCODING');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC',
NULL,'001101010000000000001001000010001000000000001110110001000010000000000000111111100110001
10010'
, NULL, 'TAG_ENCODING'));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is TAG_ENCODING, Output format is
BINARY');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC', NULL,
                    'urn:epc:tag:gid-96:0037000.30241.1041970',
                    NULL, 'BINARY'));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is TAG_ENCODING, Output format is
PURE_IDENTITY');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC', NULL,
                    'urn:epc:tag:gid-96:0037000.30241.1041970',
                    NULL, 'PURE_IDENTITY'));
dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is TAG_ENCODING, Output format is
TAG_ENCODING');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC', NULL,
                    'urn:epc:tag:gid-96:0037000.30241.1041970',
                    NULL, 'TAG_ENCODING'));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is PURE_IDENTITY, Output format is
BINARY');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC', NULL,
                    'urn:epc:id:gid:0037000.30241.1041970',
                    NULL, 'BINARY'));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is PURE_IDENTITY, Output format is
PURE_IDENTITY');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC', NULL,
                    'urn:epc:id:gid:0037000.30241.1041970',
                    NULL, 'PURE_IDENTITY'));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is PURE_IDENTITY, Output format is
TAG_ENCODING');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC', NULL,
                    'urn:epc:id:gid:0037000.30241.1041970',
                    NULL, 'TAG_ENCODING'));
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();

```

SQL> @translatel.sql

```

.
.
.
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is BINARY, Output format is BINARY
00110101000000000000100100001000100000000000111011000100001000000000000011111110011000110010
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is BINARY, Output format is PURE_IDENTITY
urn:epc:id:gid:37000.30241.1041970
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is BINARY, Output format is TAG_ENCODING
urn:epc:tag:gid-96:37000.30241.1041970
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is TAG_ENCODING, Output format is BINARY
00110101000000000000100100001000100000000000111011000100001000000000000011111110011000110010
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is TAG_ENCODING, Output format is PURE_IDENTITY
urn:epc:id:gid:0037000.30241.1041970

```



```
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is TAG_ENCODING, Output format is TAG_ENCODING
urn:epc:tag:gid-96:0037000.30241.1041970
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is PURE_IDENTITY, Output format is BINARY
00110101000000000000010010000100010000000000001110110001000010000000000000011111110011000110010
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is PURE_IDENTITY, Output format is PURE_IDENTITY
urn:epc:id:gid:0037000.30241.1041970
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is PURE_IDENTITY, Output format is TAG_ENCODING
urn:epc:tag:gid-96:0037000.30241.1041970
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
.
.
.
```

Rule TYPES

This chapter describes the types used with rules, rule sets, and evaluation contexts.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of Rule Types](#)

294.1 Rule TYPES Overview

These types are used in rules and enable clients to evaluate rules with the rules engine.

See Also:

- [DBMS_RULE](#)
- [DBMS_RULE_ADM](#)

294.2 Rule TYPES Security Model

`PUBLIC` is granted `EXECUTE` privilege on these `RULE` types.

See Also:

Oracle Database Security Guide for more information about user group `PUBLIC`

294.3 Summary of Rule Types

This table lists the `Rule Types` and briefly describes them.

Table 294-1 Rule Types

| Type | Description |
|---|---|
| RE\$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE Type | Specifies the value of a variable attribute |
| RE\$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST Type | Identifies a list of attribute values |
| RE\$COLUMN_VALUE Type | Specifies the value of a table column |
| RE\$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST Type | Identifies a list of column values |

Table 294-1 (Cont.) Rule Types

| Type | Description |
|--|---|
| RE\$NAME_ARRAY Type | Identifies a list of names |
| RE\$NAME_ARRAY Type | Identifies a list of name-value pairs |
| RE\$NV_LIST Type | Identifies an object containing a list of name-value pairs and methods that operate on this list. This object type is used to represent the event context and the action context for a rule |
| RE\$NV_NODE Type | Identifies a name-value pair |
| RE\$RULE_HIT Type | Specifies a rule found because of evaluation |
| RE\$RULE_HIT_LIST Type | Identifies a list of rules found because of evaluation |
| RE\$RULE_NAME Type | Allows users to pass a list of rule as argument. |
| RE\$RULE_NAME_LIST Type | Identifies a list of Rule Name values |
| RE\$TABLE_ALIAS Type | Provides the table corresponding to an alias used in a rule evaluation context |
| RE\$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST Type | Identifies a list of table aliases used in a rule evaluation context |
| RE\$TABLE_VALUE Type | Specifies the value of a table row using a ROWID |
| RE\$TABLE_VALUE_LIST Type | Identifies a list of table values |
| RE\$VALUE Type | Represents one datapoint value element |
| RE\$VALUE_LIST Type | Defines a list of RE\$VALUE type |
| RE\$VARIABLE_TYPE Type | Provides the type of a variable used in a rule evaluation context |
| RE\$VARIABLE_TYPE_LIST Type | Identifies a list of variables and their types used in a rule evaluation context |
| RE\$VARIABLE_VALUE Type | Specifies the value of a variable |
| RE\$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST Type | Identifies a list of variable values |

Rule types are used with the following Oracle-supplied PL/SQL packages:

- `DBMS_RULE`
- `DBMS_RULE_ADM`

You can use the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package to create and administer rules, rule sets, and evaluation contexts, and you can use the `DBMS_RULE` package to evaluate rules.

When you use Replication (Oracle GoldenGate and XStream), rules determine which changes are captured by a capture process, which messages are propagated by a propagation, which messages are applied by an apply process, and which messages are dequeued by a messaging client. The following Replication (Oracle GoldenGate and XStream) packages use rules:

- `DBMS_APPLY_ADM`
- `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM`
- `DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM`

294.3.1 RE\$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE Type

RE\$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE type specifies the value of a variable attribute.



Note:

Enclose the variable name and attribute name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE (
  variable_name  VARCHAR2(32),
  attribute_name VARCHAR2(4000),
  attribute_value ANYDATA);
```

Attributes

Table 294-2 RE\$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| variable_name | Specifies the variable used in a rule |
| attribute_name | Specifies the attribute name. The attribute name can be a multi-component name, such as a1.b2.c3. |
| attribute_value | Specifies the attribute value |

294.3.2 RE\$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST Type

The RE\$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST type identifies a list of attribute values.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE;
```

294.3.3 RE\$COLUMN_VALUE Type

RE\$COLUMN_VALUE type specifies the value of a table column.



Note:

Enclose the column name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE (
  table_alias  VARCHAR2(32),
```

```
column_name  VARCHAR2(4000),
column_value ANYDATA);
```

Attributes

Table 294-3 RE\$COLUMN_VALUE Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|--------------|--|
| table_alias | Specifies the alias used for the table in a rule |
| column_name | Specifies the column name |
| column_value | Specifies the column value |

294.3.4 RE\$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST Type

RE\$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST type identifies a list of column values.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE;
```

294.3.5 RE\$NAME_ARRAY Type

RE\$NAME_ARRAY type identifies a list of names.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$NAME_ARRAY AS VARRAY(1024) OF VARCHAR2(30);
```

294.3.6 RE\$NV_ARRAY Type

RE\$NV_ARRAY type identifies a list of name-value pairs.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$NV_ARRAY AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$NV_NODE;
```

294.3.7 RE\$NV_LIST Type

identifies an object containing a list of name-value pairs and methods that operate on this list.

This object type is used to represent the event context for rule set evaluation and the action context for a rule.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$NV_LIST AS OBJECT(
  actx_list SYS.RE$NV_ARRAY);
```

Attributes

Table 294-4 RE\$NV_LIST Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| actx_list | The list of name-value pairs |

RE\$NV_LIST Subprograms

This section describes the following member procedures and member functions of the SYS.RE\$NV_LIST type:

- [ADD_PAIR Member Procedure](#)
- [GET_ALL_NAMES Member Function](#)
- [GET_VALUE Member Function](#)
- [REMOVE_PAIR Member Procedure](#)

ADD_PAIR Member Procedure

Adds a name-value pair to the list of name-value pairs.

**Note:**

Enclose the name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE ADD_PAIR(
    name   IN VARCHAR2,
    value  IN ANYDATA);
```

Parameters

Table 294-5 ADD_PAIR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| name | The name in the name-value pair being added to the list. If the name exists in the list, then this procedure raises an error. |
| value | The value in the name-value pair being added to the list |

GET_ALL_NAMES Member Function

Returns a list of all the names in the name-value pair list.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_ALL_NAMES()
RETURN SYS.RE$NAME_ARRAY;
```

GET_VALUE Member Function

Returns the value for the specified name in a name-value pair list.



Note:

Enclose the name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_VALUE (  
    name IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN ANYDATA;
```

Parameters

Table 294-6 GET_VALUE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| name | The name whose value to return |

REMOVE_PAIR Member Procedure

Removes the name-value pair with the specified name from the name-value pair list.



Note:

Enclose the name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE REMOVE_PAIR (  
    name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 294-7 REMOVE_PAIR Procedure Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| name | The name of the pair to remove |

294.3.8 RE\$NV_NODE Type

RE\$COLUMN_VALUE type identifies a name-value pair.



Note:

Enclose the name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$NV_NODE (  
    nvn_name    VARCHAR2(30),  
    nvn_value   ANYDATA);
```

Attributes

Table 294-8 RE\$NV_NODE Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|--|
| nvn_name | Specifies the name in the name-value pair |
| nvn_value | Specifies the value in the name-value pair |

294.3.9 RE\$RULE_HIT Type

The RE\$RULE_HIT type specifies a rule found because of an evaluation.



See Also:

- [CREATE_RULE Procedure](#)
- [ALTER_RULE Procedure](#)

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$RULE_HIT (  
    rule_name          VARCHAR2(65),  
    rule_action_context RE$NV_LIST);
```


Attributes**Table 294-9 RE\$RULE_HIT Attributes**

| Attribute | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| rule_name | The rule name in the form <i>schema_name.rule_name</i> . For example, a rule named <code>employee_rule</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema is returned in the form <code>"hr"."employee_rule"</code> . |
| rule_action_context | The rule action context as specified in the <code>CREATE_RULE</code> or <code>ALTER_RULE</code> procedure of the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package |

294.3.10 RE\$RULE_HIT_LIST Type

The `RE$RULE_HIT_LIST` type identifies a list of rules found because of an evaluation.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$RULE_HIT_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$RULE_HIT;
```

294.3.11 RE\$RULE_NAME Type

The `RE$RULE_HIT` type is create to allow use to pass a list of rule as argument.

Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE SYS.RE$RULE_NAME AS OBJECT (
  rule_name          IN          varchar2,
  evaluation_context IN          varchar2);
```

Attributes**Table 294-10 RE\$RULE_NAME Attributes**

| Attribute | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| rule_name | The rule name in the form <i>SCHEMA_NAME.RULE_NAME</i> . For example, a rule named <code>employee_rule</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema is returned in the form <code>"hr"."employee_rule"</code> . |
| Evaluation_context | The evaluation context as specified in the <code>CREATE_RULE</code> or <code>ALTER_RULE</code> procedure of the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package |

294.3.12 RE\$RULE_NAME_LIST Type

`RE$RULE_HIT_LIST` type Identifies a list of Rule Name values.

Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE SYS.RE$RULE_NAME_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$RULE_NAME;
```

294.3.13 RE\$TABLE_ALIAS Type

RE\$TABLE_ALIAS type provides the table corresponding to an alias used in a rule evaluation context.

A specified table name must satisfy the schema object naming rules.

Note:

Enclose the table name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference for information about schema object naming rules

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS IS OBJECT(  
    table_alias VARCHAR2(32),  
    table_name  VARCHAR2(194));
```

Attributes

Table 294-11 RE\$TABLE_ALIAS Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-------------|--|
| table_alias | The alias used for the table in a rule |
| table_name | The table name referred to by the alias. A synonym can be specified. The table name is resolved in the evaluation context schema. The format is one of the following: <i>schema_name.table_name</i> <i>table_name</i> For example, if the <i>schema_name</i> is <i>hr</i> and the <i>table_name</i> is <i>employees</i> , then enter the following: <i>hr.employees</i> |

294.3.14 RE\$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST Type

The RE\$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST type identifies a list of table aliases used in a rule evaluation context.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS;
```

294.3.15 RE\$TABLE_VALUE Type

The RE\$TABLE_VALUE type specifies the value of a table row using a ROWID.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE(  
    table_alias VARCHAR2(32),  
    table_rowid VARCHAR2(18));
```

Attributes

Table 294-12 RE\$TABLE_VALUE Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|-------------|--|
| table_alias | Specifies the alias used for the table in a rule |
| table_rowid | Specifies the rowid for the table row |

294.3.16 RE\$TABLE_VALUE_LIST Type

The RE\$TABLE_VALUE_LIST type identifies a list of table values.



Note:

Each table alias in the list in the list must be unique.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE;
```

294.3.17 RE\$VALUE Type

The RE\$VALUE type represents one datapoint value element.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$VALUE (  
    table_values          IN      SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE_LIST:= NULL,  
    column_values        IN      SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST:=NULL,  
    variable_values      IN      SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST:=NULL,  
    attribute_values     IN      SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST:=NULL)
```

Attributes

Table 294-13 RE\$VALUE Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|------------------|--|
| table_values | ROWID of table row for expression evaluation |
| column_values | Values of columns referred in the expression |
| variable_values | Values of variables referred in expression |
| attribute_values | Values of attributes referred in expression |

294.3.18 RE\$VALUE_LIST Type

RE\$TABLE_VALUE_LIST type is a varray for defining a list of RE\$VALUE type. It represents a list of datapoint element.

Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE SYS.RE$VALUE_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$VALUE;
```

294.3.19 RE\$VARIABLE_TYPE Type

The RE\$VARIABLE_TYPE type provides the type of a variable used in a rule evaluation context. A specified variable name must satisfy the schema object naming rules.

Note:

Enclose the variable name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

See Also:

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference for information about schema object naming rules

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$VARIABLE_TYPE (
  variable_name          VARCHAR2(32),
  variable_type          VARCHAR2(4000),
  variable_value_function VARCHAR2(228),
  variable_method_function VARCHAR2(228));
```

Attributes

Table 294-14 RE\$VARIABLE_TYPE Attributes

| Attribute | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <code>variable_name</code> | The variable name used in a rule |
| <code>variable_type</code> | The type that is resolved in the evaluation context schema. Any valid Oracle built-in datatype, user-defined type, or Oracle-supplied type can be specified. See the <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for more information about these types. |
| <code>variable_value_function</code> | A value function that can be specified for implicit variables. A synonym can be specified. The function name is resolved in the evaluation context schema. It is executed on behalf of the owner of a rule set using the evaluation context or containing a rule that uses the evaluation context. See the " Usage Notes " for more information. |
| <code>variable_method_function</code> | Specifies a value function, which can return the result of a method invocation. Specifying such a function can speed up evaluation, if there are many simple rules that invoke the method on the variable. The function can be a synonym or a remote function. The function name is resolved in the evaluation context schema. It is executed on behalf of the owner of a rule set using the evaluation context or containing a rule that uses the evaluation context. See the " Usage Notes " for more information. |

Usage Notes

The functions for both the `variable_value_function` parameter and `variable_method_function` parameter have the following format:

```
schema_name.package_name.function_name@dblink
```

Any of the following parts of the format can be omitted: *schema_name*, *package_name*, and *@dblink*.

For example, if the *schema_name* is *hr*, the *package_name* is *var_pac*, the *function_name* is *func_value*, and the *dblink* is *dbs1.net*, then enter the following:

```
hr.var_pac.func_value@dbs1.net
```

The following sections describe the signature of the functions.

Signature for `variable_value_function`

The function must have the following signature:

```
FUNCTION variable_value_function_name(
  evaluation_context_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  evaluation_context_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  variable_name             IN VARCHAR2,
  event_context             IN SYS.RE$NV_LIST )
RETURN SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE;
```

Signature for variable_method_function

This function must have the following signature:

```
FUNCTION variable_method_function_name(
  evaluation_context_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  evaluation_context_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  variable_value           IN SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE,
  method_name             IN VARCHAR2,
  event_context           IN SYS.RE$NV_LIST)
RETURN SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE;
```

294.3.20 RE\$VARIABLE_TYPE_LIST Type

The RE\$VARIABLE_TYPE_LIST type identifies a list of variables and their types used in a rule evaluation context.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$VARIABLE_TYPE_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$VARIABLE_TYPE;
```

294.3.21 RE\$VARIABLE_VALUE Type

The RE\$VARIABLE_VALUE type specifies the value of a variable.

**Note:**

Enclose the variable name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE (
  variable_name VARCHAR2(32),
  variable_data ANYDATA);
```

Attributes**Table 294-15 RE\$VARIABLE_VALUE Attributes**

| Attribute | Description |
|---------------|--|
| variable_name | Specifies the variable name used in a rule |
| variable_data | Specifies the data for the variable value |

294.3.22 RE\$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST Type

The RE\$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST type identifies a list of variable values.

Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE;
```

SODA Types

There are several SODA types: `SODA_DOCUMENT_T`, `SODA_COLLECTION_T`, `SODA_OPERATION_T`, and `SODA_CURSOR_T`. `SODA_DOCUMENT_T` and `SODA_COLLECTION_T` represent two primary abstractions provided by SODA: document and collections. `SODA_OPERATION_T` is used for specifying condition of operations on the collection. `SODA_CURSOR_T` is a cursor over results of read operations on the collection.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [SODA Types Overview](#)
- [SODA Types Security Model](#)

295.1 SODA Types Overview

There are several SODA types: `SODA_DOCUMENT_T`, `SODA_COLLECTION_T`, `SODA_OPERATION_T`, and `SODA_CURSOR_T`. `SODA_DOCUMENT_T` and `SODA_COLLECTION_T` represent two primary abstractions provided by SODA: document and collections. `SODA_OPERATION_T` is used for specifying condition of operations on the collection. `SODA_CURSOR_T` is a cursor over results of read operations on the collection.

See Also:

- [Oracle Database SODA for PL/SQL Developer's Guide](#)
- [DBMS_SODA](#)

295.2 SODA Types Security Model

The SODA Types are available to users with the `SODA_APP` role.

All SODA types are `SYS` types. `PUBLIC` is granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the SODA types described in this chapter:

- `TYPE SODA_Collection_T`
- `TYPE SODA_Document_T`
- `TYPE SODA_Operation_T`
- `TYPE SODA_Cursor_T`

295.3 Summary of SODA Types

This chapter lists the SODA types and describes them.

Table 295-1 SODA Types

| Type | Description |
|--|--|
| SODA_Collection_T Type | This SODA type represents a SODA collection. This type is not persistable. |
| SODA_Document_T Type | This SODA type represents a document with content, usually in JSON format. This type is not persistable. |
| SODA_OPERATION_T Type | This SODA type performs read/write operations, such as document finds with filtering and pagination, removes, and replaces on a SODA collection. This type is not persistable. |
| SODA_Cursor_T Type | This SODA type represents the result set of documents. This type is not persistable. |

295.3.1 SODA_Collection_T Type

This SODA type represents a SODA collection. A reference of SODA collection can only be obtained by either calling `DBMS_SODA.CREATE_COLLECTION()` or `DBMS_SODA.OPEN_COLLECTION()`.

Table 295-2 SODA_Collection_T Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| CREATE_INDEX Function | Creates an index using an index specification expressed in JSON. Three types of specifications are supported. Each specifying a different type of index: for B-tree, JSON search with Data Guide, and Spatial. |
| CREATE_VIEW_FROM_DG Function | Creates a view with relational columns, using scalar JSON fields as specified in the data guide. |
| DROP_INDEX Function | Drops the named index. |
| FIND Function | Returns the <code>SODA_OPERATION_T</code> object. This is the only way to get the reference of <code>SODA_Operation_T</code> as there is no constructor. |
| FIND_ONE Function | Fetches the document matching the key. |
| GET_DATA_GUIDE Function | Returns the JSON data guide as a CLOB. |
| GET_INDEX Function | This function returns the specification for the supplied index created on the collection. |

Table 295-2 (Cont.) SODA_Collection_T Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| GET_METADATA Function | Returns the metadata of the collection in JSON format. |
| GET_NAME Function | Returns the name of the collection. |
| INSERT_ONE Function | Inserts a document into the collection. |
| INSERT_ONE_AND_GET Function | Inserts a document into the collection and returns a result document with all components except for content. |
| LIST_INDEXES Function | This function returns the specifications for all the indexes created on the collection. |
| REMOVE_ONE Function | Removes the document matching the key. |
| REPLACE_ONE Function | Replaces the content and (optionally) the media type of the document matching the key. |
| REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET Function | Replaces the content and (optionally) the media type of the document matching the key and returns a result document with all components (except content). |
| SAVE Function | Saves a document into the collection. |
| SAVE_AND_GET Function | Saves a document into the collection. |
| TRUNCATE Function | Deletes all documents in the collection. |

295.3.1.1 CREATE_INDEX Function

This function creates an index using an index specification expressed in JSON. Three types of specifications are supported. Each specifying a different type of index: for B-tree, JSON search with Data Guide, and Spatial.

Syntax

```
CREATE_INDEX (
    specification VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 295-3 CREATE_INDEX Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| specification | The index specification. |

Example 295-1 Return Values

The function returns:

- 1—if the index was successfully created
- 0—if the index was not created

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs creating the index.

See Also:

For more information about SODA Index specifications, see:

- Overview of SODA Indexing
- SODA Index Specifications (Reference)

295.3.1.2 CREATE_VIEW_FROM_DG Function

This function creates a view with relational columns, using scalar `JSON` fields as specified in the data guide. A data guide enabled `JSON` search index is not required for this function; the data guide is passed to the function. An error is thrown if the data guide passed to the function is invalid.

This procedure is available only for Autonomous Database starting 19c release.

Syntax

```
CREATE_VIEW_FROM_DG (
  data_guide          IN  CLOB,
  view_name           IN  VARCHAR2,
  materialize         IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  mv_refresh_mode     IN  NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  path                IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '$',
  resolve_name_conflicts IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  col_name_prefix     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  mixed_case_columns  IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 295-4 CREATE_VIEW_FROM_DG Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>data_guide</code> | Data guide of the collection. |
| <code>view_name</code> | Name of the view to be created. |
| <code>materialize</code> | A boolean value to indicate if the view should be materialized or not. The default value is <code>FALSE</code> . |
| <code>mv_refresh_mode</code> | The materialized view refresh mode. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>DBMS_SODA.MV_REFRESH_ON_STATEMENT</code> (default) • <code>DBMS_SODA.MV_REFRESH_ON_COMMIT</code> • <code>DBMS_SODA.MV_REFRESH_ON_DEMAND</code> |

Table 295-4 (Cont.) CREATE_VIEW_FROM_DG Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <code>path</code> | <p>The path of the JSON field to be expanded. It uses JSON path expression syntax. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>\$</code> will create a view starting from the JSON document root • <code>\$.purchaseOrder</code> will create a view starting from <code>purchaseOrder</code>. It expands the children or descendants under <code>purchaseOrder</code>, and create view columns for every scalar value. <p>The default value is <code>\$</code>.</p> |
| <code>resolve_name_conflicts</code> | <p>By default, if there are conflicts among <code>o:preferred_column_name</code>, an error is raised. If you set this parameter to <code>TRUE</code>, the procedure automatically resolves the view column name conflicts by appending a sequence number.</p> <p>The default value is <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |
| <code>col_name_prefix</code> | <p>By default, the view column name is the same as the JSON field name. This parameter allows you to provide a prefix to prepend to the view column names.</p> <p>The default value is <code>NULL</code>.</p> |
| <code>mixed_case_columns</code> | <p>By default, the view column names are case sensitive. This parameter allows you to change the behavior to case insensitive. The default value is <code>FALSE</code>.</p> |

Return Values

The function returns:

- 1—if the procedure is successfully completed
- 0—if the procedure could not be successfully completed

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs if the function was unable to create a view.

**See Also:**

For more info on the JSON data guide, see [JSON Data Guide](#)

295.3.1.3 DROP_INDEX Function

This function drops the named index.

Syntax

```
DROP_INDEX (  
    index_Name IN VARCHAR2,  
    force      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Example 295-2 Parameters

Table 295-5 DROP_INDEX Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| index_Name | The name of the index. |
| force | The force parameter can be TRUE or FALSE. Should only be set to TRUE for dropping a JSON search index or spatial index (not B-tree index). For more information, see DROP INDEX |

Return Values

The function returns:

- 1—If the index was successfully dropped
- 0—If the index was not dropped. For example, if there was no existing index with the specified name.

Exceptions

Error—if an error occurs while dropping the index.

295.3.1.4 FIND Function

This function returns the operation type for the collection. The operation type allows building and executing various read/write operations. This is the only way to get the reference of `SODA_Operation_T` as there is no constructor.

Syntax

```
FIND ()  
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

Return Values

This function returns `SODA_OPERATION_T` object.

Exceptions

This function does not throw any exception.

295.3.1.5 FIND_ONE Function

This function fetches the document matching the given key.

Syntax

```
FIND_ONE (  
    key          IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

Parameters

Table 295-6 FIND_ONE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| key | The key of the document to be fetched. |

Return Values

This function returns the document that matches the key. Returns `NULL` if no match is found.

Exceptions

`Error`—If an error occurs while finding the document.

295.3.1.6 GET_DATA_GUIDE Function

This function fetches the JSON data guide as a CLOB. The JSON data guide is essentially inferred schema for the JSON documents in the collection. In order to be able to return the JSON data guide, a collection must have a JSON Search Index defined on it, with the data guide enabled.

Syntax

```
GET_DATA_GUIDE (  
RETURN CLOB;
```

Return Values

The function returns the JSON data guide as a CLOB.



See Also:

For more info on the JSON data guide, see [JSON Data Guide](#)

Exceptions

`Error`—If an error occurs while fetching the data guide.

295.3.1.7 GET_INDEX Function

This function returns the specification for the supplied index created on the collection.

Syntax

```
GET_INDEX (  
    index_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 295-7 GET_INDEX Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| index_name | The name of the index to be described. |
| schema_name | Name of the schema containing the index. This parameter is optional. If this parameter is not set, the method will look for the specified index in the schema from which this method is called. |

Return Values

The function returns the index specification in JSON format.

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs while returning the index specification.

295.3.1.8 GET_METADATA Function

This function returns the metadata of the collection in JSON format.

Syntax

```
GET_METADATA ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

This function returns the metadata of the collection in JSON format.

295.3.1.9 GET_NAME Function

This function returns the name of the collection.

Syntax

```
GET_NAME ()  
RETURN NVARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

This function returns the name of the collection.

295.3.1.10 INSERT_ONE Function

This function inserts a document into the collection.

Syntax

```
INSERT_ONE (
    document      IN SODA_Document_T)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters**Table 295-8 INSERT_ONE Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------|
| document | The input document. |

Return Values

The function returns a number— 1 if the doc was inserted successfully, 0 otherwise.

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs while inserting the document into the collection.

295.3.1.11 INSERT_ONE_AND_GET Function

This function inserts a document into the collection.

Syntax

```
INSERT_ONE_AND_GET (
    document      IN SODA_Document_T,
    hint         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

Parameters**Table 295-9 INSERT_ONE_AND_GET Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| document | The input document. |
| hint | A hint string in Oracle SQL format, without the enclosing /*+ and */. This parameter is optional. |

Return Values

The function returns the result document containing all document components supported by the given collection, with the exception of content.

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs while inserting the document into the collection.

295.3.1.12 LIST_INDEXES Function

This function returns the specifications for all the indexes created on the collection.

Syntax

```
LIST_INDEXES ( )  
  RETURN SODA_Index_List_T;
```

Return Values

The function returns index specifications in `JSON` format as an instance of `SODA_Index_List_T`.

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs while returning the index specification.

295.3.1.13 REMOVE_ONE Function

This function removes the document matching the given key.

Syntax

```
REMOVE_ONE (   
  key          IN VARCHAR2)   
  RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 295-10 REMOVE_ONE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| key | The key of the document. |

Return Values

This function returns the following values:

- 1—If the document was successfully removed.
- 0—If the document with the specified key was not found.

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs while deleting the document from the collection.

295.3.1.14 REPLACE_ONE Function

This function updates the existing document with a new content and media type using the key. Any components set in `document` with the exception of content and media type are not used during the replace. They are ignored.

Syntax

```
REPLACE_ONE (  
    key          IN VARCHAR2,  
    document     IN SODA_Document_T)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 295-11 REPLACE_ONE Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>key</code> | The key of the document. |
| <code>document</code> | The document with the new content and media type to replace the old one. |

Return Values

This function returns a number—1 if the document was replaced, 0 otherwise.

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs while replacing the document in the collection.

295.3.1.15 REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET Function

This function updates the existing document with a new content and media type using the key. Any components set in `document` with the exception of content and media type are not used during the replace. They are ignored.

Syntax

```
REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET (  
    key          IN VARCHAR2,  
    document     IN SODA_Document_T)  
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

Parameters

Table 295-12 REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>key</code> | The key of the document. |
| <code>document</code> | The document with the new content and media type to replace the old one. |

Return Values

The function returns the result document containing all document components supported by the given collection, with the exception of content. Last-modified and version components, if supported by the given collection, will be updated with new values. If no document in the collection had the supplied key, `NULL` is returned instead of the result document.

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs while replacing the document in the collection.

295.3.1.16 SAVE Function

This function saves a document into the collection. This function is equivalent to `INSERT_ONE(document) Function` except that if client-assigned keys are used, and the document with the specified key already exists in the collection, it will be replaced with the input document. The key is automatically created, unless this collection is configured with client-assigned keys and the key is provided in the input document.

Syntax

```
SAVE (
    document IN SODA_Document_T)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters**Table 295-13 SAVE Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| document | The input document. This cannot be null. |

Return Values

The function returns a number- 1 if the function successfully completed, 0 otherwise.

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs while saving the document.

295.3.1.17 SAVE_AND_GET Function

This function saves a document into the collection. This method is equivalent to `INSERT_ONE_AND_GET(document)` except that if client-assigned keys are used, and the document with the specified key already exists in the collection, it will be replaced with the input document. The key will be automatically created, unless this collection is configured with client-assigned keys and the key is provided in the input document.

Syntax

```
SAVE_AND_GET (
    document      IN SODA_Document_T,
    hint         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

Parameters

Table 295-14 SAVE_AND_GET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| document | The input document. This cannot be null. |
| hint | A hint string in Oracle SQL format, without the enclosing /*+ and */. This parameter is optional. |

Return Values

The function returns the result document containing all document components supported by the given collection, with the exception of content.

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs while saving or getting the document.

295.3.1.18 TRUNCATE Function

This function deletes all documents in the collection.

Syntax

```
TRUNCATE ( )
  RETURN Number;
```

Return Values

The function returns:

- 1—if the function is successfully completed
- 0—if the function could not be successfully completed

Exceptions

Error—if an error occurs while deleting the documents in the collection.

295.3.2 SODA_Document_T Type

This SODA type represents a document with content, that is usually in JSON format.

This type is not persistable pl/sql type. However, SODA is a system that basically provides persistence — it has read and write operations. So you do not persist SODA_DOCUMENT_T directly, but you pass it to a write operation (like insert or replace), which is defined on SODA_COLLECTION_T, in order to write the document content and other components to the database.

A document has the following components:

- key
- content
- created-on timestamp

- last-modified timestamp
- version
- media type

Table 295-15 SODA_Document_T Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| GET_BLOB Function | Fetches the BLOB content of a BLOB-based document. |
| GET_CLOB Function | Fetches the CLOB content of a CLOB-based document. |
| GET_CREATED_ON Function | Fetches the created-on timestamp in VARCHAR2. |
| GET_DATA_TYPE Function | Fetches the SQL datatype of the document content with which it was created. |
| GET_JSON Function | Fetches the JSON content of a JSON-based document. |
| GET_KEY Function | Fetches the document key in VARCHAR2. |
| GET_LAST_MODIFIED Function | Fetches the last modified timestamp in VARCHAR2. |
| GET_MEDIA_TYPE Function | Fetches the media type of the document content in VARCHAR2. |
| GET_VARCHAR2 Function | Fetches the VARCHAR2 content of a VARCHAR2-based document. |
| GET_VERSION Function | Fetches the version of the document in VARCHAR2. |
| SODA_Document_T Function | There are three different SODA_DOCUMENT_T constructor functions. Each constructor function instantiates a document object using key, content, and media type. |

295.3.2.1 GET_BLOB Function

This functions fetches the BLOB content of the document. It assumes that the document was constructed with BLOB content, or was returned from a collection with BLOB content. Otherwise, an error is returned.

Syntax

```
GET_BLOB ()
RETURN BLOB;
```

Return Values

This function returns the BLOB content of a document.

Exceptions

SODA Error: If the document was initially not created with BLOB content.

295.3.2.2 GET_CLOB Function

The function fetches CLOB content of the document. It assumes that the document was constructed with CLOB content, or was returned from a collection with CLOB content. Otherwise, an error is returned.

Syntax

```
GET_CLOB ()
  RETURN CLOB;
```

Return Values

This function returns the CLOB content of a document.

Exceptions

SODA Error: If the document was initially not created with CLOB content.

295.3.2.3 GET_CREATED_ON Function

This function fetches the created-on timestamp. The timestamp string is in ISO-8601 format, in particular this form: YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss.ssssssZ format. As indicated by the Z at the end, timestamps are returned in UTC (Z indicates zero UTC offset).

Syntax

```
GET_CREATED_ON ()
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

This function returns the created-on timestamp.

295.3.2.4 GET_DATA_TYPE Function

This function fetches the SQL datatype of the document content with which it was created.

Syntax

```
GET_DATA_TYPE ()
  RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Return Values

Table 295-16 GET_DATA_TYPE Return Values

| Constant | Value | Description |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| DOC_VARCHAR2 CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER | 1 | VARCHAR2 |
| DOC_BLOB CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER | 2 | BLOB |

Table 295-16 (Cont.) GET_DATA_TYPE Return Values

| Constant | Value | Description |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| DOC_CLOB CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER | 3 | CLOB |
| DOC_JSON CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER | 4 | JSON |

295.3.2.5 GET_JSON Function

This function fetches the `JSON` content of the document. It assumes that the document was constructed with `JSON` type content, or was returned from a collection with `JSON` type content. Otherwise, an error is returned.

Syntax

```
GET_JSON ()  
RETURN JSON;
```

Return Values

This function returns the `JSON` content of a document.

Exceptions

`SODA Error`: If the document was initially not created with `JSON` content.

295.3.2.6 GET_KEY Function

This function fetches the document key.

Syntax

```
GET_KEY ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

This function returns the document key.

295.3.2.7 GET_LAST_MODIFIED Function

This function fetches the last modified timestamp. The timestamp string is in `ISO-8601` format, in particular this form: `YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss.ssssssZ` format. As indicated by the `Z` at the end, timestamps are returned in `UTC` (`Z` indicates zero `UTC` offset).

Syntax

```
GET_LAST_MODIFIED ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

This function returns the last modified timestamp.

295.3.2.8 GET_MEDIA_TYPE Function

This function fetches the media type of the document content.

Syntax

```
GET_MEDIA_TYPE ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

This function returns the media type of the document content. `application/JSON` is the media type for `JSON` documents (default).

295.3.2.9 GET_VARCHAR2 Function

This function fetches the `VARCHAR2` content of the document. It assumes that the document was constructed with `VARCHAR2` content, or was returned from a collection with `VARCHAR2` content. Otherwise, an error is returned.

Syntax

```
GET_VARCHAR2 ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

This function returns the `VARCHAR2` content of a document.

Exceptions

SODA Error: If the document was initially not created with `VARCHAR2` content.

295.3.2.10 GET_VERSION Function

This function fetches the version of the document.

Syntax

```
GET_VERSION ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return Values

This function returns the version of the document.

295.3.2.11 SODA_Document_T Function

This function instantiates a document object using key, content, and media type. There are three different `SODA_DOCUMENT_T` constructor functions. The second parameter (`<v|b|c>_Content`) is different in each constructor. It is `VARCHAR2` in the first variant, `BLOB` in the second, and `CLOB` in the third.

Key and media type are optional parameters (will be defaulted to `NULL`). All three parameters can be set to `NULL`. If `media_Type` is set to `NULL`, it will be defaulted to `application/json`.

Use `key` and `j_Content` with the constructor to instantiate a document object using `key` and `content`. Media type parameter is not present in this constructor as the data is of `JSON` type. Therefore, media type is understood to be `application/json`.

Syntax

```
SODA_DOCUMENT_T (
    key          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    v_Content    IN VARCHAR2,
    media_Type   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

```
SODA_DOCUMENT_T (
    key          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    b_Content    IN BLOB,
    media_Type   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

```
SODA_DOCUMENT_T (
    key          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    c_Content    IN CLOB,
    media_Type   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

```
SODA_DOCUMENT_T (
    key          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    j_Content    IN JSON)
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

Parameters

Table 295-17 SODA_Document_T Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>key</code> | The key of the document. |
| <code>v_Content</code> | The content of the document in <code>VARCHAR2</code> format. |
| <code>b_Content</code> | The content of the document in <code>BLOB</code> format. |
| <code>c_Content</code> | The content of the document in <code>CLOB</code> format. |
| <code>j_Content</code> | The content of the document as <code>JSON</code> type instance. |
| <code>media_Type</code> | The media type of the document. The media type could be <code>application/json</code> for <code>JSON</code> documents. |

Note:

`v_Content`, `b_Content`, and `c_Content` are not all parameters of a single `SODA_DOCUMENT_T` constructor function. Each one corresponds to a particular variant of the constructor function as shown in the `Syntax` section.

Return Values

This function returns a document of type `SODA_Document_T`.

295.3.3 SODA_OPERATION_T Type

This `SODA` type is used to perform read/write operations, such as document finds with filtering and pagination, removes, and replaces on a `SODA` collection.

Table 295-18 SODA_OPERATION_T Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|--|---|
| ACQUIRE_LOCK Function | This function ensures that the document(s) affected by a <code>read</code> operation are locked for update (which is equivalent to SQL <code>'select for update'</code>). |
| AS_OF_SCN Function | This function sets the SCN value for the operation. |
| AS_OF_TIMESTAMP Function | This function sets the the timestamp value for the operation. |
| COUNT Function | Returns a count of the number of documents in the collection that match the criteria. If <code>skip(...)</code> or <code>limit(...)</code> were chained together with this <code>count()</code> , an exception is raised. |
| FILTER Function | Sets the filter (also known as QBE or query-by-example) criteria on the operation. Returns the same <code>SODA_OPERATION_T</code> object so that further criteria can be chained together if required. |
| GET_CURSOR Function | Returns a <code>SODA_CURSOR_T</code> object that can be used to iterate over the documents that match the criteria. |
| GET_DATA_GUIDE Function | This function gets the data guide. |
| GET_ONE Function | Returns a single <code>SODA_DOCUMENT_T</code> object that matches the criteria. Note that, if multiple documents match the criteria, only the first document is returned. |
| HINT Function | This function sets the hint attribute of the operation. |
| KEY Function | Specifies that the document with the specified key should be returned. This causes any previous calls made to this function and <code>KEYS(...)</code> , when they appear in the same chain, to be ignored. Returns the same <code>SODA_OPERATION_T</code> object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed. |

Table 295-18 (Cont.) SODA_OPERATION_T Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| KEYS Function | <p>Specifies that documents that match the keys supplied to this function should be returned. This causes any previous calls made to this function and <code>KEY(...)</code>, when they appear in the same chain, to be ignored.</p> <p>Returns the same <code>SODA_OPERATION_T</code> object, so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.</p> |
| LIMIT Function | <p>Sets a limit on the specified number of documents the operation should return. This setting is only usable for read operations such as <code>GET_CURSOR</code>. For write operations, any value set using this method is ignored.</p> <p>Returns the same <code>SODA_OPERATION_T</code> object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.</p> |
| REMOVE Function | <p>Removes all of the documents in the collection that match the criteria. Returns the number of documents that was removed.</p> |
| REPLACE_ONE Function | <p>Replaces a single document in the collection with the specified document. Returns a number that indicates if the document was replaced or not.</p> <p>Currently, before calling this function, you must call the function <code>KEY(...)</code> to uniquely identify the document being replaced. Any components set in the input document with the exception of content and media type are not used during the replace. They are ignored.</p> |
| REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET Function | <p>Replaces a single document in the collection with the specified document. Returns a result document if the document was replaced, <code>NULL</code> otherwise.</p> <p>Currently, before calling this function, you must call the function <code>KEY(...)</code> to uniquely identify the document being replaced.</p> <p>This function is similar to <code>REPLACE_ONE</code>. The only difference is that <code>REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET</code> also returns the result document with updated components, such as version and last-modified timestamp. The result document does not contain the content component.</p> <p>Any components set in the input document with the exception of content and media type are not used during the replace. They are ignored.</p> |
| SAMPLE Function | <p>Sets the sampling parameters to be used for the operation.</p> |

Table 295-18 (Cont.) SODA_OPERATION_T Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| SKIP Function | <p>Sets the number of documents that match the operation criteria that will be skipped from the operation result. This setting is only usable for read operations such as <code>GET_CURSOR</code>. For write operations, any value set using this method is ignored.</p> <p>Returns the same <code>SODA_OPERATION_T</code> object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.</p> |
| VERSION Function | <p>Specifies that only documents with the supplied version should be returned. Typically, this is chained together with <code>KEY(...)</code> to implement optimistic locking for write operations such as <code>REMOVE</code> and <code>REPLACE</code>.</p> <p>Returns the same <code>SODA_OPERATION_T</code> object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.</p> |

295.3.3.1 ACQUIRE_LOCK Function

This function sets the lock attribute of the operation to `TRUE`.

Syntax

```
ACQUIRE_LOCK ( )
  RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on.

295.3.3.2 AS_OF_SCN Function

This function sets the SCN value for the operation.

Syntax

```
AS_OF_SCN (
  scn          IN NUMBER)
  RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

Parameters

Table 295-19 AS_OF_SCN Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| <code>scn</code> | The input value for SCN. This cannot be <code>NULL</code> . |

Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on.

295.3.3.3 AS_OF_TIMESTAMP Function

This function sets the the timestamp value for the operation.

Syntax

```
AS_OF_TIMESTAMP (  
    timestamp          IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

Parameters

Table 295-20 AS_OF_TIMESTAMP Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| timestamp | The input timestamp. This cannot be NULL. |

Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on.

295.3.3.4 COUNT Function

This function returns a count of the number of documents in the collection that match the criteria. If `skip(...)` or `limit(...)` were chained together with this `count()`, an exception is raised.

Syntax

```
COUNT (  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Return Values

This function returns the number of documents matching the criteria specified in the operation.

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs while finding the count.

295.3.3.5 FILTER Function

Sets the filter (also known as QBE or query-by-example) criteria on the operation. Returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object so that further criteria can be attached if needed.

Syntax

```
FILTER (
  qbe          IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

Parameters**Table 295-21** FILTER Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| qbe | The string representing the query by example. |

Return Values

This function returns the same SODA_OPERATION_T object it was invoked on.

 **See Also:**

- Overview of SODA Filter Specifications (QBEs)
- SODA Filter Specifications (Reference)

295.3.3.6 GET_CURSOR Function

Returns a SODA_CURSOR_T object that can be used to iterate over the documents that match the criteria.

Syntax

(Optional) Enter syntax information here.

```
GET_CURSOR ()
RETURN SODA_Cursor_T;
```

Return Values

This function returns a SODA_CURSOR_T object that can be used to iterate over the documents that match the read operation criteria.

Exceptions

SODA Error: If an error occurs while fetching the cursor.

295.3.3.7 GET_DATA_GUIDE Function

This function gets the data guide.

Syntax

```
GET_DATA_GUIDE (
  format      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
```

```

    flag          IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN CLOB;

```

Parameters

Table 295-22 GET_DATA_GUIDE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| format | <p>The format of the data guide. This parameter can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEMS_SODA.DATAGUIDE_FORMAT_HIERARCHICAL CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 1; DEMS_SODA.DATAGUIDE_FORMAT_FLAT CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 2; <p>The default value is 1.</p> |
| flag | <p>This parameter can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEMS_SODA.DATAGUIDE_PRETTY CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 1; DEMS_SODA.DATAGUIDE_GEOJSON CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 2; DEMS_SODA.DATAGUIDE_GATHER_STATS CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 4; <p>The default value is 0.</p> |

Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on.

295.3.3.8 GET_ONE Function

Returns a single `SODA_DOCUMENT_T` object that matches the criteria. Note that, if multiple documents match the criteria, only the first document is returned.

Syntax

```

GET_ONE ()
RETURN SODA_Document_T;

```

Return Values

The first matching document.

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs while fetching the document.

295.3.3.9 HINT Function

This function sets the hint attribute of the operation.

Syntax

```
HINT (
    hint          IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

Parameters**Table 295-23 HINT Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| hint | A hint string in Oracle SQL format, with out the enclosing /*+ and */. |

Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on.

295.3.3.10 KEY Function

Specifies that the document with the specified key should be returned. This causes any previous calls made to this function and `KEYS(...)`, when they appear in the same chain, to be ignored. Returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.

Syntax

```
KEY (
    key          IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

Parameters**Table 295-24 KEY Function Parameters**

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| key | The key to be used for the operations. |

Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on.

295.3.3.11 KEYS Function

Specifies that documents that match the keys supplied to this function should be returned. This causes any previous calls made to this function and `key(...)`, when they appear in the

same chain, to be ignored. Returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object, so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.

Syntax

```
KEYS (
    key_list IN SODA_Key_List_T)
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

Parameters

Table 295-25 KEYS Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>key_list</code> | The parameter is a <code>SODA_Key_List_T</code> which is a list of <code>VARCHAR2</code> values representing keys. Assuming <code>key_list</code> is a variable of type <code>SODA_Key_List_T</code> , it can be initialized as follows: <code>key_list := SODA_Key_List_T('key1', 'key2', 'key3', etc);</code> |

Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on.

295.3.3.12 LIMIT Function

This function sets a limit on the specified number of documents the operation should return. This setting is only usable for read operations such as `GET_CURSOR`. For write operations, any value set using this method is ignored. Returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.

Syntax

```
LIMIT (
    limit IN NUMBER)
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

Parameters

Table 295-26 LIMIT Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <code>limit</code> | A limit on the number of results returned by read operations. |

Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on.

295.3.3.13 REMOVE Function

This function removes all of the documents in the collection that match the criteria. Returns the number of documents that was removed.

Syntax

```
REMOVE ()
  RETURN NUMBER;
```

Return Values

This function returns the number of matching documents that were removed in the operation.

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs while removing the documents.

295.3.3.14 REPLACE_ONE Function

This function replaces a single document in the collection with the specified document. Returns a number that indicates if the document was replaced or not. Currently, before calling this function, you must call the function `KEY(...)` to uniquely identify the document being replaced. Any components set in the input document with the exception of content and media type are not used during the replace. They are ignored.

Syntax

```
REPLACE_ONE (
  document IN SODA_Document_T)
  RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 295-27 REPLACE_ONE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| document | The document object with the new content and media type to be used for replacement. |

Return Values

This function returns a number—1 if the document was replaced, 0 otherwise.

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs while updating the collection.

295.3.3.15 REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET Function

Replaces a single document in the collection with the specified document. Returns a result document if the document was replaced, `NULL` otherwise. Currently, before calling this function, you must call the function `KEY(...)` to uniquely identify the document being replaced. This function is similar to `REPLACE_ONE`. The only difference is that `REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET` also

returns the result document with updated components, such as version and last-modified timestamp. The result document does not contain the content component. Any components set in the input document with the exception of content and media type are not used during the replace. They are ignored.

Syntax

```
REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET (
    document      IN SODA_Document_T)
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

Parameters

Table 295-28 REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| document | The document object with the new content and media type to be used for replacement. |

Return Values

The function returns the result document containing all document components supported by the given collection, with the exception of content. Last-modified and version components, if supported by the given collection, will be updated with new values. If no document in the collection had the supplied key, `NULL` is returned instead of the result document.

Exceptions

Error—If an error occurs while updating the collection

295.3.3.16 SAMPLE Function

This function sets the sampling parameters to be used for the operation.

Syntax

```
SAMPLE (
    pct      IN  DOUBLE,
    seed     IN  NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    method   IN  PLS_INTREFER DEFAULT DBMS_SODA.SAMPLE_ROW)
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

Parameters

Table 295-29 SAMPLE Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| pct | The percentage of the total documents or block count to be included in the sample. The value must be in the range .000001 to, but not including, 100. This percentage indicates the probability of each row or each cluster of rows in the case of block sampling, being selected as part of the sample. It does not mean that the database will retrieve exactly the percentage of documents in the collection. |
| seed | Specify this attribute to instruct the database to attempt to return the same sample from one execution to the next. The seed value must be an integer between 0 and 4294967295. If you omit this attribute, then the resulting sample will change from one execution to the next. |
| method | The type of sampling method to be used. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBMS_SODA.SAMPLE_ROW DBMS_SODA.SAMPLE_BLOCK |

Return Values

This function returns the `SELF` operation object.

295.3.3.17 SKIP Function

This function sets the number of documents that match the operation criteria that will be skipped from the operation result. This setting is only usable for read operations such as `GET_CURSOR`. For write operations, any value set using this method is ignored. Returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.

Syntax

```
SKIP (
    offset          IN NUMBER)
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

Parameters

Table 295-30 SKIP Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| offset | The number of documents to skip. |

Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on

295.3.3.18 VERSION Function

This function specifies that only documents with the supplied version should be returned. Typically, this is chained together with `KEY(...)` to implement optimistic locking for write operations such as `REMOVE` and `REPLACE`. Returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.

Syntax

```
VERSION (
    version          IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

Parameters**Table 295-31** VERSION Function Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>version</code> | Document version to be used for the operation. |

Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on

295.3.4 SODA_Cursor_T Type

This SODA type is used to represent a result set of documents.

Table 295-32 SODA_Cursor_T Type Subprograms

| Subprogram | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| CLOSE Function | Closes the cursor. |
| HAS_NEXT Function | Returns <code>TRUE</code> , if the next document is available for the cursor. Otherwise, returns <code>FALSE</code> . |
| NEXT Function | Returns the next SODA documented pointed by the cursor. |

295.3.4.1 CLOSE Function

This function closes the cursor.

Syntax

```
CLOSE ()
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Example 295-3 Return Values

This function returns a boolean value.

295.3.4.2 HAS_NEXT Function

This function returns `TRUE`, if the next document is available for the cursor. Otherwise, returns `FALSE`.

Syntax

```
HAS_NEXT ()  
  RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Return Values

This function returns a boolean value. `TRUE`, if the next document is available for the cursor. Otherwise, returns `FALSE`.

Exceptions

`Error`—If an error occurs while checking if the next document is available.

295.3.4.3 NEXT Function

This function returns the next `SODA` documented pointed by the cursor.

Syntax

```
NEXT ()  
  RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

Return Values

This function returns the next `SODA` documented pointed by the cursor. Returns `NULL` when the `HAS_NEXT` function returns `FALSE`.

Exceptions

`Error`—If an error occurs while getting the next document.

UTL Streams Types

UTL Streams Types describe abstract types used with Oracle XML functionality.

Four abstract PL/SQL streams are introduced and defined within the 'SYS' schema. The streams may be referenced by PUBLIC and are described in the following sections.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of UTL Binary Streams Types](#)

See Also:

For more information, see Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide

296.1 UTL Streams Types Security Model

EXECUTE on UTL Streams Types is granted to PUBLIC.

296.2 Summary of UTL Binary Streams Types

This table lists the UTL Binary Streams Types and briefly describes them.

Table 296-1 UTL Streams Types

| Type | Description |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| UTL_BINARYINPUTSTREAM Type | Reads bytes and closes a stream. |
| UTL_BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM Type | Writes bytes and closes a stream. |
| UTL_CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM Type | Reads chars and closes a stream. |
| UTL_CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM Type | Writes chars and closes a stream. |

296.2.1 UTL_BINARYINPUTSTREAM Type

This type is similar to `java.io.InputStream` in that it can only read and close a stream.

Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE Utl_BinaryInputStream AS OBJECT (
```

```

MEMBER FUNCTION available (
    self    IN OUT NOCOPY Utl_BinaryInputStream)
RETURN INTEGER,

MEMBER FUNCTION read (
    self    IN OUT NOCOPY Utl_BinaryInputStream,
    numBytes IN           INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN RAW,

MEMBER PROCEDURE read (
    self    IN OUT NOCOPY Utl_BinaryInputStream,
    bytes   IN OUT NOCOPY RAW,
    numBytes IN OUT      INTEGER),

MEMBER PROCEDURE read (
    self    IN OUT NOCOPY Utl_BinaryInputStream,
    bytes   IN OUT NOCOPY RAW,
    offset  IN INTEGER,
    numBytes IN OUT      INTEGER),

member function close (
    self    In Out Nocopy Utl_BinaryInputStream)

) NOT FINAL;

```

Attributes

Table 296-2 UTL_BINARYINPUTSTREAM Type Member Subprograms

| Member Subprogram | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| AVAILABLE | Returns the number of bytes available to be read |
| READ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> #1 - Reads the number of bytes specified by <code>numBytes</code> (default is 1) and returns the bytes as a RAW. If there are no remaining bytes a value of NULL is returned. #2 - Reads the number of bytes specified in <code>numBytes</code> into the parameter <code>bytes</code>. Additionally, the actual number of bytes read is returned in parameter <code>numBytes</code>. If this parameter is set to 0 then there are no more bytes to be read. #3 - Reads the number of bytes specified in <code>numBytes</code> into the parameter <code>bytes</code>, beginning at the offset specified by parameter <code>offset</code>. The actual number of bytes read is returned in parameter <code>numBytes</code>. If this value is 0, then there are no additional bytes to be read. |
| CLOSE | Releases all resources held on the node to support the stream |

296.2.2 UTL_BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM Type

This type is similar to `java.io.OutputStream` in that it can only write and close a stream.

Syntax

```

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE Utl_BinaryOutputStream AS OBJECT (

    MEMBER FUNCTION write (
        self    IN OUT NOCOPY sys.utl_BinaryOutputStream,

```

```

        bytes      IN          RAW,
        numBytes   IN          INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN INTEGER,

MEMBER PROCEDURE write (                                -- #2
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY sys.utl_BinaryOutputStream,
    bytes         IN NOCOPY    RAW,
    numBytes      IN OUT      INTEGER),

MEMBER PROCEDURE write (                                -- #3
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY utl_BinaryOutputStream,    bytes      IN
NOCOPY          RAW,
    offset        IN          INTEGER,
    numBytes      IN OUT      INTEGER),

MEMBER PROCEDURE flush (
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY utl_BinaryOutputStream),

MEMBER PROCEDURE close (
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY utl_BinaryOutputStream)

) NOT FINAL;
```

Attributes

Table 296-3 UTL_BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM Type Member Subprograms

| Member Subprogram | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| WRITE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> #1 - Writes the number of bytes specified by <code>numBytes</code> (default is 1) from <code>RAW</code> into the stream. The actual number of bytes written is returned. #2 - Writes the number of bytes specified in parameter <code>numBytes</code> from parameter <code>bytes</code> to the stream. The actual number of bytes written is returned in parameter <code>numBytes</code>. #3 - Writes the number of bytes specified by <code>numBytes</code> to the stream, beginning at the offset specified by parameter <code>offset</code>. The actual number of bytes written is returned in parameter <code>numBytes</code>. |
| FLUSH | Insures that any buffered bytes are copied to the node destination |
| CLOSE | Frees all resources associated with the stream |

296.2.3 UTL_CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM Type

This type is similar to `java.io.Reader` in that it can only read characters (chars) and close a stream.

Syntax

```

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE Utl_CharacterInputStream AS OBJECT (

MEMBER FUNCTION available (
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY    utl_CharacterInputStream)
RETURN INTEGER,

MEMBER FUNCTION read (                                -- #1
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY    utl_CharacterInputStream,
    numChars      IN              INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
```



```

        lineFeed IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN VARCHAR2,

MEMBER PROCEDURE read (                                -- #2
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterInputStream,
    chars     IN OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2,
    numChars  IN OUT        INTEGER,
    lineFeed  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE),

MEMBER PROCEDURE read (                                -- #3
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterInputStream,
    chars     IN OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2,
    offset    IN            INTEGER,
    numChars  IN OUT        INTEGER,
    lineFeed  IN            BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE),

MEMBER PROCEDURE close (
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterInputStream)
) NOT FINAL;

```

Attributes

Table 296-4 UTL_CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM Type Member Subprograms

| Member Subprogram | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| AVAILABLE | Returns the number of bytes available to be read |
| READ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1 - Returns the number of characters remaining to be read • #2 - Reads the number of characters specified by numChars (default value is 1) and returns the characters as a VARCHAR2. If the value of lineFeed is true (default value is FALSE) then the reading stops if a linefeed character is found. If there are no remaining characters a value of NULL is returned. • #3 - Reads reads the number of characters specified by parameter numChars into the parameter chars. Additionally, the actual number of characters read is returned in parameter numChars. If this value is 0, then there are no more characters to be read. If the value of lineFeed is TRUE (default is FALSE), then reading stops if a linefeed character is encountered. |
| CLOSE | Releases all resources held by the stream |

296.2.4 UTL_CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM Type

This type is similar to `java.io.Reader` in that it can only read characters (chars) and close a stream.

Syntax

```

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE utl_CharacterOutputStream AS OBJECT (

MEMBER FUNCTION write (                                -- #1
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterOutputStream,
    chars     IN            VARCHAR2,
    numChars  IN            INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
    lineFeed  IN            BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN INTEGER,

```

```

MEMBER PROCEDURE write (                                     -- #2
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterOutputStream,
    chars     IN OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2,
    numChars  IN OUT        INTEGER,
    lineFeed  IN           BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE),

member procedure write (                                     -- #3
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterOutputStream,
    chars     IN NOCOPY     varchar2,
    offset    IN           integer,
    numChars  IN OUT        integer,
    lineFeed  IN           boolean default false),

MEMBER PROCEDURE flush (
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterOutputStream),

MEMBER PROCEDURE close (
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterOutputStream)

) NOT FINAL;

```

Attributes

Table 296-5 UTL_CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM Type Member Subprograms

| Member Subprogram | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| WRITE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1 - Writes the number of characters specified by <code>numChars</code> (default is 1) from parameter <code>chars</code> into the stream and returns the actual number of characters written. If the value of <code>lineFeed</code> is TRUE (default is FALSE) a <code>lineFeed</code> character is inserted after the last character. • #2 - writes the number of characters specified by parameter <code>numChars</code>, from parameter <code>chars</code> into the stream. The actual number of characters written is returned in parameter <code>numChars</code>. If the value of <code>lineFeed</code> is true (default is FALSE) a <code>lineFeed</code> character is inserted after the last character. • #3 - Writes the number of characters specified by parameter <code>numChars</code>, from parameter <code>chars</code>, beginning at <code>offset</code> specified by parameter <code>offset</code>. The actual number of characters written is returned in parameter <code>numChars</code>. If the value of <code>lineFeed</code> is true (default is FALSE) a <code>lineFeed</code> character is inserted after the last character . |
| FLUSH | Copies all characters that may be contained within buffers to the node value |
| CLOSE | Releases all resources held by the stream |

XMLTYPE

`XMLType` is a system-defined opaque type for handling XML data. It has predefined member functions on it to extract XML nodes and fragments.

You can create columns of `XMLType` and insert XML documents into it. You can also generate XML documents as `XMLType` instances dynamically using the `SYS_XMLAGG` SQL function.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Summary of XMLType Subprograms](#)

See Also:

- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

297.1 Summary of XMLType Subprograms

This table summarizes functions and procedures of `XMLType`.

Table 297-1 XMLTYPE Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|--|---|
| CREATENONSCHMABASEDXML | Creates a non schema based XML from the input schema based instance. |
| CREATESCHMABASEDXML | Creates a schema based <code>XMLType</code> instance from the non-schema based instance using the input schema URL. |
| CREATEXML | Static function for creating and returning an <code>XMLType</code> instance. |
| EXISTSNODE | Takes a <code>XMLType</code> instance and a <code>XPath</code> and returns 1 or 0 indicating if applying the <code>XPath</code> returns a non-empty set of nodes. |
| EXTRACT | Takes a <code>XMLType</code> instance and an <code>XPath</code> , applies the <code>XPath</code> expression and returns the results as an <code>XMLType</code> . |
| GETBLOBVAL | Returns the value of the <code>XMLType</code> instance as a <code>BLOB</code> . |
| GETCLOBVAL | Returns the value of the <code>XMLType</code> instance as a <code>CLOB</code> . |
| GETNAMESPACE | Returns the namespace for the top level element in a schema based document. |
| GETNUMBERVAL | Returns the value of the <code>XMLType</code> instance as a <code>NUMBER</code> . This is only valid if the input <code>XMLType</code> instance contains a simple text node and is convertible to a number. |
| GETROOTELEMENT | Returns the root element of the input instance. Returns <code>NULL</code> if the instance is a fragment. |

Table 297-1 (Cont.) XMLTYPE Subprograms

| Method | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| GETSCHEMAURL | Returns the XML schema URL if the input is an XML Schema based. |
| GETSTRINGVAL | Returns the value of the XMLType instance as a string. |
| ISFRAGMENT | Checks if the input XMLType instance is a fragment or not. A fragment is a XML instance, which has more than one root element. |
| ISSCHEMABASED | Returns 1 or 0 indicating if the input XMLType instance is a schema based one or not. |
| ISSCHEMAVALID | Checks if the input instance is schema valid according to the given schema URL. |
| ISSCHEMAVALIDATED | Checks if the instance has been validated against the schema. |
| SCHEMAVALIDATE | Validates the input instance according to the XML Schema. Raises error if the input instance is non-schema based. |
| SETSCHEMAVALIDATED | Sets the schema valid flag to avoid costly schema validation. |
| TOOBJECT | Converts the XMLType instance to an object type. |
| TRANSFORM | Takes an XMLType instance and an associated stylesheet (which is also an XMLType instance), applies the stylesheet and returns the result as XML. |
| XMLTYPE | Constructs an instance of the XMLType datatype. The constructor can take in the XML as a CLOB, VARCHAR2 or take in a object type. |

297.1.1 CREATENONSCHEMABASEDXML

This member function creates a non-schema based XML document from a schema based instance.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION CREATENONSCHEMABASEDXML
return XMLType deterministic;
```

297.1.2 CREATESCHEMABASEDXML

This member function creates a schema based XMLType instance from a non-schema based XMLType value.

It uses either the supplied SCHEMA URL, or the SCHEMALOCATION attribute of the instance.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION createSchemaBasedXML(
schema IN varchar2 := NULL)
return XMLType deterministic;
```

Table 297-2 CREATESCHEMABASEDXML Subprogram Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| schema | Optional XMLSchema URL used to convert the value to the specified schema. |

297.1.3 CREATEXML

This static function creates and returns an XMLType instance. The string and CLOB parameters used to pass in the data must contain well-formed and valid XML documents.

The options are described in the following table.

Table 297-3 CREATEXML Subprograms

| Syntax | Description |
|---|--|
| <pre> STATIC FUNCTION createXML(xmlData IN varchar2) RETURN XMLType deterministic; </pre> | Creates the XMLType instance from a string. |
| <pre> STATIC FUNCTION createXML(xmlData IN clob) RETURN XMLType deterministic; </pre> | Creates the XMLType instance from a CLOB. |
| <pre> STATIC FUNCTION createXML (xmlData IN clob, schema IN varchar2, validated IN number := 0, wellformed IN number := 0) RETURN XMLType deterministic; </pre> | This static function creates a schema-based XMLType instance using the specified schema and xml data parameters. |
| <pre> STATIC FUNCTION createXML (xmlData IN varchar2, schema IN varchar2, validated IN number := 0, wellformed IN number := 0) RETURN XMLType deterministic; </pre> | This static function creates a schema-based XMLType instance using the specified schema and xml data parameters. |
| <pre> STATIC FUNCTION createXML (xmlData IN "<ADT_1>", schema IN varchar2 := NULL, element IN varchar2 := NULL, validated IN NUMBER := 0) RETURN XMLType deterministic; </pre> | Creates an XML instance from an instance of an user-defined type. |

Table 297-3 (Cont.) CREATEXML Subprograms

| Syntax | Description |
|--|---|
| <pre> STATIC FUNCTION createXML (xmlData IN SYS_REFCURSOR, schema IN VARCHAR2 := NULL, element IN VARCHAR2 := NULL, validated IN NUMBER := 0) RETURN XMLType DETERMINISTIC; </pre> | <p>Creates an XML instance from a cursor reference. You can pass in any arbitrary SQL query as a CURSOR.</p> |
| <pre> STATIC FUNCTION createXML (xmlData IN AnyData, schema IN VARCHAR2 := NULL, element IN VARCHAR2 := NULL, validated IN NUMBER := 0) RETURN sys.XMLType DETERMINISTIC PARALLEL_ENABLE </pre> | <p>Creates an XML instance from ANYDATA. If the ANYDATA instance contains an ADT, the XMLType returned is the same as would be returned for a call directly on the ADT. If the ANYDATA contains a scalar, the XMLType contains a leaf node with the scalar value. The element name for this node is taken from the optional element string if present, and is "ANYDATA" if it is not.</p> |
| <pre> STATIC FUNCTION createXML (xmlData IN BLOB, csid IN NUMBER, schema IN VARCHAR2, validated IN NUMBER := 0, wellformed IN NUMBER := 0) RETURN sys.XMLType DETERMINISTIC </pre> | <p>Creates an XML instance from a BLOB.</p> |
| <pre> STATIC FUNCTION createXML (xmlData IN BFILE, csid IN NUMBER, schema IN VARCHAR2, validated IN NUMBER := 0, wellformed IN NUMBER := 0) RETURN sys.XMLType DETERMINISTIC </pre> | <p>Creates an XML instance from a BFILE.</p> |

Table 297-4 CREATEXML Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| xmlData | The actual data in the form of a BFILE, BLOB, CLOB, REF cursor, VARCHAR2 or object type. |
| schema | Optional Schema URL to be used to make the input conform to the given schema. Caution: Oracle does not support use of types generated by Schema Registration (see <i>Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide</i>). |
| validated | Flag to indicate that the instance is valid according to the given XML Schema. (Default is 0) |

Table 297-4 (Cont.) CREATEXML Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| wellformed | Flag to indicate that the input is well formed. If set, then the database would not do well formed check on the input instance. (Default is 0) |
| element | Optional element name in the case of the ADT_1 or REF CURSOR constructors. (Default is NULL). Caution: Oracle does not support use of types generated by Schema Registration (see <i>Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide</i>). |
| csid | The character set id of input XML data. |

297.1.4 EXISTSNODE

This member function checks if the node exists.

If the XPath string is NULL or the document is empty, then a value of 0 is returned, otherwise returns 1.

The options are described in the following table.

| Syntax | Description |
|---|--|
| <pre>MEMBER FUNCTION existsNode(xpath IN varchar2) RETURN number deterministic;</pre> | Given an XPath expression, checks if the XPath applied over the document can return any valid nodes. |
| <pre>MEMBER FUNCTION existsNode(xpath in varchar2, nsmap in varchar2) RETURN number deterministic;</pre> | This member function uses the XPath expression with the namespace information and checks if applying the XPath returns any nodes or not. |

Table 297-5 EXISTSNODE Subprogram Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| xpath | The XPath expression to test. |
| nsmap | Optional namespace mapping. |

297.1.5 EXTRACT

This member function extracts an XMLType fragment and returns an XMLType instance containing the result nodes. If the XPath does not result in any nodes, it then returns NULL.

The options are described in the following table.

| Syntax | Description |
|--|--|
| <pre>MEMBER FUNCTION extract(xpath IN varchar2) RETURN XMLType deterministic;</pre> | Given an XPath expression, applies the XPath to the document and returns the fragment as an XMLType. |
| <pre>MEMBER FUNCTION extract(xpath IN varchar2, nsmmap IN varchar2) RETURN XMLType deterministic;</pre> | This member function applies the XPath expression and namespace mapping, over the XML data to return a XMLType instance containing the resultant fragment. |

Table 297-6 EXTRACT Subprogram Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| xpath | The XPath expression to apply. |
| nsmmap | Optional prefix to namespace mapping information. |

297.1.6 GETBLOBVAL

This member function returns a BLOB containing the serialized XML representation. If the BLOB returned is temporary, it must be freed after use.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlobVal(
  csid IN NUMBER)
RETURN BLOB DETERMINISTIC;
```

Table 297-7 GETBLOBVAL Subprogram Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| csid | The desired character set ID of output BLOB |

297.1.7 GETCLOBVAL

This member function returns a CLOB containing the serialized XML representation. If the CLOB returned is temporary, it must be freed after use. The CLOBs returned by this function are read-only.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClobVal()
RETURN clob deterministic;
```


297.1.8 GETNAMESPACE

GETNAMESPACE is a member function. It returns the namespace of the top level element in the instance. It returns NULL if the input is a fragment or is a non-schema based instance.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getNamespace  
return varchar2 deterministic;
```

297.1.9 GETNUMBERVAL

This is a member function. It returns a numeric value, formatted from the text value pointed to by the XMLType instance. The XMLType must point to a valid text node that contains a numerical value.

The options are described in the following table.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getNumberVal()  
RETURN number deterministic;
```

297.1.10 GETROOTELEMENT

this member function gets the root element of the XMLType instance. It returns NULL if the instance is a fragment.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getRootElement  
return varchar2 deterministic;
```

297.1.11 GETSCHEMAURL

This member function returns the XML Schema URL corresponding to the XMLType instance, if the XMLType instance is a schema-based document. Otherwise, it returns NULL.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getSchemaURL  
return varchar2 deterministic;
```

297.1.12 GETSTRINGVAL

This member function returns the document as a string. It returns a string containing the serialized XML representation, or in the case of text nodes, the text itself.

If the XML document exceeds the VARCHAR2 maximum size (4000), then an error is raised at run time.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getStringVal()  
RETURN varchar2 deterministic;
```

297.1.13 ISFRAGMENT

ISFRAGMENT determines if the XMLType instance corresponds to a well-formed document, or a fragment. It returns 1 or 0 indicating if the XMLType instance contains a fragment or a well-formed document.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION isFragment()  
RETURN number deterministic;
```

297.1.14 ISSCHEMABASED

This member function determines whether the XMLType instance is schema-based or not. It returns 1 or 0 depending on whether the XMLType instance is schema-based.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION isSchemaBased  
return number deterministic;
```

297.1.15 ISSCHEMAVALID

This member function checks if the input instance conforms to a specified schema. It does not change the validation status of the XML instance.

If an XML Schema URL is not specified and the xml document is schema based, the conformance is checked against the XMLType instance's own schema.

Syntax

```
member function isSchemaValid(  
schurl IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
elem IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)  
return NUMBER deterministic;
```

Table 297-8 ISSCHEMAVALID Subprogram Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| schurl | (IN) | The URL of the XML Schema against which to check conformance. |
| elem | (IN) | Element of a specified schema, against which to validate. This is useful when we have a XML Schema which defines more than one top level element, and we want to check conformance against a specific one of these elements. |

297.1.16 ISSCHEMAVALIDATED

This member function returns the validation status of the `XMLType` instance to tell if a schema-based instance has been actually validated against its schema. It returns 1 if the instance has been validated against the schema, 0 otherwise.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION isSchemaValidated
return NUMBER deterministic;
```

297.1.17 SCHEMAVALIDATE

This member procedure validates the XML instance against its schema, if it has not already been done.

For non-schema based documents an error is raised. If validation fails an error is raised; else, the document's status is changed to validated.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE schemaValidate(
    self IF OUT NOCOPY XMLType);
```

Table 297-9 SCHEMAVALIDATE Subprogram Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| self | (OUT) | XML instance being validated against the schema. |

297.1.18 SETSCHEMAVALIDATED

This member function sets the `VALIDATION` state of the input XML instance.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE setSchemaValidated(
    self IF OUT NOCOPY XMLType,
    flag IN BINARY_INTEGER := 1);
```

Table 297-10 SERTSSCHEMAVALIDATED Subprogram Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| self | (OUT) | XML instance. |
| flag | (IN) | 0 - NOT VALIDATED; 1 - VALIDATED (Default) |

297.1.19 TOOBJECT

This member procedure converts the XML value to an object type using the `XMLSCHEMA` mapping, if available. If a `SCHEMA` is not supplied or the input is a non-schema based XML, the procedure uses canonical mapping between elements and object type attributes.

Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE toObject(
  SELF in XMLType,
  object OUT "<ADT_1>",
  schema in varchar2 := NULL,
  element in varchar2 := NULL);
```

Table 297-11 TOOBJECT Subprogram Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|---|
| SELF | (IN) | Instance to be converted. Implicit if used as a member procedure. |
| object | (IN) | Converted object. An object instance of the required type may be passed in to this function |
| schema | (IN) | Schema URL. The mapping of the <code>XMLType</code> instance to the converted object instance may be specified using a schema. Caution: Oracle does not support use of types generated by Schema Registration (see <i>Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide</i>). |
| element | (IN) | Top-level element name. An XML Schema document does not specify the top-level element for a conforming XML instance document without this parameter. Caution: Oracle does not support use of types generated by Schema Registration (see <i>Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide</i>). |

297.1.20 TRANSFORM

This member function transforms the XML data using the XSL stylesheet argument and the top-level parameters passed as a string of name=value pairs

If any of the arguments other than the parammap is `NULL`, then a `NULL` is returned.

Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION transform(
  xsl IN XMLType,
  parammap in varchar2 := NULL)
RETURN XMLType deterministic;
```

Table 297-12 TRANSFORM Subprogram Parameters

| Parameter | IN / OUT | Description |
|-----------|----------|--|
| xsl | (IN) | The XSL stylesheet describing the transformation |
| parammap | (IN) | Top level parameters to the XSL - string of name=value pairs |

297.1.21 XMLTYPE

This is an XMLType constructor.

The options are described in the following table.

Table 297-13 XMLTYPE Member Subprogram Parameters

| Syntax | Description |
|--|---|
| <pre> constructor function XMLType(xmlData IN clob, schema IN varchar2 := NULL, validated IN number := 0, wellformed IN Number := 0) return self as result deterministic;</pre> | <p>This constructor function creates an optionally schema-based XMLType instance using the specified schema and xml data parameters.</p> |
| <pre> constructor function XMLType(xmlData IN varchar2, schema IN varchar2 := NULL, validated IN number := 0, wellformed IN number := 0) return self as result deterministic;</pre> | <p>This constructor function creates an optionally schema-based XMLType instance using the specified schema and xml data parameters.</p> |
| <pre> constructor function XMLType (xmlData IN "w<ADT_1>", schema IN varchar2 := NULL, element IN varchar2 := NULL, validated IN number := 0) return self as result deterministic;</pre> | <p>This constructor function creates an optionally schema-based XMLType instance from the specified object type parameter.</p> |
| <pre> constructor function XMLType(xmlData IN SYS_REFCURSOR, schema in varchar2 := NULL, element in varchar2 := NULL, validated in number := 0) return self as result deterministic;</pre> | <p>This constructor function creates an optionally schema-based XMLType instance from the specified REF CURSOR parameter.</p> |
| <pre> constructor function XMLType(xmlData IN AnyData, schema IN varchar2 := NULL, element IN varchar2 := NULL, validated IN number := 0) return self as result deterministic parallel_enable</pre> | <p>This constructor function creates an optionally schema-based XMLType instance from the specified ANYDATA parameter. If the ANYDATA instance contains an ADT, the XMLType returned is the same as would be returned for a call directly on the ADT. If the ANYDATA contains a scalar, the XMLType contains a leaf node with the scalar value. The element name for this node is taken from the optional element string if present, and is "ANYDATA" if it is not.</p> |

Table 297-13 (Cont.) XMLTYPE Member Subprogram Parameters

| Syntax | Description |
|---|--|
| <pre> constructor function XMLType(xmlData IN blob, csid IN number, schema IN varchar2 := NULL, validated IN number := 0, wellformed IN number := 0) return self as result deterministic </pre> | <p>This constructor function creates an optionally schema-based XMLType instance from the specified BLOB parameter.</p> |
| <pre> constructor function XMLType(xmlData IN bfile, csid IN number, schema IN varchar2 := NULL, validated IN number := 0, wellformed IN number := 0) return self as result deterministic </pre> | <p>This constructor function creates an optionally schema-based XMLType instance from the specified BFILE parameter.</p> |

Table 297-14 XMLTYPE Constructor Subprogram Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| xmlData | The data in the form of a BFILE, BLOB, CLOB, REFS, VARCHAR2 or object type. |
| schema | Optional Schema URL to be used to make the input conform to the given schema. Caution: Oracle does not support use of types generated by Schema Registration (see <i>Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide</i>). |
| validated | Indicates that the instance is valid to the given XML Schema. |
| wellformed | Indicates that the input is well formed. If set, then the database would not do well formed check on the input instance. |
| element | Optional element name in the case of the ADT_1 or REF CURSOR constructors. (Default is NULL). Caution: Oracle does not support use of types generated by Schema Registration (see <i>Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide</i>). |
| csid | The character set id of input XML data. |

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